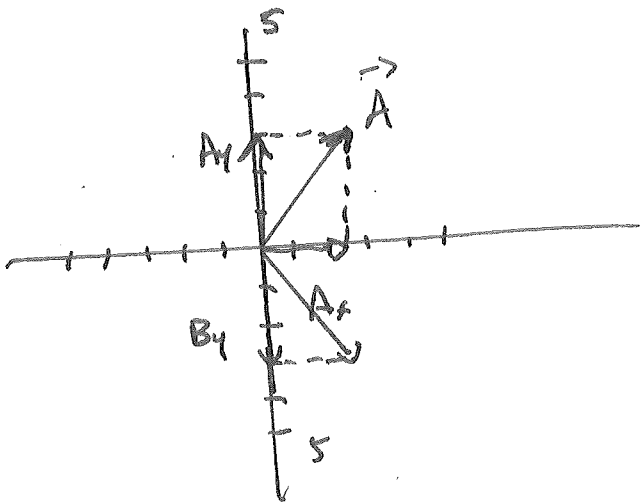


Physics 160

Extra Credit # 7

# ~~Resolving~~ Components

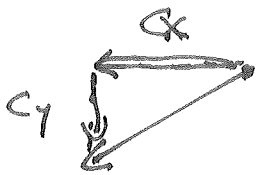


$A_x$  appears to be 2.5 units  
while  $A_y$  is 3

$B_y$  is 3 units DOWN  $\Rightarrow B_y = -3$

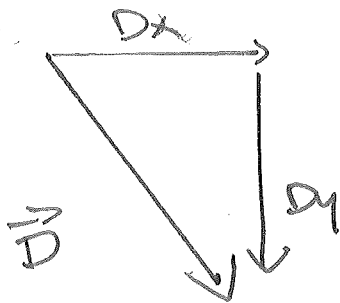
$B_x$  is 2 units RIGHT  $\Rightarrow B_x = +2$

For clarity, I'll REDRAW  $\vec{C}$



$C_x$  is 2 units to left,  $C_y$  is 1 unit DOWN

$$\Rightarrow C_x = -2, C_y = -1$$



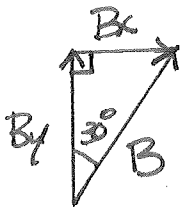
$D_x$  is 2 units to RIGHT,  $D_y$  is  
3 units DOWN

$$D_x = +2, D_y = -3$$

Notice that  $B_x = D_x, B_y = D_y \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{D}$

Now using TRIANGLES, TRIG, & BRAINS.

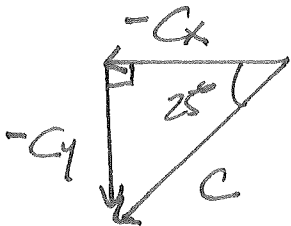
$\vec{A}$ : A vector STRAIGHT DOWN has NO X-component and A negative y-component  $\Rightarrow A_x = 0$   
 $A_y = -8m$



$\vec{B}$  in First QUAD  $\Rightarrow B_x > 0, B_y > 0$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{B_x}{B} \Rightarrow B_x = B \sin 30^\circ = 15m \sin 30^\circ = 7.5m$$

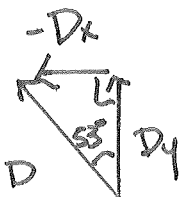
$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{B_y}{B} \Rightarrow B_y = B \cos 30^\circ = 15m \cos 30^\circ = 13m$$



$\vec{C}$  in 3<sup>RD</sup> QUAD  $\Rightarrow C_x < 0, C_y < 0$

$$\cos 25^\circ = \frac{-C_x}{C} \Rightarrow C_x = -C \cos 25^\circ = -12m \cos 25^\circ = -10.9m$$

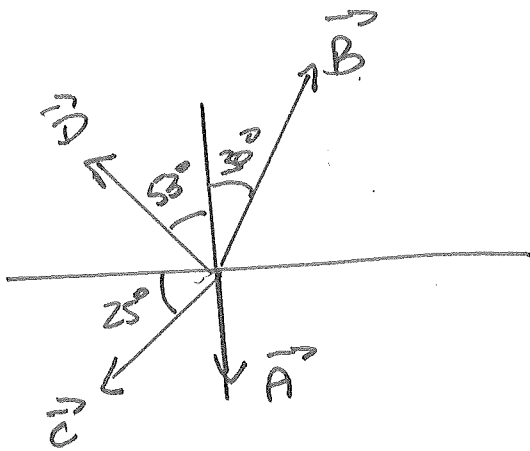
$$\sin 25^\circ = \frac{-C_y}{C} \Rightarrow C_y = -C \sin 25^\circ = -12m \sin 25^\circ = -5.07m$$



