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| Chart | Description |
|  | This is the graph of distance vs. height. Height and distance appear to be related linearly. However, compared to total change in height, change in distance is negligible. Distance appears to change due to windspeed. As distance increases, height decreases, so distance is negatively related to height. |
|  | This is a chart of time vs x acceleration. Although there appears to be a drastic drop in x-acceleration in the first 10 units of time, the change is negligible because the x acceleration changes from 0.23 to almost zero. This change occurs because of air resistance bring x-acceleration down. |
|  | Y-acceleration decreases rapidly in the first 10 units of time. However, after that, it appears to approach the asymptotic value of 0. The decrease in y is due to the gravity, which makes the object accelerate quickly at first, but air resistance then slows the object down, because the effect of air resistance increases with velocity. |
|  | X velocity increases rapidly in the first 10 seconds, but then it appears to reach a limit of ~0.45 units. In an environment with no wind, x-velocity should be 0, but wind makes the object move horizontally slightly. Air resistance is basically negligible at the given wind speed, so the first 10 seconds involve wind bringing x to its maximum velocity |
|  | This is the graph of y-velocity. The quantity is negative because velocity is a vector, meaning it possesses a direction and size. Y-velocity increases quicky at first due to gravity, but because air resistance’s effect increases with the size(magnitude) of vy, so y-velocity eventually approaches terminal velocity, or the point at which the effect of gravitational acceleration and air resistance cancel each other out. |