

# Year 12 Physics

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Module 5    Advanced Mechanics</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Practical Investigation 5.1 . . . . .	2
1.1.1	Method . . . . .	2
1.1.2	Data and Analysis . . . . .	2
1.1.3	Conclusion . . . . .	2
1.2	Practical Investigation 5.2 - The effect of launch angle on range . . . . .	3
1.2.1	Method . . . . .	3
1.2.2	Results . . . . .	3
1.3	Circular Motion . . . . .	3
1.3.1	Uniform Circular Motion . . . . .	3
1.4	Practical Investigation 5.3 - Circular Motion - centripetal force in a horizontal plane . . .	3
1.4.1	Method . . . . .	4

# Chapter 1

## Module 5    Advanced Mechanics

### 1.1    Practical Investigation 5.1

Aim: To confirm the dependence of the range of a projectile (the horizontal distance it travels) on its time of flight and launch velocity by predicting the landing point of a projectile and then testing the prediction.

#### 1.1.1    Method

1. Mark a point on the ramp, where the ball can be consistently released from the same position
2. Measure the horizontal distance from the end of the ramp to the edge of the table
3. Release the ball and time how long it takes to travel the horizontal distance from the base of the ramp to the edge of the table
4. Repeat the test three times

#### 1.1.2    Data and Analysis

1. Is the velocity being calculated the velocity of the ball at the edge of the table? If not, is it a reasonable approximation? Explain your answer.
2. What effect would increasing the horizontal distance have on the reliability of your measurements?
3. Calculate the time it takes for the ball to fall from the table to the floor
4. Calculate the distance the ball will travel in the horizontal direction, ie. the range.

#### 1.1.3    Conclusion

1. State whether your prediction was successful, and describe any difficulties encountered in testing the prediction.
2. In this experiment, the assumption was made that there is negligible effect from air resistance. Would the effect of air resistance be more significant if the ball was released from a height of 30 cm up the ramp or 15 cm? Explain.
3. What is the major source of error in this experiment? What steps were taken to minimise it?

## 1.2 Practical Investigation 5.2 - The effect of launch angle on range

Aim: To investigate the relationship between the launch angle of a projectile, its motion and the range of the projectile.

The inevitable fall of the monarch

90cm vertical height

### 1.2.1 Method

1. Set the launcher in the horizontal position with a launch angle of  $0^\circ$ .
2. Load a projectile into the launcher and ensure that the launcher is set to its maximum compression or distance setting.
3. Launch the projectile, and note the point of impact on the paper.
4. Lay a sheet of carbon paper on top of the white paper over the point of impact, carbon side down, so that when a ball lands on it there will be a mark on the paper.
5. Place a sheet of paper where the ball hits. Highlight the point with a pencil or marker when the projectile lands.
6. State recording with the data collection system and launch the projectile
7. Use the angle indicator on the launcher the angle of inclination by  $10^\circ$  each time for data points between  $10^\circ$  and  $80^\circ$ .
8. Measure the horizontal velocity for each angle.

### 1.2.2 Results

## 1.3 Circular Motion

### 1.3.1 Uniform Circular Motion

Occurs when objects travel in a circle at a constant speed, taking the same length of time to make each revolution

The period  $T$  is the time taken to travel the full circle

The distance covered during the period depends upon the radius of the circle of travel and is equal to the circle's circumference, ie.  $d = 2\pi r$

## 1.4 Practical Investigation 5.3 - Circular Motion - centripetal force in a horizontal plane

Aim: To investigate the relationship between the centripetal force acting on an object moving in a circle of constant radius and the frequency of revolution.

Angle (°)	Time (s)	Horizontal Range (m)
0	0.46	1.5
0	0.41	1.65
10	0.46	1.94
10	0.61	2.00
10	0.59	1.85
20	0.61	2.03
20	0.65	1.98
20	0.58	2.003
30	0.83	2.065
30	0.71	2.122
30	0.83	2.185
40	0.79	2.22
40	0.70	2.16
40	0.78	2.14
50	0.85	1.99
50	0.83	1.845
50	0.93	2.031
60	0.96	1.708
60	0.85	1.76
60	0.88	1.59
70	0.85	1.14
70	0.83	1.21
70	0.86	1.31

Mass (kg)	$F_c$ (N)	Time for one revolution (s)	Period for one revolution (s)				$f = \frac{1}{T}$	Angular velocity
A	A	A	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Average	A	A
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

#### 1.4.1 Method

1. Securely tie one end of the fishing line to the small, soft mass
2. Pass the fishing line down through the thin plastic tube and attach a 50g slotted mass carrier to the end.
3. Attach an alligator clip to the line to act as a marker for a measured radius of around 1 m.
4. Spin the stopper in a horizontal circular path at a speed that pulls the paperclip up to, but not touching the bottom of the tube.
5. Measure time taken for 20 revolutions
6. Add 50g and repeat steps.