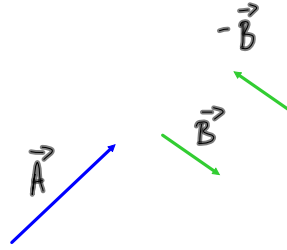
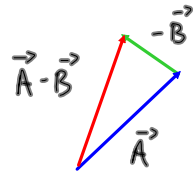


Subtraction of Vectors (p94-98)

Consider: $5 - 3 = 5 + (-3)$

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$



MP|97

$$\vec{V}_1 = 50 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} [\text{N}]$$

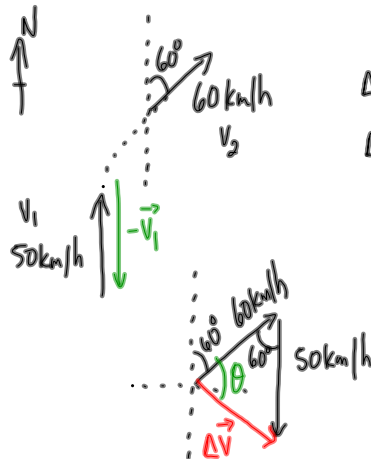
$$\vec{V}_2 = 60 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} [\text{N}60^\circ\text{E}]$$

$$\Delta\vec{V} = \vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1$$

$$\Delta\vec{V} = 60 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} [\text{N}60^\circ\text{E}] - 50 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} [\text{N}]$$

Vector subtraction!

$\Delta V = ??$



$$\Delta\vec{V} = \vec{V}_2 - \vec{V}_1$$

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

Law of Cosines:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

$$c^2 = 50^2 + 60^2 - 2(50)(60) \cos 60^\circ$$

$$c = 56 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

$$\Delta\vec{V} = 56 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}} [\text{E}21^\circ\text{S}]$$

Law of Sines:

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$$

$$\frac{56}{\sin 60} = \frac{50}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{50 \sin 60}{56}$$

$$\theta = 51^\circ$$

PP|98|13-15

TEST - Thurs

Book: §3-2 Vectors in a Plane

§3-3 Relative Velocities

§5-2 Newton's Second Law
(forces in 2D - p172-175)

§10-1 Using Vector Components to Analyze Motion

You need to know:

- drawing vector diagrams (head to tail + resultant)
- components of vectors
- relative motion
- forces at angles
 - side on view
 - birds eye view
- incline problems
- subtraction of vectors

FBD, Newton's 2nd Law ($\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}$)an x-y chart is useful
when adding 3 or more
vectors.

What should you do to study:

- ① Be sure all PP are done
- ② recommended review questions
- ③ Look at previous NSEs
- ④ McGraw-Hill Quizzes.