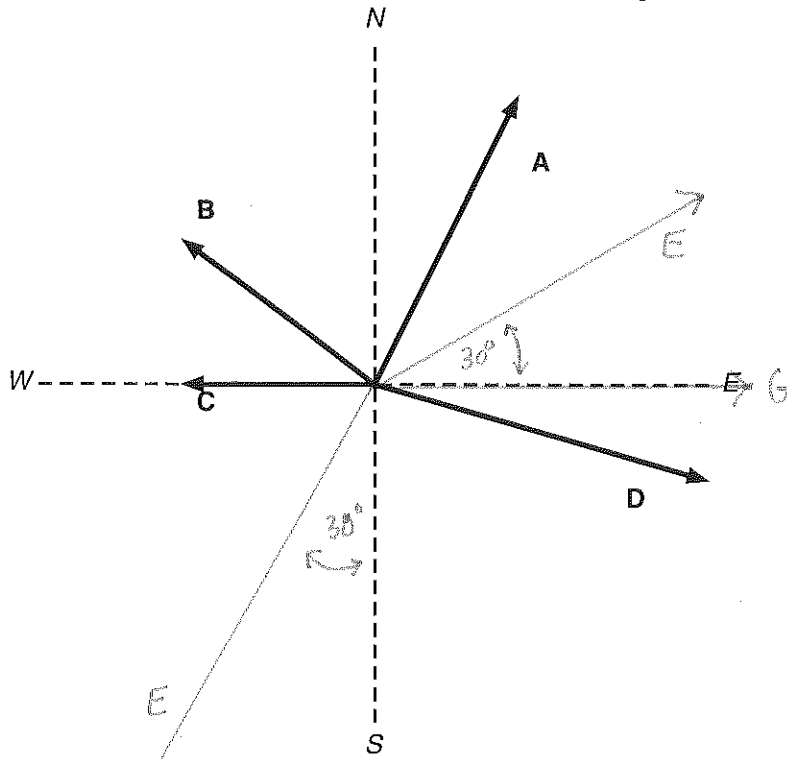


### Vector Review

1. Measure the magnitudes and directions of the following vectors:



$A = 4.3 \text{ cm @ } 64^\circ \text{ N of E}$   
 or  $[26^\circ \text{ E of N}]$

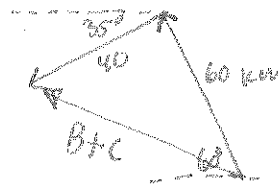
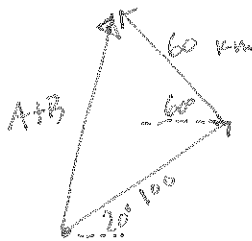
$B = 3.2 \text{ cm @ } 37^\circ \text{ N of W}$   
 (or  $53^\circ \text{ W of N}$ )

$C = 2.5 \text{ cm W}$

$D = 4.6 \text{ m @ } 16^\circ \text{ S of E}$   
 (or  $74^\circ \text{ E of S}$ )

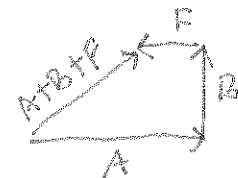
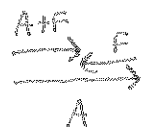
2. Draw the following vectors in the diagram above:  
 $E = 5 \text{ cm @ } 30^\circ \text{ N of E}$        $F = 8 \text{ cm @ } 30^\circ \text{ W of S}$        $G = 5 \text{ cm E}$

3. Make reasonable sketches that shows  $A + B$  and  $B + C$ . Make sure to label the vectors and clearly show the resultants.  
 $A = 100 \text{ km, } 20^\circ \text{ North of East}$        $B = 60 \text{ km, } 60^\circ \text{ North of West}$        $C = 40 \text{ km, } 35^\circ \text{ South of West}$



