# **Vectors Review**



Representing and using vectors

- What are vector quantities?
  - Physical quantities that have both numerical and directional properties
  - A vector quantity is completely described by a number with appropriate units plus a direction.
  - It is denoted by an arrow:  $\vec{r}$



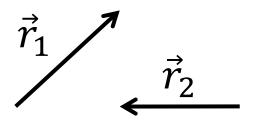
 Which of the following are vector quantities and which are scalar quantities: a) your age, b) velocity, c) acceleration, d) speed, e) your mass

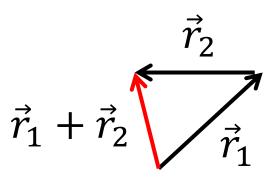
- A. All of them are vectors.
- B. All of them are scalars.
- C. a, b, and c are vectors; d, e are scalars.
- D. a, d, e are vectors; b, d are scalars.
- E. a, d, e are scalar, b, d are vectors.

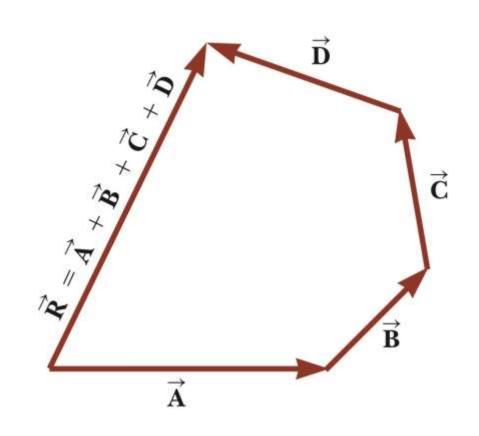
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- E. a, d, e are scalar, b, d are vectors.

# Adding vectors:

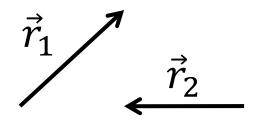




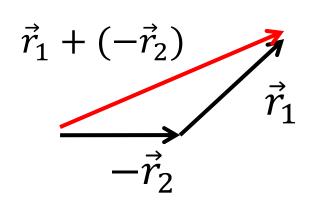


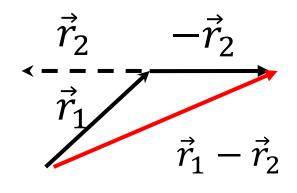
• Subtracting vectors:

$$\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$$
 is the same as  $\vec{r}_1 + (-\vec{r}_2)$ 

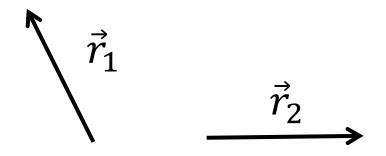


$$\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}_1 + (-\vec{r}_2)$$





• The figure below shows two vectors  $\vec{r}_1$  and  $\vec{r}_2$ .



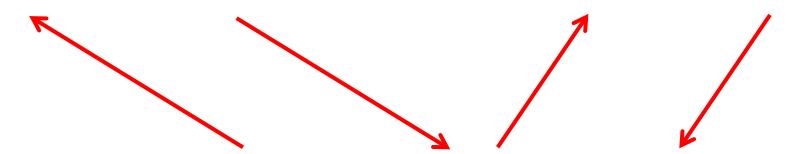
Which of the following vectors best shows the difference between the two vectors; that is:  $\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2$ .

Α.

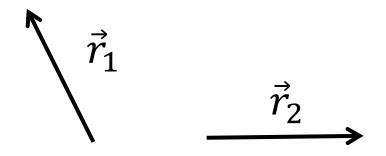
B.

C.

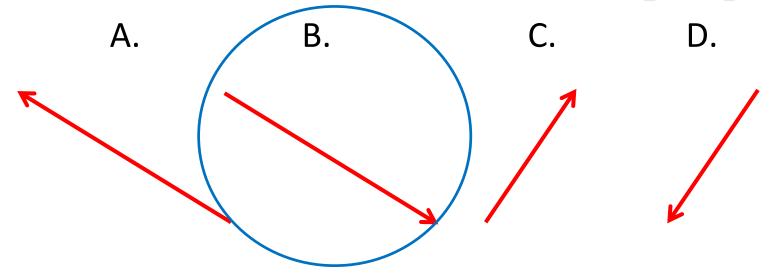
D.



• The figure below shows two vectors  $\vec{r}_1$  and  $\vec{r}_2$ .



