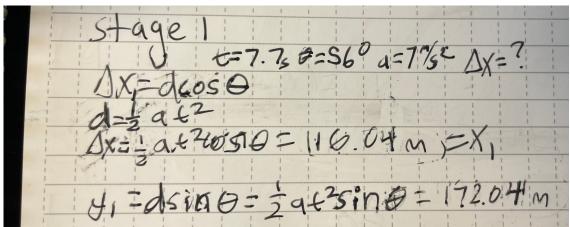
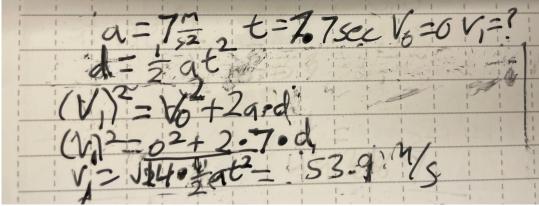
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
MAX	
471	67
	1 1
	1
60 53	1
I C I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1	2
Launch Angle	56°
Engine Burn Time	7.7 sec
Net Acceleration of Rocket while Engine Burns	7.0 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Vertical Distance Rocket Falls from Max Height Before Parachute Opens	88m
Rocket with Parachute Constant Vertical Speed	11 m/s
Wind and Rocket with Parachute Constant Horizontal Speed	13 m/s

## Steps:

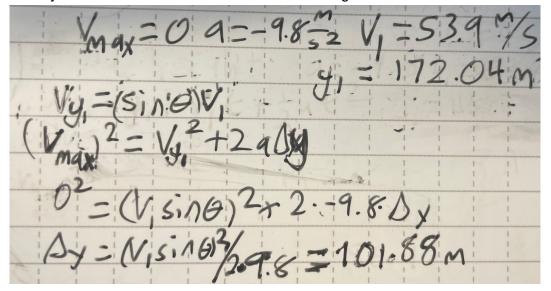
• First I found the position the rocket reaches at  $t_1$  I used the equation  $x=x_0+v_0t+.5at^2$  with a starting velocity of 0 as the rocket starts from a standstill, and solving for the distance it has traveled using the variable "d" instead of "x" to get  $d=\frac{1}{2}$  at<sup>2</sup>. I then found the two legs with d as the hypotenuse using trigonometry to find  $x_1$  and  $y_1$ .



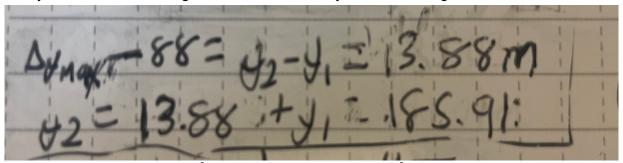
- Stage 2:
- Next I found the speed at which the rocket was traveling at  $t_1$  seconds (V<sub>1</sub>), using  $V^2=V_0^2+2a\Delta x$ , with V<sub>1</sub> as the final velocity and d as  $\Delta x$ .



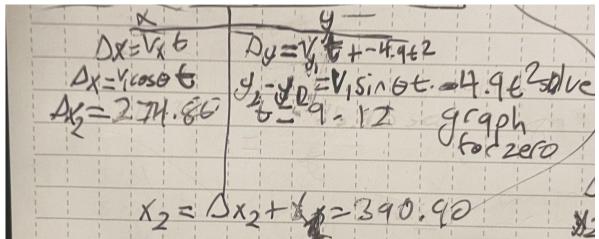
• I used  $\Delta y$  to show y <sub>max</sub> - y<sub>1</sub> or the change in y from t<sub>1</sub> to where the rocket reached its maximum height. I used V<sup>2</sup>=V<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup>+2a $\Delta y$  to with V<sub>1</sub> as the initial velocity, and 0 for the final velocity because it is when it reaches maximum height.



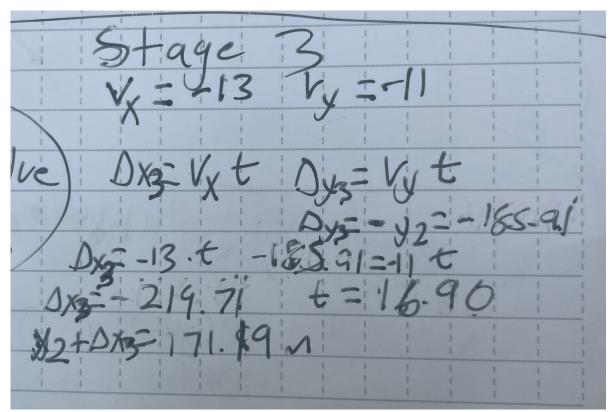
• I then found the change in y from y<sub>1</sub> to y<sub>2</sub> by subtracting the distance of 88 meters that the rocket fell from the maximum height from the change in height the rocket ascended from y<sub>1</sub> to the maximum height. Then added this to y<sub>1</sub> to find the height of the rocket at t<sub>2</sub>



• To find  $x_2$  I used  $x=x_0+v_0t+.5at^2$  using acceleration of -9.8 m/s<sup>2</sup> of gravity, as well as the original launch angle of 56° with the y values previously found to solve for time, then used the distance formula for x to find  $\Delta x$  and add it to  $x_1$  to find  $x_2$ .



- Stage 3:
- To find the final distance I used distance=velocity times time with the known that  $\Delta y$  will equal -y<sub>2</sub> to return to the ground, to solve for time. Then I used the same equation for the horizontal values to solve for the change in x from t<sub>2</sub> to t<sub>3</sub>.



• I then added the change in x from t<sub>2</sub> to t<sub>3</sub> to x<sub>2</sub> to find the final position of <u>171.2 meters</u>

Final Answer: 171.2 meters east of the launch site.