

Given: $|\vec{A}| = 10.0$, $|\vec{B}| = 8.0$, $\theta = 27^\circ$, and $\phi = 11^\circ$. Let $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$.

- A. Find the magnitude of \vec{C}
- B. Find the direction of \vec{C} relative to north.
- C. Write \vec{C} in component form.
- D. Draw $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$ in graphical form.

For full credit draw a detailed picture of calculation!

For a general vector $|\vec{D}| = \sqrt{D_x^2 + D_y^2}$
 and $\sin \theta_D = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}$, $\cos \theta_D = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}$, $\tan \theta_D = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$

$$A_x = A \sin \theta = 4.54 \text{ (left)}$$

$$A_y = A \cos \theta = 8.91$$

$$B_x = B \sin \phi = 1.53$$

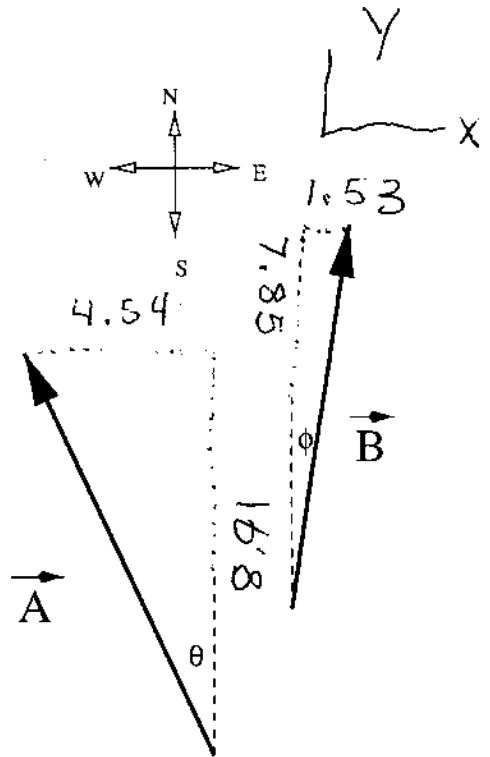
$$B_y = B \cos \phi = 7.85$$

$$C_x = A_x + B_x = -3.0$$

$$C_y = A_y + B_y = +16.8$$

$$\textcircled{A} |\vec{C}| = \sqrt{C_x^2 + C_y^2} = 17.0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \theta_c = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{|C_x|}{C_y} \right) = 10^\circ$$



$$\textcircled{C} \vec{C} = -3.0 \hat{i} + 16.8 \hat{j} = (-3.0, 16.8)$$

