

1. **Problem:** Joshua jogs 225 m North, then 340 m West, and then 450 m South. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant displacement.

Solution: Let us first list down the given components. Let A = 225 m N, B= 340 m W, and C = 450 m S.

Path A	Path B	Path C
$A_x = 0 \text{ m}$ $A_y = 225 \text{ m}$	$B_x = -340 \text{ m}$ $B_y = 0 \text{ m}$	$C_x = 0 \text{ m}$ $C_y = -450 \text{ m}$

Using the components of adding vectors,

$$R_x = A_x + B_x + C_x = -340 \text{ m}$$

$$R_y = A_y + B_y + C_y = -225 \text{ m}$$

Finding the magnitude of R,

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \sqrt{(-340 \text{ m})^2 + (-225 \text{ m})^2} \\ R &= \sqrt{115600 \text{ m}^2 + 50625 \text{ m}^2} \\ R &= \sqrt{166225 \text{ m}^2} \\ \mathbf{R} &= \mathbf{408 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

For the direction of R,

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{R_y}{R_x}\right)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-225\text{ m}}{-340\text{ m}}\right)$$

$$\theta = 33.5^\circ \text{ South of West}$$

2. **Problem:** Find the y-component and the magnitude of the vector when it is in the direction of 30° counterclockwise from the positive x-axis and its x-component of A is 10 m.

Solution: The vector makes a 30° angle from the +x axis, hence we can write its components as

$$A_x = A \cos 30$$

$$A_y = A \sin 30$$

where A is the magnitude of the vector. We know that $A_x = 10$ m, so,

$$A = A_x / \cos 30$$

$$A = 10 \text{ m} / \cos 30$$

$$\mathbf{A = 11.5 \text{ m}}$$

To get A_y ,

$$A_y = (11.5 \text{ m}) \sin 30$$

$$\mathbf{A_y = 5.75 \text{ m}}$$

3. **Problem:** Find the magnitude of vector A when $\mathbf{A = 34\hat{i} + 6\hat{k}}$

Solution: To find the magnitude of A, we are going to use the formula:

$$A = \sqrt{(A_x)^2 + (A_y)^2 + (A_z)^2}$$

Substituting the values, we will get:

$$A = \sqrt{(34)^2 + (0)^2 + (6)^2}$$

$$A = 34.5$$

4. **Problem:** Find the magnitude of vector A when $\mathbf{A} = -12\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$

Solution: To find the magnitude of A, we are going to use the formula:

$$A = \sqrt{(A_x)^2 + (A_y)^2 + (A_z)^2}$$

Substituting the values, we will get:

$$A = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (-4)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$A = 13$$

5. **Problem:** Find the magnitude of vector A when $\mathbf{A} = 24\hat{i} + 11\hat{j}$

Solution: To find the magnitude of A, we are going to use the formula:

$$A = \sqrt{(A_x)^2 + (A_y)^2 + (A_z)^2}$$

Substituting the values, we will get:

$$A = \sqrt{(24)^2 + (11)^2 + (0)^2}$$

$$\mathbf{A = 26.4}$$