

SENT INTO SPACE CLASSTRONAUTS PROGRAMME

LAUNCH YOUR SCHOOL INTO SPACE

Today we will be learning...

the difference between scalar and vector quantities

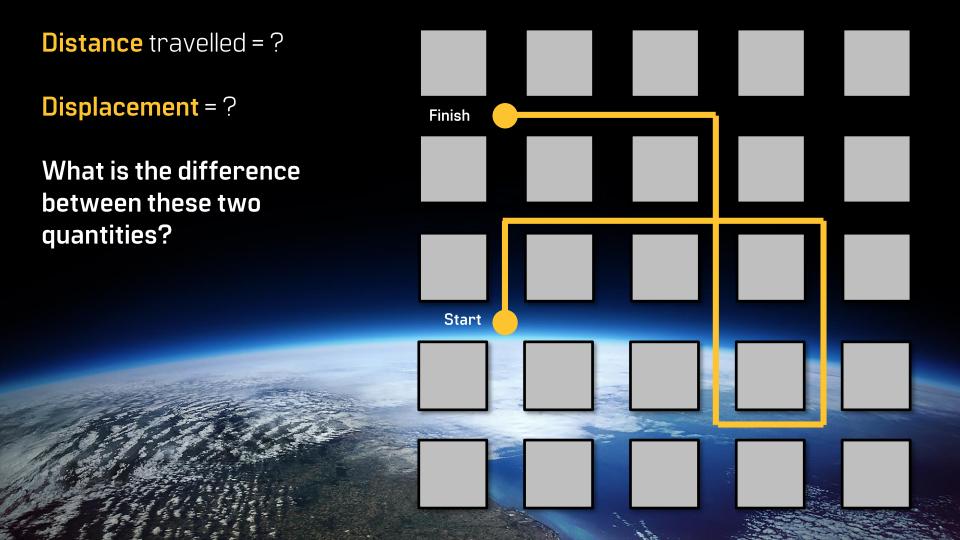
#### By the end of the lesson you should be able to...

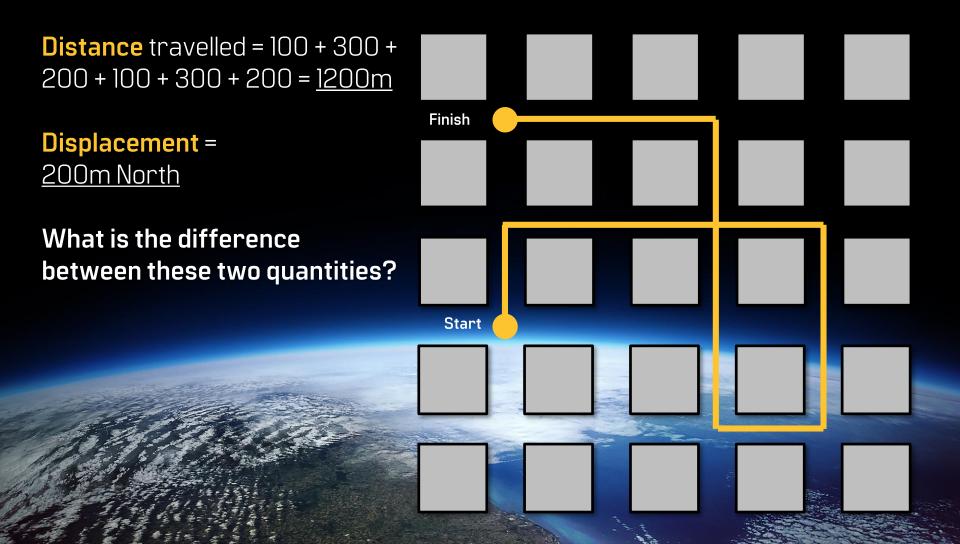
- state examples of scalar and vector quantities
- explain the difference between scalar and vector quantities
- find the resultant of perpendicular and parallel vectors

Someone is driving through a city and has to take an unusual route home due to one-way streets. They drive 100m north, 300m east, 200m south, 100m west, 300m north and then 200m west.

How far have they travelled? Write your answer in the back of your book.







