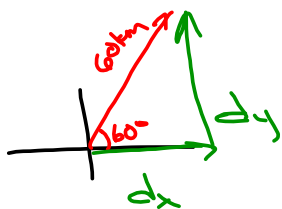


Homework: Questions?

3.



$$d_x = d \cos 60^\circ$$
$$\vec{d}_x = 30 \text{ km E}$$

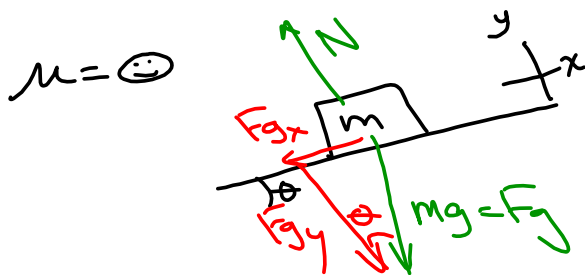
$$d_y = d \sin 60^\circ$$
$$= 60 \text{ km} \sin 60^\circ$$
$$= 52 \text{ km}$$

$030^\circ$   
E  $60^\circ$  N  
N  $30^\circ$  E

## Example 3b:

A mass,  $m$ , sits on a plane that is inclined at an angle of  $\theta$ .

- a) What are the components of the weight vector parallel and perpendicular to the plane?  
 b) If the incline is frictionless, what is the acceleration of the mass?



$$F_{gx} = F_g \sin \theta$$

$$= mg \sin \theta$$

$$F_{gy} = F_g \cos \theta$$

$$= mg \cos \theta$$

$$\Sigma F = F_{gx} = ma$$

$$mg \sin \theta = ma$$

$$a = g \sin \theta$$

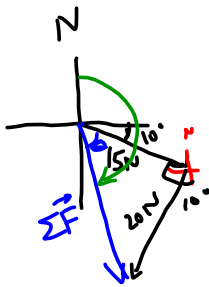
← independent of mass  
 biggest  $a = g$   
 smallest  $a = 0$

$$\vec{a} = -g \sin \theta \hat{x}$$

## Adding Vectors at Right Angles and Non-Right Angles

Recall in physics 112 you added vectors at right angles. Consider the following example.

Example 1: Add the vectors 15 N 100° and 20 N 190°



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 (\Sigma F)^2 &= 15^2 + 20^2 \\
 &= 225 + 400 \\
 \Sigma F &= 25\text{N}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \Sigma F = 25\text{N} \\ (3-4-5 \Delta) \\ \text{and} \\ \theta = 53^\circ \end{array}$$

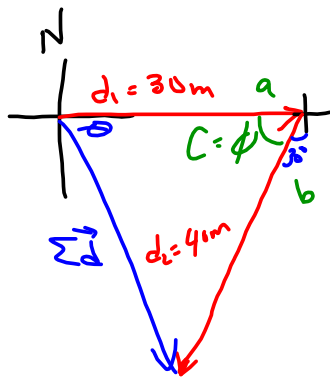
$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \theta &= \frac{20\text{N}}{15\text{N}} \\
 \theta &= 53^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma \vec{F} &= 25\text{N } 153^\circ \\
 &E 63^\circ S \\
 &S 27^\circ E
 \end{aligned}$$

But what happens if the vectors *aren't* perpendicular to each other?

Example 2: Find the sum of the vectors 30 m 090° and 40 m 210°.

Method 1: (But can be risky if you're not paying attention!)



$$\vec{d} = 36 \text{ km } E 74^\circ S$$

cosine law

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \\ &= 30^2 + 40^2 - 2(30)(40) \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 2500 - 1200 \\ &= 1300 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = 36.1 \text{ km}$$

sine law

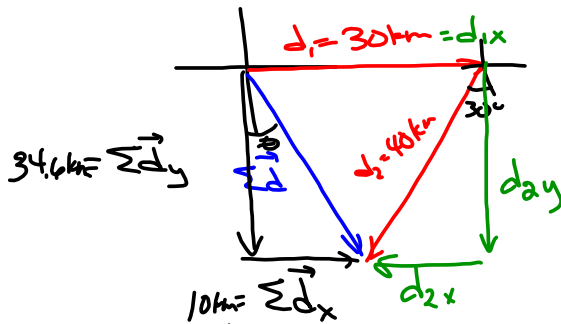
$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{40 \text{ m}} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{36.1 \text{ m}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{40}{36.1} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\theta = 74^\circ$$

## Method 2: Components



Break  $d_1, d_2$  into principal components

$$\Sigma d_y = d_{2y} = 34.6 \text{ km}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma d_x &= d_{1x} - d_{2x} \\ &= 30 - 20 = 10 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

$$d_{2y} = d_2 \cos 30^\circ = 40 \cos 30^\circ = 34.6 \text{ km}$$

$$d_{2x} = d_2 \sin 30^\circ = 40 \sin 30^\circ = 20 \text{ km}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma d)^2 &= (34.6)^2 + (10)^2 \\ &= 1300 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma d = \underline{36.1 \text{ km}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{10 \text{ km}}{34.6 \text{ km}}$$

$$\theta = \underline{16^\circ}$$

Homework (for Tuesday):

Read pp. 463 - 471 (ignore 468-469)

Problems p. 463 #4, 5, 6

Read Error Propagation (and print, or have digitally at school).