

Chapter 3 – Homework Solution

1. q3.1

Two vectors are given by

$$\mathbf{A} = (4.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} - (5.8 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} + (d_1 \text{ m})\mathbf{k} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = (-1.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} + (3.5 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} + (d_2 \text{ m})\mathbf{k}$$

If $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$, find the y component of the vector \mathbf{C} .

Give the answer in m and give only 2 significant digits.

$$C_y = A_y + B_y = -5.8 + 3.5 = \boxed{-2.3}$$

2. q3.2

Two vectors are given by

$$\mathbf{A} = (4.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} - (3.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} + (2.3 \text{ m})\mathbf{k} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = (-1.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} + (1.5 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} - (5.9 \text{ m})\mathbf{k}$$

If $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$, find the z component of the vector \mathbf{C} .

Give the answer in m and give only 2 significant digits.

$$C_z = A_z - B_z = 2.3 - (-5.9) = \boxed{8.2}$$

3. q3.3

Two vectors are given by

$$\mathbf{A} = (-6.5 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} - (3.1 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} + (d_1 \text{ m})\mathbf{k} \text{ and } \mathbf{B} = (-1.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{i} + (2.0 \text{ m})\mathbf{j} + (1.3 \text{ m})\mathbf{k}$$

If $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$, find the x component of the vector \mathbf{C} .

Give the answer in m and give only 2 significant digits.

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}; \text{ therefore } C_x = B_x - A_x = -1.0 - (-6.5) = \boxed{5.5}$$

4. q3.4

The two vectors \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} in the fig. 1 have magnitudes 3.6 and 3.6 respectively. The angles are $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 105^\circ$. Find the y components of their vector sum \mathbf{R}

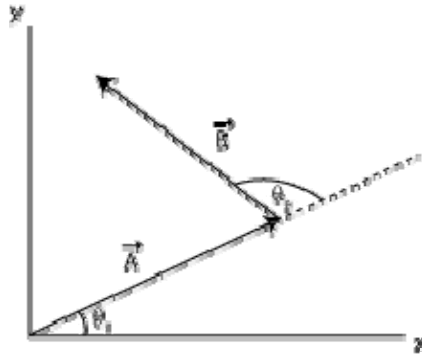


Fig.1

Give the answer to 2 significant digits.

$$R_y = A_y + B_y = A \sin(30) + B \sin(135) = \boxed{4.3}$$

5. q3.5

The two vectors **A** and **B** in the fig. 1 have magnitudes 5.6 and 6.2 respectively. The angles are $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 105^\circ$. Find the magnitude of their vector sum **R**

Give the answer to 2 significant digits.

$$\begin{aligned} R_x &= A_x + B_x = 5.6 \cos(30) + 6.2 \cos(135) = -0.2414 \\ R_y &= A_y + B_y = 5.6 \sin(30) + 6.2 \sin(135) = 7.184 \\ R &= \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2} = \boxed{7.2} \end{aligned}$$

6. q3.6

The two vectors **A** and **B** in the fig. 1 have magnitudes 7.6 and 1.2 respectively. The angles are $\theta_1 = 30^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 105^\circ$. Find the angle their vector sum **R** makes with the positive direction of the *x*-axis.

Give the answer in degrees and to 2 significant digits.

$$\begin{aligned} R_x &= A_x + B_x = 7.6 \cos(30) + 1.2 \cos(135) = 5.733 \\ R_y &= A_y + B_y = 7.6 \sin(30) + 1.2 \sin(135) = 4.649 \\ \theta &= \tan^{-1}(4.649/5.733) = \boxed{39} \end{aligned}$$

7. q3.7

The three vectors **A**, **B**, and **C** are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitudes of **A** is 4.7. Find **A·B**

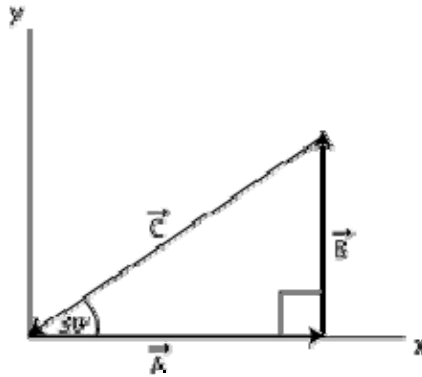


Fig.2

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A B \cos(90) = 0$$

8. q3.8

The three vectors \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , and \mathbf{C} are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitude of \mathbf{A} is 1.7. Find $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}$

Give the answer to only 2 significant digits.

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C} = A C \cos(180 - 30) = A \{-C \cos(30)\} = A \{-A\} = \boxed{-2.9};$$

note that the angle between the vectors \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{C} is not 30, but 150! **Bring the tail end of the two vectors together to determine the angle between them**

9. q3.9

The three vectors \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , and \mathbf{C} are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitude of \mathbf{A} is 3.6. Find $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}$

Give the answer to only 2 significant digits.

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C} = B C \cos(180 - 60) = B \{-C \cos(60)\} = B \{-B\} = -B^2 = -(A \tan 30)^2 = -(3.6 \tan(30))^2 = \boxed{-4.3}$$

10. q3.10

The three vectors \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , and \mathbf{C} are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitude of \mathbf{A} is 2.7. Find the magnitude of $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}$

Give the answer to only 2 significant digits.

$$|\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}| = A B \sin 90 = A B = A (A \tan(30)) = \boxed{4.2}$$

11. q3.11

The three vectors **A**, **B**, and **C** are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitude of **A** is 3.1. Find the magnitude of **A x C**

Give the answer to only 2 significant digits.

$$|\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{C}| = A C \sin(180 - 30) = A C \sin(30) = A \{A/\cos(30)\} \sin(30) = A^2 \tan(30) = \boxed{5.5}$$

12. q3.12

The three vectors **A**, **B**, and **C** are shown in the Fig. 2. The magnitude of **A** is 3.5. Find the direction of **A x C**. (The positive z-direction is out of the screen)

Bring the tail ends of the two vectors **A** and **C** together; then apply the right hand rule to get the direction to into the screen, i.e. negative z-direction.