Which of the following vectors best shows the difference between the two vectors; that is:  $\Delta \vec{r} = \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1$ .



• If vector  $\vec{A}$  is added to vector  $\vec{B}$ , which two of the following choices must be true for the resultant vector to be equal to zero?

- i.  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are parallel and in the same direction.
- ii.  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are parallel and in opposite direction.
- iii.  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  have the same magnitude.
- iv. Both statements i and iii
- v. Both statements ii and iii

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Components of a vector:

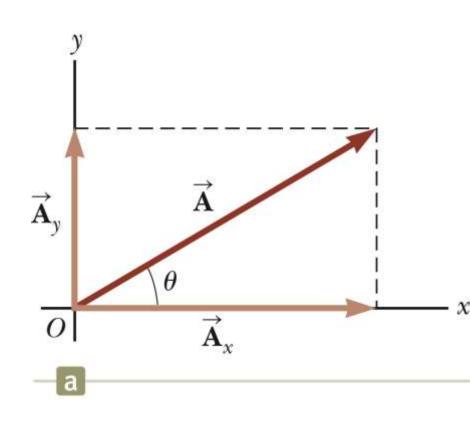
$$\vec{A} = \vec{A}_x + \vec{A}_y$$

$$A_x = A\cos\theta$$

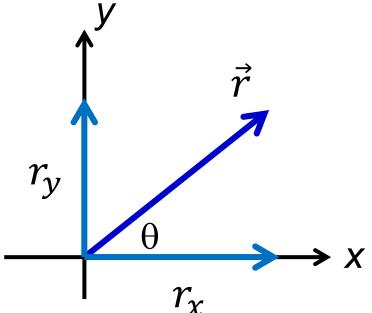
$$A_y = A\sin\theta$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(A_y/A_x)$$



Vectors in 2D can be represented by two numbers:



1. Magnitude and directional angle

$$\vec{r} = \begin{cases} r \\ \theta \end{cases}$$

2. Two components

$$\vec{r} = \begin{cases} r_{\chi} \\ r_{y} \end{cases}$$

### Example

- John walks to the store using the following path: 0.500 west, 0.200 km north, and 0.300 km east. What is her total displacement? Give the magnitude and the direction.
  - Take north to be in the +y direction and east to be along +x.

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$$\Delta r_x = -r_1 + r_3 = -0.200 \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta r_{y} = r_{2} = 0.200 \text{ km}$$

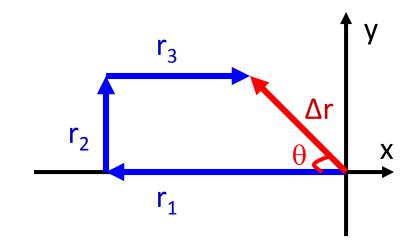
$$\Delta r = \sqrt{[(-0.200)^2 + (0.200)^2]}$$

$$\Delta r = 0.283 \text{ km}$$

$$tan\theta = \Delta r_v / \Delta r_x$$

$$tan\theta = -1$$

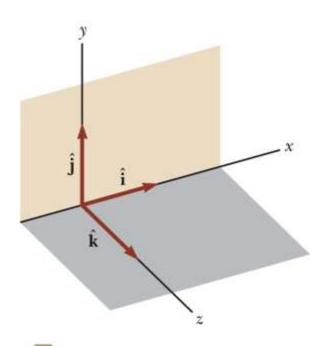
$$\tan\theta = -1$$
  $\theta = -45^{\circ} = 135^{\circ}$ 



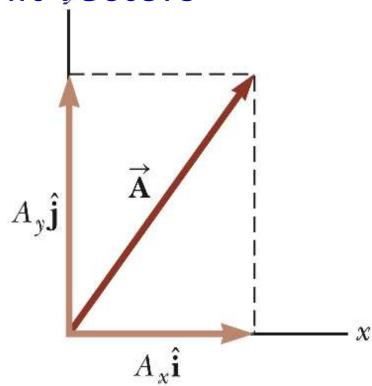
#### **Unit vectors**

- A unit vector is a dimensionless vector with a magnitude of exactly 1.
- Unit vectors are used to specify a direction and have no other physical significance.
- The symbols  $\vec{i}$ ,  $\vec{j}$ , and  $\vec{k}$  represent unit vectors

