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2. Bounce

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Problem Set B due Sep 15, 2021 20:30 IST

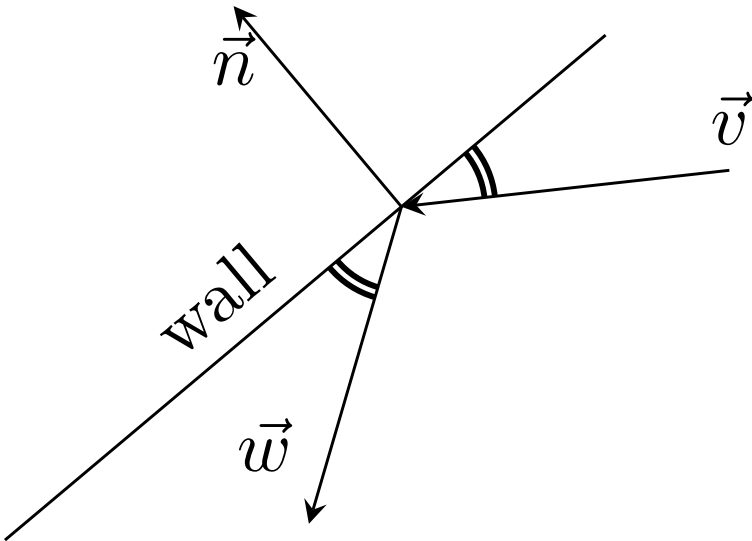


Practice

Setup

In [Recitation 5](#), you practiced finding an outgoing velocity vector of a particle that bounces off a wall. In this problem, you will generalize this calculation and express the answer using matrices.

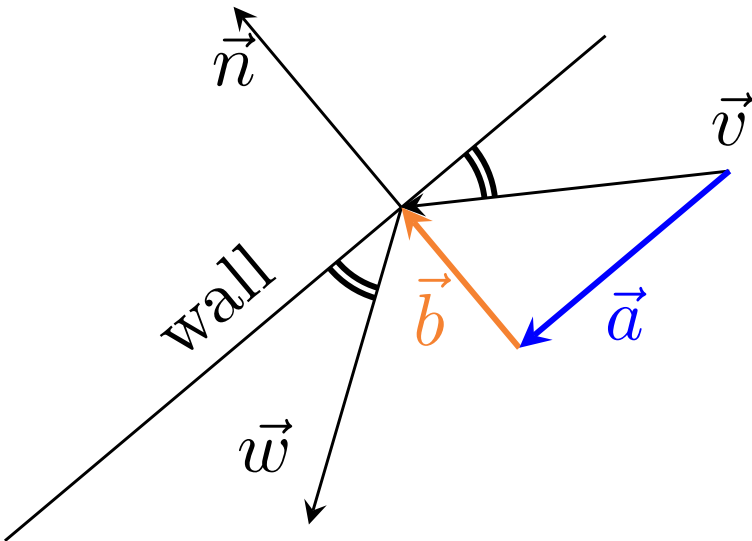
The following image depicts the setup:



In the picture, \vec{v} is the velocity of the projectile before it hits the wall, and \vec{w} is the velocity of the projectile after it hits the wall. The vector \vec{n} is a normal vector to the wall. Assume $|\vec{n}| = 1$.

Physics tells us that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection – the two marked angles in the picture are equal. It also tells us that if there is no friction, then $|\vec{v}| = |\vec{w}|$. Given \vec{v} and \vec{n} , our goal is to find \vec{w} .

We will break this big problem into several steps. We begin by breaking \vec{v} into a piece parallel to \vec{n} and a piece perpendicular to \vec{n} , as in the following picture.



Find w from a and b

1/1 point (graded)

Find a formula for \vec{w} in terms of \vec{a} and \vec{b} . Write veca and vecb for \vec{a} and \vec{b} .

$\vec{w} =$

✓ Answer: veca - vecb

Solution:


Bouncing off the wall reverses \vec{b} and leaves \vec{a} the same. Therefore, $\vec{w} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$.

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 Answers are displayed within the problem

Find length of \vec{b} from \vec{v} and \vec{n}

1/1 point (graded)

What is the length of the vector \vec{b} ? Enter a formula in terms of \vec{v} and \vec{n} .