$\vec{D}$  in 2<sup>ND</sup> QUAD  $\Rightarrow D_x < 0, D_y > 0$

$$\sin 53^\circ = \frac{-D_x}{D} \Rightarrow D_x = -D \sin 53^\circ = -10m \sin 53^\circ = -7.99m$$

$$\cos 53^\circ = \frac{+D_y}{D} \Rightarrow D_y = +D \cos 53^\circ = 10m \cos 53^\circ = +6.02m$$



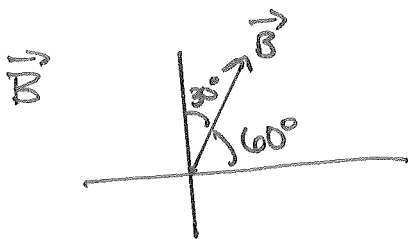
$$A = 8\text{m}, B = 15\text{m}, C = 12\text{m}, D = 10\text{m}$$

FIND Components

First using standard Angles:  $\vec{A}$  at  $270^\circ$

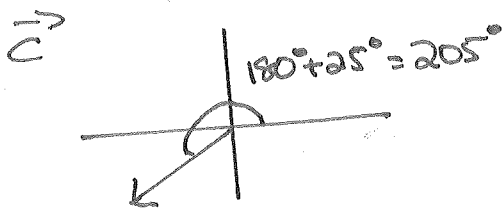
$$\Rightarrow A_x = 8\text{m} \cos 270^\circ = 0$$

$$A_y = 8\text{m} \sin 270^\circ = -8\text{m}$$



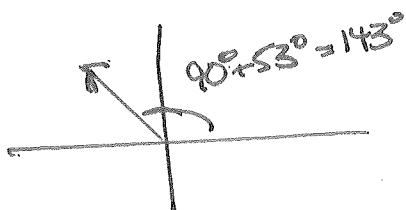
$$B_x = 15\text{m} \cos 60^\circ = 7.5\text{m}$$

$$B_y = 15\text{m} \sin 60^\circ = 12.99\text{m} = 13.0\text{m}$$



$$C_x = 12\text{m} \cos 205^\circ = -10.8757\text{m} = -10.9\text{m}$$

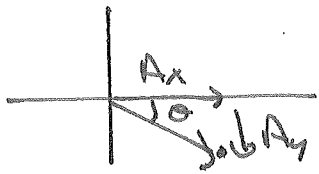
$$C_y = 12\text{m} \sin 205^\circ = -5.07\text{m}$$



$$D_x = 10\text{m} \cos 143^\circ = -7.986\text{m} = -7.99\text{m}$$

$$D_y = 10\text{m} \sin 143^\circ = 6.01815\text{m} = 6.02\text{m}$$

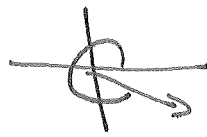
1.30  $A_x = 3.1\text{m}, A_y = -1.3\text{m} \Rightarrow 4^{\text{th}} \text{ QUAD, Calculator OK}$



$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A_y}{A_x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-1.3}{3.1}\right) = -22.75^\circ$$

~~Therefore~~, the standard Angle <sup>is</sup>  $-22.75^\circ$  but Mastering wants

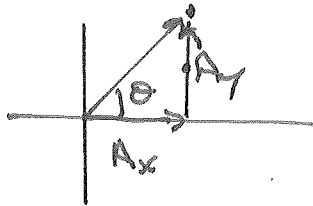
A counter-clockwise angle



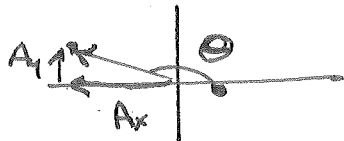
$$\Rightarrow 360^\circ - 22.75^\circ = 337^\circ$$

$A_x = 3\text{m}, A_y = 3.5\text{m} \Rightarrow 1^{\text{st}} \text{ QUAD, Calc. OK}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3.5}{3}\right) = 49.4^\circ$$

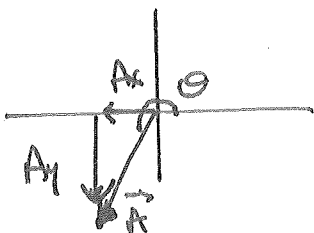


$A_x = -3.8\text{m}, A_y = 1.1\text{m} \Rightarrow 2^{\text{ND}} \text{ QUAD.} \Rightarrow \text{ADD } 180^\circ$



