

**Group Members**:

Date: : \_\_\_\_

### **Purpose**:

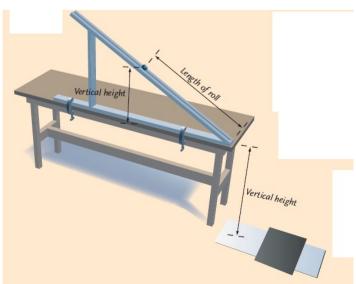
To find the initial velocity of a projectile.

## Equipment

One small projectile (small toy car) Blank paper, Metre stick, Grooved ramp, Lip stick Tape

### Procedure

- 1. Position the ramp a few centimetres behind the edge of the table and tape it in place.
- 2. Roll the toy car down the ramp so that the ball leaves the ramp in a horizontal direction, and note where it hits the floor.
- 3. Place a blank sheet of paper on the floor and tape it down.
- 4. Locate where the edge of the desk is projected onto the floor. Mark the point on the paper. You will be measuring the range from here.
- 5. Put lipstick on your toy car. This will leave a mark on your paper on the floor.
- 6. Roll the toy car down the ramp.
- 7. Measure the distance from the mark on the paper to the where the edge of the desk is projected onto the floor
- 8. Repeat five more times. Record date in Table 1
- 9. Measure the height of the table.



# **Observations/Calculations**:

# Table 1: Range

Trial #1	Measurement (m)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Average =	

1.	Record the height of the table $d_y = $	[1]
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2. How long did it take the car to fall?

[2]

3. What was the initial velocity of the car?

[3]

5.	What is the velocity of the car as it hits the ground (include an angle)?	[3]
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[2]

## **Discussion:**

1.	What were the three values that were implied in doing this experiment	[1]
2.	Why did we use 10 trials instead of one?	[1]
3.	Why don't we need the angle of the ramp?	[2]

4. If another steel ball was used and was dropped at the same time as the moving ball left the table, which one would land first? Why? [2]

5. If the ramp was moved to the edge of the table, how does that change the experiment? Is the answer to Question 4 still the same? [2]