

# Supplemental Experiments Student Journal

Published by

**ENERGY CONCEPTS, INC.**





# Measuring Vector Forces

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## Observations and Data Collection

1. Complete the following Data Table.

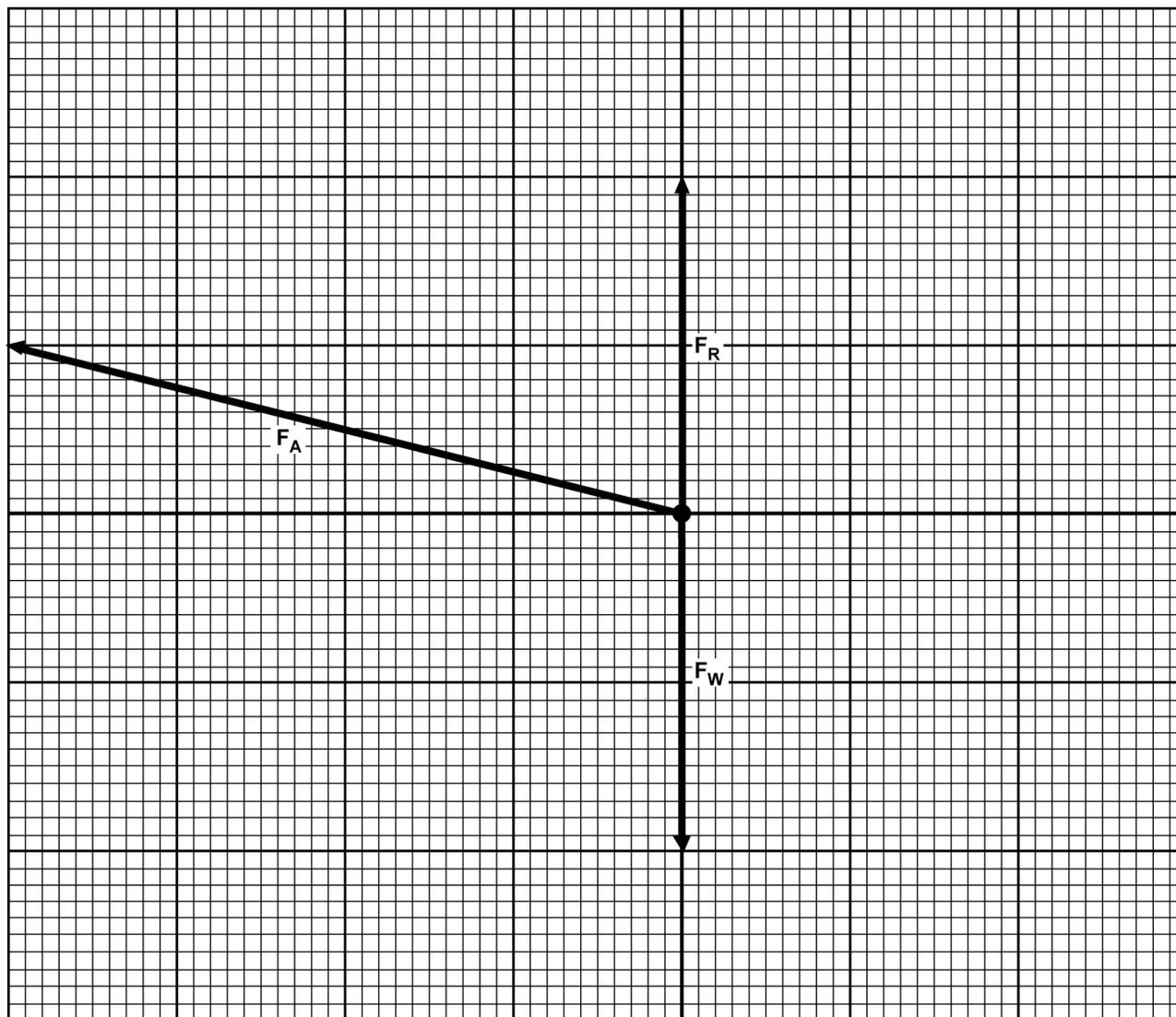
**Data Table 1**

Component	Angle L (°)	Force Magnitude F (N)
Scale A	$L_A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$F_A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
Scale B	$L_B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$F_B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
Weight Hanger	$L_W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$F_W = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## Graphing the Data

