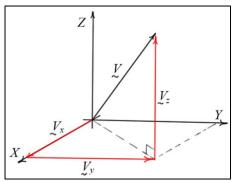
## **Elementary Statics**

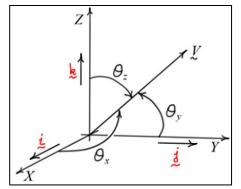
## Equation Sheet #2: Three Dimensional (3D) Vectors, Dot Product, and Resultant Force

1. 3D vector components:

$$\begin{split} & \underbrace{V = V_x + V_y + V_z}_{z + V_y + V_z + V_z}_{z + V_y + V_z + V_z}_{z + V_y + V_z + V_z} \\ & = V_x \underbrace{i + V_y \underbrace{j + V_z \underbrace{k}}_{z + V_z + V_z}}_{z + V_z + V_z + V_z} \\ & = \underbrace{(V \cos(\theta_x))}_{i} \underbrace{i + (V \cos(\theta_y))}_{j} \underbrace{j + (V \cos(\theta_z))}_{k} \\ & = V \underbrace{u_y}_{z + V_y + V_z}_{z + V_z + V_z + V_z + V_z}_{z + V_z + V_z + V_z + V_z + V_z}_{z + V_z +$$



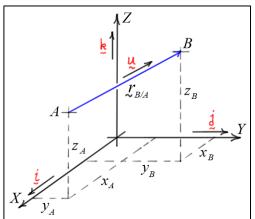
- 2. Unit vector along V:  $u_V = \cos(\theta_x) \dot{t} + \cos(\theta_y) \dot{t} + \cos(\theta_z) \dot{k}$
- 3. Trigonometric identity:  $\cos^2(\theta_x) + \cos^2(\theta_y) + \cos^2(\theta_z) = 1$
- 4. Magnitude:  $V = |V| = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2 + V_z^2}$
- 5. Vector addition:  $V = V_1 + V_2 = (V_{1x} + V_{2x}) i + (V_{1y} + V_{2y}) j + (V_{1z} + V_{2z}) k$



6. Position vector:

$$\boxed{\underline{r}_{B/A} = \underline{r}_B - \underline{r}_A = (x_B - x_A)\underline{i} + (y_B - y_A)\underline{j} + (z_B - z_A)\underline{k}}$$

7. Unit vector:  $u = \frac{r_{B/A}}{|r_{B/A}|}$ 

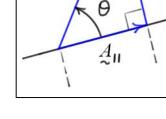


## **Dot Product**

- 1. Geometric definition:  $\left| \underline{A} \cdot \underline{B} = \left| \underline{A} \right| \left| \underline{B} \right| \cos(\theta) \right|$
- 2. Calculation:  $\overline{\underline{A} \cdot \underline{B} = \left( a_x \ \underline{i} + a_y \ \underline{j} + a_z \ \underline{k} \right) \cdot \left( b_x \ \underline{i} + b_y \ \underline{j} + b_z \ \underline{k} \right) = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z }$
- 3. Components along and perpendicular to n:

$$\boxed{\underline{A}_{\parallel} = (\underline{A} \cdot \underline{n}) \, \underline{n}} \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{\underline{A}_{\perp} = \underline{A} - \underline{A}_{\parallel}}$$

- 4. Product is *commutative*:  $A \cdot B = B \cdot A$
- 5. Product is *distributive* over addition:  $A \cdot (B + C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$
- 6. Multiplication by a *scalar*  $\alpha$ :  $\alpha(\underline{A} \cdot \underline{B}) = (\alpha \underline{A}) \cdot \underline{B} = \underline{A} \cdot (\alpha \underline{B})$



 $A_{\perp}$ 

$$F_R = \sum_i F_i$$