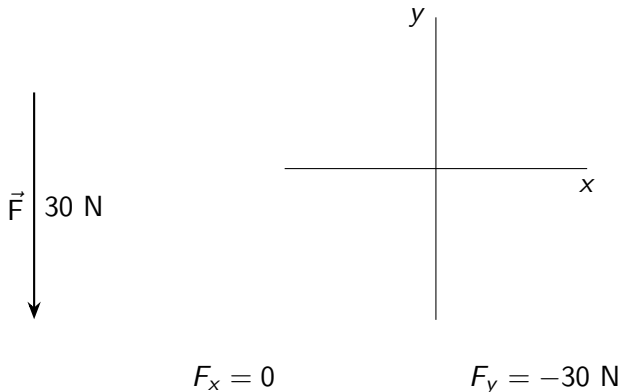


Coordinate Systems

Scott N. Walck

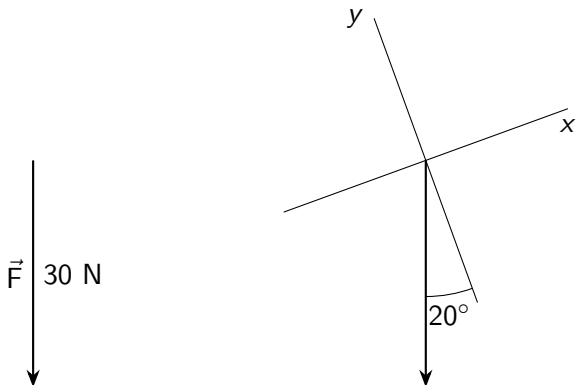
September 2, 2020

A coordinate system turns a vector into numbers.



- ▶ A vector is never negative.
- ▶ Components of a vector can be positive, zero, or negative.

A different coordinate system turns the same vector into different numbers.



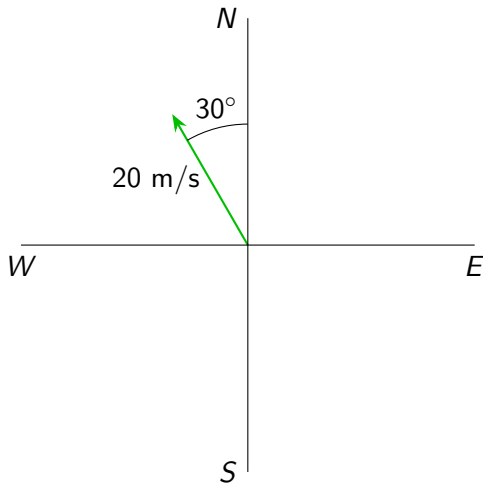
$$F_x = -(30 \text{ N}) \sin 20^\circ$$

$$F_y = -(30 \text{ N}) \cos 20^\circ$$

- ▶ Components depend on coordinate system.

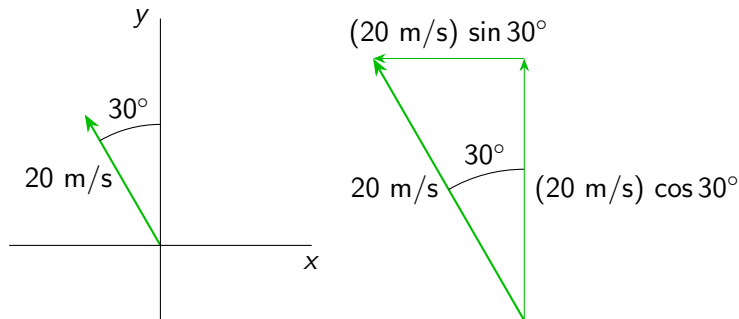
What are the components of this velocity vector?

$$\vec{v} = 20 \text{ m/s} @ 30^\circ \text{ west of north}$$



To find components, we need a coordinate system.