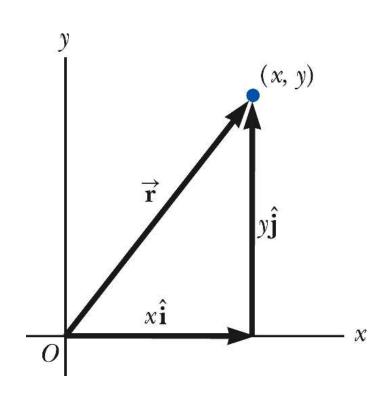
$$\left|\hat{i}\right| = \left|\hat{j}\right| = \left|\hat{k}\right| = 1$$



# Unit yectors



$$\vec{A} = A_{x}\hat{\imath} + A_{y}\hat{\jmath}$$



$$\vec{r} = x\hat{\imath} + y\hat{\jmath}$$

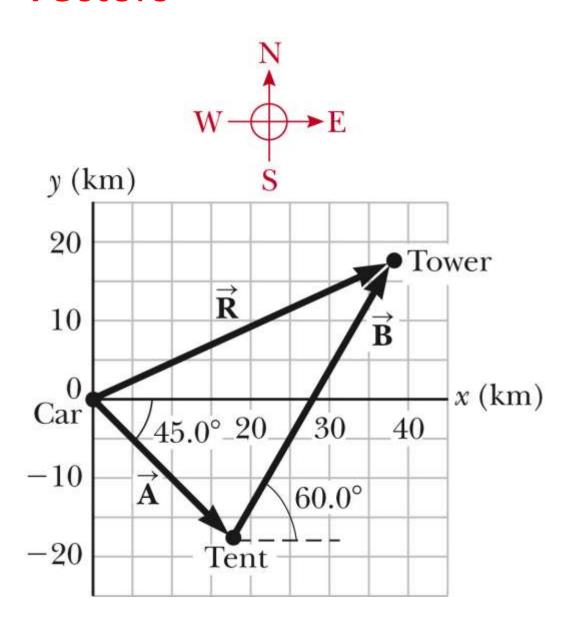
Adding vectors:

$$\vec{R} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$

$$\vec{R} = (A_x + B_x + C_x)\hat{i} + (A_y + B_y + C_y)\hat{j} + (A_z + B_z + C_z)\hat{k}$$

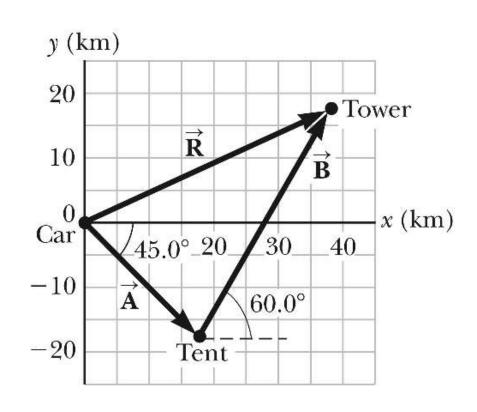
### Example

- A hiker begins a trip by first walking 25.0 km southeast from her car. She stops and sets up her tent for the night. On the second day, she walks 40.0 km in a direction 60.0° north of east, at which point she discovers a forest ranger's tower. Estimate that the final position of the hiker
  - Take north to be in the +y direction and east to be along +x.

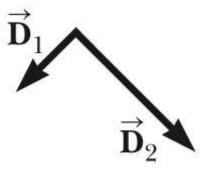


• Position:

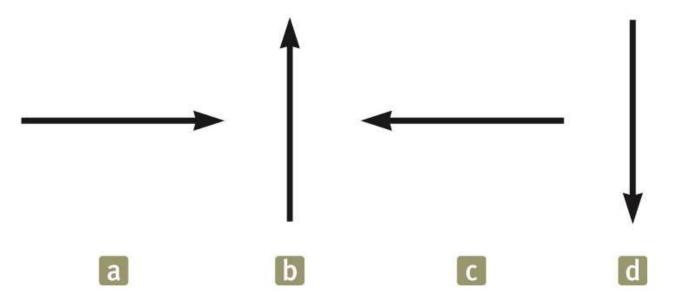
$$\vec{R} = (37.7\,\hat{i} + 16.9\,\hat{j}) \ km$$



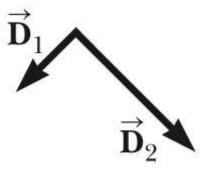
• The figure below shows two vectors  $\overrightarrow{D}_1$  and  $\overrightarrow{D}_2$ .



Which of the following vectors best shows  $\vec{D}_2 - 2\vec{D}_1$ ?



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