

GENERAL PHYSICS 1 Chapter 1

Our Groups







قناة الاكاديمية Telegram



Chapter -01-Units, Physical Quantities, and Vectors

- 1.1 The Nature of Physics
- 1.2 Solving Physics Problems
- 1.3 Standards and Units
- 1.4 Using and Converting units
- 1.5 Uncertainty and Significant figures
- 1.7 Vectors and Vector Addition
- 1.8 Components of Vectors
- 1.9 Unit Vectors

1= 2x2 +3x +

2,

1.1 The Nature of Physics



6±(a-

Physics is an experimental science.

1= 2x +3x +

الفيزياء هي علم تجريبي

Theories can be revised by new observation.

يمكن مراجعة النظريات من خلال الملاحظة الجديدة

Theories have a range of validity.

النظريات لها مدى من الصحة

Measurements and numbers are required to perform experiments and explain the results.

القياسات والارقام المطلوبة لإجراء التجارب وشرح النتيجة

= 31nq= 6 n=8

5=1001

8=11≥ (x - m

1.2 Solving Physics Problems

= 1x2 + 3x +

≈(

2,7



6±(a-

S=

Problem-Solving Strategies that offer techniques for setting up and solving problems efficiently and accurately.

استراتيجيات حل المشكلات التي تقدم تقنيات لإعداد وحل المسائل بكفاءة ودقة.



Identify → Determine target variable and given quantities.

التحديد ← تحديد المتغير المستهدف والكميات المعطاة

Setup → Choose equations based on the known and unknown values.

الاعداد ← إختر المعادلات بناء على القيم المعروفة والمجهولة

Execute → Do the math.

التنفيذ ← إجراء الحسابات

Evaluate \rightarrow Dose answer make the sense.

التقييم ← هل الاجابة لها معنى

+ sing = 6 n=8

5=1001

8=1=1x-n

1.3 Standards and Units

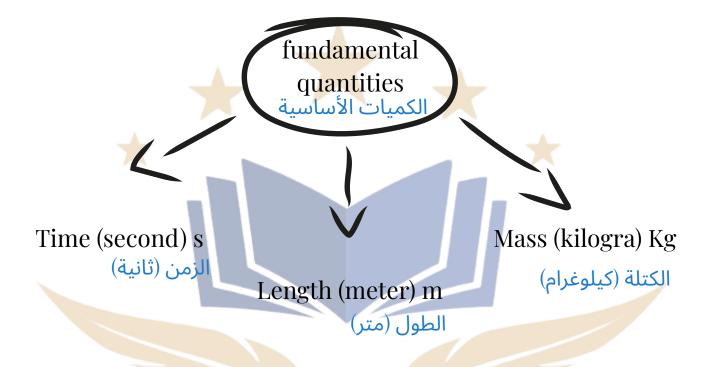
1= 2×2+3× + (4,4)

2,5



6±(a-

In mechanics, three fundamental quantities are used; في الميكانيكا ، تستخدم ثلاث كميات أساسية؛



Other quantities in mechanics can be expressed in terms of the three fundamental quantities and are called derived quantities.

> يمكن التعبير عن الكميات الأخرى في الميكانيكا من حيث الكميات الأساسية الثلاث وتسمى الكميات المشتقة

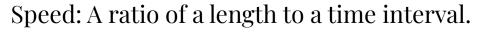
+ sing = 6 n=8

5=101

8=1≥(x-1

Area: A product of two lengths.

المساحة: حاصل ضرب طولين



السرعة: نسبة الطول إلى فترة زمنية

Density: A ratio of mass to volume.

الكثافة: نسبة الكتلة إلى الحجم

Some units of Length, Mass, and Time

بعض وحدات الطول والكتلة والزمن

Length

5

1= 1×2+3× +

1 nanometer = 1 nm = 10^{-9} m (a few times the size of the largest atom)

1 micrometer = $1 \mu m = 10^{-6} m$ (size of some bacteria and other cells)

1 millimeter = $1 \text{ mm} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}$ (diameter of the point of a ballpoint pen)

1 centimeter = 1 cm = 10^{-2} m (diameter of your little finger)

1 kilometer = 1 km = 10³ m (distance in a 10-minute walk)

