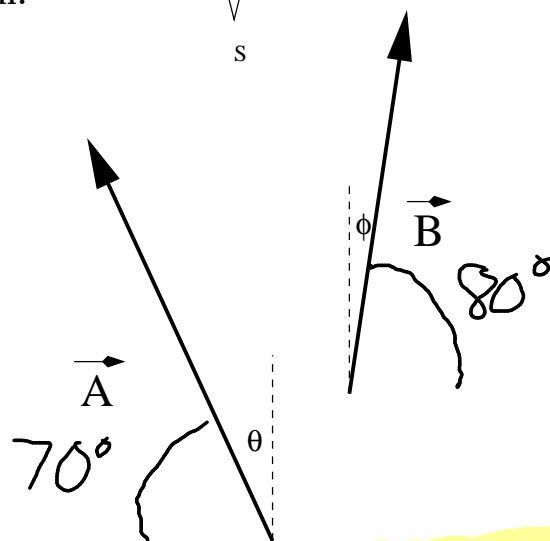
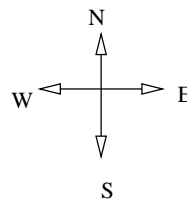


Given: $|\vec{A}| = 10.0, |\vec{B}| = 8.0, \theta = 20.^\circ$, and $\phi = 10^\circ$. Let $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$.

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



$$A_x = 10 \cos 70^\circ = -3.42$$

$$A_y = 10 \sin 70^\circ = +9.40$$

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

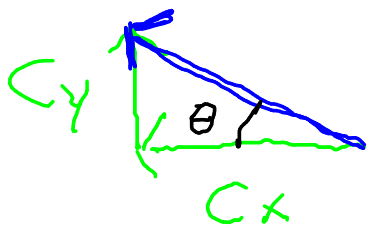
$$B_y = 8 \sin 80^\circ = 7.88$$

$$C_x = A_x - B_x = -4.81$$

$$C_y = A_y - B_y = 1.52$$

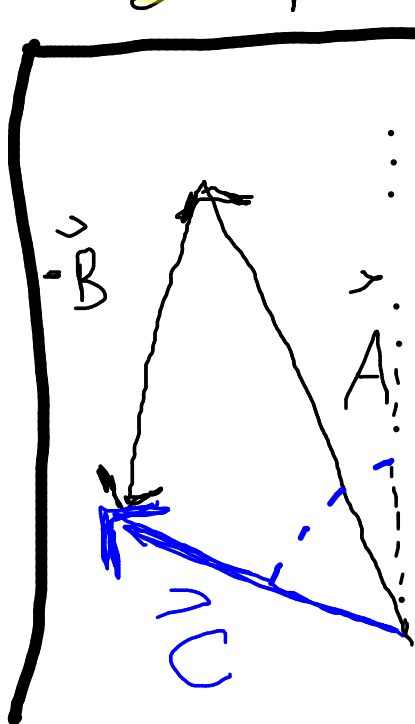
$$C = \sqrt{C_x^2 + C_y^2} = 5.04$$

(B)



$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{C_y}{C_x}$$

$$\theta = 17.5^\circ$$



82.5° west of North