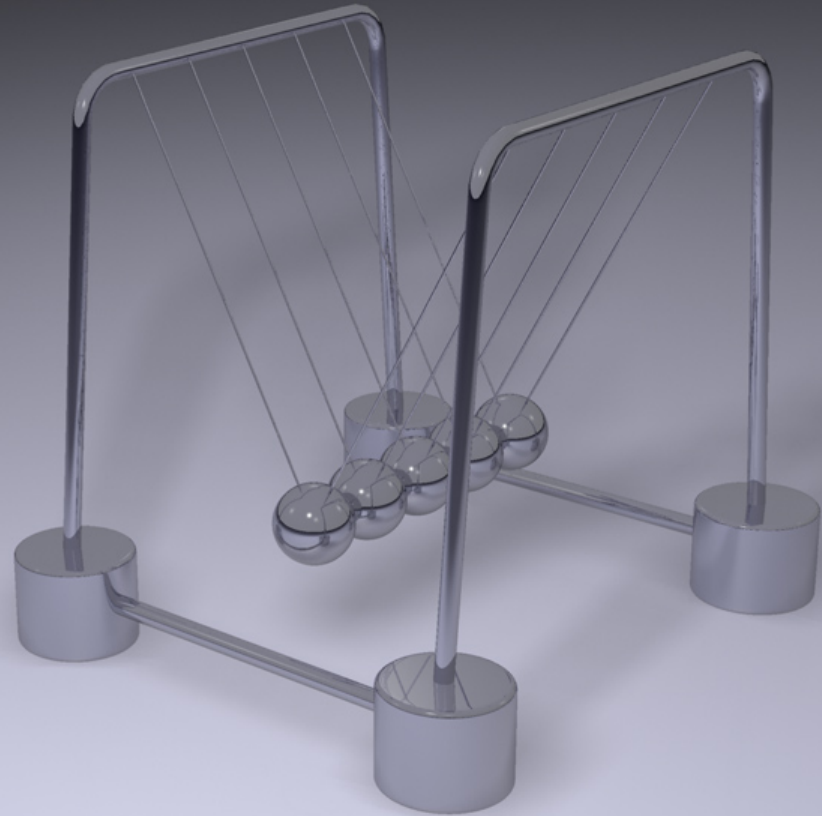


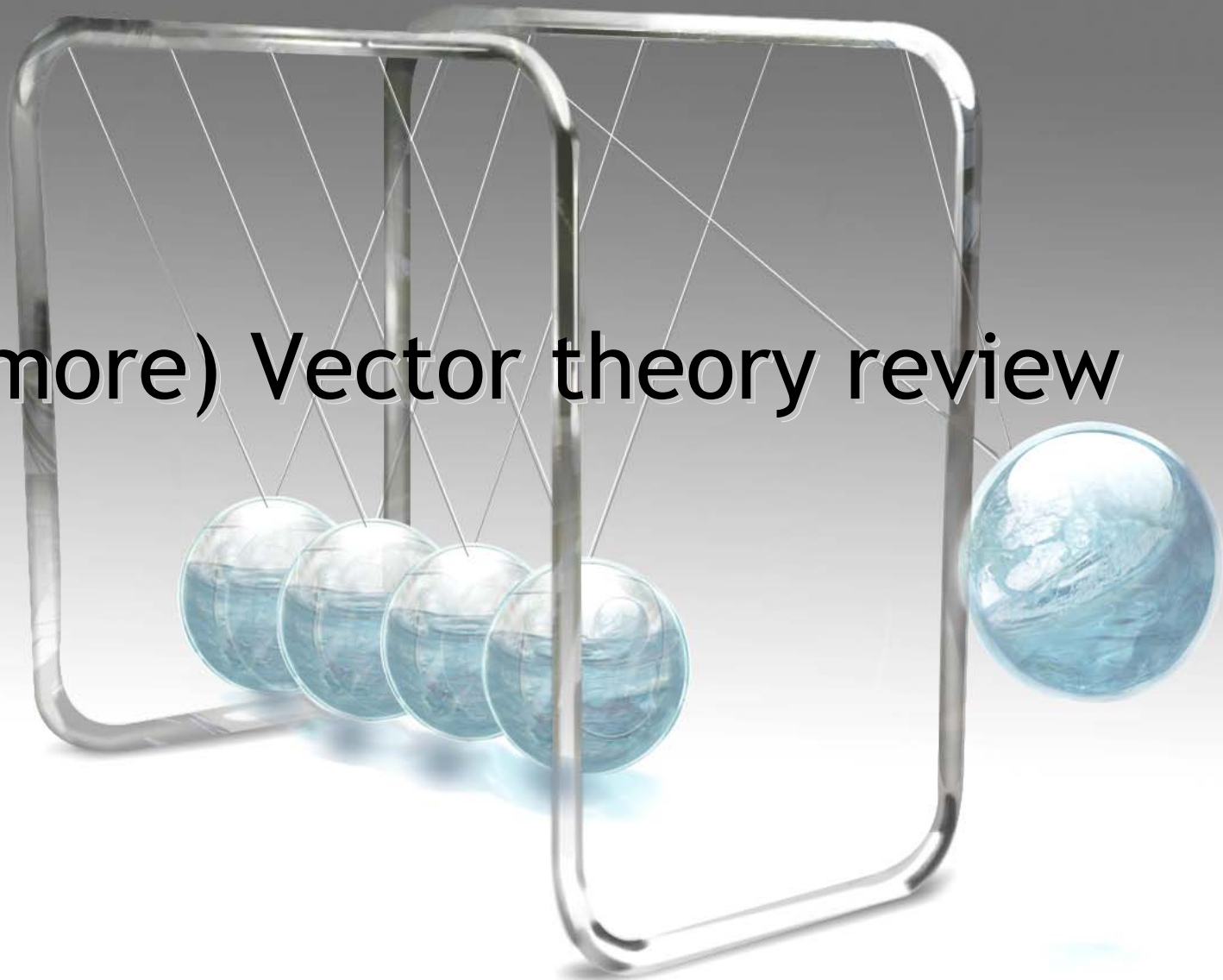
# DM2212 Programming Physics



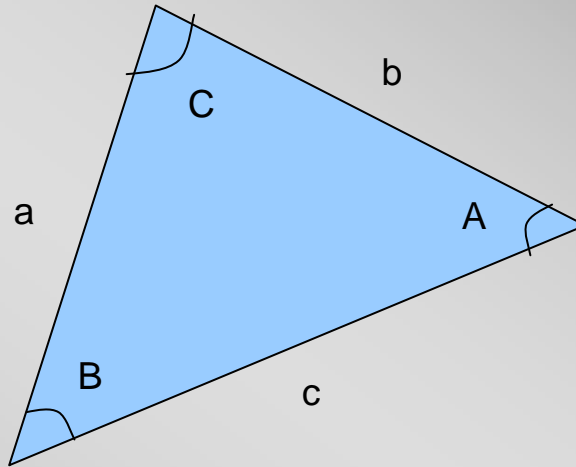
FALLING APPLE S  
MINDPHASE

ML: Dioselin Gonzalez  
2007 S1

# (more) Vector theory review

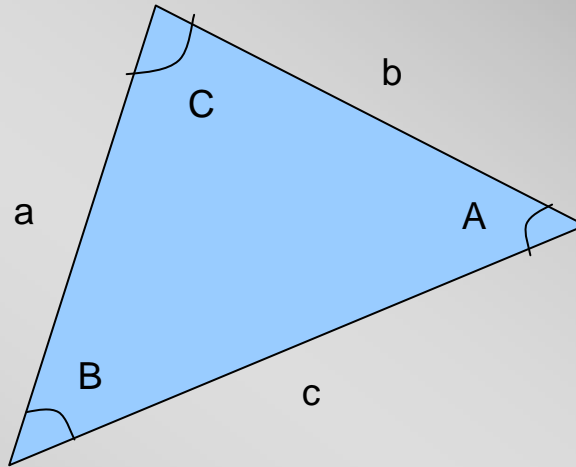


# Law of sines



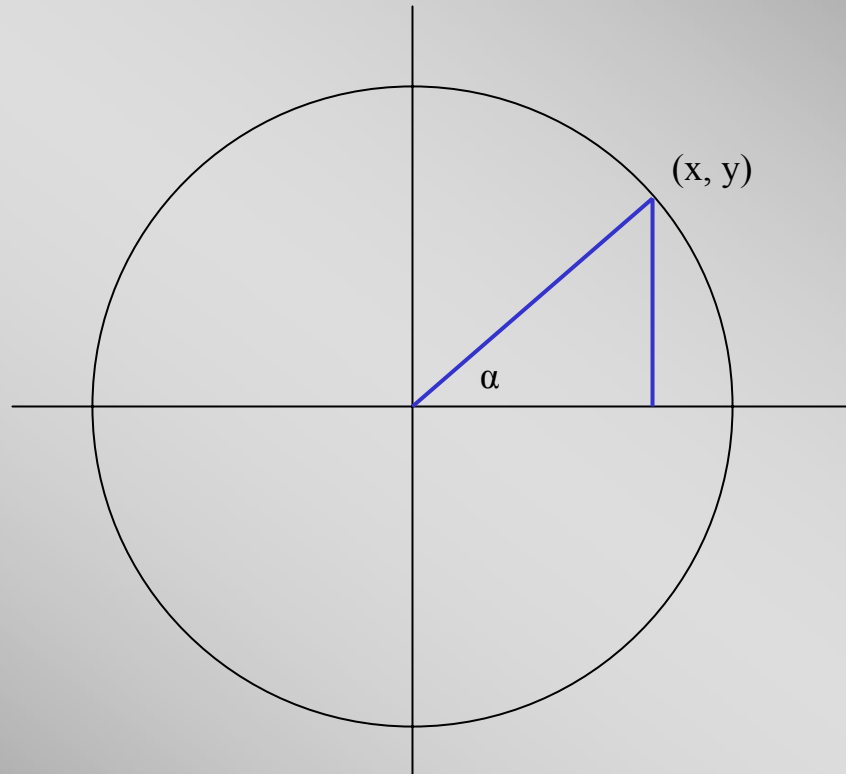
$$\frac{a}{\sin(A)} = \frac{b}{\sin(B)} = \frac{c}{\sin(C)}$$

# Law of cosines



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos(C)$$

