

# Αφαίρεση Διανυσμάτων



ίσο μέτρο

$$|\vec{A}| = |-\vec{A}|$$

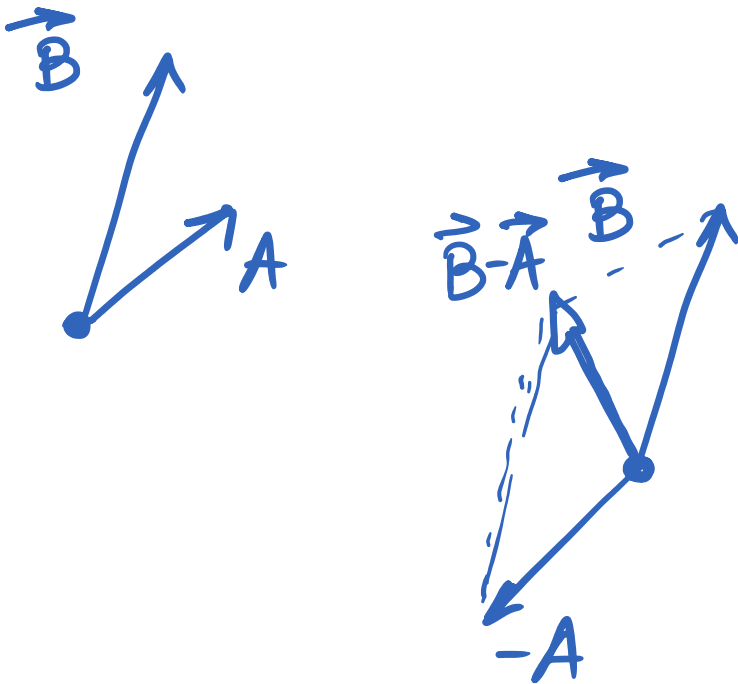
Αντίθετη φάση

φάση

$$\theta_{-\vec{A}} = \theta_{\vec{A}} + 180^\circ$$

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + (-\vec{B})$$

$$\vec{B} - \vec{A} = \vec{B} + (-\vec{A})$$



Εφαρμογή: Αίωνα  $\vec{A}$ : μέτρο  $5 \text{ m/s}$  γωνία  $20^\circ$   
 $\vec{B}$ :  $6 \text{ m/s}$   $-35^\circ$

Βρίσκουμε μέτρο & γωνία  $\vec{A} + \vec{B}$  και  $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$   
**ΜΕΘΟΔΟΣ**

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_x &= B \cos(-35) = 4.91 \\ B_y &= B \sin(-35) = -3.44 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_x &= A \cos 20^\circ = 4.69 \\ A_y &= A \sin 20^\circ = 1.71 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$$