3. Complete the following Data Graph.

Data Graph 1



1 Major Division = 1 Newton

### Questions and Interpretations

1. What should your resultant vector have been? Was it as expected? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

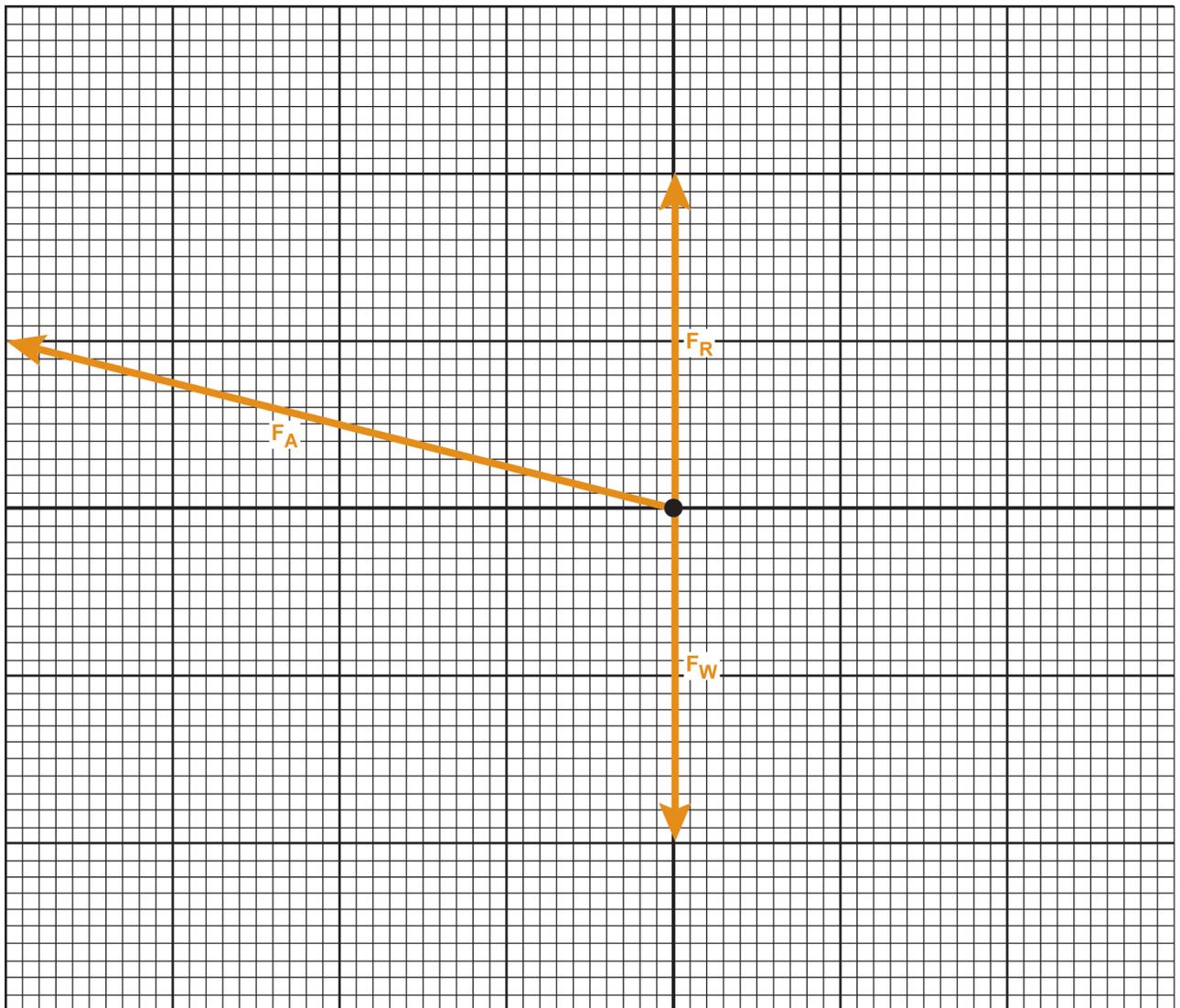
2. Give as many reasons as you can for a non-zero resultant force. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Figure 11 shows vectors acting at a point, similar to the experiments you did. Vector  $F_R$  is the resultant of vectors  $F_A$  and  $F_B$ . Draw the missing vector,  $F_B$ , on the graph in the Student Journal.