Mass

1 microgram = $1 \mu g = 10^{-6} g = 10^{-9} kg$ (mass of a very small dust particle) 6±(a-

1 milligram = 1 mg = 10^{-3} g = 10^{-6} kg (mass of a grain of salt)

1 gram = 1 g = 10^{-3} kg (mass of a paper clip)

Time

1 nanosecond = 1 ns = 10^{-9} s (time for light to travel 0.3 m)

1 microsecond = $1 \mu s = 10^{-6} s$ (time for space station to move 8 mm)

1 millisecond = 1 ms = 10⁻³ s (time for a car moving at freeway speed to travel 3 cm)

Ina= 6 n=0 · a + × C=1,01 /=1≥1

1.4 Using and Converting units

= 1x2 +3x +

ر ل ع ح

2,7

۸× ۲۷



6±(a-

An equation must always be dimensionally consistent. You can't add apples and automobiles; two terms may be added or equated only if they have the same units.

يجب ان تكون المعادلة دائما متسقة ابعاديًا. لا يمكنك تفاح وسيارات؛ يمكن اضافة حدين أو معادلتهما فقط <mark>إذ</mark>ا كان لهما نفس الوحدات

For example, if a body moving with constant speed v travels a distance d in a time t, these quantities are related by the equation;

على سبيل المثال، إذا تحرك جسم بسرعة ثابتة v وقطع مسافة d في زمن t، فان هذه الكميات مرتبطة بالمعادلة

For example the equation distance = $speed \times time$

$$d$$
 (m)= v (m/s) • t (s)

Both sides must be in the same units and dimensions, if *d* is in meters, *vt* also must be in meters.

يجب ان يكون كلا الطرفين بنفس الوحدات والأبعاد، إذا كان d بالأمتار، فيجب ان يكون vt ايضاً بالامتار

10 m =
$$\left(2 \frac{\text{m}}{\$}\right)$$
 (5 \\$)

F 31ng = 6 n=8

5=101

8=11≥ (x-1

Example 1.1 Converting speed units

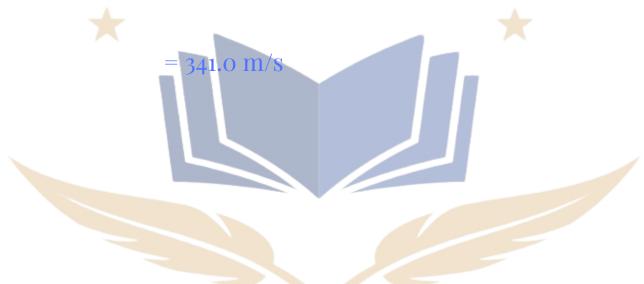
2 () 3 5;



6±(a-

The world land speed record of 763.0 mi/h was set on October 15, 1997, by Andy Green in the jet-engine car *thrust* SSC. Express this speed in meters per second.

763.0 mi/h =
$$\left(763.0 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{h}}\right) \left(\frac{1.609 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ mi}}\right) \left(\frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}}\right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ h}}{3600 \text{ s}}\right)$$



+ sing = 6 n=0

5=101

8=1≥(x-n

1.5 Uncertainty and Significant figures



6±(a-

Measurements always have uncertainties; The uncertainties depends on the measuring devices.

القياسات دائما ما تحتوي على حالات عدم يقين، وتعتمد حالات عدم اليقين على اجهزة القياس

Example, the thickness of your mobile phone is announced to be 5.15 mm With ordinary ruler, precise to 1mm. [you can write 5 mm not 5.0, 5.00, 5.10 or 5.15]

على سبيل المثال، تم الإعلان عن سمك هاتف محمول على انه 5.15 سم باستخدام مسطرة عادية، دقيق إلى 1 مم

Smaller uncertainty is a more accurate measurement.

كلما كان عدم اليقين اصغر، كان القياس اكثر دقة

The uncertainty in the measurement is indicated by the number of significant figures. يشير إلى عدم اليقين في القياس بعدد الأرقام المعنوية

Significant Figures; The digit that are known with the certainty plus the one digit.

