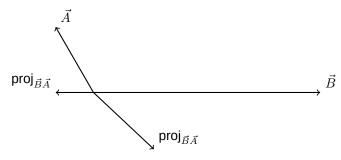
1 | vectors at an angle

1.1 | a sketch



scratch work: length: 6 cos 60 width: -6 cos 60 sin 60 height: 6 cos² 60

1.2 | components

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{comp}_{\vec{A}} \vec{B} &= 6 \cos 120 \\ \mathsf{comp}_{\vec{B}} \vec{A} &= 2 \cos 120 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 | dot product

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |A||B|\cos\theta$$
$$= 2 \cdot 6 \cdot \cos 120 = -3$$

2 | proving expression for component

Lets redefine the coordinate axis so that \vec{A} lies along the x-axis. Then,

$$\begin{split} \mathsf{comp}_{\vec{A}} \vec{B} &= |\vec{B}| \cos \theta \\ &= \frac{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta}{|\vec{A}|} \\ &= \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}|} \end{split}$$

3 | expression for projection

The projection is just a vector with length $comp_{\vec{A}}\vec{B}$ in the direction of \vec{A} .

$$\left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}|}\right) \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

Taproot • 2021-2022 Page 1

4 | expression for perpendicular

The part of \vec{A} that is perpendicular to \vec{B} is just the whole vector minus the part that is parallel:

$$\begin{split} \vec{A}_{\perp \vec{B}} &= \vec{A} - \mathrm{proj}_{\vec{B}} \vec{A} \\ &= \vec{A} - \left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2} \right) \vec{B} \end{split}$$

Checking using the dot product:

$$\left(\vec{A} - \left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2}\right) \vec{B}\right) \cdot \vec{B} = \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} - \left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2}\right) \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$= \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} - \left(\frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{B}|^2}\right) |\vec{B}|^2$$

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

$$= 0$$

5 | find angle using dot product

Well, the dot product already includes the angle, so let's just solve for that

$$heta = \cos^-\left(rac{ec{A}\cdotec{B}}{|ec{A}||ec{B}|}
ight)$$

The angle between:

$$\begin{split} \theta &= \cos^{-}\left(\frac{3+2-4}{\sqrt{1^2+2^2+2^2}\sqrt{3^2+1^2+2^2}}\right) \\ &= \cos^{-}\left((3+2-4)/(3*\sqrt{14})\right) = \cos^{-}(0.08908708) &\approx 84.8^{\circ} \end{split}$$

6 | dot product distribution over vector addition

$$\vec{A} \cdot \left(\vec{B} + \vec{C} \right) = |A|$$

Taproot • 2021-2022 Page 2