$$C_x = A_x + B_x = 9.60 \text{ m/s}$$

Μέτρο

$$C_y = A_y + B_y = -1,73$$

$$C = \sqrt{C_x^2 + C_y^2} = 7,75$$

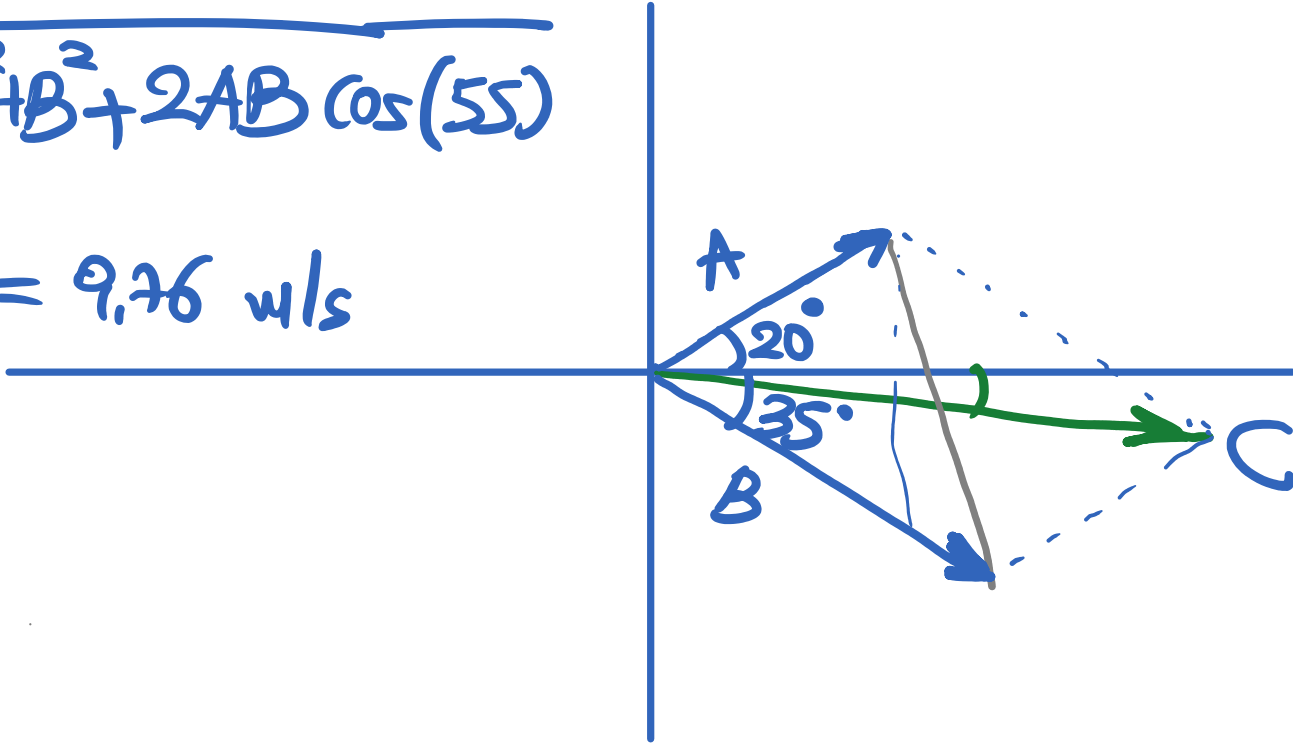
$$\tan \alpha_c = \frac{C_y}{C_x} \Rightarrow \alpha_c = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{C_y}{C_x}\right) = -10,2^\circ$$

Νόμος συνημιτ.

Μεθοδος 2

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos(55)}$$

$$C = 9,76 \text{ m/s}$$

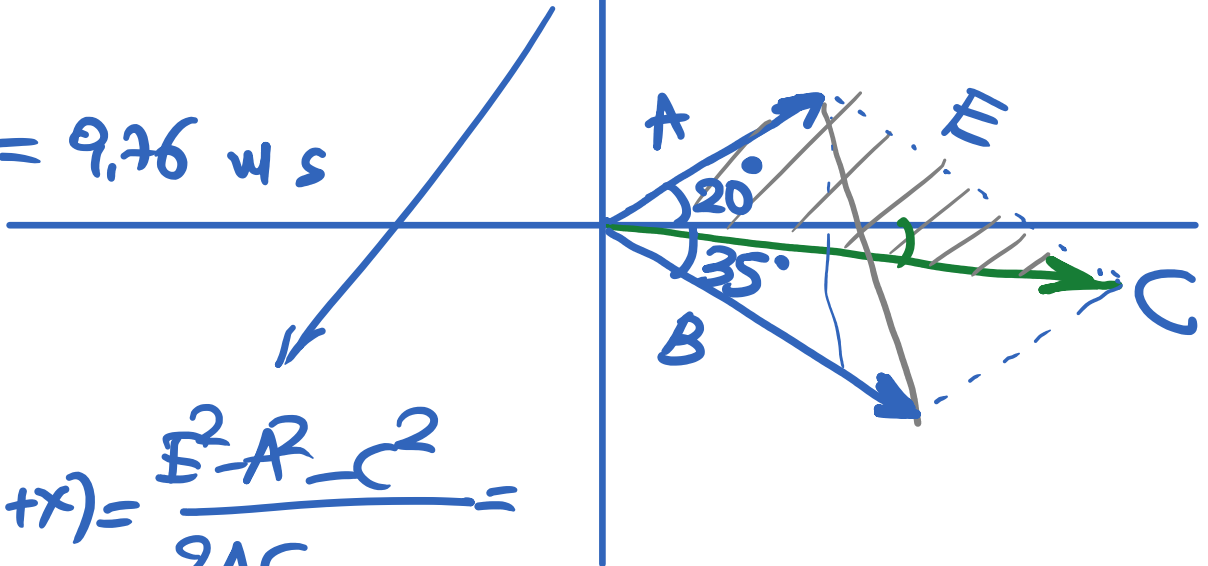


## Νόμος Συνμιτόνων

$$E = B$$

$$E^2 = A^2 + C^2 - 2AC \cos(20^\circ + x)$$

$$C = 9.76 \text{ m/s}$$



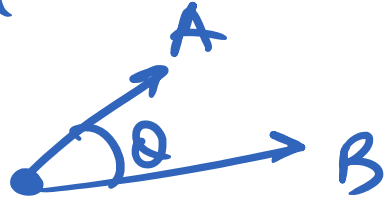
$$\cos(20^\circ + x) = \frac{E^2 - A^2 - C^2}{-2AC} =$$