1 Major Division = 1 Newton

**Figure 11**  
Graph for Question 3

## Measuring Vector Forces

4. If vector  $F_W$  in Figure 11 represents a force of 2N, what force does vector  $F_A$  represent? \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Looking at the vectors in Figure 12 below, the resultant vector can consist of the sum of vectors  $F_A$  and  $F_B$  or the sum of vectors  $F_C$  and  $F_D$ . Comparing the angles  $L_A$  and  $L_C$ , can we say that the vector (or the force that it represents) increases or decreases as the angle increases? \_\_\_\_\_

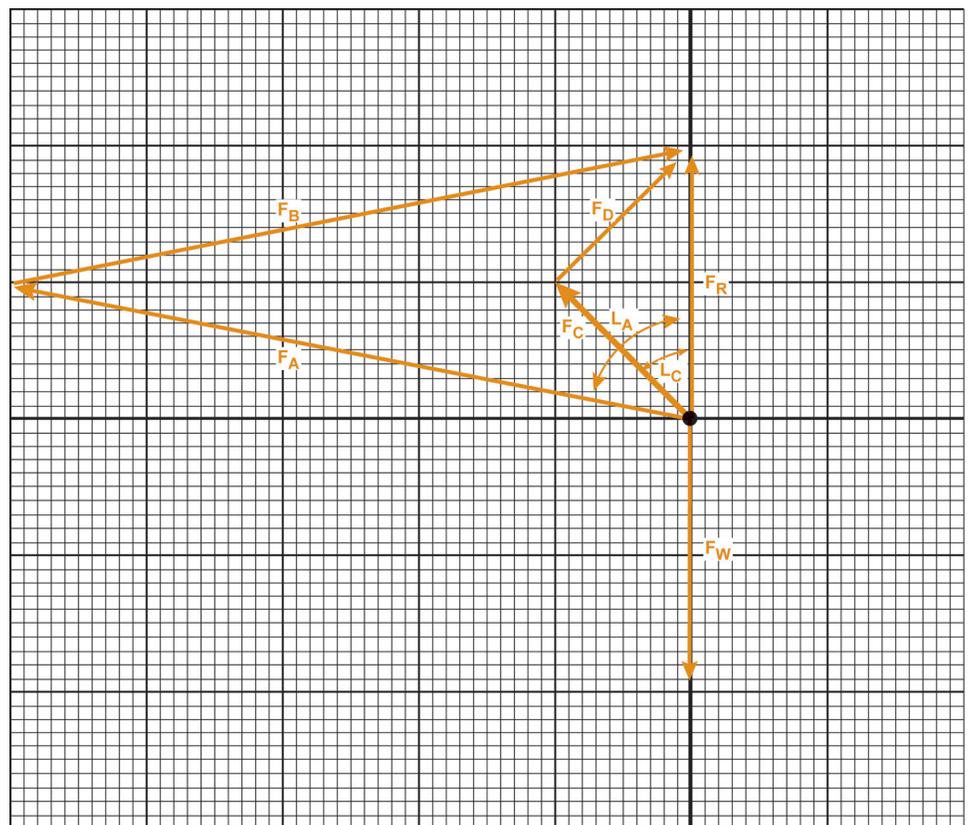
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1 Major Division = 2 Newtons

**Figure 12**  
Graph for Question 5

# Solving Vector Forces Using Trigonometric Functions

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## Observations and Data Collection

1. Complete the following data tables.

**Data Table 1**

Angle $A =$	
Angle $B =$	
$\theta =$	
$\phi =$	
$F_1 =$	
$F_2 =$	

**Data Table 2**

$F_{X1} =$	
$F_{X2} =$	

**Data Table 3**

$F_{Y1}$	
$F_{Y2}$	

**Data Table 4**

$F_R$	
Mass	
$F_W$	

## Solving Vector Forces Using Trigonometric Functions

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### Questions and Interpretations

1. Show mathematically how  $F_{Y1}$  is the same as  $F_1 \sin \phi$ , and  $F_{Y2}$  is the same as  $F_2 \sin \phi$ . Refer to the equations in step 6.

