28. Reference to Figure 3-18 (and the accompanying material in that section) is helpful. If we convert $\vec{B}$ to the magnitude-angle notation (as $\vec{A}$ already is) we have $\vec{B} = (14.4 \angle 33.7^\circ)$ (appropriate notation especially if we are using a vector capable calculator in polar mode). Where the length unit is not displayed in the solution, the unit meter should be understood. In the magnitude-angle notation, rotating the axis by $+20^\circ$ amounts to subtracting that angle from the angles previously specified. Thus, $\vec{A} = (12.0 \angle 40.0^\circ)'$ and $\vec{B} = (14.4 \angle 13.7^\circ)'$, where the 'prime' notation indicates that the description is in terms of the new coordinates. Converting these results to (x, y) representations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= 9.19\,\hat{\mathrm{i}}' + 7.71\,\hat{\mathrm{j}}' \\ \vec{B} &= 14.0\,\hat{\mathrm{i}}' + 3.41\,\hat{\mathrm{j}}' \end{aligned}$$

with the unit meter understood, as already mentioned.