



Web Li

Home

AP Physics

Shown below are websites related to **Phy**

Measurement Topics

[NIST](#) - Constants, Units, and Uncertainty from the National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Unit Conversions Tutorial](#) - Interactive dimensional analysis (factor label method)

[NIST Clock](#) - Official Time from the National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Powers of Ten](#) - Images zooming in by factor of ten; good "order of magnitude" detector

Kinematics

[The Moving Man](#) - PhET Interactive Java simulation

Vectors & 2D Motion

[Vector Addition](#) - PhET Interactive HTML5 simulation

[Projectile Motion](#) - PhET Interactive Flash simulation

[2D Motion](#) - PhET Interactive Java simulation

[Frames of Reference](#) - A classic physics video

Vector Addition

Explore 1D Explore 2D Lab Equations

PHET

No vector selected

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$ $1 \vec{a} + 1 \vec{b} = \vec{c}$

\vec{c} \rightarrow

Values

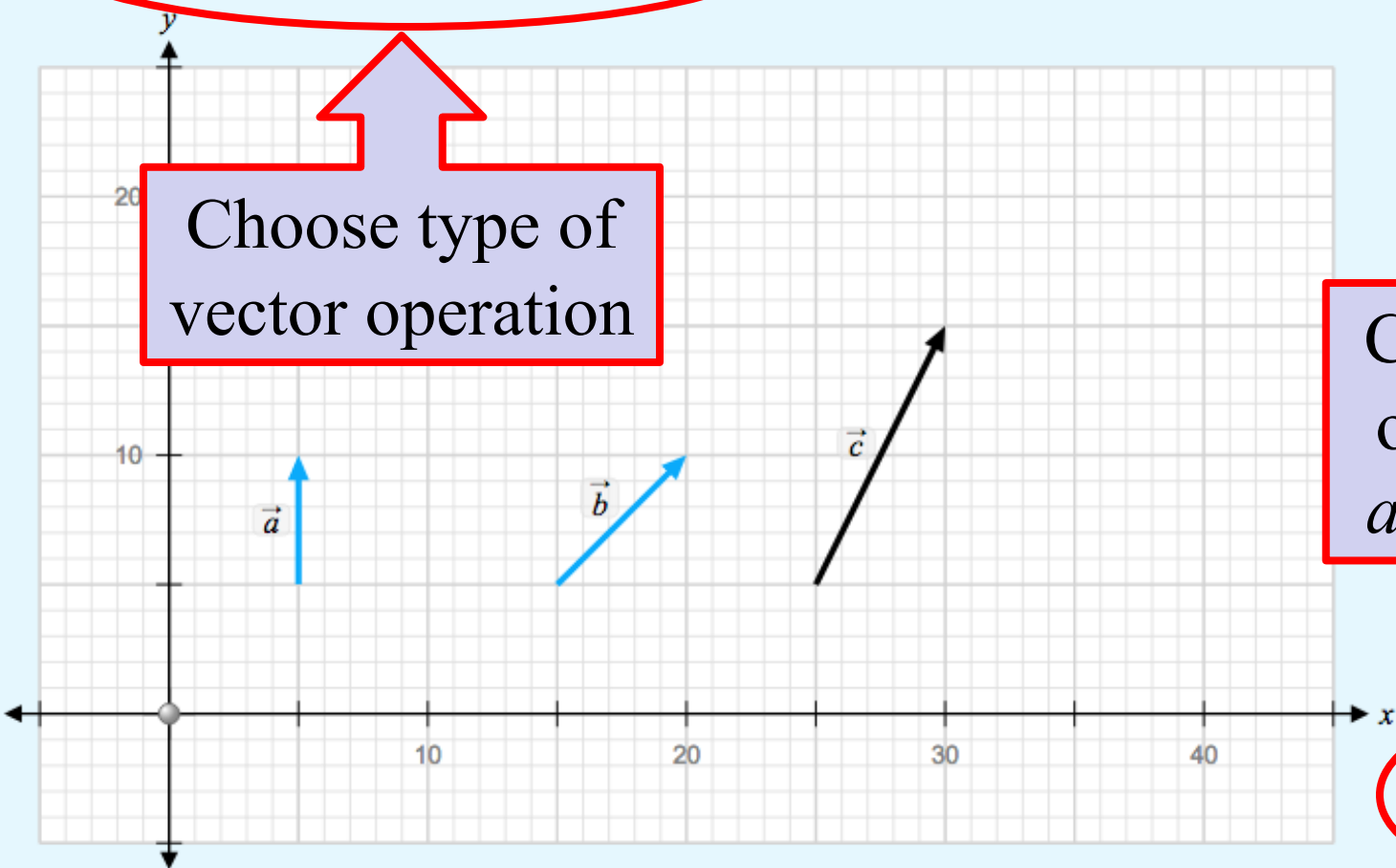
$\angle \theta$

#

Components

Choose type of vector operation

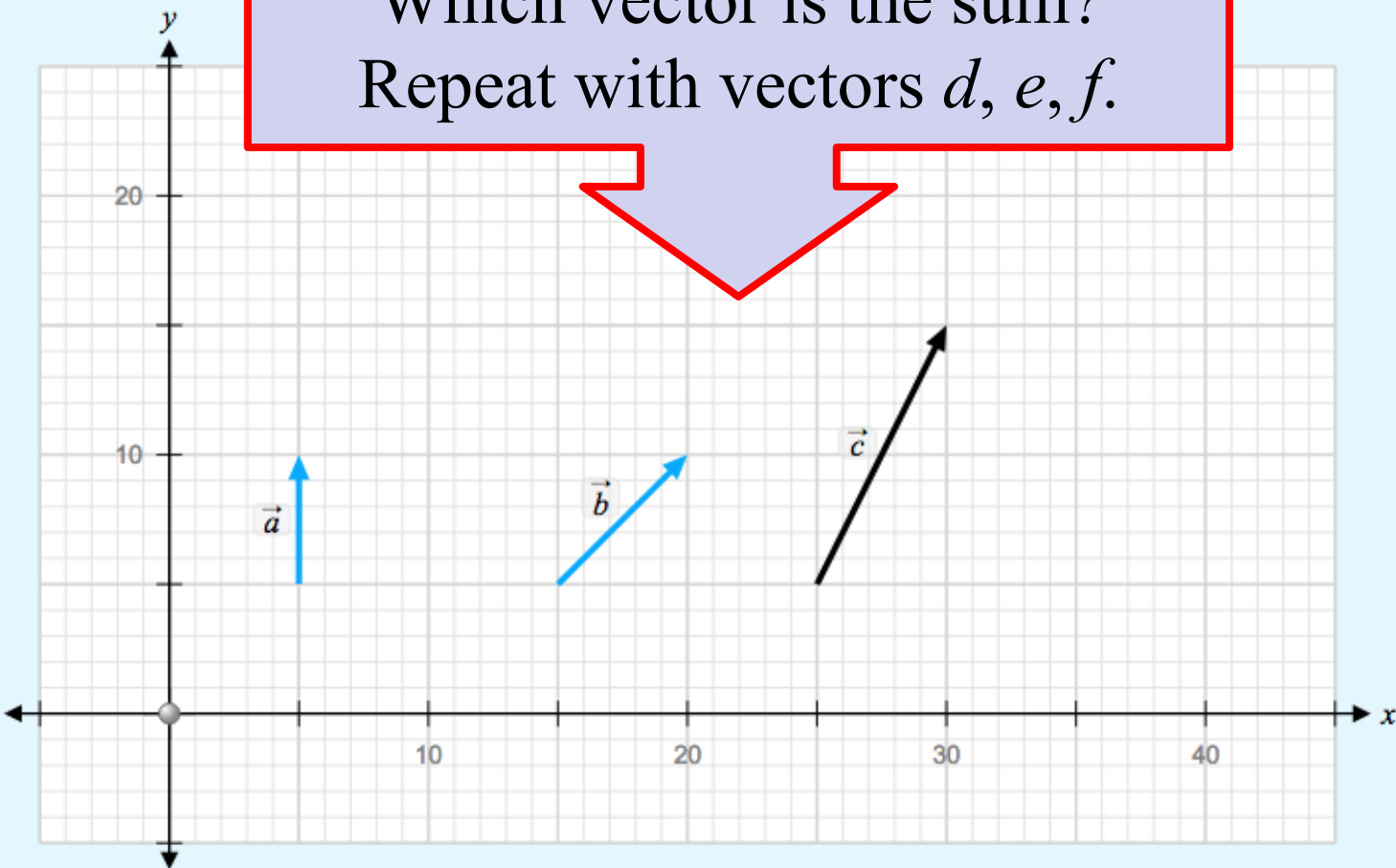
Choose a set of vectors – a, b, c or d, e, f