الأرقام المعنوية؛ الرقم المعروف بدرجة اليقين زائد رقم واحد

Multiplication or division:

= 1x2 + 3x +

ر ل 3 5ء

≈

2,

Result can have no more significant figures than the factor with the fewest significant figures

الضرب او القسمة:

لا يمكن ان تحتوي النتيجة على ارقام معنوية اكثر من العامل الذي يحتوي على اقل عدد من الأرقام المعنوية

$$\frac{0.745 \times 2.2}{3.885} = 0.42$$
$$1.32578 \times 10^7 \times 4.11 \times 10^{-3} = 5.45 \times 10^4$$



Addition or subtraction:

= 2x2 + 3x +

2 () 3 5;

≈ (

=

Number of significant figures is determined by the term with the largest uncertainty (i.e., fewest digits to the right of the decimal point)

يتم تحديد عدد الأرقام المعنوية بواسطة الحد الذي يحتوي على اكبر درجة عدم اليقين (أي اقل عدد من الأرقام على يمين الفاصلة العشرية)

$$27.153 + 138.2 - 11.74 = 153.6$$

Example 1.3 Significant Figures in Multiplication

The rest energy E of an object with rest mass m is given by Albert Einstein's famous equation $E = mc^2$, where c is the speed of light in vacuum. Find E for an electron for which (to three significant figures) $m = 9.11 \times 10^{-31}$ kg. The SI unit for E is the joule (J); $1 = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$.

$$c = 2.99792458 \times 10^{8} \text{ m/s}$$

$$E = (9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg})(2.99792458 \times 10^{8} \text{ m/s})^{2}$$

$$= (9.11)(2.99792458)^{2}(10^{-31})(10^{8})^{2} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}$$

$$= (81.87659678)(10^{[-31+(2\times8)]}) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}$$

$$= 8.187659678 \times 10^{-14} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2}$$

$$= 8.19 \times 10^{-14} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{2}/\text{s}^{2} = 8.19 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

sing=6 n=0

5=101

/_ | ≥ (x - m

1.7 Vectors and Vector Addition

 $= 2x^{2} + 3x + 7$

ر ا ح ح

≈,



6±(a-

Vectors \rightarrow have both magnitude and direction.

المتجهات ← لها مقدار واتجاه

Displacement – area – velocity – Force – torque.



Scalars \rightarrow Scalars have magnitude only.

القياسات ← لها مقدار فقط

Mass – time – speed – distance – temperature – density – energy.

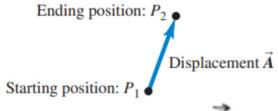
الكتلة – الزمن – السرعة – المسافة – درجة الحرارة – الكثافة – الطاقة

Displacement as a vector quantity.

الازاحة ككمية متحهة

(a) We represent a displacement by an arrow that points in the direction of displacement.

يمثل الازاحة بسهم يشير إلى اتجاه الإزاحة



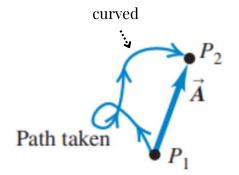
Handwritten notation: A



(b) A displacement is always a straight arrow directed from the starting position to the ending position. It does not depend on the path taken even if the path is curved

الإزاحة هي دائما سهم مستقيم موجه من موضع البداية إلى موضع النهاية. ولا تعتمد على المسار المتخذ حتى لو كان المسار منجنيًا

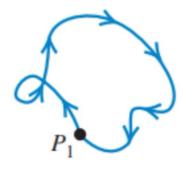
 $= 2x^{2} + 3x + 7$



6±(a-

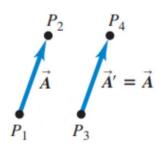
(c) Total displacement for a round trip is zero (o), regardless of of the path taken or distance traveled.

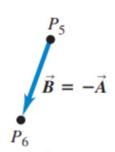
الازاحة لرحلة ذهاب وعودة تساوي صفرا (o)، بغض النظر عن المسار المتخذ أو المسافة المقطوعة



The meaning of vectors that have the same magnitude and the same or opposite direction.

معنى المتجهات التي لها نفس المقدار ونفس الاتجاه أو متعاكسان





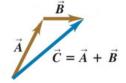


Because vectors have different orientation in space, we can not add them algebraically. Instead, we use the vector addition that depends on trigonometry

لان المتجهات لها اتجاهات مختلفة في الفضاء، لا يمكننا جمعها جبريا بدلا من ذلك، نستخدم جمع المتجهات الذي يعتمد على علم المثلثات

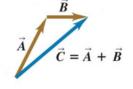
(a) We can add two vectors by placing them head to tai.

