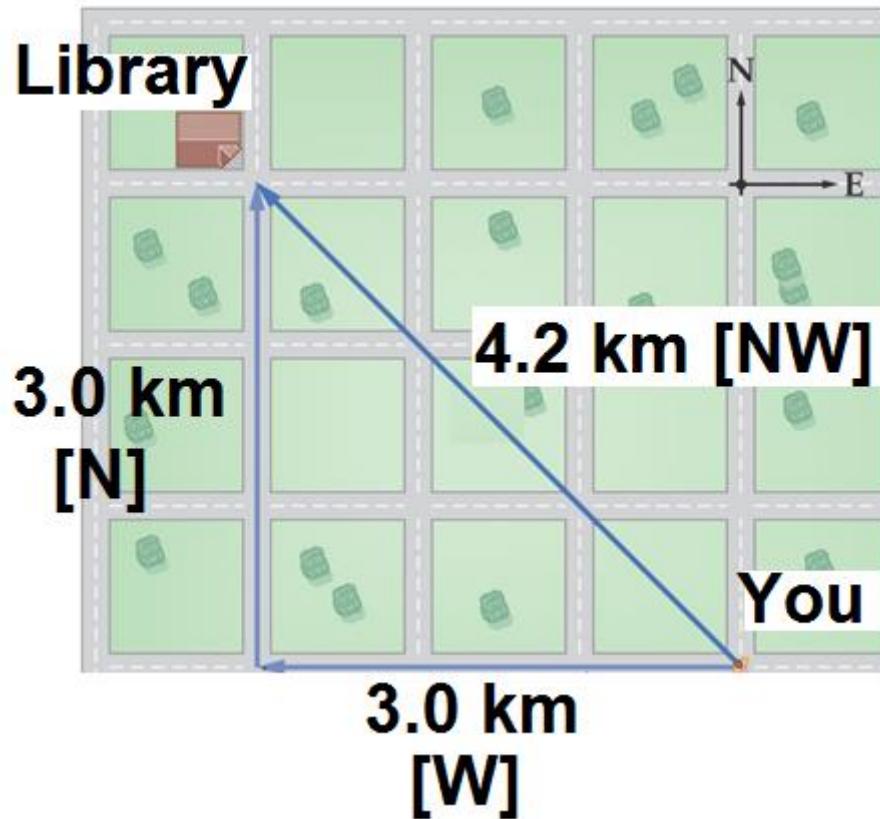


Using Components 2D Vector Analysis

- The Components of a Vector
- Adding and Subtracting Vectors using components

The Components of a Vector

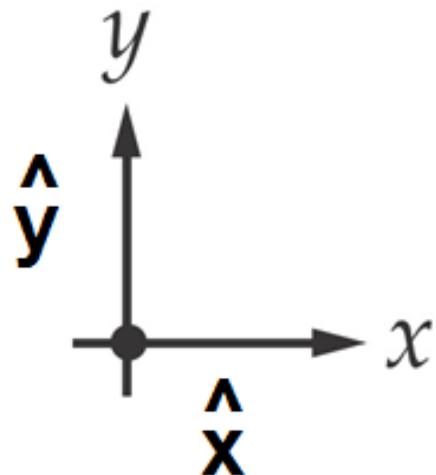
Consider the diagram below: The library is 4.2 km [NW] of your location. How will you get there?



Walk 3.0 km [W] and then 3.0 km [N].

Cartesian Components:

In a 2D plane, we can define a co-ordinate system made up of 2 orthogonal (perpendicular) unit vectors:



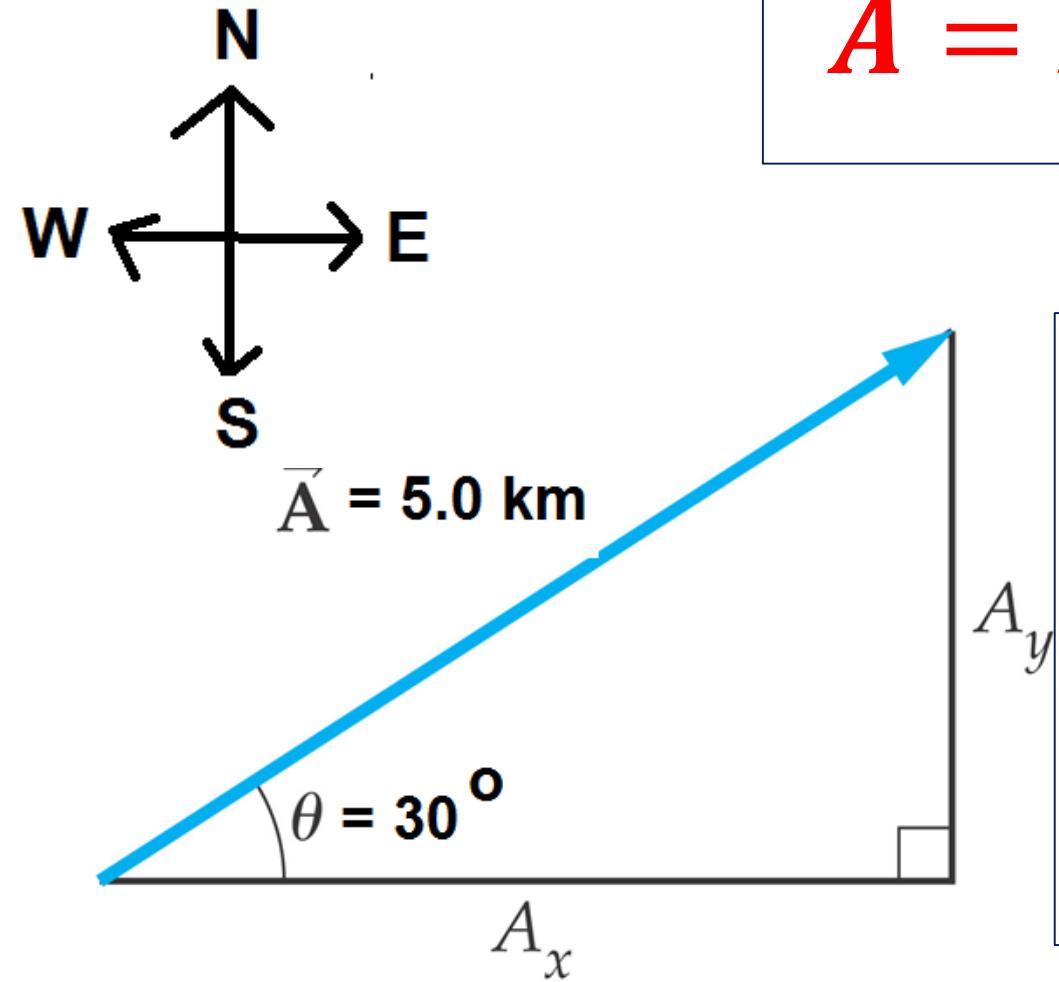
- **Unit vector-**
Means they are 1 unit long

We can resolve or break down any vector in a 2D plane into components in each unit vector direction:

Position vector Vector A can be written two ways:

Method 2:

$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y}$$



Method 1:
magnitude [angle]

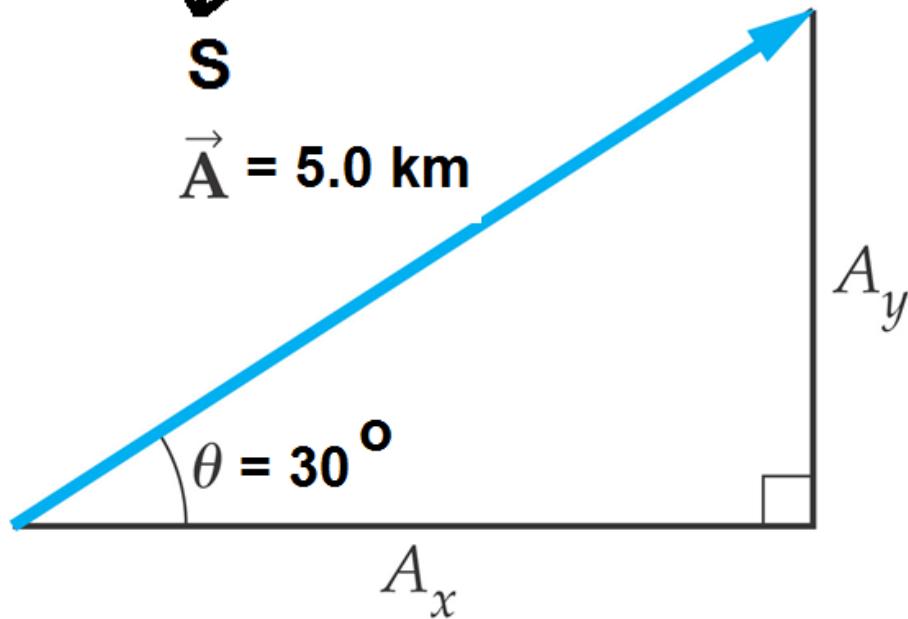
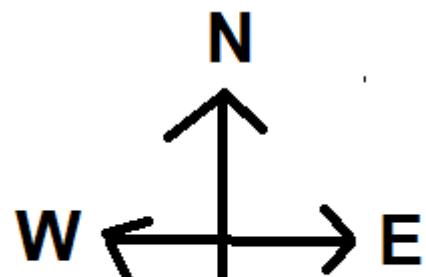
$$\vec{A} = 5.0 \text{ km [E } 30^\circ \text{ N]}$$

We can find the values of Ax and Ay using

Trig!