Click reset. Then click and drag vectors to form a triangle. How many ways are there to do this?

Which vector is the sum?

Repeat with vectors d, e, f .



\vec{c}

Values

$\angle \theta$

Components

Base Vectors

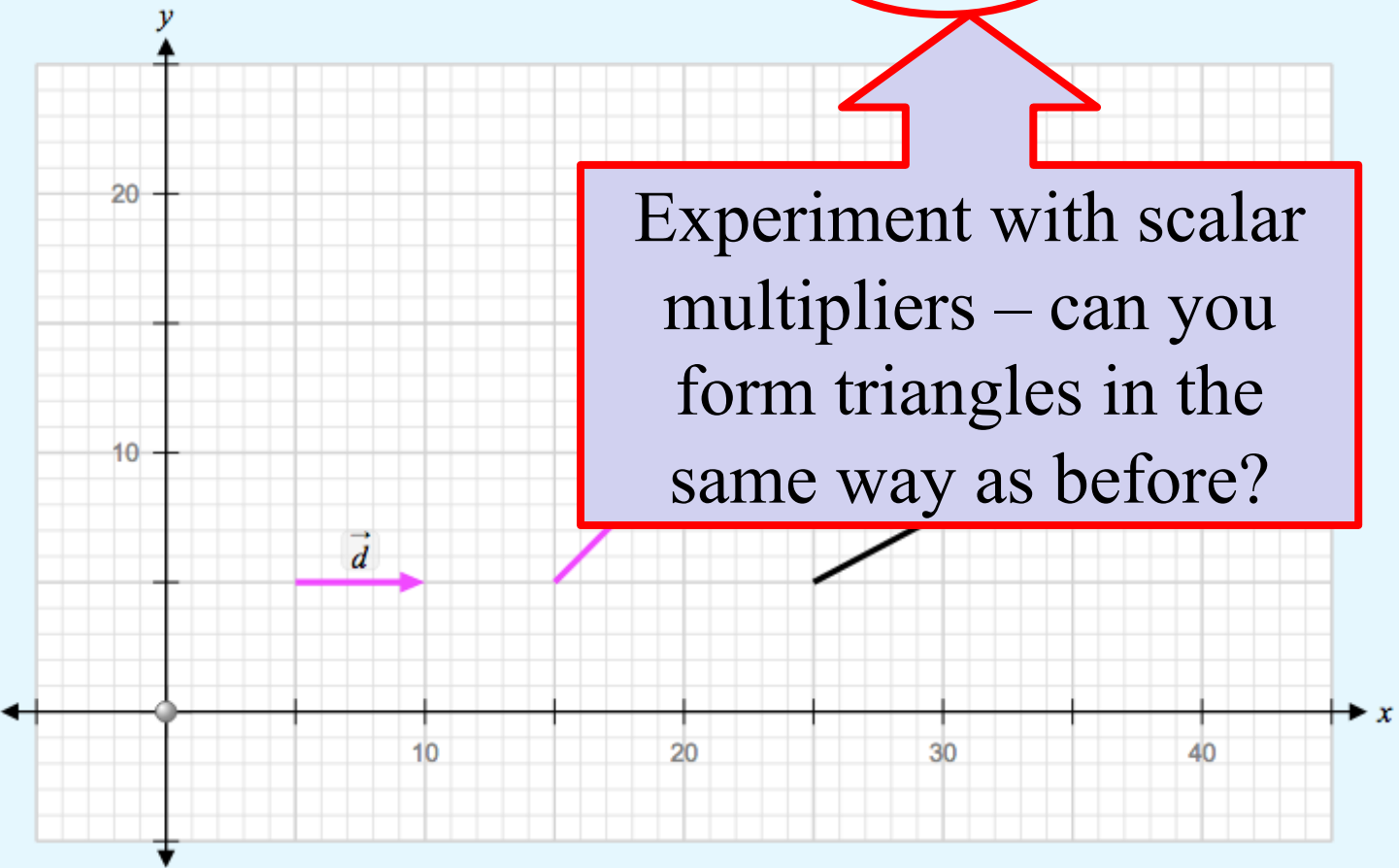
Reset

No vector selected