يمككنا جمع متجهين بوضعهما من الرأس إلى الذيل



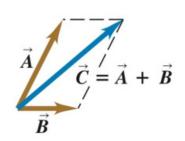
(b) Adding them in reverse order gives the same result: $\overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} = \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{A}$. The order doesn't matter in vector addition.

جمعها بترتیب عکسي یعطي نفس النتیجة
$$\overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} = \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B}$$
 . الترتیب لا یهم في جمع المتجهات



(c) We can also add two vectors by placing them tail to tail and constructing a parallelogram.

يمكننا ايضا جمع متجهين بوضعهما بحيث يكون من الذيل إلى الذيل وإنشاء متوازي اضلاع



" sing = 6 n=8"

5=101

8=1≥(x-m



only when vectors \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} are parallel does the magnitude of their vectors sum \overrightarrow{C} equal the sum of their magnitude: C = A + B

= 2×2 + 3× + (4h)

ر 3 5ء

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

فقط عندما یکون المتجهان
$$\overrightarrow{A}$$
 و \overrightarrow{B} متوازیین یکون مجموع مقدار متجهیهما مساویًا لمجموع مقدارهما: $C = A + B$

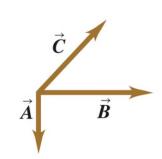
when \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} are antiparallel, the magnitude of their vectors sum \overrightarrow{C} equal the difference of their magnitude: C = |A - B|

عندما يكون \overrightarrow{A} و \overrightarrow{B} متعاكسين ، فان مجموع مقدار متجهيهما يساوي الفرق في مقدارهما: C = A - B

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

Several constructions for finding the vector sum \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C} عدة تراكيب لإيجاد مجموع المتجهات \overrightarrow{A} + \overrightarrow{B} + \overrightarrow{C}

To find the sum of these three vectors لإيجاد مجموع هذه المتجهات الثلاثة



SINQ = 6 N=8

5=101

8=1≥(x-m



(a) add \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} to get \overrightarrow{D} and then add \overrightarrow{C} to \overrightarrow{D} to get the final sum (resultant) \overrightarrow{R}

= 2x2 + 3x + (4/1)

ر () ع ا

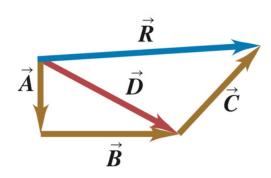
≈(

<u>80.</u>

× +

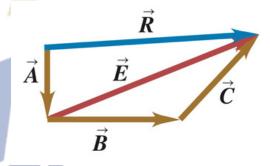
2,7

75 7 × \overrightarrow{D} إلى $\overrightarrow{\overline{C}}$ ثم اجمع $\overrightarrow{\overline{B}}$ و $\overrightarrow{\overline{R}}$ للحصول على $\overrightarrow{\overline{R}}$ ثم اجمع $\overrightarrow{\overline{R}}$ الحصول على المجموع النهائي (المحصل)



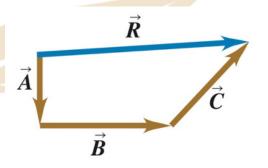
(b) or add \overrightarrow{B} and \overrightarrow{C} to get \overrightarrow{E} and then add \overrightarrow{A} to \overrightarrow{E} to get \overrightarrow{R}

 \overrightarrow{E} او اجمع \overrightarrow{A} و \overrightarrow{C} للحصول على \overrightarrow{E} ثم اجمع \overrightarrow{R} إلى \overrightarrow{E} للحصول على \overrightarrow{R}



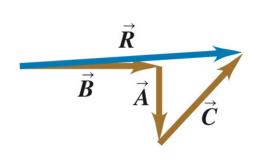
(c) or add \overrightarrow{A} , \overrightarrow{B} , and \overrightarrow{C} to get \overrightarrow{R} directly.

