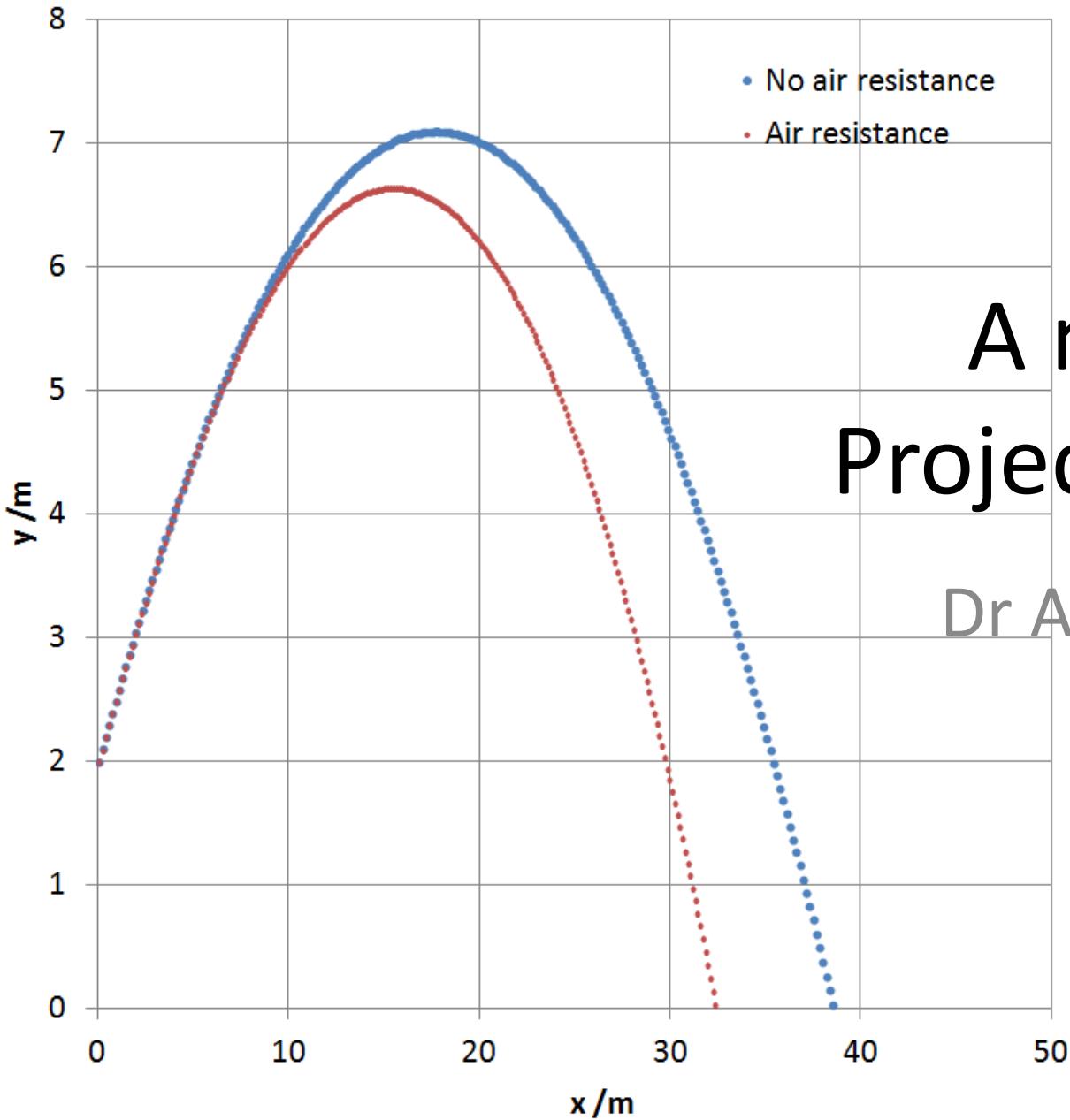


### Projectile motion model



A model of  
Projectile Motion

Dr A French 2017

## Exact model (no air resistance) using constant acceleration motion

$$x = u_x t$$

$$y = h + u_y t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v_x = u_x$$

$$v_y = u_y - gt$$

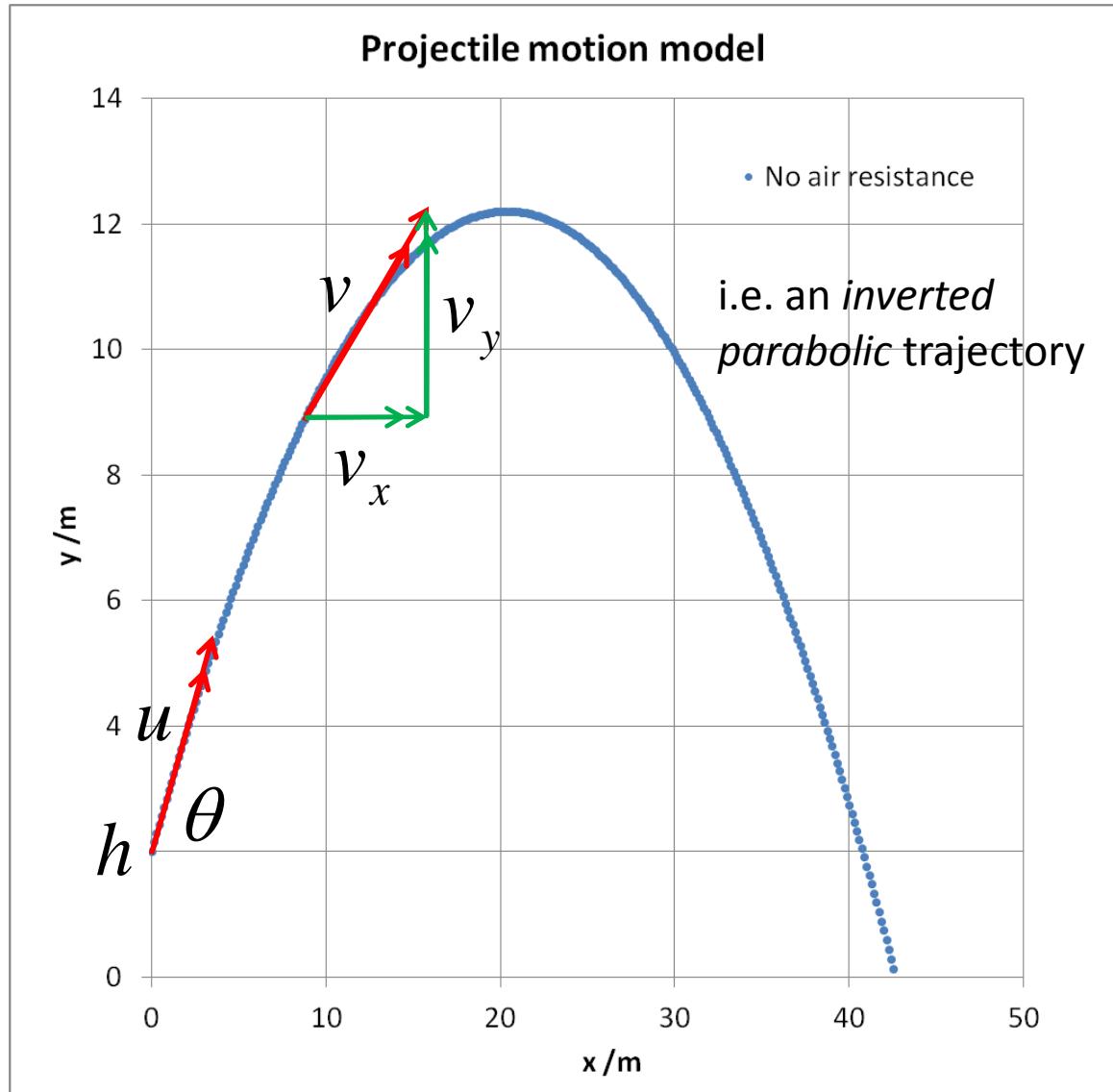
$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

Initial  $x$  and  $y$  velocities

$$u_x = u \cos \theta$$

$$u_y = u \sin \theta$$

The *only* acceleration is  $g$  downwards!



$$v_x = u_x \\ = \$c\$9 * \cos( \$c\$8 * \text{pi}() / 180 )$$

Need to convert angles  
into radians

$$v_y = u_y - gt \\ = \$c\$9 * \sin( \$c\$8 * \text{pi}() / 180 ) - \$c\$11 * e5$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t \\ = e5 + \$c\$13$$