Equation input area with buttons: $\vec{d} + \vec{e} = \vec{f}$, $\vec{d} - \vec{e} = \vec{f}$, $\vec{d} + \vec{e} + \vec{f} = 0$, $1 \vec{d} + 1 \vec{e} = \vec{f}$

Control panel on the right side:

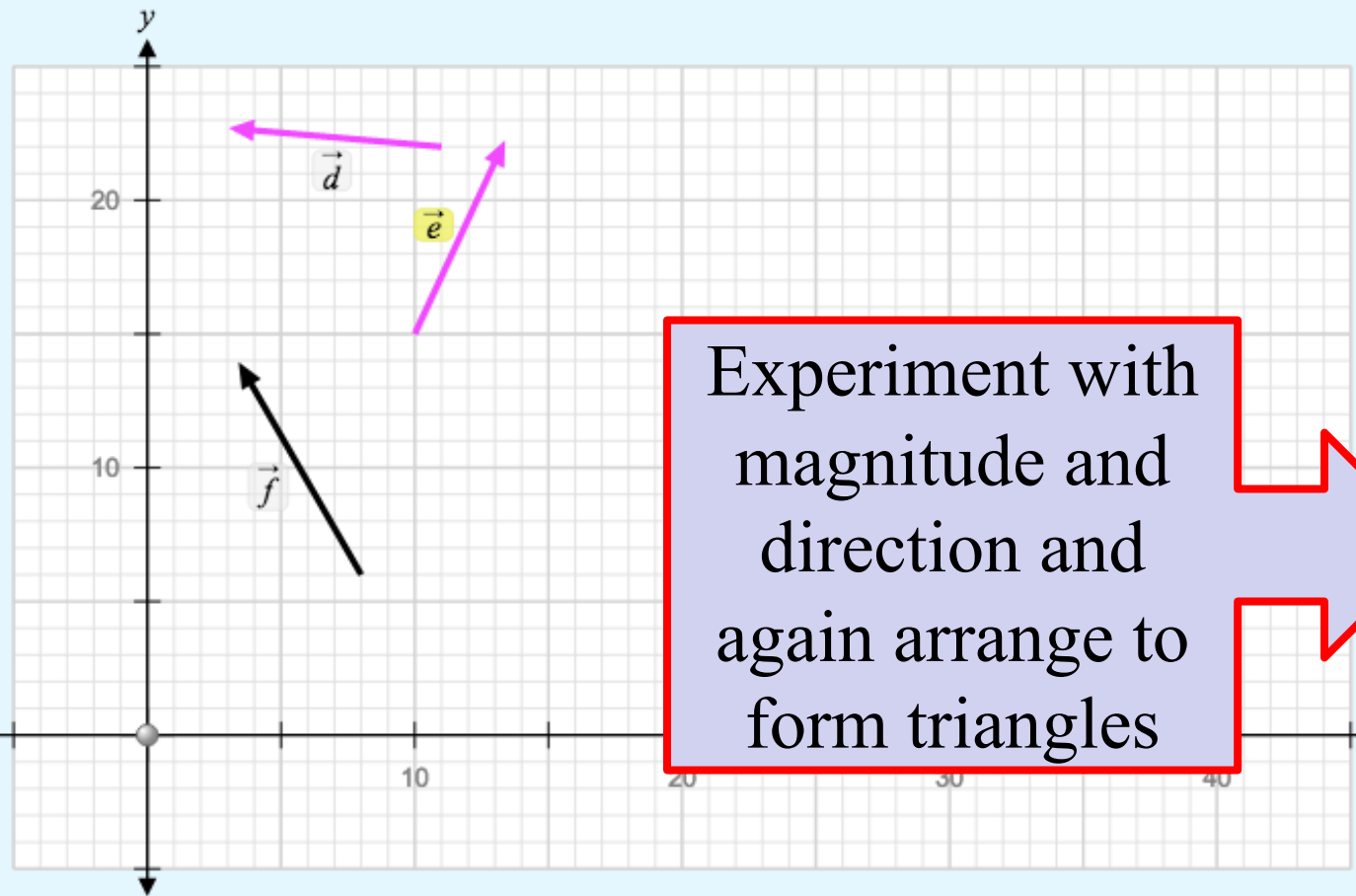
- \vec{f} →
- Values
- $\angle \theta$
- #
- Components:
- Base Vectors



