

## Homework No. 03 (Spring 2025)

### PHYS 205A-001: UNIVERSITY PHYSICS

*School of Physics and Applied Physics, Southern Illinois University–Carbondale*

Due date: Friday, 2025 Jan 31, Noon, on D2L

### Instructions

- You are encouraged to use any of the resources to complete this homework. However, the extent to which you depend on resources while doing this homework is a measure of how much extra work you need to put in to master the associated concepts. Solutions should be the last resource.
- Links to solutions are provided.
- Variations of homework problems and additional problems with hyperlinks to old exams are available in [Lecture Notes](#). These serve as practice problems.
- Describe your thought process in detail and organize it clearly. Make sure your answer has units and right number of significant digits.
- After completion, scan the pages as a single PDF file, and submit the file on D2L (under Assessments → Assignments). You can replace your PDF file as many times as you like, only the last file is graded. The deadline has an (undisclosed) buffer period, so do not hesitate to try submissions after the deadline.

### Problems

0. (**Notation:**) Quantities in boldface represent vectors. For example, the vector quantity  $\mathbf{A}$  in typography, when written on your notebook or on a blackboard, is represented as  $\vec{A}$ . Many textbooks use the combined representation  $\vec{\mathbf{A}}$ . The quantity  $A$  stands for the magnitude of the vector  $\vec{\mathbf{A}}$  (in textbooks, or  $\mathbf{A}$  in typography, or  $\vec{A}$  on your notebook).
1. (**10 points.**) Two vectors  $\vec{\mathbf{A}}$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{B}}$  have equal magnitudes of 5.00 m. Vector  $\vec{\mathbf{A}}$  is pointing along the negative  $x$  axis, and vector  $\vec{\mathbf{B}}$  makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with positive  $x$  axis. Determine the magnitude and direction of the vector  $\vec{\mathbf{A}} + \vec{\mathbf{B}}$ .

[\[Solution\]](#)

2. (**10 points.**) Given that vector  $\vec{\mathbf{A}}$  has magnitude  $A = |\vec{\mathbf{A}}| = 15$  m and direction  $\theta_A = 30.0^\circ$  counterclockwise w.r.t  $x$ -axis, and that vector  $\vec{\mathbf{B}}$  has magnitude  $B = |\vec{\mathbf{B}}| = 20.0$  m and direction  $\theta_B = 45.0^\circ$  counterclockwise w.r.t  $x$ -axis. Determine the magnitude and direction of the sum of the vectors.

[\[Solution\]](#)

3. (10 points.) An explorer is caught in a whiteout (in which the snowfall is so thick that the ground cannot be distinguished from the sky) while returning to base camp. He was supposed to travel due north for 4.4 km, but when the snow clears, he discovers that he actually traveled 7.8 km at  $54^\circ$  north of due east.
- (a) How far must he now travel to reach base camp?
- (b) In what direction must he travel?

[Solution]

4. (10 points.) A golfer takes two strokes to putt a golf ball into a hole. On the first stroke, the ball moves 5.0 m at an angle  $60^\circ$  West of North. On the second, it moves 3.0 m at an angle  $70^\circ$  South of West. If the golfer had instead hit the ball directly into the hole on the first stroke, what would have been the magnitude and direction of the ball's displacement?

[Solution]

5. (10 points.) If three vectors satisfy the relations

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = 2\vec{C}, \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 4\vec{C}, \quad (2)$$

where

$$\vec{C} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}, \quad (3)$$

then what are  $\vec{A}$  and  $\vec{B}$  in component form?

[Solution]