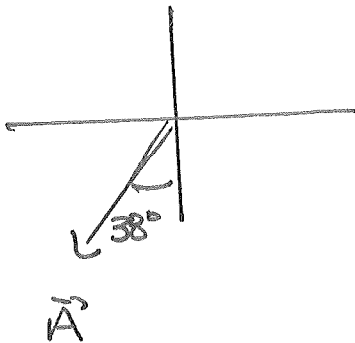
$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1.1}{-3.8}\right) + 180^\circ = -16.1^\circ + 180^\circ = 163.8^\circ = 164^\circ$$

$A_x = -1.3\text{m}, A_y = -4.8\text{m} \Rightarrow 3^{\text{RD}} \text{ QUAD} \Rightarrow \text{ADD } 180^\circ$



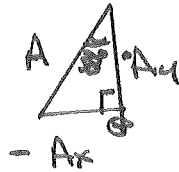
$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-4.8}{-1.3}\right) + 180^\circ = 74.8^\circ + 180^\circ = 254.8^\circ = 255^\circ$$

1.32



$$A_x = -18\text{m}$$

Triangle way:



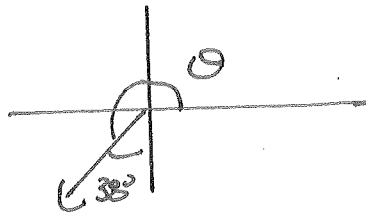
3RD QUANT SO

$$A_x < 0, A_y < 0$$

$$\tan 38^\circ = \frac{-A_x}{-A_y} \Rightarrow A_y = \frac{A_x}{\tan 38^\circ} = \frac{-18\text{m}}{\tan 38^\circ} = -23\text{m}$$

$$\text{then } A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2} = \sqrt{(18\text{m})^2 + (23\text{m})^2} = \sqrt{858\text{m}^2} = 29.2\text{m}$$

Standard Angle way:



$$\theta = 270^\circ - 38^\circ = 232^\circ$$

$$A_x = A \cos \theta \Rightarrow A = \frac{A_x}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-18\text{m}}{\cos 232^\circ} = +29.2\text{m} \quad (\text{solve for magnitude first})$$

$$A_y = A \sin \theta = 29.2\text{m} \sin 232^\circ = -23\text{m}$$

1.36  $A_{x_1} = -8.3 \text{ cm}, A_{y_1} = 5.5 \text{ cm}$

$$A = \sqrt{A_{x_1}^2 + A_{y_1}^2} = \sqrt{(8.3 \text{ cm})^2 + (5.5 \text{ cm})^2} = \sqrt{99.14 \text{ cm}^2} = 9.96 \text{ cm}$$

↑  
CAN use any unit

Find Counter-clockwise Angle for  $\vec{A}_1$  :

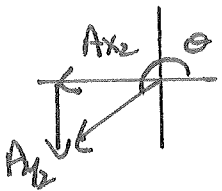


2<sup>ND</sup> QUAD  $\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A_{y_1}}{A_{x_1}}\right) + 180^\circ$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5.5}{-8.3}\right) + 180^\circ = -33.53^\circ + 180^\circ = 146.47^\circ$$

$$= 146^\circ$$

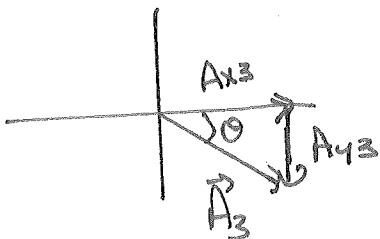
$A_{x_2} = -5.7 \text{ m}, A_{y_2} = -3.5 \text{ m}$   $A_2 = \sqrt{(5.7 \text{ m})^2 + (3.5 \text{ m})^2} = \sqrt{44.74 \text{ m}^2} = 6.69 \text{ m}$



3<sup>RD</sup> QUAD  $\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A_{y_2}}{A_{x_2}}\right) + 180^\circ = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-3.5}{-5.7}\right) + 180^\circ$

$$= 31.551^\circ + 180^\circ = 211.551^\circ = 212^\circ$$

$A_{x_3} = 7.7 \text{ km}, A_{y_3} = -3.2 \text{ km}$   $A_3 = \sqrt{(7.7 \text{ km})^2 + (3.2 \text{ km})^2} = \sqrt{69.53 \text{ km}^2} = 8.34 \text{ km}$



4<sup>th</sup> QUADRANT, so Calc. is OK (IF I WAS ASKING)

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A_{y_3}}{A_{x_3}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-3.2}{7.7}\right) = -22.567^\circ$$

But to get A Counter-clockwise Angle:  $360^\circ - 22.567^\circ =$

$$337.43^\circ = 337^\circ$$