Let E= +x

Let N= +y



$$\vec{A} = A_x \hat{x} + A_y \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{A} = 4.33 \hat{x} + 2.5 \hat{y}$$

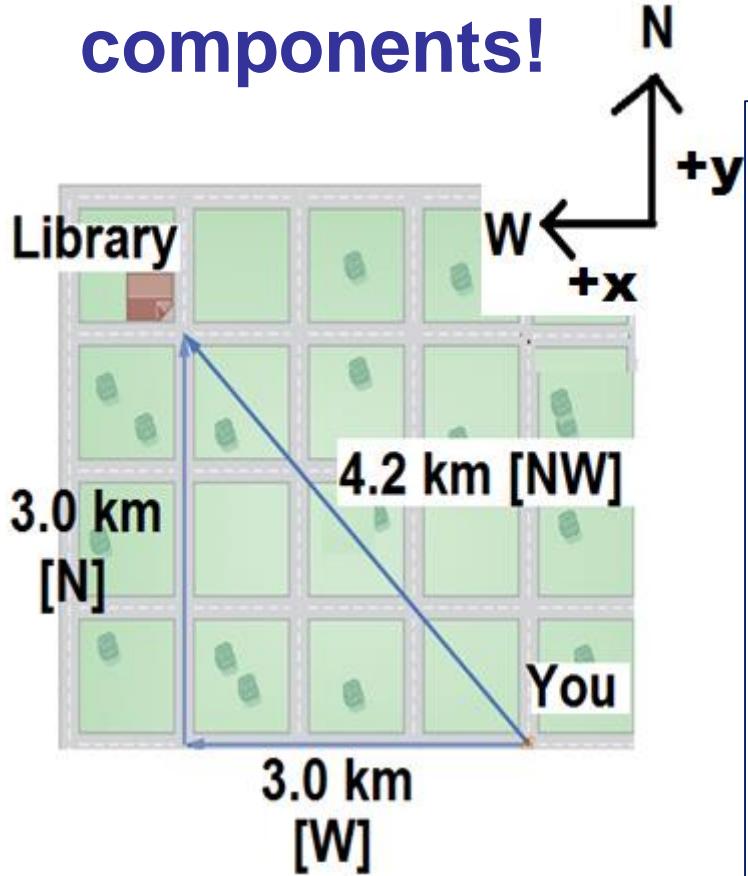
$$\vec{A} = 4.33[E] + 2.5[N]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_x &= A \cos\theta \\ &= 5.0 \cos 30^\circ \\ &= 4.33 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_y &= A \sin\theta \\ &= 5.0 \sin 30^\circ \\ &= 2.5 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

The Components of a Vector

Back to the library displacement! We can represent the displacement using components!



Let West be $+x$
Let North be $+y$

$$\vec{\Delta d} = 3.0 \text{ km } \hat{x} + 3.0 \text{ km } \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{\Delta d} = 3.0 \text{ km } [W] + 3.0 \text{ km } [N]$$

Adding vectors using components!

$$\overrightarrow{\Delta d_R} = \overrightarrow{\Delta d_1} + \overrightarrow{\Delta d_2} + \overrightarrow{\Delta d_3}$$

Find the x and y components for each vector:

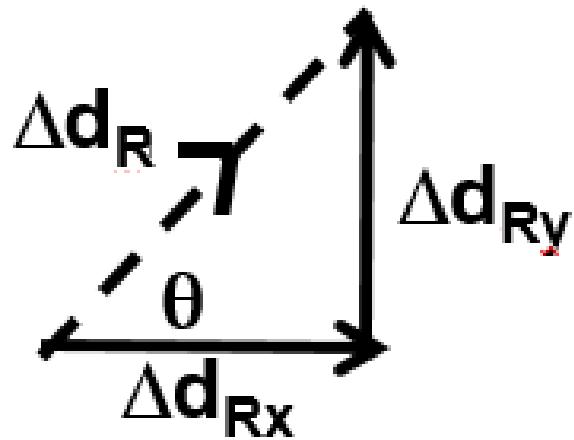
e.g. Δd_{1x} , Δd_{1y} etc.

Add up all of the x and y components:

$$\Delta d_{Rx} = \Delta d_{1x} + \Delta d_{2x} + \Delta d_{3x}$$

$$\Delta d_{Ry} = \Delta d_{1y} + \Delta d_{2y} + \Delta d_{3y}$$

Sketch the total x and y components and use Pythagorean Theorem & SOHCAHTOA to write in magnitude angle form.



$$\Delta d_R = \sqrt{\Delta d_{Rx}^2 + \Delta d_{Ry}^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\Delta d_{Ry}}{\Delta d_{Rx}}$$