4. Using the vectors above, show the following (and make sure to label the vectors and clearly show the resultants):

- a)  $A + B$
- b)  $A + F$
- c)  $B + E$
- d)  $E + F$
- 4)  $A + B + F$



### Vector Review

5. Calculate the speeds of the velocities with the given components:

a.  $v_x = 12 \text{ m/s}$     $v_y = 20 \text{ m/s}$

b.  $v_x = 15 \text{ m/s}$     $v_y = -15 \text{ m/s}$

$$v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2$$

$$v^2 = (12)^2 + (20)^2$$

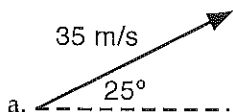
$$v^2 = 544 \rightarrow v = 23.3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v^2 = (15)^2 + (-15)^2$$

$$v^2 = 450$$

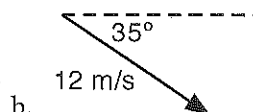
$$v = 21.2 \text{ m/s}$$

6. Calculate the components of each of the velocities shown:



$$v_x = v \cos \theta$$

$$v_y = v \sin \theta$$



$$v_x = 31.7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = 14.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_x = 9.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = -6.9 \text{ m/s}$$

c. A ball is kicked with a velocity of 25 m/s at an angle of 65° above the horizontal.

$$v_x = 10.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = 22.7 \text{ m/s}$$

d. A pen is thrown with an initial velocity of 15 m/s at an angle of 25° below the horizontal.

$$v_x = 13.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_y = -6.3 \text{ m/s}$$

Negative because pointing down!

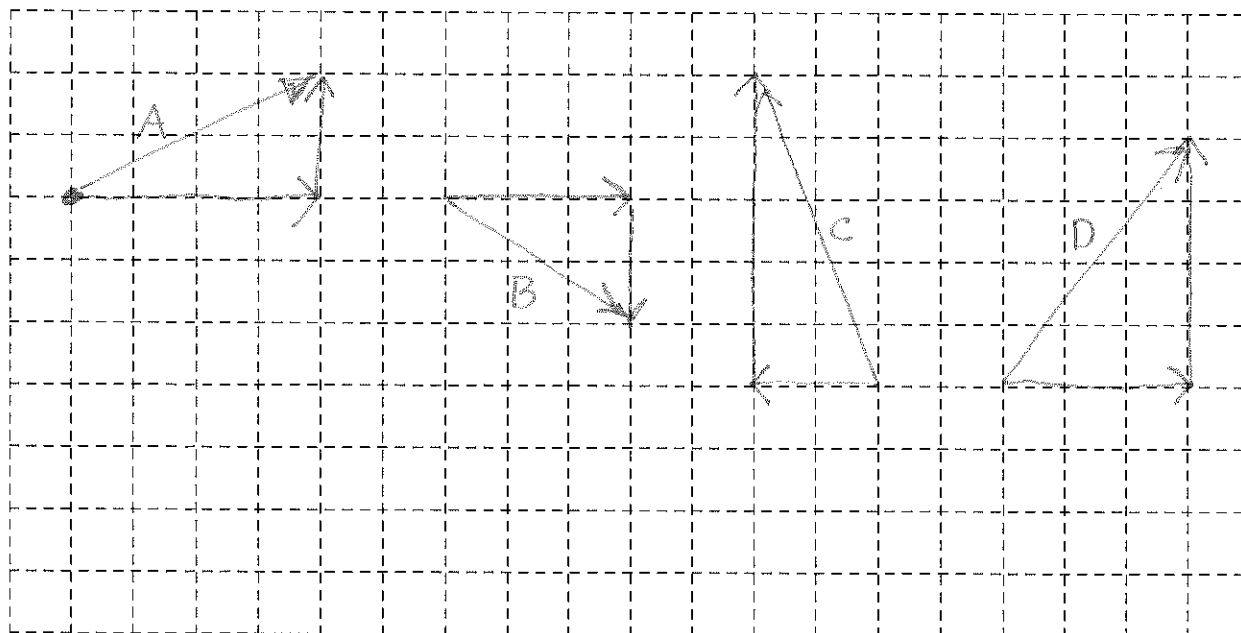
7. Draw the following vectors and calculate their magnitudes:

