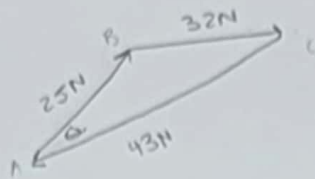


1. Three forces of 25 N, 32 N and 43 N are in equilibrium. What is the angle between the 25 N force and the 43 N force? Round your answer to one tenth of a degree (i.e., one decimal place). /3



$$(32)^2 = (43)^2 + (25)^2 - 2(43)(25)\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = 0.674418$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.674418)$$

$$\theta = 47.5909^\circ$$

$$180 - 47.5909^\circ$$

$$\theta = 132.4^\circ$$

The angle is 132.4°

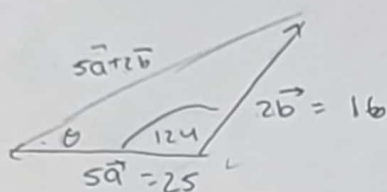
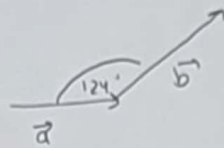
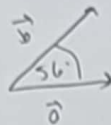
Round your answer to one tenth of a degree (i.e., one decimal place)

2. The vector \vec{a} has a magnitude of 5 cm and the vector \vec{b} has a magnitude of 8 cm. The angle between \vec{a} and \vec{b} is 56° .

- a. Determine the magnitude of $5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$, and round your answer to the nearest tenth of a cm (i.e. one decimal place) /3
- b. Determine the direction of $5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ with respect to the original vectors \vec{a} and \vec{b} (as we have done in class). Round your angle to the nearest tenth of a degree (i.e., one decimal place). /2

$$\vec{a} = 5\text{ cm}$$

$$\vec{b} = 8\text{ cm}$$



$$|5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = (25)^2 + (16)^2 - 2(25)(16)\cos 124^\circ$$

$$|5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1328.354}$$

$$|5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = 36.4\text{ cm}$$

$$(16)^2 = (25)^2 + (36.446)^2 - 2(25)(36.446)\cos\theta$$

$$\cos\theta = 0.93141$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(0.93141)$$

$$\theta = 21.344^\circ$$

$$|5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = 36.4\text{ cm}$$

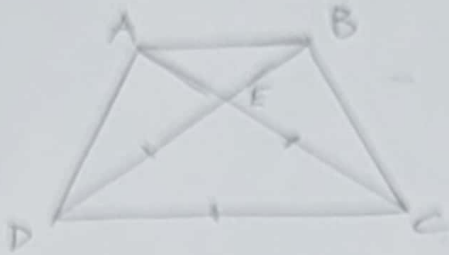
(round your answer to the nearest tenth of a cm, i.e., one decimal place)

The direction of $5\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$ is 21.3°

\therefore In a direction approx. 21.3° rotated from \vec{a} towards \vec{b}

(in your statement, round your angle to one tenth of a degree, i.e., one decimal place)

3. Given the figure below, we know that $\vec{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{DC}$. Solve for the scalar values m and n given that $\vec{AE} = m \vec{AB} + n \vec{AD}$. Show your work.



$$\vec{AE} = m \vec{AB} + n \vec{AD}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AC} &= \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{AD} + \vec{DC} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{AC} = m \vec{AD} + n \vec{DC} \quad (1/3)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \vec{AC} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{DC}$$

$$\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{DC}$$

$$\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{3} (2 \vec{AB})$$

$$\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD} + \frac{2}{3} \vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{AC} = m \vec{AB} + n \vec{AD}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \frac{2}{3} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3} \vec{AD}$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m = \frac{2}{3} \quad n = \frac{1}{3}$$