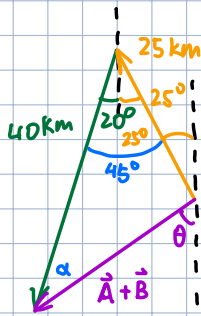


Method 1 (math) :

$$\vec{A} = 25 \text{ km } [N 25^\circ W]$$

$$\vec{B} = 40 \text{ km } [S 20^\circ W]$$



$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{40^2 + 25^2 - 2(40)(25)\cos 45}$$

$$= 28.5 \text{ km } [S 71.6^\circ W]$$

$$[S 58.4^\circ W]$$

$$\frac{\sin \beta}{40} = \frac{\sin 45}{28.5}$$

$$\theta = 180 - 83.4 - 25$$

$$\beta = 83.4^\circ$$

$$= 71.6^\circ$$



$$\beta' = 180 - 83.4$$

$$= 96.6^\circ$$

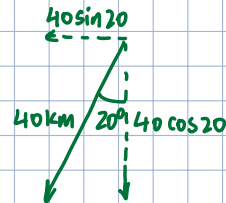
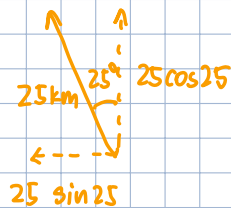
$$\theta = 180 - 96.6 - 25$$

$$= 58.4^\circ$$

Method 2 (component) :

$$\vec{A} = 25 \text{ km } [N 25^\circ W]$$

$$\vec{B} = 40 \text{ km } [S 20^\circ W]$$

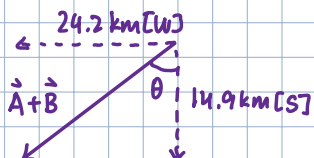


$$\vec{d}_x = 25 \sin 25 [W] + 40 \sin 20 [W]$$

$$= 24.2 \text{ km } [W]$$

$$\vec{d}_y = -25 \cos 25 [S] + 40 \cos 20 [S]$$

$$= 14.9 \text{ km } [S]$$



$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{14.9^2 + 24.2^2}$$

$$= 28.47 \text{ km}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{24.2}{14.9}$$

$$\theta = 58.37^\circ$$

$$\therefore \vec{A} + \vec{B} = 28.47 \text{ km } [S 58.37^\circ W]$$

Method 3 (Scale Diagram): $\vec{A} = 25 \text{ km [N } 25^\circ \text{ W]}$ $\vec{B} = 40 \text{ km [S } 20^\circ \text{ W]}$

$$5 \text{ km} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

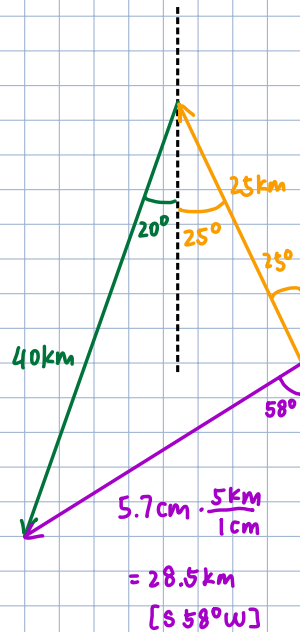
$$25 \text{ km} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ km}} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$40 \text{ km} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}}{5 \text{ km}} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

- 1) Scale
- 2) Arrows for Vectors
- 3) Label length with units
- 4) Label all known units

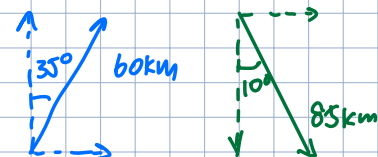
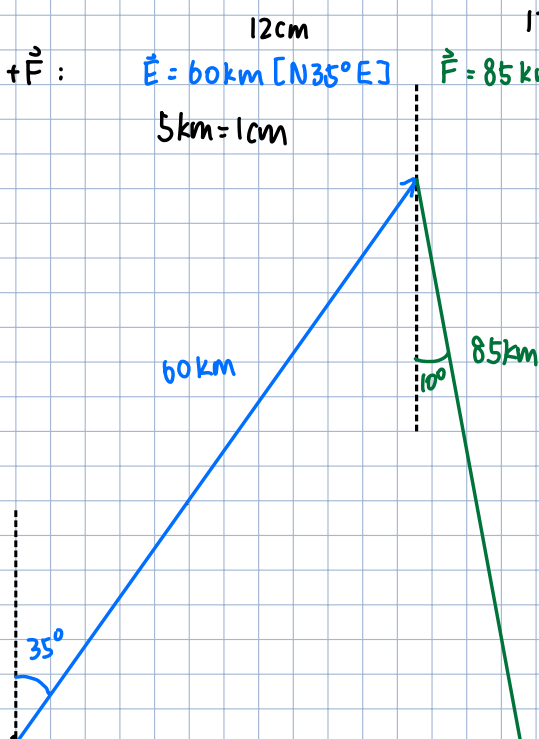
Half page or larger

