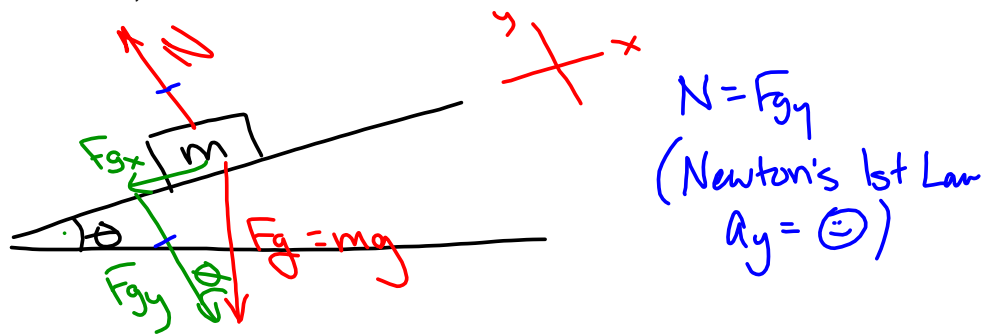


Homework: Questions?

Example 3b:

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

- 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?



$N = F_{gy}$
 (Newton's 1st Law
 $a_y = 0$)

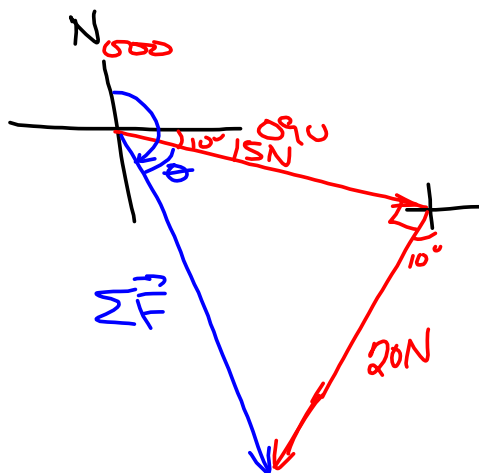
a) $F_{gx} = F_g \sin \theta = mg \sin \theta$
 $F_{gy} = F_g \cos \theta = mg \cos \theta$

b) $\Sigma F = F_{gx} = ma$
 $mg \sin \theta = ma$
 $a = g \sin \theta$

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°



$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 &= 15^2 + 20^2 \\
 &= 625 \\
 c &= 25\text{N}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \Sigma F = 25\text{N} \\ (3-4-5 \Delta) \\ \theta = 53^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{20\text{N}}{15\text{N}}$$

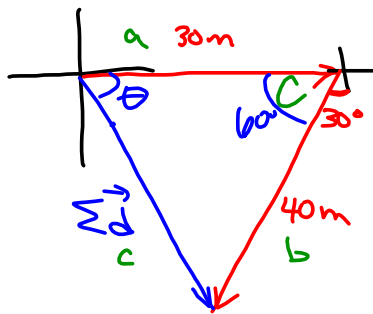
$$\theta = \underline{53^\circ}$$

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

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!)



$$\Sigma \vec{d} = 36.1 \text{ m } \begin{matrix} \text{E } 74^\circ \text{ S} \\ 164^\circ \\ \text{S } 16^\circ \text{ E} \end{matrix}$$

Risky when θ is close to 90° (and you're not SURE if it's $>$ or $<$ 90°)

Cosine Law

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Sigma d)^2 &= 30^2 + 40^2 - 2(30)(40) \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 900 + 1600 - 1200 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1300$$

$$\Sigma d = 36.1 \text{ m}$$

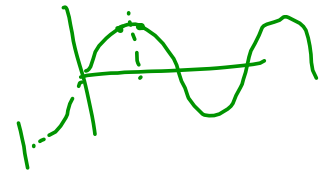
Sine law

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

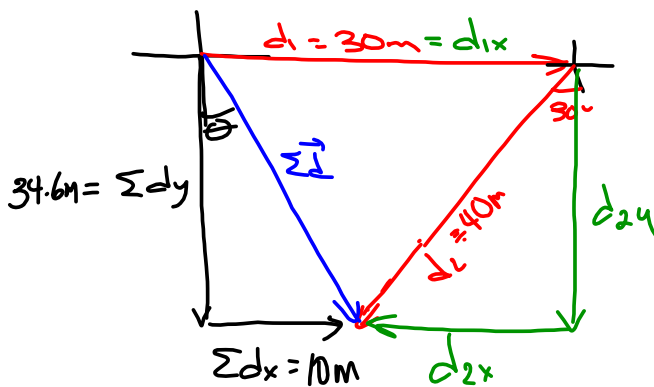
$$\frac{\sin \theta}{40 \text{ m}} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{36.1}$$

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

$$\theta = \underline{\underline{74^\circ}}$$



Method 2: Components



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

$$\theta = 16^\circ$$

Break vectors down into principal components

$$\Sigma dy = d_{2y} = d_2 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$= 40\text{m} \cos 30^\circ = 34.6\text{m}$$

$$\Sigma dx = d_{1x} - d_{2x}$$

$$= 30\text{m} - 40\text{m} \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= 10\text{m}$$

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

$$(\Sigma d)^2 = (34.6)^2 + (10)^2$$

$$= 1200 + 100$$

$$= 1300$$

$$\Sigma d = 36.1\text{m}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{d} = 36.1\text{m}$$

$$516^\circ \text{E}$$

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).