او اجمع \overrightarrow{R} مباشرة للحصول على \overrightarrow{R} مباشرة



(d) or add \overrightarrow{A} , \overrightarrow{B} , and \overrightarrow{C} in any other order and still get \overrightarrow{R} .

او اجمع $\overrightarrow{A}, \overrightarrow{B}$ و $\overrightarrow{A}, \overrightarrow{B}$ باي ترتيب آخر وستظل تحصل على \overrightarrow{R}



21ng = 6 n=8

5=101

8=12 (x-m



To construct the vector difference $\overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B}$, you can either place the tail of $-\overrightarrow{B}$ at the head of \overrightarrow{A} or place the two vectors \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} head to head.

 \overrightarrow{A} لانشاء الفرق بين المتجهين \overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B} ، يمكنك اما وضع ذيل \overrightarrow{B} - في راس أو وضع المتجهين \overrightarrow{A} و \overrightarrow{B} وجها لوجه

Subtracting
$$\vec{B}$$
 from \vec{A} ...

$$\vec{A} - \vec{B} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$$
... is equivalent to adding $-\vec{B}$ to \vec{A} .

With \overrightarrow{A} and $-\overrightarrow{B}$ head to tail, $\overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B}$ is the vector from the tail of \overrightarrow{A} to the head of $-\overrightarrow{B}$.

 $= 2x^{2} + 3x + 7$ (4/1)

ر ا اح

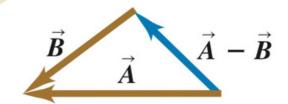
=

مع وجود
$$\overrightarrow{A}$$
 و \overrightarrow{B} وجها لوجه مع الذيل، فان \overrightarrow{B} هو المتجه من ذيل \overrightarrow{A} إلى راس \overrightarrow{B}

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

With \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} head to head, $\overrightarrow{A} - \overrightarrow{B}$ is the vector from the tail of \overrightarrow{A} to the tail of \overrightarrow{B} .

مع وجود
$$\overrightarrow{A}$$
 و \overline{B} وجها لوجه، \overline{B} – \overline{A} هو المتجه من ذیل \overline{A} إلى ذیل \overline{B}



sing = 6 n=8

5=101

8=1≥(x-m

Example 1.5 Adding Two Vectors at Right Angles

4= 2x2 +3x +



6±(a-

S=

A cross-country skier skis 1.00 km north and then 2.00 km east on a horizontal snowfield. How far and in what direction is she from the starting point?

$$\sqrt{(1.00 \text{ km})^2 + (2.00 \text{ km})^2} = 2.24 \text{ km}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite side}}{\text{adjacent side}} = \frac{2.00 \text{ km}}{1.00 \text{ km}} = 2.00 \text{ km}$$

$$\theta = \arctan 2.00 = 63.4^{\circ}$$

the direction as 63.4° east of north or 90° - 63.4° = 26.6° north of east

x sing = 6 n=0

5=101

8=1=1x-n

1.8 Components of Vectors



6±(a-

S=

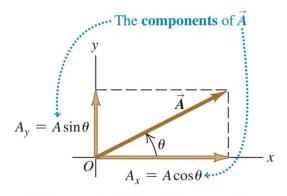
Representing a vector $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{A}}$ in terms of its components A_x and A_y .

= 1x2 + 3x +

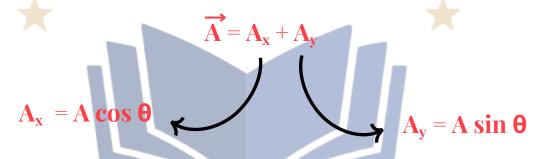
≈

2,

 A_{y} من حيث مكوناته \overrightarrow{A} و A_{x}



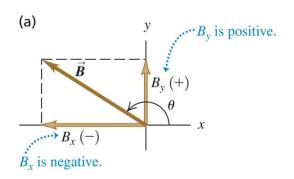
In this case, both A_x and A_y are positive.

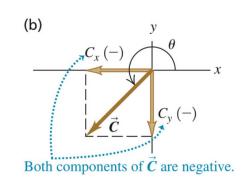


θ measured from the + x-axis, rotating toward the + y-axis. +y يتم قياس θ من المحور +x ، والدوران نحو المحور

The sign of the components depends on the angle from zero degree; تعتمد إشارة المكونات على الزاوية من درجة الصفر

The components of a vector may be positive or negative numbers. قد تكون مكونات المتجه ارقاماً موجبة أو سالبة.





