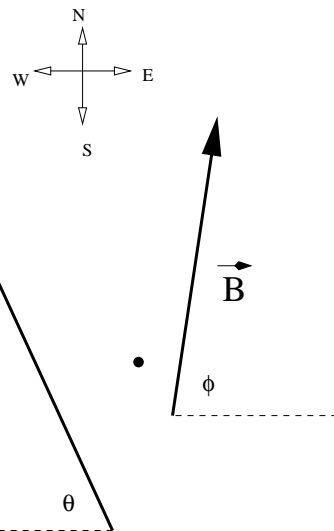


Given: $|\vec{A}| = 10.0, |\vec{B}| = 8.0, \theta = 60.^\circ,$ and $\phi = 80.^\circ.$ Let $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}.$

- 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 $\sin \theta_D = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}, \cos \theta_D = \frac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}, \tan \theta_D = \frac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$

$$A_x = 10 \cos 60^\circ = -5.0$$

$$A_y = +10 \sin 60^\circ = +8.66$$

$$B_x = 8 \cos 80^\circ = +1.39$$

$$B_y = 8 \sin 80^\circ = 7.88$$

$$C_x = -3.61 \text{ (D)}$$

$$C_y = 16.54$$

$$\text{(A)} \quad |\vec{C}| = \sqrt{(-3.61)^2 + (16.54)^2} = 16.93$$

$$\text{(B)} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{C_y}{C_x}$$

$$\theta = 77.7^\circ$$

or 12.3° West of North