Write for \vec{v} and for \vec{n} . You may write a dot product such as $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{w}$ using .

\vec{b}

=

 **Answer:** vecv*vecn

Solution:

By trigonometry we have $|\vec{b}| = |\vec{v}| \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between \vec{v} and \vec{b} . Since \vec{b} is parallel to \vec{n} , this θ is also the angle between \vec{v} and \vec{n} . Since $|\vec{n}| = 1$, we have $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}}{|\vec{v}|}$. Substituting this $\cos \theta$ in to the above formula for $|\vec{b}|$ we obtain $|\vec{b}| = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}$.

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Find \vec{b} from \vec{v} and \vec{n}

1/1 point (graded)

Find a formula for \vec{b} in terms of \vec{v} and \vec{n} .

Write for \vec{v} and for \vec{n} . You may also write a dot product between two vectors using . To write a scaled vector such as $2\vec{v}$, enter .

\vec{b}

=

 **Answer:** (vecv*vecn)*vecn

Solution:

Since \vec{b} is parallel to \vec{n} , there exists k such that $\vec{b} = k\vec{n}$. Since $|\vec{n}| = 1$, we have $k = |\vec{b}|$, which is $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}$. Thus $\vec{b} = (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{n}$.

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Find \vec{a} from \vec{v} and \vec{n}

1/1 point (graded)

Find a formula for \vec{a} from \vec{v} and \vec{n} .

Write for \vec{v} and for \vec{n} . You may also write a dot product between two vectors using . To write a scaled vector such as $2\vec{v}$, enter .

\vec{a}

=

 **Answer:** vecv-(vecv*vecn)*vecn

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Solution:

Since $\vec{v} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$, we have $\vec{a} = \vec{v} - \vec{b}$. Substituting the value for \vec{b} found in the previous problem, we obtain $\vec{a} = \vec{v} - (v \cdot \vec{n}) \vec{n}$.

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Find w from v and n

1/1 point (graded)
Find a formula for \vec{w} from \vec{v} and \vec{n} .

Write for \vec{v} and for \vec{n} . You may also write a dot product between two vectors using . To write a scaled vector such as $2\vec{v}$, enter .

$\vec{w} =$

 **Answer:** vecv-2*(vecv*vecn)*vecn

Solution:

Since $\vec{w} = \vec{a} - \vec{b}$, and $\vec{v} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$, we have $\vec{w} = \vec{v} - 2\vec{b}$. Substituting the value for \vec{b} found in the previous problem, we obtain $\vec{w} = \vec{v} - 2(v \cdot \vec{n}) \cdot \vec{n}$.

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Find the matrix

1/1 point (graded)
Write $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix}$. There is a matrix M such that $\vec{w} = M\vec{v}$. What is M ?

Enter for n_1 and for n_2 .

(Enter a matrix using notation such as .)

$M =$



Answer: [[1 - 2*n_1^2 , -2*n_1*n_2],[-2*n_1*n_2 , 1 - 2*n_2^2]]

Solution:

We found previously that $\vec{w} = \vec{v} - 2(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) \vec{n}$. Letting $c = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}$, we have:

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 - 2cn_1 \\ v_2 - 2cn_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5.217)

Substituting the value of c , we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 - 2v_1n_1^2 - 2v_2n_2n_1 \\ v_2 - 2v_1n_1n_2 - 2v_2n_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5.218)

To find the matrix, we need to recognize the entries of \vec{w} as "a number times $\mathbf{v_1}$ " plus "a number times $\mathbf{v_2}$ ". We can factor out $\mathbf{v_1}$ and $\mathbf{v_2}$ to obtain:

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1 - 2n_1^2) v_1 + (-2n_1 n_2) v_2 \\ (-2n_1 n_2) v_1 + (1 - 2n_2^2) v_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5.219)

Therefore, the matrix \mathbf{M} is given by

$$\begin{matrix} 1 - 2n_1^2 & -2n_1 n_2 \end{matrix}$$

(5.220)

$$\begin{matrix} -2n_1 n_2 & 1 - 2n_2^2 \end{matrix}$$

(5.221)

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