

# Vectors

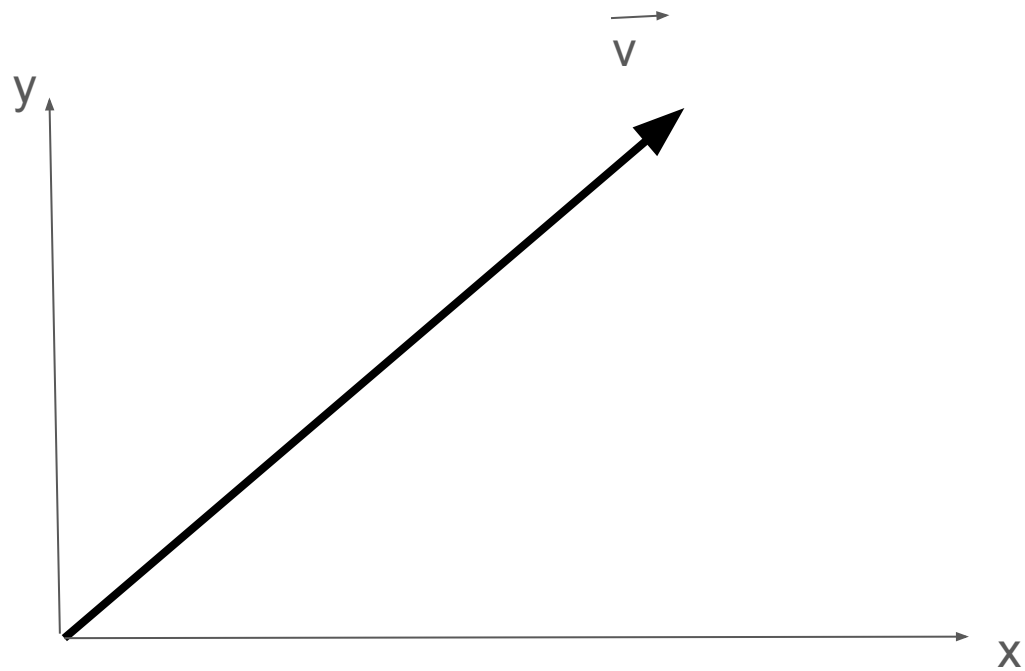
## 1. Magnitude

- Length of the vector

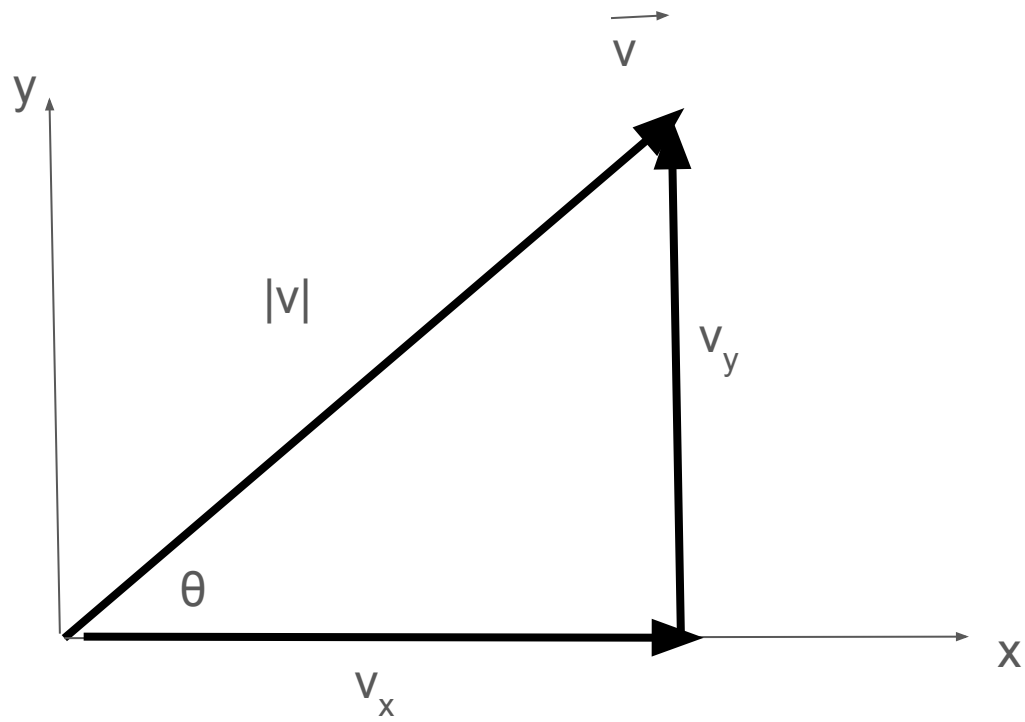
## 2. Direction

- Where the vector points
- Usually express as the angle vector makes with the +x-axis
- Traditionally between  $0$  and  $360^\circ$

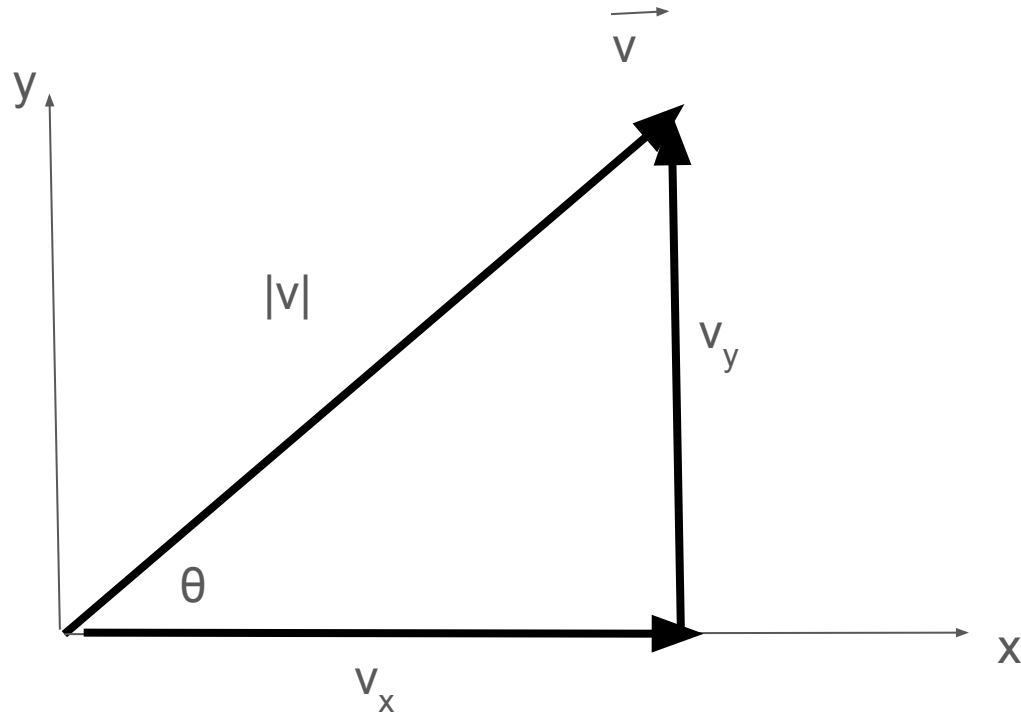
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$$v_x = |v| \cos(\theta)$$

$$v_y = |v| \sin(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} (v_y / v_x)$$

$$|v|^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2$$

# Vectors — Expressing vectors

## 1. Component form

- $\mathbf{v} = \langle v_x, v_y \rangle$
- eg. —  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 3, -4 \rangle$