Example 1.6 Finding Components

 $1 = 9x^{2} + 3x + 7$

ي () ع اح

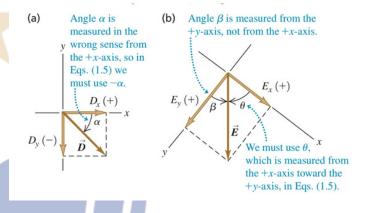
2,5



6±(a-

. =

(a) What are the x- and y-components of vector D in **Fig. 1.19a**? The magnitude of the vector is D = 3.00 m, and angle α = 45°. (b) What are the x- and y-components of vector E in Fig. 1.19b? The magnitude of the vector is E = 4.50 m, and angle β = 37.0°.



(a)

$$D_x = D \cos \theta = (3.00 \text{ m})(\cos (-45^\circ)) = + 2.1 \text{ m}$$

 $D_y = D \sin \theta = (3.00 \text{ m})(\sin (-45^\circ)) = - 2.1 \text{ m}$

(b)

$$\theta = 90.0^{\circ} - \beta = 90.0^{\circ} - 37.0^{\circ} = 53.0^{\circ}$$

$$E_x = E \cos 53.0^{\circ} = (4.50 \text{ m})(\cos 53.0^{\circ}) = + 2.71 \text{ m}$$

 $E_y = E \sin 53.0^{\circ} = (4.50 \text{ m})(\sin 53.0^{\circ}) = + 3.59 \text{ m}$

of sing = 6 n=0

C=1001

8=12 (x - m



Finding the vector sum (resultant) of \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} using components.

Resolve each vector into its x- and y-components.

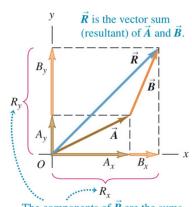
$$A_x = A \cos \theta$$

 $B_x = B \cos \theta$

= 2x² + 3x +

$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$

 $B_y = B \sin \theta$



The components of \vec{R} are the sums of the components of \vec{A} and \vec{B} :

$$R_{y} = A_{y} + B_{y} \quad R_{x} = A_{x} + B_{x}$$

Add the x-components together to get R_{x} and the y-components to get R_{y}

Calculating the magnitude of the resultant with the Pythagorean Theorem

$$R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2}$$

Determine the angle

$$\tan\theta = \frac{R_x}{R_v}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{R_x}{R_v}$$



S=

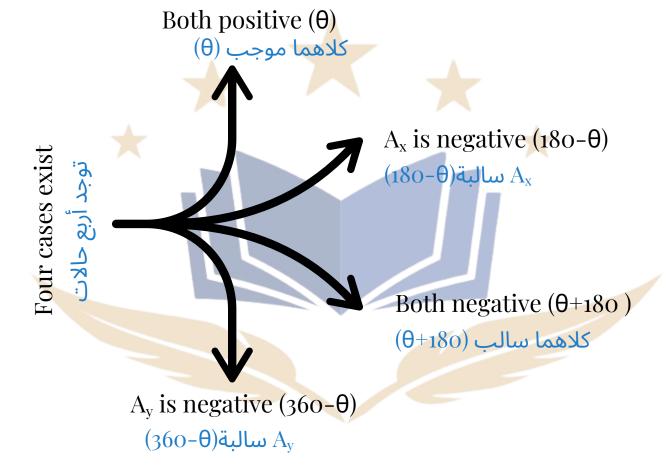
Any two angles that differ by 180° have the same tangent.

4= 2×2+3× + (4,4)

ر () ح ح

2,7

أي درجتين تختلفان بمقدار $^{\circ}$ 180 لهما نفس المماس



f sing = 6 n=0

S=101

1.9 Unit Vectors

 $= 2x^{2} + 3x + 7$

2,7



6±(a-

A unit vector is a vector that has a magnitude of 1, with no units. Its only purpose is to point that is, to describe a direction in space.

