

# **Chapter 8 The drop zone**

## Short investigation 8.2: Horizontally launched projectiles

Name:	

### Aim

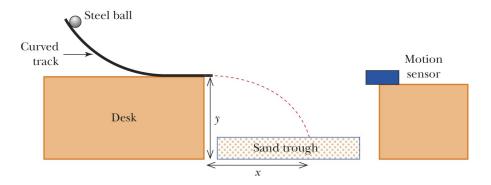
To explore the relationship between the initial speed of a horizontally launched object and its range

#### **Materials**

Steel ball, curved track (or flexible plastic racing car track), metre ruler, long plastic trough or tray filled with sand, data logger with motion sensor

#### Method

1. Set up the apparatus as shown in the figure below. Ensure that the motion sensor is mounted directly opposite the launch end of the track.



- 2. Measure the height y between the launch end of the track and the floor.
- 3. Roll the ball down the track and note its landing position in the sand tray. Measure the distance *x* between the launch end of the track and the landing position. Enter this value into table 8.2A.
- 4. Read the launch speed  $(u_x)$  from the data logger and enter this value into table 8.2.1.
- 5. Adjust the height of the top end of the track to vary the value of  $u_x$  and repeat steps 3–5 for 3 more launch speeds.

#### Results

Table 8.2A

$u_x \text{ (m s}^{-1})$	<i>x</i> (m)

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### Analysing the results

- 1. Given your measurement of the vertical distance y, and assuming that  $a = -9.8 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  and  $u_y = 0$ , determine the flight time t of the ball using the equation  $y = u_y t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ .
- 2. Using the flight time and the values of  $u_x$ , determine the theoretical range x that the ball should have reached in each of the 4 trials, given that  $x = u_x t$ .
  - (a) Trial 1 ( $u_x = m s^{-1}$ )
  - (b) Trial 2 ( $u_x = \text{m s}^{-1}$ )
  - (c) Trial 3 ( $u_x = m s^{-1}$ )
  - (d) Trial 4 ( $u_x = m s^{-1}$ )
- 3. Compare these theoretical values to the investigational values that you obtained in each case.
- 4. What explanations can you give for any discrepancies between the values?

### Conclusion

State the relationship between the initial speed of a horizontally launched projectile and its range.

**Notes:**