63. (a) With SI units understood, the net force is

$$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = (3.0 + (-2.0))\,\hat{\text{i}} + (4.0 + (-6.0))\,\hat{\text{j}}$$

which yields $\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = 1.0\,\hat{\text{i}} - 2.0\,\hat{\text{j}}$ in Newtons.

(b) Using magnitude-angle notation (especially convenient on a vector-capable calculator), the answer to part (a) becomes
$\vec{F}_{\text{net}} = (2.2\,\text{N} \angle -63^\circ)$.

(c) Since $\vec{F}_{\text{net}}$ is equal to $\vec{a}$ multiplied by a positive scalar (which cannot affect the direction of the vector it multiplies), then the acceleration has the same angle as the net force. The magnitude of $\vec{a}$ comes from dividing the magnitude of $\vec{F}_{\text{net}}$ by the mass ($m = 1.0$ kg). Thus, in magnitude-angle notation, the answer is $\vec{a} = (2.2\,\text{m/s}^2 \angle -63^\circ)$.