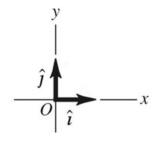
متجه الوحدة هو متجه له مقدار 1، بدون وحدات. غرضه الوحيد هو الإشارة، أي وصف اتجاه في الفضاء

We will always include a caret, or "hat" (^), in the symbol for a unit vector to distinguish it from ordinary vectors.

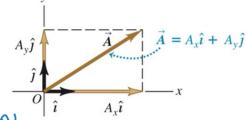
سنقوم دائما بتضمين علامة ادراج، أو "قبعة" (^) . في رمز متجه الوحدة لتمييزه عن المتجهات العادية

Unit vectors î and ĵ point in the directions of positive x- and y-axis and have a magnitude of 1.

يشير متجه الوحدة î وَر في اتجاهي المحورين x وy الموجبين، ولهما مقدار 1.



We can express a vector \overrightarrow{A} in terms of its components as; $\overrightarrow{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j}$



يمكننا التعبير عن المتجه \overrightarrow{A} من حيث مكوناته على النحو التالي $\overrightarrow{A}=A_x\hat{\imath}+A_y\hat{\jmath}$

$$\overrightarrow{\overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}}} = \mathbf{A}_{x}\widehat{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{A}_{y}\widehat{\mathbf{j}} + \mathbf{A}_{z}\widehat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{B}_{x}\widehat{\mathbf{i}} + \mathbf{B}_{y}\widehat{\mathbf{j}} + \mathbf{B}_{z}\widehat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Example 1.8 Using Unit Vectors



6±(a-

Given the two displacements

 $1 = 2x^{2} + 3x + 7$

2,7

D =
$$(6.00 \hat{i} + 3.00 \hat{j} - 1.00 \hat{k})$$
 m and
E = $(4.00 \hat{i} - 5.00 \hat{j} + 8.00 \hat{k})$ m

find the magnitude of the displacement 2D - E.

$$\overrightarrow{F} = 2(6.00 \,\hat{i} + 3.00 \,\hat{j} - 1.00 \,\hat{k}) \,\text{m} - (4.00 \,\hat{i} - 5.00 \,\hat{j} + 8.00 \,\hat{k}) \,\text{m}$$

$$= [(12.00 - 4.00)\hat{i} + (6.00 + 5.00)\hat{j} + (-2.00 - 8.00)\hat{k}] \,\text{m}$$

$$= (8.00 \,\hat{i} + 11.00 \,\hat{j} - 10.00 \,\hat{k}) \,\text{m}$$

$$F = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2 + F_z^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(8.00 \,\text{m})^2 + (11.00 \,\text{m})^2 + (-10.00 \,\text{m})^2}$$

$$= 16.9 \,\text{m}$$

f sing = 6 n=0

5=101

 $||\mathbf{x}|| \geq (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m})$

Scalar product



6±(a-

Scalar product is also called the dot product

يُطلق على حاصل الضرب القياسي ايضاً أسم حاصل الضرب النقطي the quantity $\overrightarrow{A} \bullet \overrightarrow{B}$ is a scalar

الكمية $\overrightarrow{A} \bullet \overrightarrow{B}$ عددية

$$\overrightarrow{A} \bullet \overrightarrow{B} = AB \cos \theta = |\overrightarrow{A}||\overrightarrow{B}| \cos \theta$$

If θ is between o° and $9o^{\circ}$, $\overrightarrow{A} \bullet \overrightarrow{B}$ is positive

$$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{A}}$$
• $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{B}}$ إذا كانت θ بين $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{o}}$ و \mathbf{o}° فان $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{B}}$ موجباً

If θ is between 90° and 180°, $\overrightarrow{A} \bullet \overrightarrow{B}$ is negative

إذا كانت
$$\theta$$
 بين 90° و 180° ،فان $\overrightarrow{ ext{A}} ullet \overrightarrow{ ext{A}}$ سالباً

If
$$\theta = 90^{\circ}$$
, $\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$ is zero

 $4 = 2x^2 + 3x + 7$ (4.41)

ر () ح ح

الح

2,7

75 7 ×

اذا کانت
$$\theta = {}^{\circ}90$$
 افان $\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$ تکون صفر