Scalar – A quantity which has just magnitude (e.g. distance)

**Vector** – A quantity which has both a **magnitude and direction** (e.g. displacement)

The key word here is **magnitude** – you need to use this in exam answers. It means the size of a quantity.



### **Activity**

Using the definitions, sort the cards into two categories:

**Scalar quantities** 

**Vector quantities** 

Can you think of any more examples of either?



### **Activity**

Using the definitions, sort the cards into two categories:

### **Scalar quantities**

distance speed mass energy

### **Vector quantities**

displacement velocity acceleration force

Can you thinke law more examples of either?



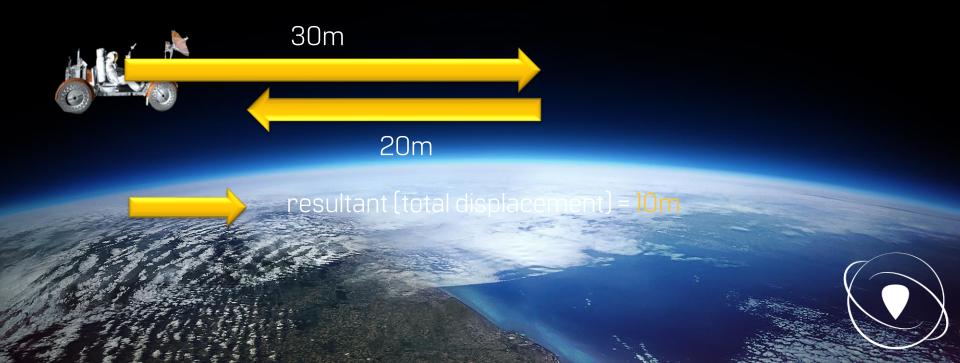
### Finding resultant vectors - parallel

A lunar rover is driven 30m east, the astronauts stop to take some measurements and then it is driven a further 20m east. What is its total displacement?



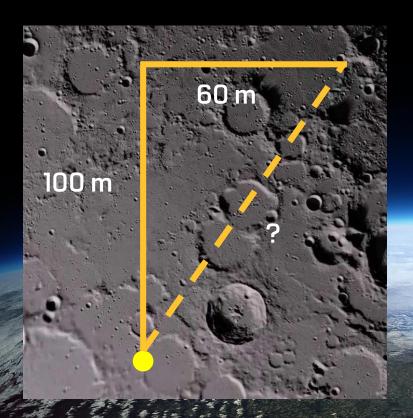
### Finding resultant vectors - parallel

A lunar rover is driven 30m east, the astronauts stop to take some measurements and then it is driven 20m west, back towards its start point. What is its total displacement?



### Finding resultant vectors - perpendicular

A lunar rover drives 100m north, turns right and drives 60m east. What is its total displacement?



$$c^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2}$$
 $c^{2} = 100^{2} + 60^{2}$ 
 $c^{2} = 10000 + 3600$ 
 $c = 13600$ 
 $c = 117$ 

