B. simulating Energetic Gas Particles

Imagine you are standing in an empty room, there are no desk, no chairs no other people, nothing. You might say that the room is empty, but that is no true at all. Just because you can’t see it, doesn’t mean there is nothing there. In fact, that room is filled with 3 thousand million million million million (3\*10^27) molecules of air, constantly moving. You can feel some of them if you wave around. As a to be physicist questioning everything, I wanted to learn how those particles move in that room. This can

How can we know their movement if we can’t see them?

That’s why we need computation.

Rakket

Metode

Kun simulere en boks, multipliser heller med en konstant for å få riktig kraft slipper å lage tusenvis av forskjellige simuleringer pc for dårlig

Tegne

Frilegemediagram

Boksen med partikler dekomponer (med hull) (if: particle on and particle[n]z out of rocket: remove calculation of particle: add v\_z to the bevegelsesmengde)

Figurer

Størelese og enheter på akser titel

Figurtekst (innehlde en objective forkalring av figuren IKKE TOLK (den rødt streken representerer «det»))

Figur nummer

Tydlig skrift og grafer

En figur uten god forklaring gir ikke poeng.

Hovedteksten

Tolke figurer reffereres med figur nummer

Alle figurer skal omtales og refferert til ALLE VIKTIG

Refferanser

VIKTIG VIKTIG

SI hvorfor ting er gjort

Ikke gjør metode forklarignger fra tidligere tekster REFFERER

Hva mener jeg bør være en del av svaret for å fremme hva jeg tenker er riktig resultat

TENKE SJÆL

The Party Analogy

Imagine a room is like a party, and the particles (atoms and molecules) are the guests at the party.

Cold Room (Low Energy Party)

Low Temperature: Think of a low-energy party where everyone is sitting or standing around, not doing much. They're like particles in a cold room—moving slowly and staying close together.

Less Movement: In a cold room, particles don't have much energy, so they don't move around much. It's like guests at a boring party; they're not dancing or jumping around.

Hot Room (High Energy Party)

High Temperature: Now, imagine the party gets exciting! The music is loud, and everyone starts dancing and jumping around. This is like a hot room where the particles have a lot of energy and are moving quickly.

More Movement: In a hot room, particles are moving faster and spreading out more, just like how people at an exciting party would move around more and take up more space.

Changing Temperature

Heating Up: When you turn up the heat, it's like turning up the music at the party. People (particles) get more excited and start moving around more.

Cooling Down: Lowering the temperature is like turning down the music and dimming the lights. People (particles) slow down and might even start to huddle together.

So, when you change the temperature in a room, you're basically changing the "mood" of the particle party. You control how fast or slow they move, and how close or far apart they are from each other.