2. If  $\theta$  "theta" was to equal  $47^\circ$  and  $\phi$  "phi" was to equal  $12^\circ$ , what would the new  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  be? Assume  $F_R = 3.92 \text{ N}$ .

3. If we changed the height of 2.5 Newton scale from 9 cm below the crossbar to 3 cm below the crossbar, how would that affect the vector force of the 5 Newton scale ( $F_1$ )? Will it increase, decrease, or stay the same? Refer to Figure 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where should you position the 2.5 Newton scale in order for the 5 Newton scale to support the whole weight (vertically in line with the weight)? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Projectile Motion

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**Procedure**  
**Part 1**

4. Complete the following data table.

**Data Table 1**

	Slow	Medium	Fast
Time (sec)			

5. Did the speed of the rolling ball matter? If so, how? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Procedure**  
**Part 2**

4. The following formula uses initial velocity and acceleration to find the distance.

$$d = v_i t + 0.5 at^2$$

To use this equation the value of t must be one half of the measured t.

5. Find the final velocity.

**Data Table 2**

t =	
d =	
$V_{\text{ballthrown}} =$	
$V_{\text{ballcaught}} =$	

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**Procedure**  
**Part 3**

7. Complete the following data table.

**Data Table 3**

Maximum height	
Height on the table	
Initial piston position, $l_i$	
Final piston position, $l_f$	

14. Complete the following data table.

**Data Table 4**

	<b>Trial 1</b>	<b>Trial 2</b>	<b>Trial 3</b>	<b>Average</b>
Flight time				
Horizontal displacement				
Estimated height above the table				

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**Observations and Calculations**

**Finding the Ejection Velocity**

1. Find the average flight time, the average horizontal displacement, and the estimated height above the table.

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4. Complete the following data table.

**Data Table 5**

Total moving mass, $m_{\text{total}}$	
Distance the piston moves, $\Delta\ell$	
Ejection velocity	

Calculate the total moving mass.

5. Convert the moving mass to kilograms.

6. Find the distance.

7. Convert  $\Delta\ell$  from millimeters to meters.

9. Find the ejection velocity.

### **Determining the Final Velocity**

5. Calculate the vertical component of the ejection velocity.

6. Convert the table height to meters.

7. Convert the height of the projectile apparatus above the table to meters.

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8. Find the height between points C and D.

9. Find the vertical component of the final velocity at point D.

10. Find the final projectile velocity at point D.

11. Use the Pythagorean theorem to the final velocity at point D.

**Data Table 6**

Initial projectile velocity, $v_i$	
Initial projectile velocity, $v_y$	
Height of the table	
Height between points C to D	
Final velocity (vertical component), $v_{y\text{final}}$	
$v_x$	
$v_{f(\text{point D})}$	

## Projectile Motion

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### Determine the Maximum Height the Ball Reaches

1. Determine the flight time from point C to point D.
2. Find the flight time from point A to point C.
3. Find the flight time from point A to point B.
4. Find the flight time from point A to point D.
5. Find the maximum height of the ball above the projectile apparatus.
6. Find the total height above the table.

**Data Table 7**

$T_{(C \text{ to } D)}$	
$T_{(A \text{ to } C)}$	
$T_{(A \text{ to } B)}$	
$V_y$	
$y_{(\text{max})}$	
Calculated height above the table	
Estimated height above the table	

8. Reasons for the discrepancy between the calculate height and the estimated height. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Calculating the Horizontal Displacement**

3. Calculate the horizontal displacement.

**Data Table 8**

Horizontal velocity, $v_x$	<u>3.45</u> m/s
Average flight time	<u>0.63</u> s
Calculated horizontal displacement	<u>2.1</u> m
Measured horizontal displacement	<u>1.12</u> m

5. Compare the measured horizontal displacement to the calculated horizontal displacement. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Questions and Interpretations**

1. A basketball player throws a ball from the same distance to the basket with the same projection velocity. For angles other than  $45^\circ$  there are two possible angles. Will the low angle shot take more or less time than a high angle shot? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. You are playing deep center field and you need to make a throw to home plate. However, you have very little strength. At what angle do you throw the ball to get the most distance? Neglect air resistance? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Neglecting air resistance, if somebody dropped a sheet of paper and a bowling ball from a very tall building which would hit the ground first? \_\_\_\_\_

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