A)  $A_x = 4$     $A_y = 2$

B)  $B_x = 3$     $B_y = -2$

C)  $C_x = -2$     $C_y = 5$

D)  $D_x = 3$     $D_y = 4$



$$|A| = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$|A| = 4.47$$

$$|B| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$|B| = 3.6$$

$$|C| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$|C| = 5.4$$

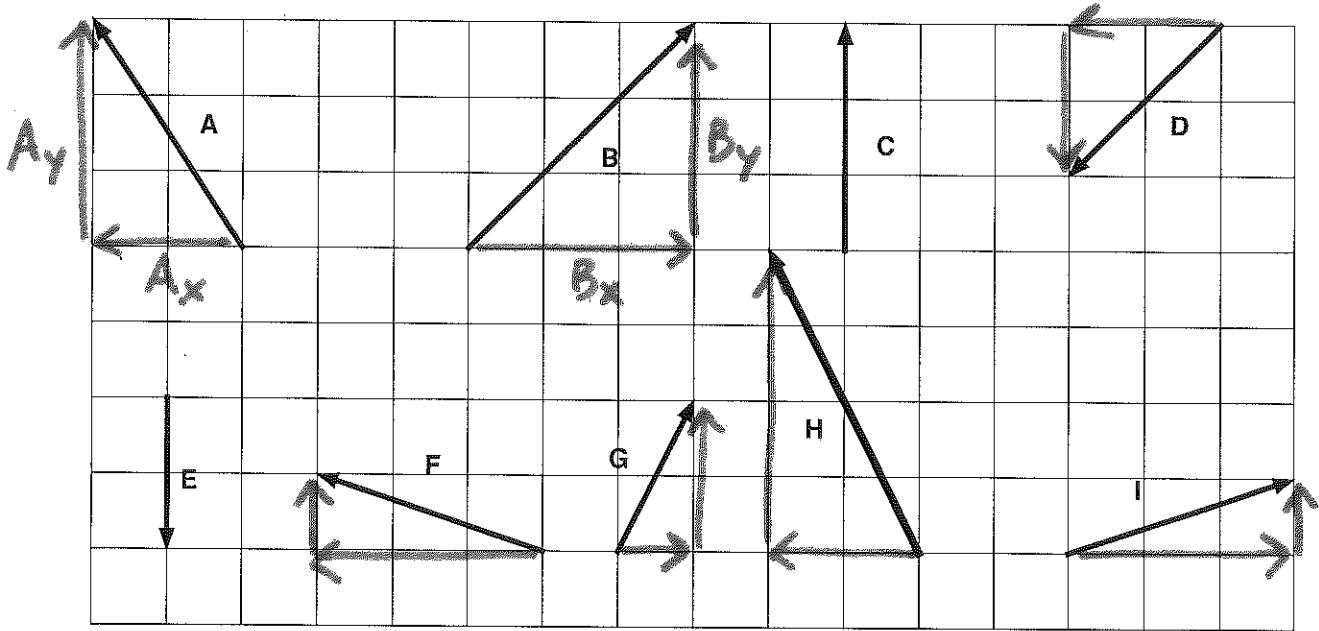
$$|D| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$|D| = 5$$

Side 2

### Vector Review

8. Show the components of the following vectors and then give the components below the diagram.



$A_x = -2$  &  $A_y = 3$

$B_x = 3$  &  $B_y = 3$

$C_x = 0$  &  $C_y = 3$

$D_x = -2$  &  $D_y = -2$

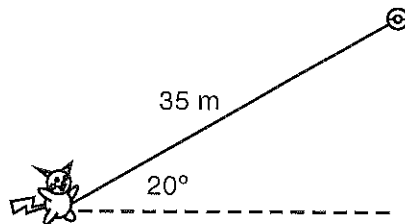
$E_x = 0$  &  $E_y = -2$

$F_x = -3$  &  $F_y = 1$

$G_x = 1$  &  $G_y = 2$

$H_x = -2$  &  $H_y = 4$

$I_x = 3$  &  $I_y = 1$

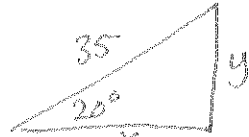


9. Pikachu sees a Pokeball 35 meters away, as shown in the diagram above (which is NOT to scale.) He runs straight to the Pokeball in 9 seconds.

a. How fast did Pikachu move?