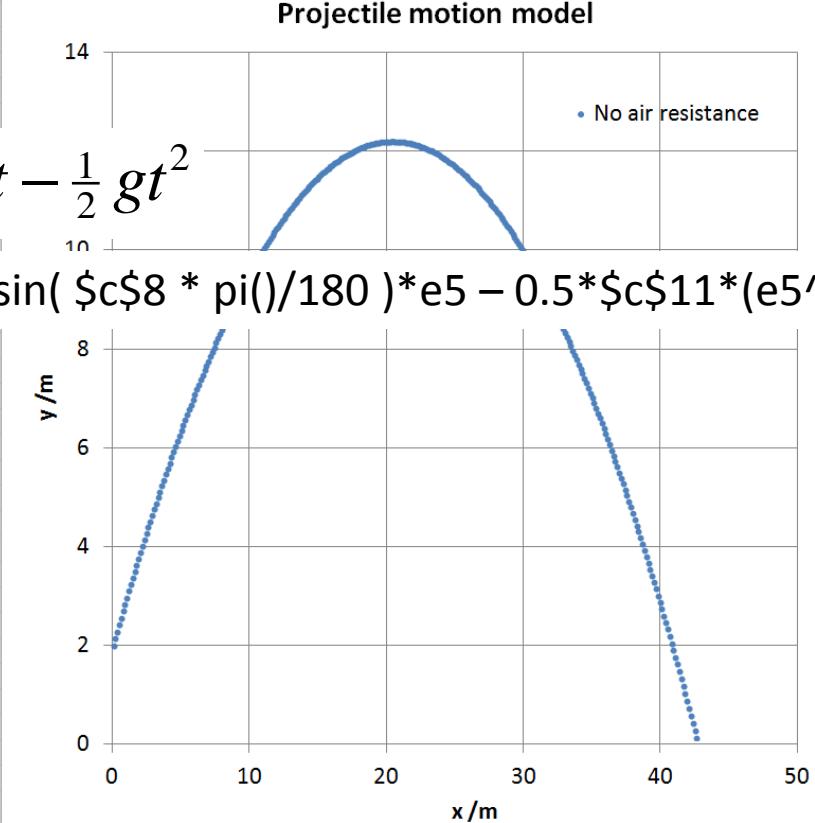
$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} \\ = \text{sqrt}(f5^2 + g5^2)$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
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$$x = u_x t \\ = \$c\$9 * \cos( \$c\$8 * \text{pi}() / 180 ) * e5$$

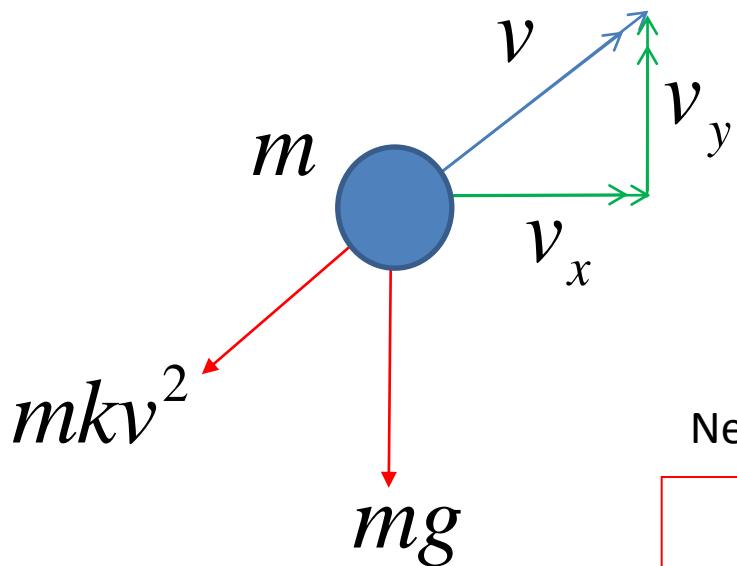
	0.17	14.14214	12.47444	18.85767	2.404163	4.262409
	0.18	14.14214	12.37634	18.79292	2.545584	4.386662
	0.19	14.14214	12.27824	18.72846	2.687006	4.509935
	0.2	14.14214	12.18014	18.66429	2.828427	4.632227
	0.21	14.14214	12.08204	18.60042	2.969848	4.753538
	0.22	14.14214	11.98394	18.53685	3.11127	4.873868
	0.23	14.14214	11.88584	18.47358	3.252691	4.993217
	0.24	14.14214	11.78774	18.41061	3.394113	5.111585
	0.25	14.14214	11.68964	18.34796	3.535534	5.228971
	0.26	14.14214	11.59154	18.28561	3.676955	5.345377
	0.27	14.14214	11.49344	18.22359	3.818377	5.460802
	0.28	14.14214	11.39534	18.16187	3.959798	5.575246
	0.29	14.14214	11.29724	18.10048	4.101219	5.688709
	0.3	14.14214	11.19914	18.03942	4.242641	5.801191
	0.31	14.14214	11.10104	17.97868	4.384062	5.912692
	0.32	14.14214	11.00294	17.91828	4.525483	6.023211

