

## WEEK 4: Kinematics in 2D

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### 0 Getting Comfortable with Vectors

$$\mathbf{A} = 9\hat{x} + 18\hat{y} + 27\hat{z}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = 3\hat{x} - 4\hat{y} + 5\hat{z}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = 10\hat{y} + 4\hat{z}$$

- (a) Can I add a vector and a scalar together?
- (b) Compute  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{C}$ .
- (c) Find the magnitudes of the vectors  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$ , and  $\mathbf{C}$ .
- (d) Write  $\mathbf{C}$  as a linear combination of  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{C} = \alpha\mathbf{A} + \beta\mathbf{B}$ .

### 1 Lost at Sea

A captain and his ship leave harbor A at  $v_0 = 20$  m/s, traveling due north towards harbor B, which is 72 km away. 30 min into the voyage, a strong wind in the E direction blows at  $v_{\text{wind}} = 5$  m/s. The captain and his crew did not adjust their course to correct for the wind, end up getting lost at sea, and do not reach their destination.

NOTE: Assume the shores are infinite straight lines in the EW direction, and ignore water resistance and drag.

- (a) How long would it have taken the ship to cross from harbor A to B if there was no wind?
- (b) How long does their journey end up taking? Assume harbor B lies along a straight, infinite coast in the EW direction.
- (c) How far east from harbor B does the ship end up?
- (d) At what angle should have the captain and his have steered in when the wind started to arrive at harbor B?

### 2 Circular Motion

- (a) When working with uniform circular motion, we can describe motion in 2D with 1 independent variable. How do we do this?
- (b) What is the relation between tangential velocity  $v_t$  and angular velocity  $\omega$ ?
- (c) How do we express angular acceleration in terms of velocity? What about  $\omega$ ?

### 3 Cyclotron Frequency

Electrons in a constant, transverse Magnetic field undergo centripetal acceleration. If an electron has a period of oscillation  $T = 2$  ms and a radius of orbit of  $r = 6$   $\mu\text{m}$ . Find:

- (a) the electron's frequency<sup>1</sup>  $\omega$  of oscillation
- (b) the electron's speed  $v$
- (c) and the magnitude of it's acceleration  $a$ .

Notice that the electron's speed is a constant! If you think this is interesting, look into (a) Work and (b) conservative v non-conservative vector fields on Wiki.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron\\_cyclotron\\_resonance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron_cyclotron_resonance)