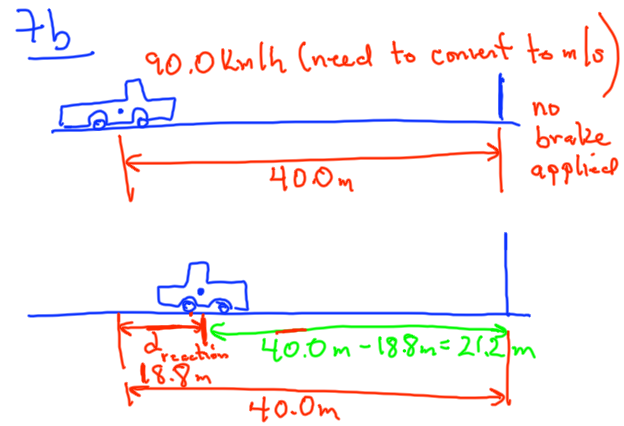


Reminders 07-14-09:

- Turn in Problems 59 and 60 Chapter 2 Wed.
- 3rd Webassign due Wed. 11:59PM
- Exam 1 Chapters 1-3 Wednesday July 15.
- Print Out Sample Exams From Our Website
(focus on problems 1-4 Exam 1 F01; problems 1,3,&4 Exam 2 F01; problem 1-6 Exam 1 S00; problems 1,3, & 4 Exam 2 S00.
- Answers to Standardized Test p.85
C,B,A,A,C,C,D,B,D; 14.4m/s^2

Objectives:

- Vectors Addition
- Forces
- Newton's Laws



$$d_{\text{reaction}} = \left(90 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}}\right) \left(\frac{1000\text{m}}{\text{km}}\right) \left(\frac{1\text{hr}}{3600\text{s}}\right) (0.75\text{s})$$

$$= 18.75\text{m} \approx 18.8\text{m}$$

Car must go from $\boxed{25.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}$ to zero in 21.2m with acc. -10.0 m/s^2 .

How fast will car be traveling in 21.2m?

$$V_f = \sqrt{\left(25.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)^2 + 2(-10.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(21.2\text{m})}$$

$$\approx 14.1 \text{ m/s}$$

This means that car hits barrier. It is above maximum speed required to avoid to avoid barrier.

Car must travel

$$\Delta x = 40.0\text{m} = v_i (0.75\text{s}) + \Delta x_{\text{slowing}}$$

$$\Delta x_{\text{slowing}} = 40.0\text{m} - v_i (0.75\text{s})$$

where 0.75s = reaction time

distance traveled while slowing down

$$\Delta X = V_i t_{\text{reaction}} + \Delta X_{\text{slowing}}$$

what is $\Delta X_{\text{slowing down}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta X_{\text{slowing}} &= V_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ &= (V_i) t + \frac{1}{2} (-10.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta X = (V_i) t_{\text{reaction}} + V_i t - 5.00 t^2$$

$$V_f^2 - V_i^2 = 2a \Delta X$$

$$0 - V_i^2 = 2a \Delta X_{\text{slowing}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_i^2 &= -2a \Delta X_{\text{slowing}} \\ &= -2a (\Delta X - V_i t_{\text{reaction}}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_i^2 &= -2a \Delta X + 2a V_i t_{\text{reaction}} \\ &= -2(-10.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})(40.0 \text{m}) + 2(-10.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}) V_i (1.75) \end{aligned}$$

$$V_i^2 = 800 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} - 15.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} V_i$$

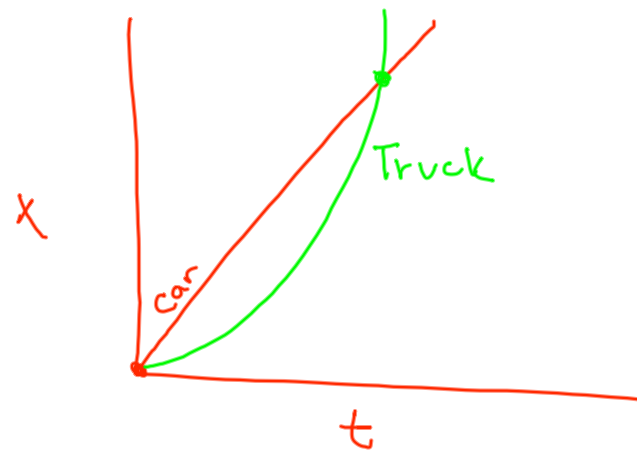
$$V_i^2 + 15.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} V_i - 800 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} = 0$$