Experiment with scalar multipliers – can you form triangles in the same way as before?

$|\vec{e}|$ 8.0 θ 65.0 e_x 3.4 e_y 7.3

$\vec{d} + \vec{e} = \vec{f}$ $\vec{d} - \vec{e} = \vec{f}$ $\vec{d} + \vec{e} + \vec{f} = 0$ $1 \vec{d} + 1 \vec{e} = \vec{f}$



Experiment with magnitude and direction and again arrange to form triangles

- \vec{f} \rightarrow
- Values
- $\angle \theta$
- #

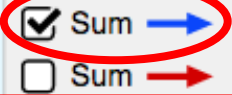
Components

Base Vectors

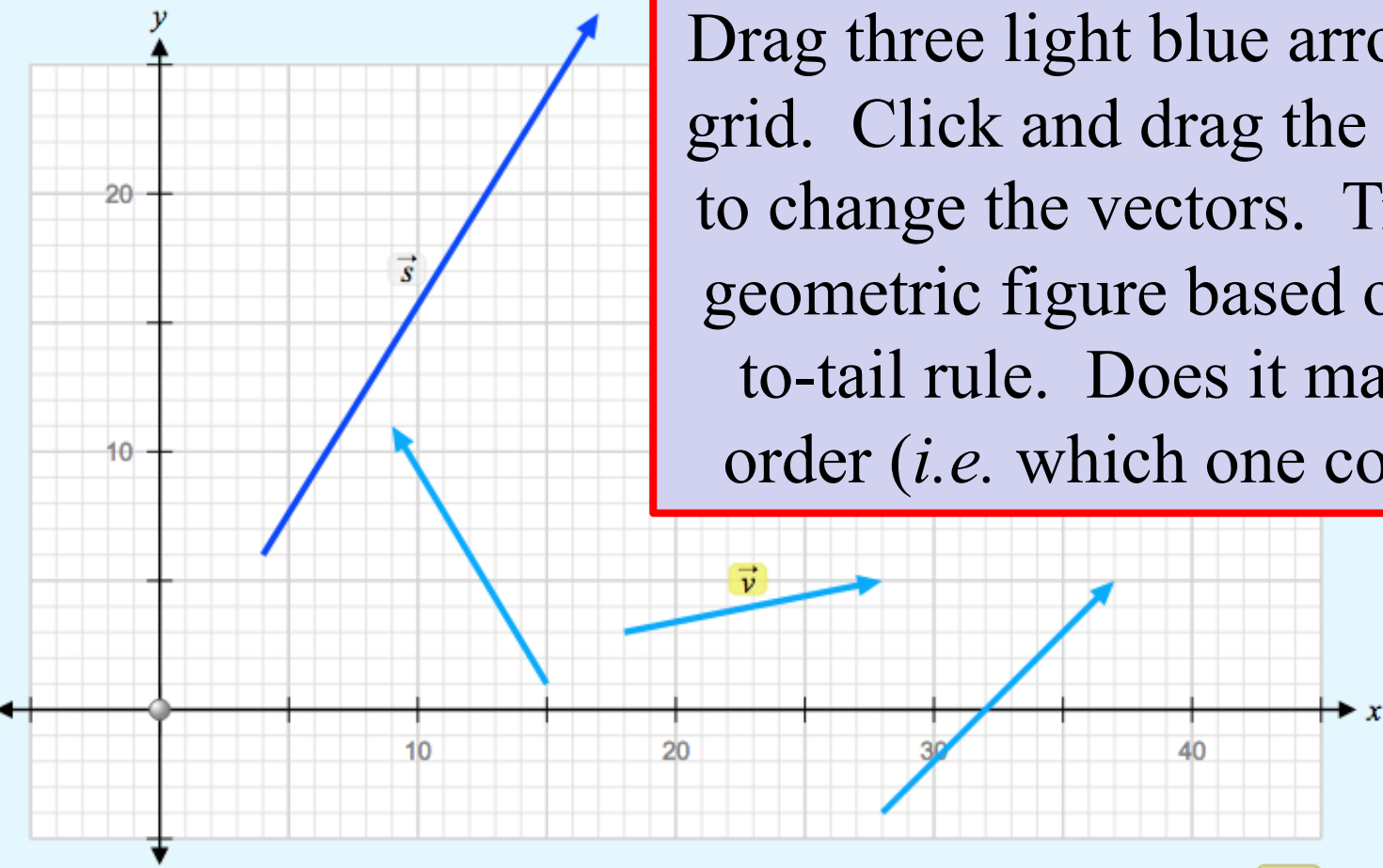
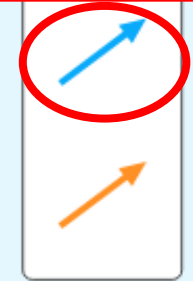
$|\vec{d}| = 8$ $\theta_d = 175$

$|\vec{e}| = 8$ $\theta_e = 65$

Choose Sum



Drag three light blue arrows onto the grid. Click and drag the arrow heads to change the vectors. Try to form a geometric figure based on the head-to-tail rule. Does it matter which order (*i.e.* which one comes first)?






Switch to "Lab"



No vector selected

- Sum 
- Values
- 

Does the head-to-tail rule apply for collinear vectors? Experiment with this. What happens when you add opposite pointing vectors? Adding a vector and its “opposite” should equal zero – how does this happen?

-  \vec{a}
-  \vec{b}
-  \vec{c}

Vector Addition



Switch to “1D”

No vector selected

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{c}$ $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$ $1 \vec{a} - 1 \vec{b} = \vec{c}$

