What is a Vector?

Any set of objects with addition, subtraction and multiplication is an algebra. Any such object requiring a **fixed number of symbols** to describe itself is called a vector. These are informal definitions. A collection of such vectors with operations such as **+** or **-** is called a Vector Algebra.

Here: is the start point or the **pivot**.

There: is the finish point or the **endpoint**.

Select any two symbols and you can create a tuple namely the **left CurlyBracket** '**{**' and the **right Curly Bracket** '**}**' for example:

```
{a,b} or {c,d}
```

Now let's **Add** these two vectors:

```
{a,b} + {c,d} = {a + c,b + d};
```

Operator: any symbol in mathematics, that indicates an **operation** to be performed e.g. +

'**+**' : **Addition Operator** of the form ◧ op ◨

◧ + ◨

◧: **Left Operand** of an Operator

◨: **Right Operand** of an Operator

'**=**': Identity Operator of the form ◧ op ◨

'**,**' : **Comma** or **Separator Operator** of the form ◧ op ◨

'**{ }**': **Brackets** or **Grouping** or **Bracket Operator**, grouping the enclosed circle between the right and left parenthesis

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