$$y = h + u_y t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ = \$c\$10 + \$c\$9 * \sin( \$c\$8 * \text{pi}() / 180 ) * e5 - 0.5 * \$c\$11 * (e5^2)$$



No air resistance model in Excel: XUVAT equations in both x and y directions!

## Model which incorporates air resistance



$$k = \frac{\frac{1}{2} C_D \rho A}{m}$$

Drag coefficient      Mass      Air density

Cross sectional area

Newton II

$$x : \quad ma_x = -\frac{v_x}{v} mkv^2$$

$$y : \quad ma_y = -mg - \frac{v_y}{v} mkv^2$$

Air resistance always  
opposes the direction  
of velocity

## Model which incorporates air resistance

$$a_x = -\frac{v_x}{v} kv^2 \quad \begin{matrix} & \\ x \text{ and } y & \\ \text{accelerations} & \end{matrix}$$

$$a_y = -g - \frac{v_y}{v} kv^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v_x}{\Delta t} = a_x, \quad \frac{\Delta v_y}{\Delta t} = a_y$$

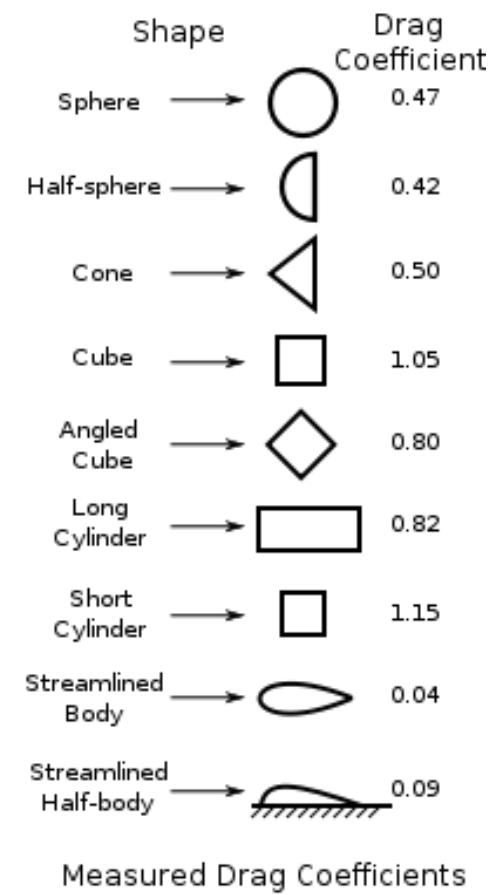
$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = v_x, \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = v_y$$

*x and y  
velocities*

For no air resistance:  $a_x = 0 \quad a_y = -g$

$$k = \frac{\frac{1}{2} c_D \rho A}{m}$$

Drag coefficient      Mass      Air density



## Model which incorporates air resistance

$$t = 0$$

$$u_x = u \cos \theta$$

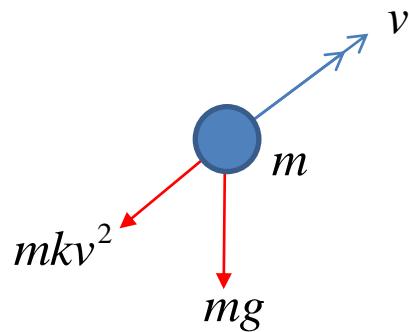
$$u_y = u \sin \theta$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = h$$

Initial conditions

i.e. how  $x, y, v_x, v_y$   
change between  
time steps



$$k = \frac{\frac{1}{2} c_D \rho A}{m}$$

Air resistance factor

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t \quad \text{Finite time step (e.g. 0.01s)}$$

$$a_x = -\frac{v_x}{v} k v^2 \quad \text{x Acceleration}$$

$$a_y = -g - \frac{v_y}{v} k v^2 \quad \text{y Acceleration}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + v_x \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_x \Delta t^2$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + v_y \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y \Delta t^2$$

$$v_x^{(n+1)} = v_x^{(n)} + a_x \Delta t$$

$$v_y^{(n+1)} = v_y^{(n)} + a_y \Delta t$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$