- ▶ Let's use the standard coordinate system.



$$v_x = -(20 \text{ m/s}) \sin 30^\circ = -10 \text{ m/s}$$

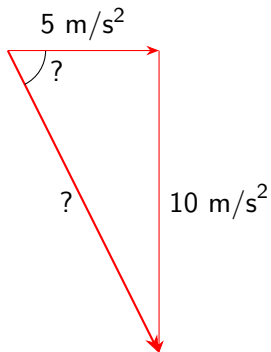
$$v_y = (20 \text{ m/s}) \cos 30^\circ = 17.32 \text{ m/s}$$

- ▶ Vector itself is not negative.
- ▶ One component is positive; one component is negative.

Find the acceleration in magnitude-angle form.

$$a_x = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

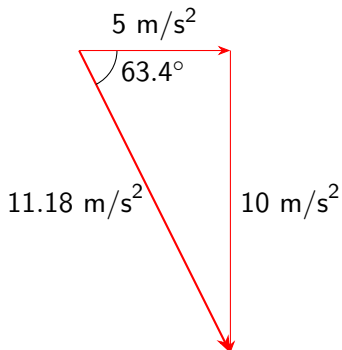
$$a_y = -10 \text{ m/s}^2$$



Use Pythagorean Theorem and some trig

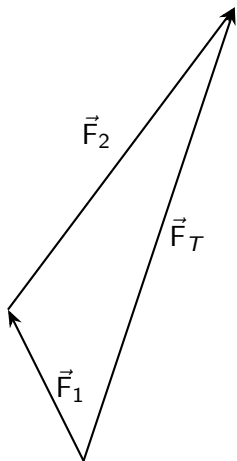
$$a = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \sqrt{(5 \text{ m/s}^2)^2 + (-10 \text{ m/s}^2)^2} = 11.18 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{10 \text{ m/s}^2}{5 \text{ m/s}^2} = 2$$



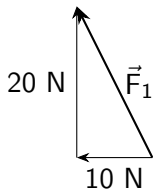
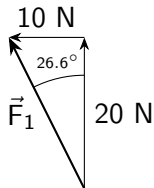
Add these two vectors

Force	Magnitude	Angle
\vec{F}_1	22.36 N	26.6° W of N
\vec{F}_2	50.00 N	53.1° N of E
\vec{F}_T	?	?



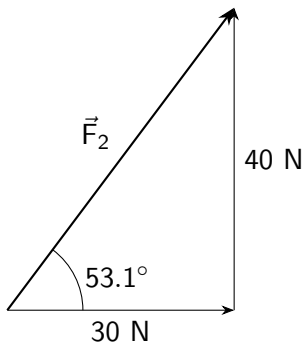
- ▶ To add vectors, you can add the components.

Find components of each vector.



$$F_{1x} = -(22.36 \text{ N}) \sin 26.6^\circ \\ = -10 \text{ N}$$

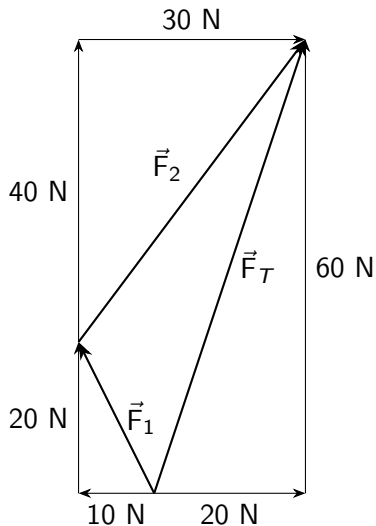
$$F_{1y} = (22.36 \text{ N}) \cos 26.6^\circ \\ = 20 \text{ N}$$



$$F_{2x} = (50.00 \text{ N}) \cos 53.1^\circ \\ = 30 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{2y} = (50.00 \text{ N}) \sin 53.1^\circ \\ = 40 \text{ N}$$

Why does adding the components work?



To add vectors, you can add the components.

- ▶ Add the x components to get the total x component.
- ▶ Add the y components to get the total y component.
- ▶ Never add an x to a y .
- ▶ Convert back to magnitude/angle form if you need/want to.

Force	Magnitude	Angle	F_x (N)	F_y (N)
\vec{F}_1	22.36 N	26.6° W of N	-10	20
\vec{F}_2	50.00 N	53.1° N of E	30	40
\vec{F}_T	63.25 N	71.6° N of E	20	60