26. We use coordinates with $+x$ horizontally toward the pitcher and $+y$ upward. Angles are measured counterclockwise from the $+x$ axis. Mass, velocity and momentum units are SI. Thus, the initial momentum can be written $\vec{p}_0 = (4.5 \angle 215°)$ in magnitude-angle notation.

(a) In magnitude-angle notation, the momentum change is $(6.0 \angle -90°) - (4.5 \angle 215°) = (5.0 \angle -43°)$ (efficiently done with a vector capable calculator in polar mode). The magnitude of the momentum change is therefore 5.0 kg·m/s.

(b) The momentum change is $(6.0 \angle 0°) - (4.5 \angle 215°) = (10 \angle 15°)$. Thus, the magnitude of the momentum change is 10 kg·m/s.