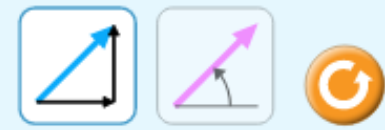
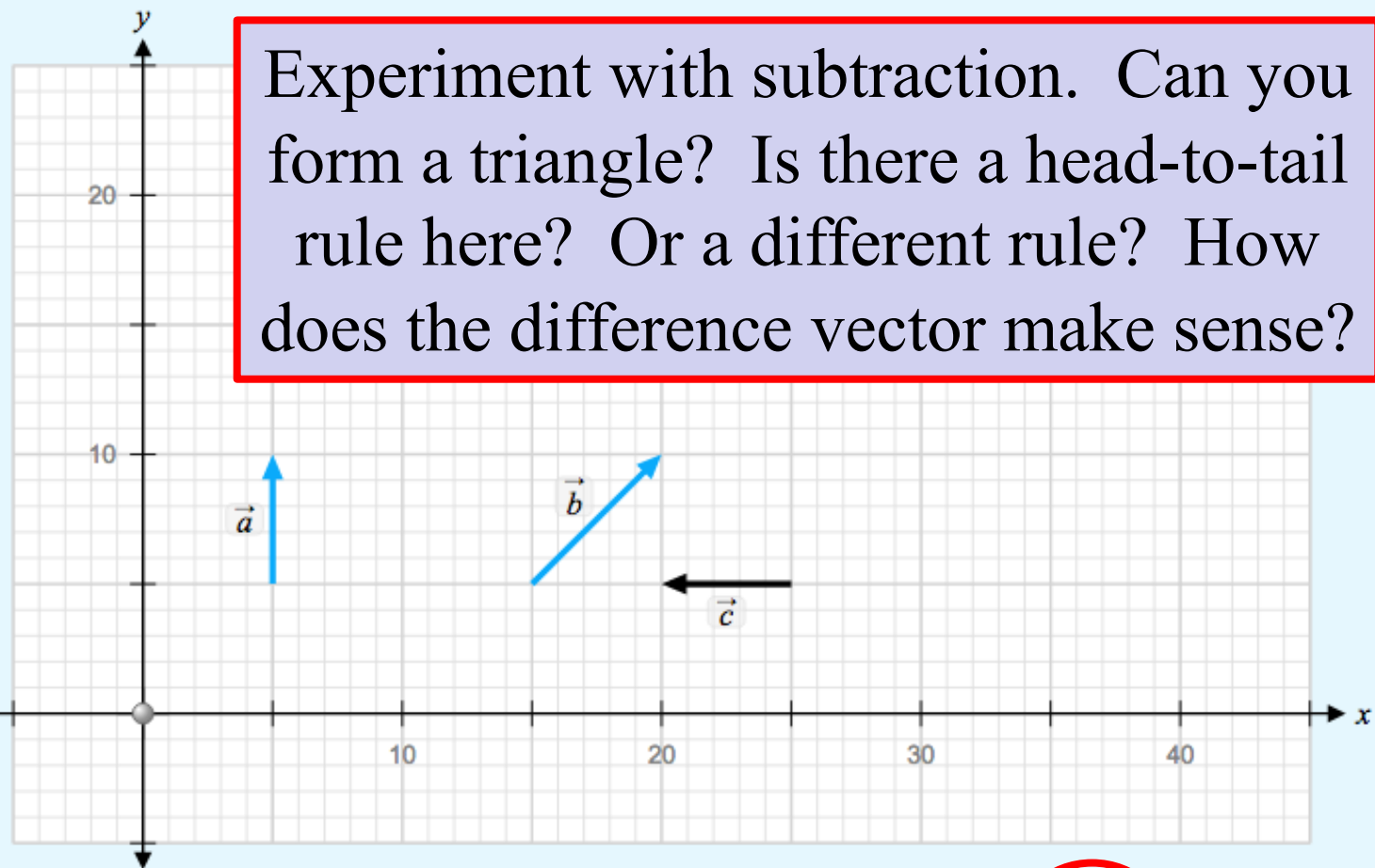
- $\vec{c} \rightarrow$
- Values
- $\angle \theta$
- #

Components

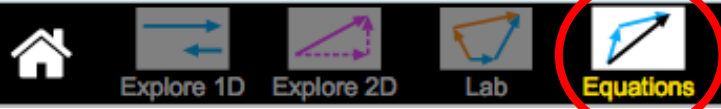


+ Base Vectors

Experiment with subtraction. Can you form a triangle? Is there a head-to-tail rule here? Or a different rule? How does the difference vector make sense?



Vector Addition



PHET

Switch to "Equations"