$$\frac{6^2 - 5^2 - 9.76^2}{-2 \times 5 \times 9.76} = \frac{84.25}{97.6} \Rightarrow$$

$$20^\circ + x = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{84.25}{97.6} \right) = 30.3^\circ$$

$$x = 10.3^\circ$$

Ορισμός Έξω. Πινάκων  
 $\vec{A}, \vec{B}$



$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

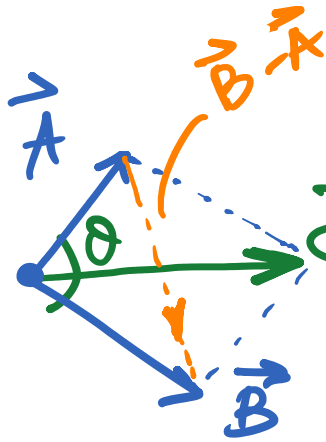
$$= A_x B_x + A_y B_y$$

Ιδιότητες: Έαν  $\theta = \pm 90^\circ$ ,  $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$

$\theta = 0^\circ$  Μέγιστο  
 $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} = |\vec{A}|^2 = A^2$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{B} = |\vec{B}|^2 = B^2$$



$$\vec{C} \cdot \vec{C} = C^2 =$$

$$(\vec{A} + \vec{B}) \cdot (\vec{A} + \vec{B}) = C^2$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{B} = C^2$$

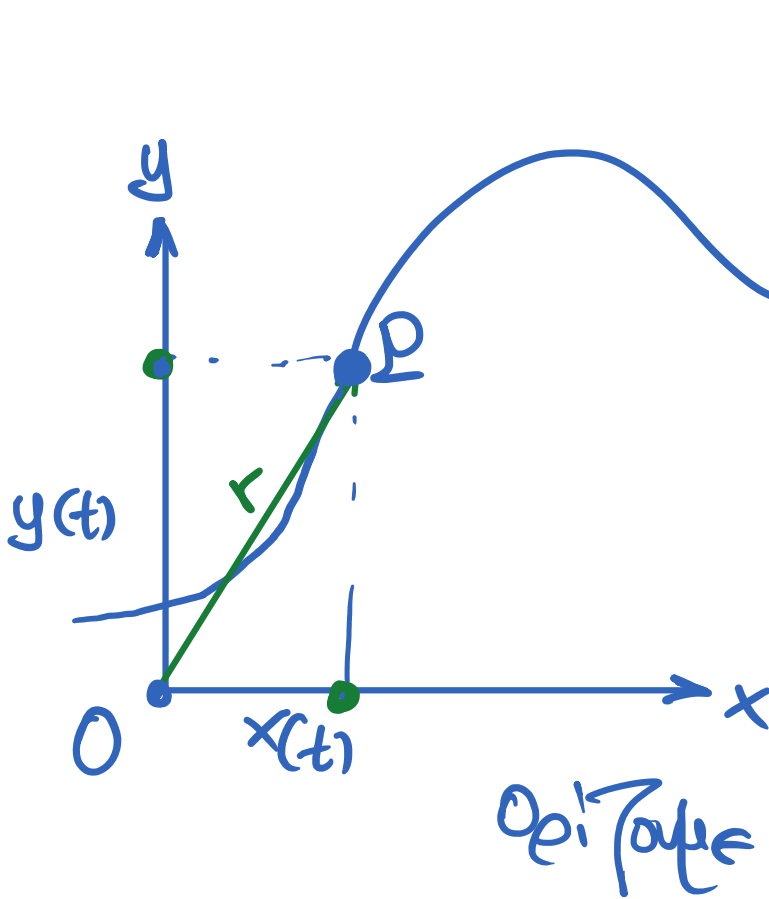
$$A^2 + 2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + B^2 = C^2$$

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos \theta$$

Όμοιος  $\vec{B} - \vec{A} = \vec{D}$

## Αιδοιαστική αιμαση

2-D



Βρισκεται στο  
 Χροιο  $t$   
 κινητο εχει  
 $x(t), y(t)$

Διαστημα  $OP$   
 $\vec{r} = \vec{OP}$  (η επιβ. αυτου)



# Αιολογία στα 2-D