# Unit circle



$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

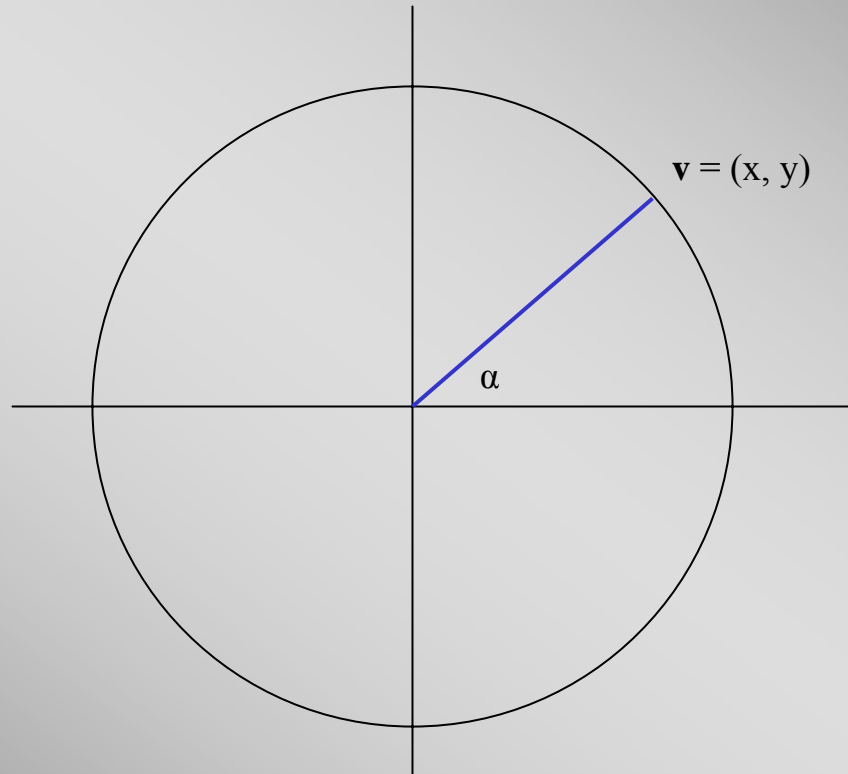
$$\sin \alpha = y$$

$$\cos \alpha = x$$

# Let us proof...

1.  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos\varphi$
2. If  $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , then  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are parallel if and only if  $\mathbf{v} = k\mathbf{u}$  for a constant  $k \neq 0$
3. If  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are different than zero, then  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are orthogonal iif  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$
4.  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \varphi$
5.  $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = 0$

# Polar coordinates



$$\mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{v}| @ \alpha$$

# Lab

- Extend you vector library to:
  - Convert radians to degrees and vice versa
  - Convert to/from Cartesian coordinates to/from Polar coordinates



# References