## 2. Magnitude and direction

- $v = 5 @ 306.9^\circ$

$$v_x = |v| \cos(\theta)$$

$$v_y = |v| \sin(\theta)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} (v_y / v_x)$$

$$|v|^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2$$

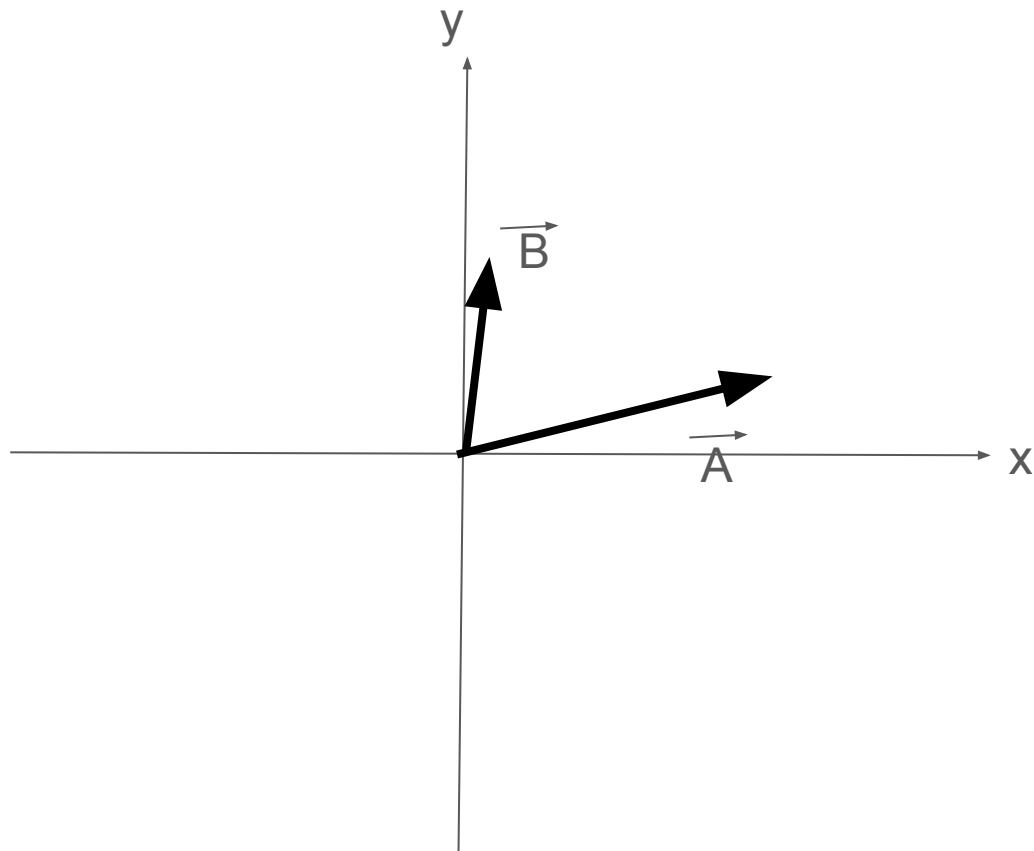
## Vectors — Example

1. Vector A has magnitude 10 and makes a  $30^\circ$  with the +x-axis.

# Vectors — Vector Addition

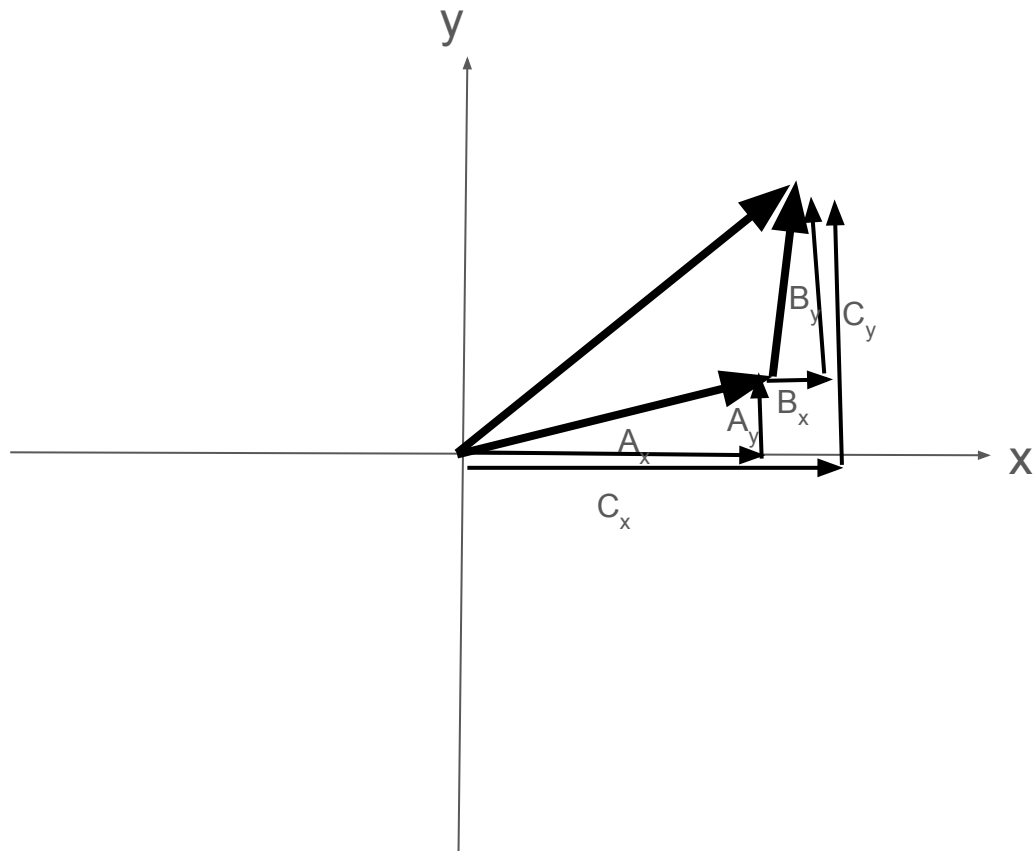
- Graphically, place vectors “tail-to-tip”
- Add components of each vector to add two vectors
- $C = A + B$
- $C_x = A_x + B_x$
- $C_y = A_y + B_y$

# Vectors — Vector Addition





# Vectors — Vector Addition



# Vector Addition — Class Example

1. Vector A has magnitude  $|A|=13$  and direction  $\theta=112.62^\circ$  and Vector B has magnitude  $|B| = 5$  and direction  $\theta=53.13^\circ$ .
  - a. Calculate the components of vectors A and B.
  - b. Calculate the vector sum  $A+B$ . Report the magnitude and direction.

# Temperature

A measure of the kinetic energy of atoms/molecules that make up a substance.

# Temperature — Scale

## 1. Fahrenheit (°F)

- Water freezes at 32°F, boils at 212°F

## 2. Celsius (°C)

- Water freezes at 0°C, boils at 100°C

## 3. Kelvin (K)

- Direct measure of kinetic energy
- “Absolute zero” → 0 K

# Temperature — Converting between systems

## 1. Fahrenheit <--> Celsius

- $F = 1.8 C + 32$
- $C = 5/9 * (F - 32)$

## 2. Kelvin <--> Celsius

- $K = C + 273.15$
- $C = K - 273.15$

# Temperature — $\Delta T$

- Often, problems require us to work in change in temperature ( $\Delta T$ ).
  - $\pm 1^\circ \text{C} = \pm 1.8^\circ \text{F}$
  - $\pm 1^\circ \text{C} = \pm 1 \text{ K}$

# Converting temperature — Example

The Sun has a surface temperature of  $T=5780$  K. Convert this temperature to Fahrenheit.