N/S or E/W



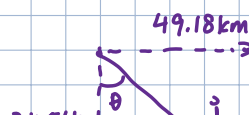
Scale diagram + one other method

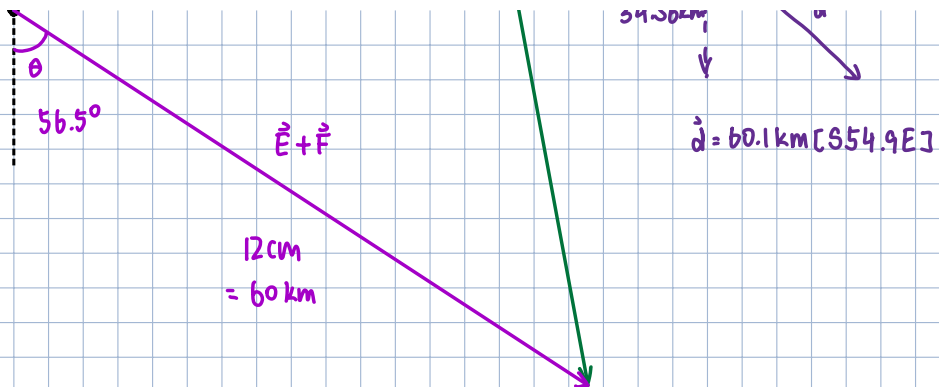
$\vec{E} + \vec{F}$: $\vec{E} = 60 \text{ km [N } 35^\circ \text{ E]}$ $\vec{F} = 85 \text{ km [S } 10^\circ \text{ E]}$
 $5 \text{ km} = 1 \text{ cm}$



$$\begin{aligned} d_y &= -60 \cos 35^\circ + 85 \cos 10^\circ \\ &= 34.56 \text{ km [S]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_x &= 60 \sin 35^\circ + 85 \sin 10^\circ \\ &= 49.18 \text{ km [E]} \end{aligned}$$





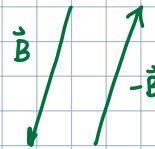
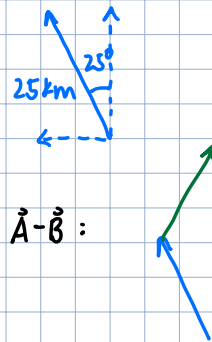
Vector Subtraction

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$

$-\vec{B}$ = same magnitude
different direction
to \vec{B}

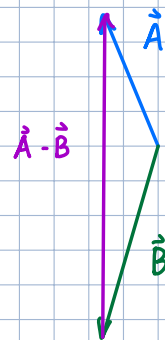
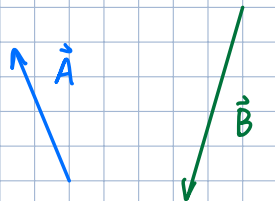
$$\vec{A} = 25 \text{ km [N} 25^\circ \text{W]}$$

$$\vec{B} = 40 \text{ km [S} 20^\circ \text{W]}$$



Physics way: Draw the original Vectors tail-to-tail; the resultant points towards the first vector

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B}$$



$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{d}_2 - \vec{d}_1}{t}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1}{t}$$

$$\vec{v}t + \vec{d}_1 = \vec{d}_2$$

Find $\vec{C} + \vec{D}$, $\vec{C} - \vec{D}$, $\vec{D} - \vec{C}$

$$\vec{C} = 240 \text{ km/h [S} 35^\circ \text{E]} \\ 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\vec{D} = 375 \text{ km/h [S} 70^\circ \text{W]} \\ 12.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ km}$$