Constant acceleration  
motion between the time  
steps (the “Verlet” method)

$$a_y = -g - \frac{v_y}{v} kv^2$$

$$= -\$C\$11 - (O5/P5) * \$C\$18 * (P5^2)$$

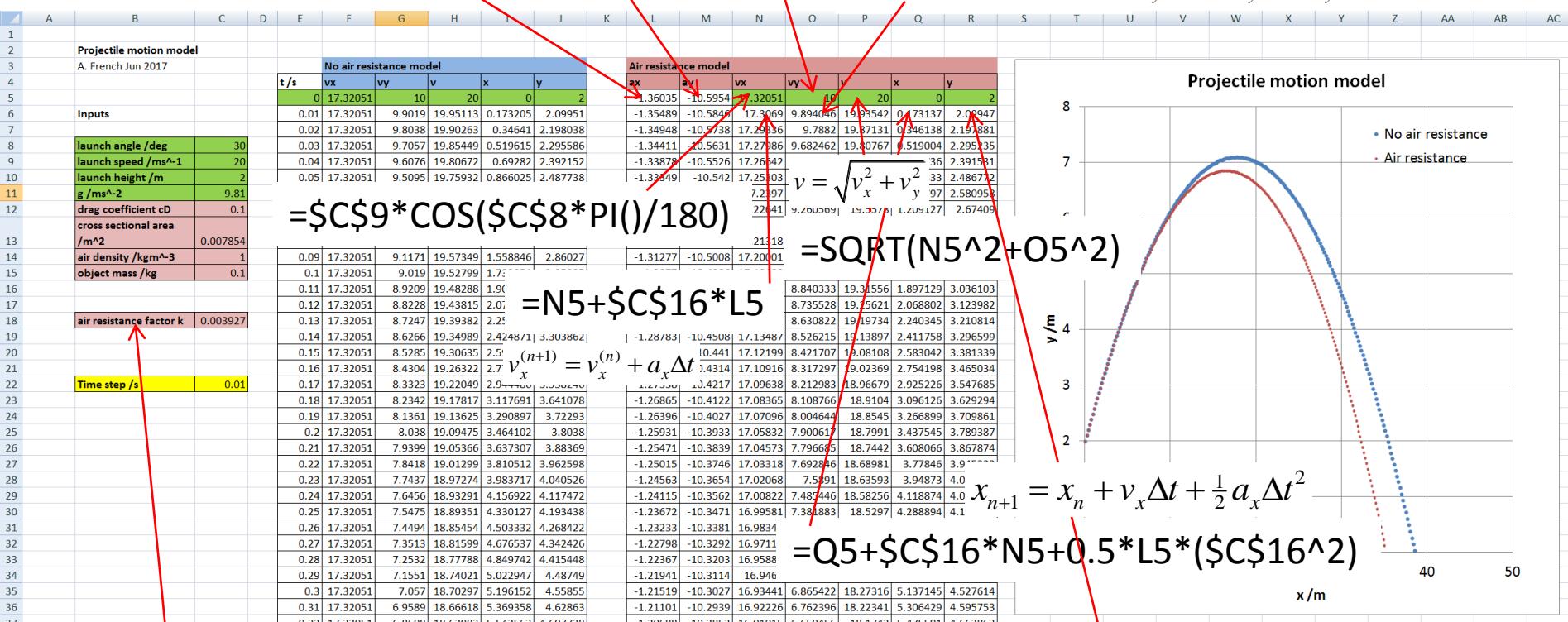
$$a_x = -\frac{v_x}{v} kv^2$$

$$= -(N5/P5) * \$C\$18 * (P5^2)$$

$$= \$C\$9 * SIN(\$C\$8 * PI()) / 180$$

$$= O5 + \$C\$16 * M5$$

$$v_y^{(n+1)} = v_y^{(n)} + a_y \Delta t$$



$$k = \frac{\frac{1}{2} c_D \rho A}{m} = 0.5 * c12 * c13 * c14 / c15$$

$$= R5 + \$C\$16 * O5 + 0.5 * L5 * (\$C\$16^2)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + v_y \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a_y \Delta t^2$$

