**VECTOR ADDITION**

**Introduction**

Because physical quantities such as force, velocity, etc., have both magnitude and direction, vectors must be used to examine them. Previously we added *component form* vectors:  by component-wise addition. However, applications of vectors usually involve *polar form* vectors:  where we see the magnitude and direction are given inside the parentheses. Other than one special case, the magnitude of the sum vector is not the sum of the magnitudes of the two vectors added together.

 1) Why? Explain. Which case can you simply add magnitudes? Explain.

Since we can easily add vectors in component form, then our basic plan for handling polar form vectors is to convert to the component form, add component-wise, and convert the result back to polar form.

**Terminology**





Resultant - the net effective force resulting from the

 addition of two, or more, force vectors.

Equilibrium - the force that balances the resultant



 for a static (no motion) system



 of forces.

**Problems**

For each problem below, use pounds as the units of force, and do the following:

(A) Draw and label a free-body diagram (like above) centered at the origin with lengths relative to magnitude.

(B) Determine the resultant and equilibrium vectors in polar form for the system.

(C) Draw and label the resultant and equilibrium vectors on your free-body diagram.

 2) Force 1 is  and Force 2 is .

 3) Force 1 is  and Force 2 is .

 4) Force 1 is , Force 2 is  and Force 3 is .

For this last problem, you must understand that the resultant is the actual flight path direction and ground speed when taking into account the plane’s heading and airspeed with the effect of the wind “blowing it off course”.

 5) What heading and airspeed must a plane take in order to fly in 1 hour from Spindale to Raleigh, a distance of 250 miles and heading 70 degrees, when the wind is coming from the northeast (i.e. blowing on a heading of 225 degrees) at 30 MPH?

## Solutions

1) Since “the shortest distance between two points is a straight line” then two nonparallel vectors in a tip-to-tail fashion will form the “long way around” while the resulting sum vector will be the shorter “direct route”. Thus, the magnitude of the resulting sum vector is less than the sum of the magnitudes of the two vectors. On the other hand, if the two vectors are parallel, then the tip-to-tail method shows the two vectors form a line. Thus, the resulting sum vector and the two vectors follow the same path between start and end points making the magnitude of the resulting sum vector equal to the sum of the magnitudes.

2) 

 

 

 

  

3) 

 

 

 

  

4) 

 

 

 

  

5) Convert headings to trig angles and airspeed to magnitude as shown in diagram with . Then we have:

 

 

 

Spi

Ral

Wind 

Plane pointing

Resulting path

 

 

 

 

 Convert back to headings and airspeed.

 The plane must fly at about 277 MPH on heading about 67 degrees.