$$V_i = \frac{-15.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \pm \sqrt{225 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} - 4(-800)(1)}}{2}$$

$$V_i = \frac{-15.0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} + \sqrt{3425 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}}{2}$$

$$V_i = 21.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$V_i = (21.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}) \left(\frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}} \right) \left(\frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ hr}} \right) = \underline{\underline{78.5 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{hr}}}}$$



car $\rightarrow v = 14 \text{ m/s} \quad a = 0$

truck $\rightarrow v_i = 0 \quad a = 2.3 \text{ m/s}^2$

want to know when

$$x_{\text{car}} = x_{\text{truck}}$$

$$x_{\text{car}} = v_{i,\text{car}} t = (14 \text{ m/s}) t$$

$$x_{\text{truck}} = \frac{1}{2} a_{\text{truck}} t^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(2.3 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) t^2$$

$$\left(14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) t = \left(1.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right) t^2$$

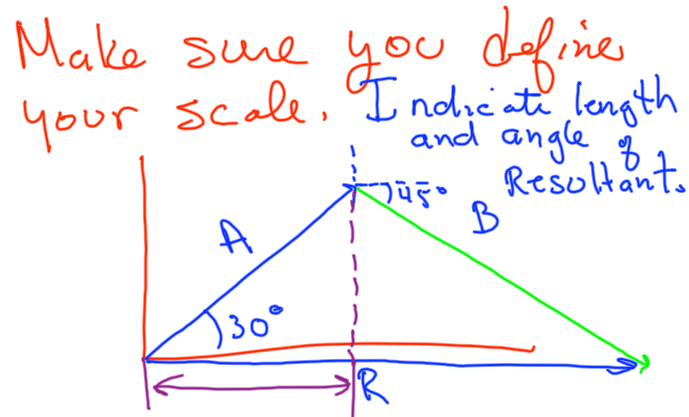
divide by t

$$14 = 1.15 t$$

$$t = \frac{14 \text{ m/s}}{1.15 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} = 12.2 \text{ s}$$

$$x_{\text{car}} = \left(14 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right) (12.2 \text{ s}) = 170 \text{ m}$$

- A vector is 60.0 units long and directed 30.0 degrees above the x-axis. A second vector is 80.0 units long and directed 45.0 degrees below the x-axis. Determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant vector.



$$A_x = 60.0 \cos 30.0^\circ = 52.0$$

$$A_y = 60.0 \sin 30.0 = 30.0$$

$$B_x = 80.0 \cos 45^\circ = 56.6 \text{ units}$$

$$B_y = -80.0 \sin 45^\circ = -56.6 \text{ units}$$

	X	Y
A	52.0	30.0
B	56.6	-56.6
R	108.6	-26.6

$$R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(108.6)^2 + (-26.6)^2}$$

$$= 111.0 \text{ units}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-26.6}{108.6} = -13.5^\circ$$

13.5° below x-axis

Let's add the following three vectors. Sketch the vectors.

Vector A: 30.0m/s at 36.9° West of South

Vector B: 60.0m/s at 66.4° North of West

Vector C: 90.0m/s at 45.5° East of North

1st step: find the x-component of A: _____

find the x-component of B: _____

find the x-component of C: _____

2nd step: find the y-component of A: _____

find the y-component of B: _____

find the y-component of C: _____

3rd step:

Sum the x-components: _____

Sum the y-components: _____

4th step: Use Pythagorean Theorem to find magnitude of resultant

Magnitude: _____

5th step: Calculate direction of resultant vector using

Angle: _____

The length of vector **A** is 250 units and the length of vector **B** is 350 units. If these two vectors are added together, what is the maximum possible length of their sum? Please illustrate your response with a drawing.

What is the minimum possible length of their sum? Please illustrate your response with a drawing.