$V = \frac{d}{t}$        $V = \frac{35}{9} = 3.9 \text{ m/s}$

b. What are the components of Pikachu's displacement?



$x = d \cos \theta$   
 $x = 35 \cos 20$

$y = d \sin \theta$   
 $y = 35 \sin 20$

c. What are the components of Pikachu's velocity?

$x = 32.9 \text{ m}$

$y = 12 \text{ m}$

$V_x = \frac{x}{t}$   
 $V_x = \frac{32.9}{9}$   
 $V_x = 3.7 \text{ m/s}$

$V_y = \frac{y}{t}$   
 $V_y = \frac{12}{9}$   
 $V_y = 1.3 \text{ m/s}$

$V_x = V \cos \theta$   
 $= 3.9 \cos 20$   
 $V_x = 3.7 \text{ m/s}$

$V_y = V \sin \theta$   
 $= 3.9 \sin 20$   
 $V_y = 1.3 \text{ m/s}$

### Vector Review

10. A plane has a velocity made of a horizontal component of 35 m/s East and a vertical component of 20 m/s North. After 2 hours, how far away is it from its starting point?

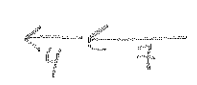
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_x &= 35 \text{ m/s (E)} \\
 V_y &= 20 \text{ m/s (N)} \\
 t &= 2 \text{ hrs} = 7200 \text{ s} \\
 d &= ?
 \end{aligned}
 \left.
 \begin{aligned}
 V^2 &= V_x^2 + V_y^2 \\
 V^2 &= (35)^2 + (20)^2 \\
 V^2 &= 1625 \\
 V &= 40.3 \text{ m/s} \\
 d &= vt \rightarrow d = (40.3)(7200) \quad \boxed{d = 290,000 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}
 \right\}
 \begin{aligned}
 \text{or } X &= V_x t = (35)(7200) = 252,000 \text{ m} \\
 Y &= V_y t = (20)(7200) = 144,000 \text{ m} \\
 d^2 &= X^2 + Y^2 = (252,000)^2 + (144,000)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

11. A river flows due West with a current of 4 m/s. A boater can always travel with a water speed of 7 m/s.

- a. What is the fastest resultant velocity the boater can have? In what direction must she point the boat?

↳ with the current

∴ WEST



$7 + 4 = 11 \text{ m/s}$

- b. What is the slowest resultant velocity the boater can have? In what direction must she point the boat?

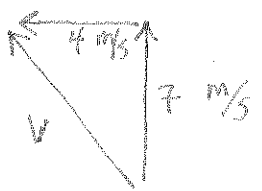
↳ Against current

∴ EAST



$7 - 4 = 3 \text{ m/s}$

- c. If she points her boat due North, what is her resultant speed? Include a sketch showing how the vectors add.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V^2 &= 7^2 + 4^2 \\
 V^2 &= 65 \\
 \boxed{V = 8.06 \text{ m/s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

direction is ~NW

- d. If she points her boat due North, and the river is 150 meters across, how long will it take her to cross the river?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore V_y &= 7 \text{ m/s} \\
 y &= 150 \text{ m} \\
 y &= V_y t \\
 150 &= (7)t \quad \boxed{t = 21.4 \text{ s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- e. From part c and d, she drifted West with the current. How far West did she drift?

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= V_x t \\
 X &= (4)(21.4) \\
 \boxed{X = 85.7 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$