

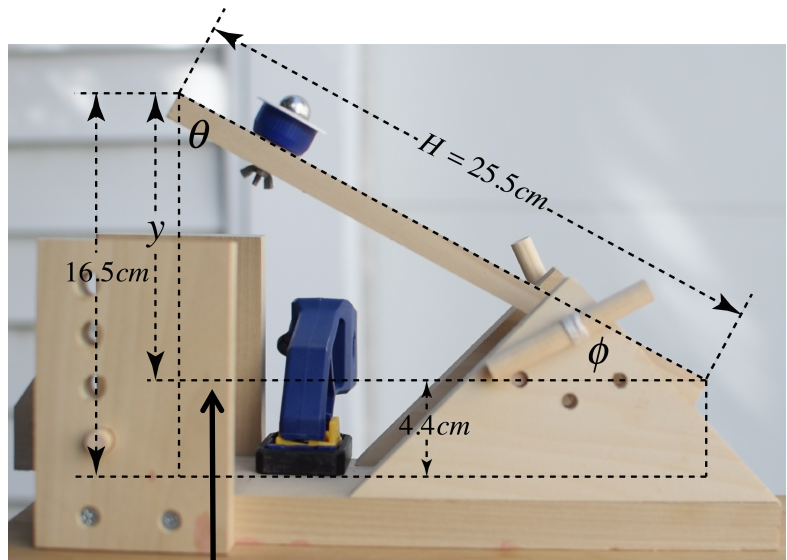
Flipping Physics Lecture Notes:
Nerd-A-Pult – Measuring the Initial Velocity

There are two things to measure, the initial speed and the initial angle. Let's start with the initial angle. I measured the hypotenuse of the triangle as 25.5 cm and took two measurements to determine the y side of the triangle: $y = 16.5 - 4.4 = 12.1\text{cm}$. Now we

can find theta: $\sin \phi = \frac{O}{H} = \frac{y}{H}$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{H}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{12.1}{25.5}\right) = 28.327^\circ$$

Now we need to look at the initial velocity angle with the horizontal. Notice that the horizontal line for the initial velocity creates a smaller similar triangle with the original larger triangle.



Similar Triangles

This shows that, because the interior angles of a triangle add up to 180° , the initial launch angle with the horizontal is θ . And we can determine that angle:

$$180^\circ = 90^\circ + \phi + \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \phi = 90^\circ - \phi$$

$$180^\circ = 90^\circ + \phi + \theta_i \Rightarrow \theta_i = 180^\circ - 90^\circ - \phi = 90^\circ - \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_i = \theta = 90^\circ - \phi = 90^\circ - 28.327^\circ = 61.673^\circ \approx 61.7^\circ$$

Now we need to determine the initial speed. For this I filmed several launches at 240 frames per second and measured the distance traveled by the ball in one frame. There were 5 that traveled 1.4 cm and 4 that

traveled 1.3 cm for an average of: $distance_{avg} = \frac{(1.4 \times 5) + (1.3 \times 4)}{9} = 1.3\bar{5}\text{cm}$

Because there were 240 frames per second, that means that each frame lasts for $1/240^{\text{th}}$ of a second.

$\left(240 \frac{\text{frames}}{\text{second}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1 \text{ seconds}}{240 \text{ frame}}$ & then using the equation for average speed I determined the average initial speed:

$$speed_{avg} = \frac{distance_{avg}}{time_{avg}} = \frac{1.3\bar{5}\text{cm}}{1/240 \text{ sec}} = 325.\bar{3} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{s}} \times \frac{1\text{m}}{100\text{cm}} = 3.25\bar{3} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \approx 3.25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Therefore, with 3 significant figures: $v_i = 3.25 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} @ 61.7^\circ$ above the horizontal.

It didn't occur to me until after I made the first video that I really only should have had 2 significant digits on the initial speed measurements because the original distance measurements only had 2 sig figs, oops.

Also, the change in time in the "air" in the Nerd-A-Pult video is about 1-2 frames shorter than it should be, I think there may be some error in the measurement of the initial launch angle because the wooden beam holding ball bent slightly on contact, which is something I was unable to measure.