



Launch Angle	56°
Engine Burn Time	7.7 sec
Net Acceleration of Rocket while Engine Burns	7.0 m/s ²
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 $d = \frac{1}{2} at^2$. I then found the two legs with d as the hypotenuse using trigonometry to find x_1 and y_1 .

Stage 1

$$t = 7.7 \text{ s} \quad \theta = 56^\circ \quad a = 7 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \Delta x = ?$$

$$\Delta x = d \cos \theta$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \cos \theta = 116.04 \text{ m} = x_1$$

$$y_1 = d \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \sin \theta = 172.04 \text{ m}$$

- Stage 2:
- Next I found the speed at which the rocket was traveling at t_1 seconds (V_1), using $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a\Delta x$, with V_1 as the final velocity and d as Δx .

$$a = 7 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad t = 7.7 \text{ sec} \quad v_0 = 0 \quad v_1 = ?$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$(v_1)^2 = v_0^2 + 2ad$$

$$(v_1)^2 = 0^2 + 2 \cdot 7 \cdot d$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{240 \frac{1}{2} a t^2} = 53.9 \text{ m/s}$$

- I used Δy to show $y_{\text{max}} - y_1$ or the change in y from t_1 to where the rocket reached its maximum height. I used $v^2 = v_0^2 + 2a\Delta y$ with V_1 as the initial velocity, and 0 for the final velocity because it is when it reaches maximum height.

$$v_{\text{max}} = 0 \quad a = -9.8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \quad v_1 = 53.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$y_1 = 172.04 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{y_1} = (\sin \theta) v_1$$

$$(v_{\text{max}})^2 = v_{y_1}^2 + 2a\Delta y$$

$$0^2 = (v_1 \sin \theta)^2 + 2 \cdot -9.8 \cdot \Delta y$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{(v_1 \sin \theta)^2}{2 \cdot 9.8} = 101.88 \text{ m}$$

- I then found the change in y from y_1 to y_2 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_1 to the maximum height. Then added this to y_1 to find the height of the rocket at t_2

$$\Delta y_{\text{rocket}} = 88 = y_2 - y_1 = 13.88 \text{ m}$$

$$y_2 = 13.88 + y_1 = 185.91$$

- To find x_2 I used $x = x_0 + v_0 t + .5 a t^2$ using acceleration of -9.8 m/s^2 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 Δx and add it to x_1 to find x_2 .

x	y
$\Delta x = v_x t$	$Dy = v_y t + -4.9t^2$
$\Delta x = v \cos \theta t$	$y_2 - y_0 = v \sin \theta t = 4.9t^2$ solve
$\Delta x_2 = 274.86$	$t = 9.12$ graph for zero
$x_2 = \Delta x_2 + x_1 = 390.90$	

- Stage 3:
- To find the final distance I used distance=velocity times time with the known that Δy will equal $-y_2$ 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_2 to t_3 .

Stage 3

$$v_x = -13 \quad v_y = -11$$

(ve) $\Delta x_3 = v_x t$ $\Delta y_3 = v_y t$

$$\Delta y_3 = -y_2 = -185.9 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta x_3 = -13 \cdot t \quad -185.9 \text{ m} = -11 t$$

$$\Delta x_3 = -219.7 \text{ m} \quad t = 16.90$$

$$x_2 + \Delta x_3 = 171.2 \text{ m}$$

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- I then added the change in x from t_2 to t_3 to x_2 to find the final position of 171.2 meters

Final Answer: 171.2 meters east of the launch site.