$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}} = (\mathbf{i})(\mathbf{i}) \cos \circ \hat{\mathbf{i}} = \mathbf{i}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{1}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{1}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{k}} = (\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{1}) \cos 90^{\circ} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{z}} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{z}}$$

f 31nq=6 n=8

5=1001

8=11≥ (x - m

Example 1.9 Calculating a Scalar Product

4= 1x2 +3x +

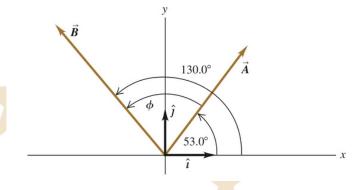
ζ () 3 5;

2,7



6±(a-

Find the scalar product $\overrightarrow{A} \cdot \overrightarrow{B}$ of two vectors in **Fig. 1.28**. The magnitudes of the vectors are A = 4.00 and B = 5.00.



$$\theta = 130.0^{\circ} - 53.0^{\circ} = 77.0^{\circ}$$

$$A \bullet B = AB \cos \theta = (4.00)(5.00) \cos 77.0^{\circ} = 4.50$$

+ sing = 6 n=8

C=1001

1/2 (x - r

Vector product



6±(a-

Vector product is also called the cross product

يطلق على حاصل الضرب المتجهي ايضاً أسم حاصل الضرب الاتجاهي The direction perpendicular to the plane stablished by the two vectors \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} .

 \overrightarrow{B} و \overrightarrow{A} الاتجاه العمودي على المستوى المرسوم بواسطة المتجهين $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \sin \mathbf{\theta}$

using the right-hand rule to find the direction of $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$ luxing the right-hand rule to find the direction of $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$ luxing the right-hand rule to find the direction of $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$

1- Place \overrightarrow{A} and \overrightarrow{B} tail to tail.

1= 1x +3x +

ر () ع ا

≈ (

× +

2,

y²|

ضع
$$\overline{A}$$
 و $\overline{\overline{B}}$ ذيلاً إلى ذيل

2- Point fingers of right hand along \overrightarrow{A} , with palm facing \overrightarrow{B}

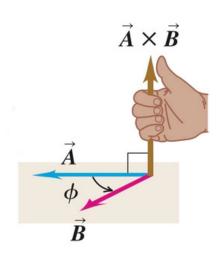
اشر باصابع اليد اليمنى على
$$\overrightarrow{A}$$
 مع توجيه راحة اليد نحو \overrightarrow{B}

3- Curl fingers toward \overrightarrow{B} .

$$\overrightarrow{B}$$
 لف الاصابع باتجاه 4- Thumb points in direction of $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$.

 $\overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B}$ يشير الابهام إلى اتجاه

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\hat{\mathbf{i}} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}} = -\hat{\mathbf{j}} \times \hat{\mathbf{i}} = \hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}} \times \hat{\mathbf{k}} = -\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{i}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} \times \hat{\mathbf{i}} = -\hat{\mathbf{i}} \times \hat{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{\mathbf{j}}$$

$$C_x = A_yB_z - A_zB_y$$
 $C_y = A_zB_x - A_xB_z$ $C_z = A_xB_y - A_yB_x$

SING = 6 N=B

5=101

 $||\mathbf{x}|| \geq (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{m})$

Example 1.11 Calculating a Vector Product

1= 2×2+3× +

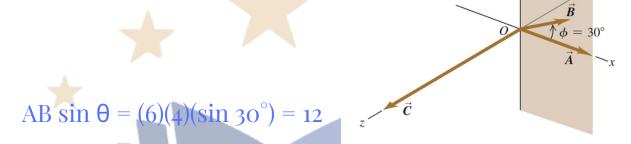
2,



6±(a-

S=

Vector $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{A}}$ has magnitude 6 units and is in the direction of the + x-axis. Vectors $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}}$ has magnitude 4 units and lies in the xy-plane, making an angle of 30° with the + x-axis (**Fig. 133**). Find the vector product $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{C}} = \overrightarrow{\mathbf{A}} \times \overrightarrow{\mathbf{B}}$.



By the right-hand rule, the direction of $A \times B$ is along the + z-axis, so $\overrightarrow{C} = \overrightarrow{A} \times \overrightarrow{B} = 12\hat{k}$

+ sing = 6 n=8

5=101

8=11≥ (x - 1



GENERAL PHYSICS 1 Chapter 1



Our Groups









