# Physics 12 Booklet #1

- 2D Vectors
- Sine and Cosine Law
- Momentum and Impulse
- Collisions
- 2D Collisions

#### **2D Vectors**

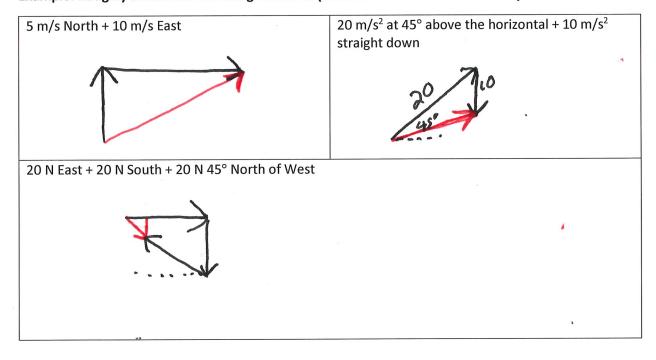
A vector has both magnitude and direction

# Example: Sketch each of the following vectors, labelling angles if necessary

5 m/s East	5 m/s South	5 m/s ,25° North of East
5 mls		25°)
1,		
5 m/s, 25° above the horizontal	5 m/s, 55° below the horizontal	5 m/s 25°, East of North
250	550	1250

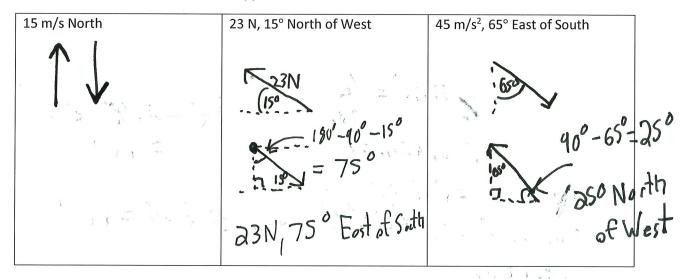
To add vectors draw them tail to tip, the sum is the result of drawing a vector from start of the first vector to the end of the last vector.

## Example: Roughly sketch the following additions (do not need to calculate answer)

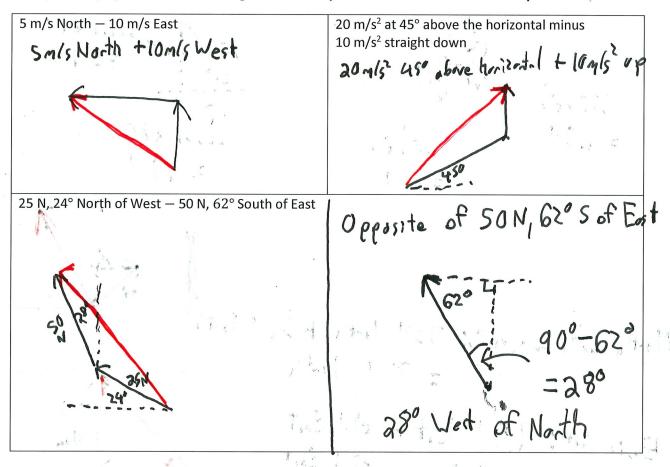


To subtract vectors, change the subtracting into an addition by adding the opposite vector:

### Sketch each of the vectors and their opposites:



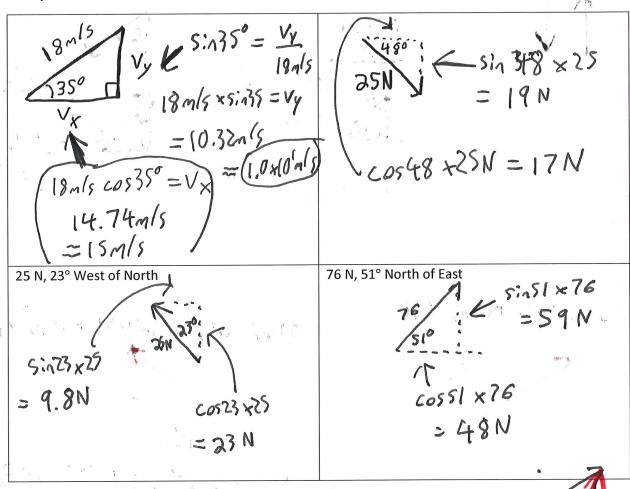
# Example: Roughly sketch the following subtractions (do not need to calculate answer)



#### **Vector Components**

Any vector can be written as the sum of two vectors at 90 degrees to each other, normally these are the horizontal component and vertical components.

Example: Determine the horizontal and vertical components of the following vectors



You can add (or subtract) vectors using their components.

Example: What is 25 N, 23° West of North + 76 N, 51° North of East

North/South components: 23N North + 59N North

= 82N North

= 82N North

East/West: 9.8N West + 48N East

=-9.8N East + 49N East

=-9.8N East + 49N East