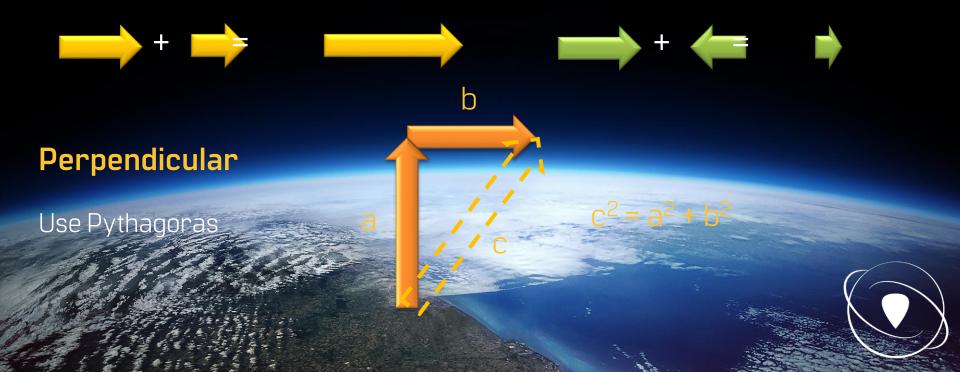
displacement = 117 m

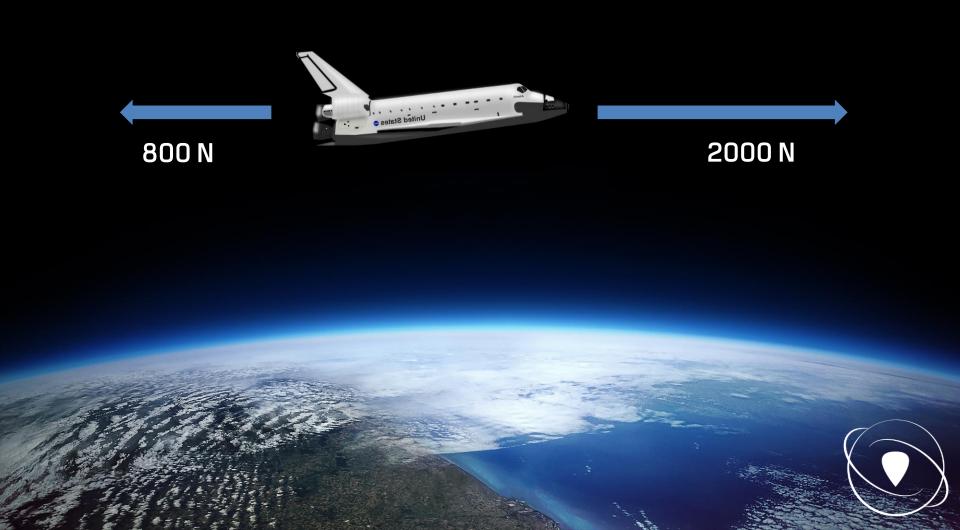


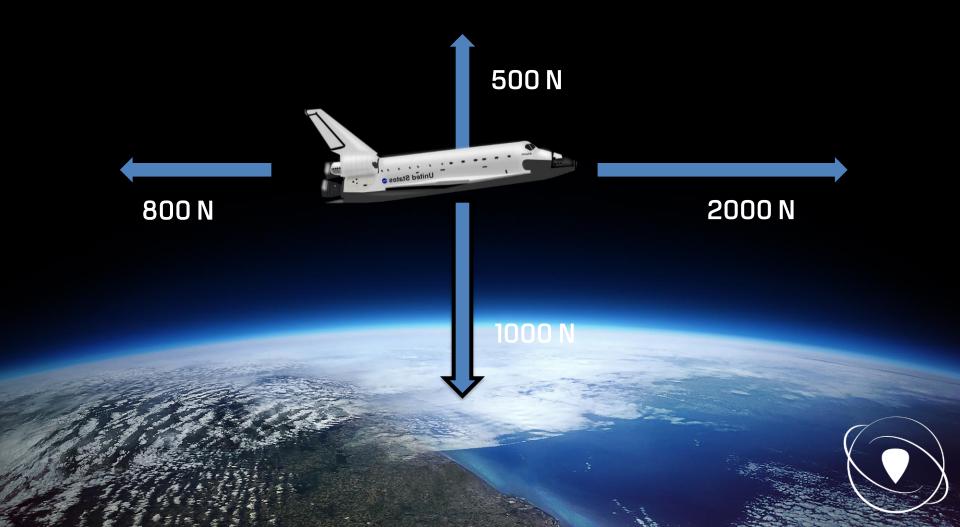
### Finding resultant vectors

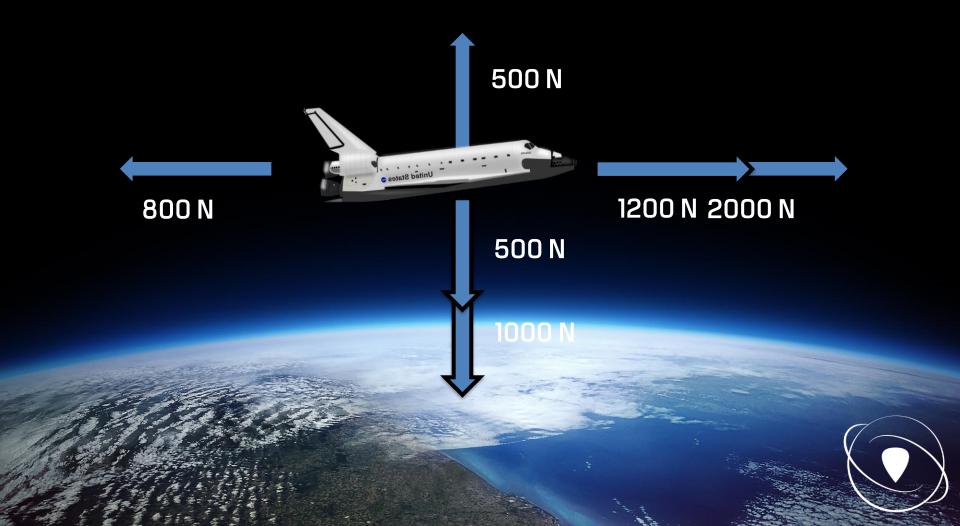
#### **Parallel**

Same direction - add them together Opposite directions - subtract one direction from the other

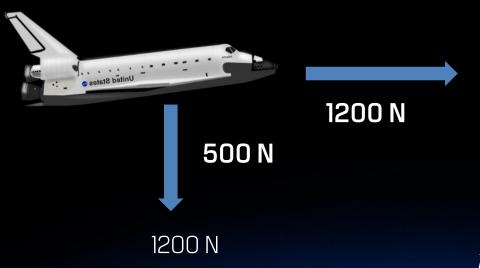








#### What is the resultant force?



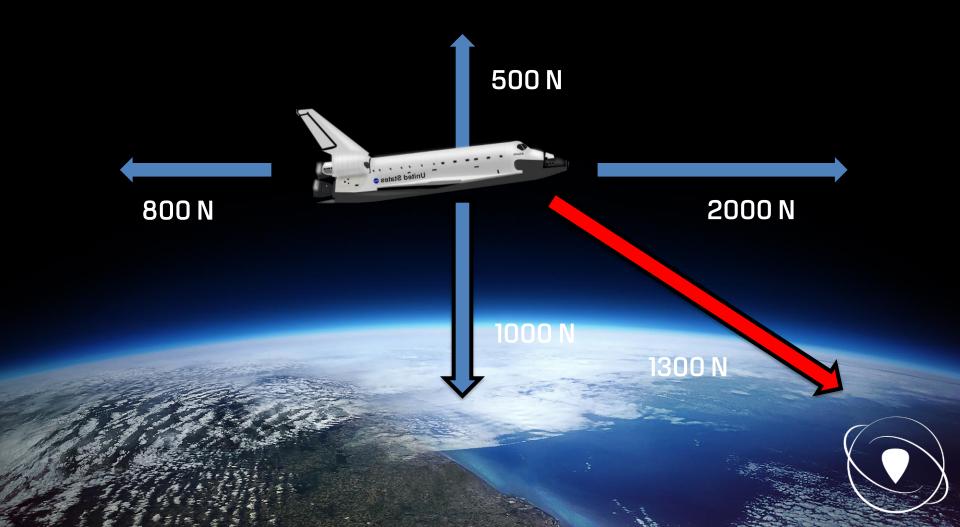
The resultant of two perpendicular forces can be found using Pythagoras.



$$R = \sqrt{1200^2 + 500^2}$$

R = 1300





## OUR CLASSTRONAUTS PROGRAMME

This presentation is produced by Sent Into Space and supports the Classtronauts school space launch programme. The ultimate STEM project, launching a balloon into space is a great idea if you're wondering how to engage your pupils with the science curriculum. We'll visit your school and fly a craft into space right from your playground. Our presenter gives a mission briefing explaining the science behind high altitude flight, answering questions from the pupils before launching an item of your choosing into space. It's the perfect activity for Space Week.

#### INSPIRE A GENERATION OF ASTRONAUTS

We deliver a complete end-to-end service; from project management, launch day and post-launch support.

#### FULL SET OF LESSONS AND PLANS TO SUPPORT A SPACE THEMED LEARNING

Our website includes a full set of lesson plans, worksheets and presentations for topics across the science and maths curriculum. These free science resources for KS2, KS3 and KS4 are available for download as PDFs, powerpoint presentations and word documents for easy printing.



### GET IN TOUCH

To find out more about our Classtronauts program, visit Sentintospace.com/classtronauts or download our Classtronauts brochure here.

Get in touch to discuss your Classtronauts project further:

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