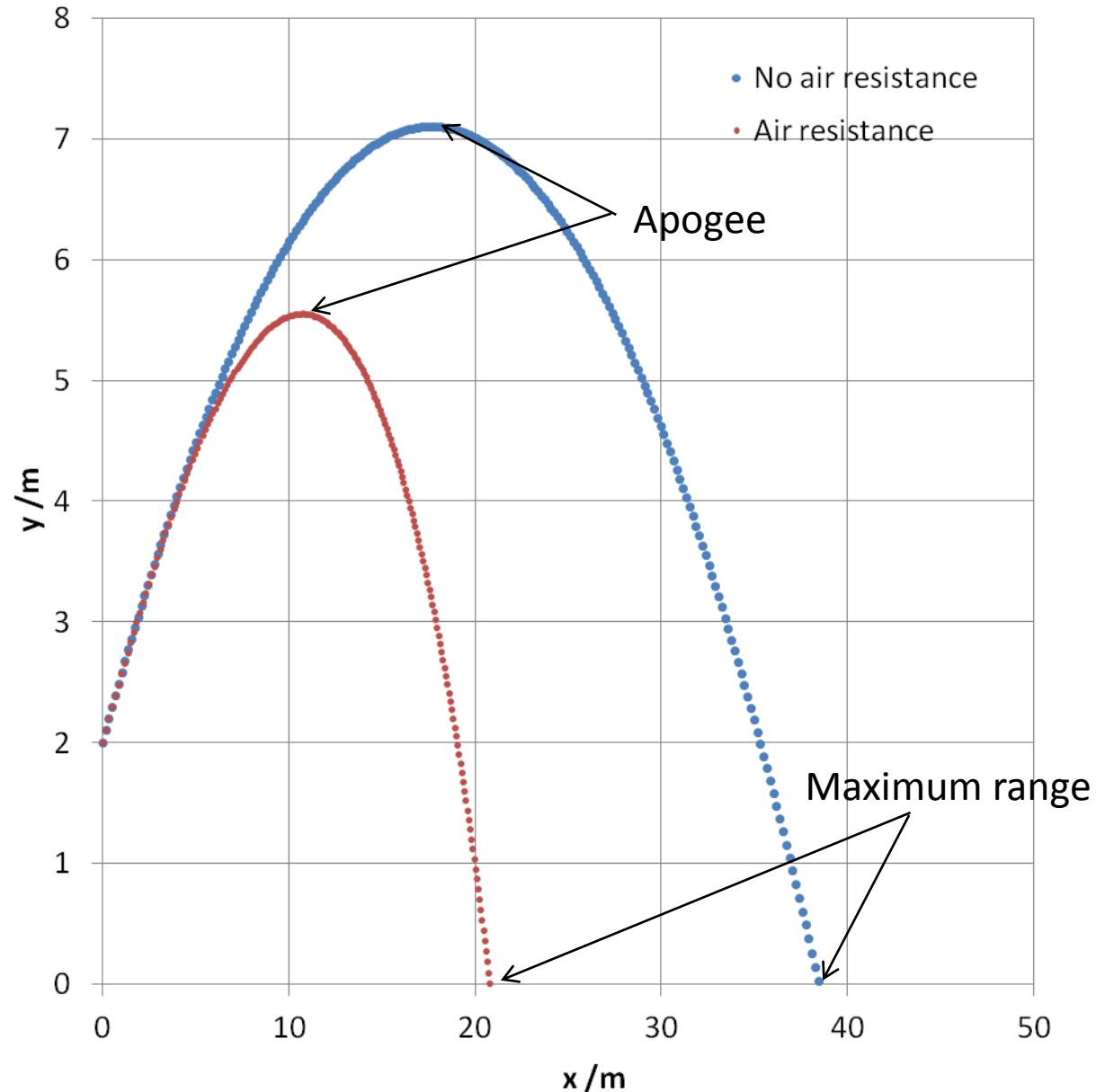
Air resistance model in Excel – constant acceleration motion between each time step

**Inputs**

launch angle /deg	30
launch speed /ms <sup>-1</sup>	20
launch height /m	2
g /ms <sup>-2</sup>	9.81
drag coefficient c <sub>D</sub>	0.1
cross sectional area /m <sup>2</sup>	0.007854
air density /kgm <sup>-3</sup>	1
object mass /kg	0.1
air resistance factor k	0.003927
Time step /s	0.01

Investigate the effect of air resistance using the model!

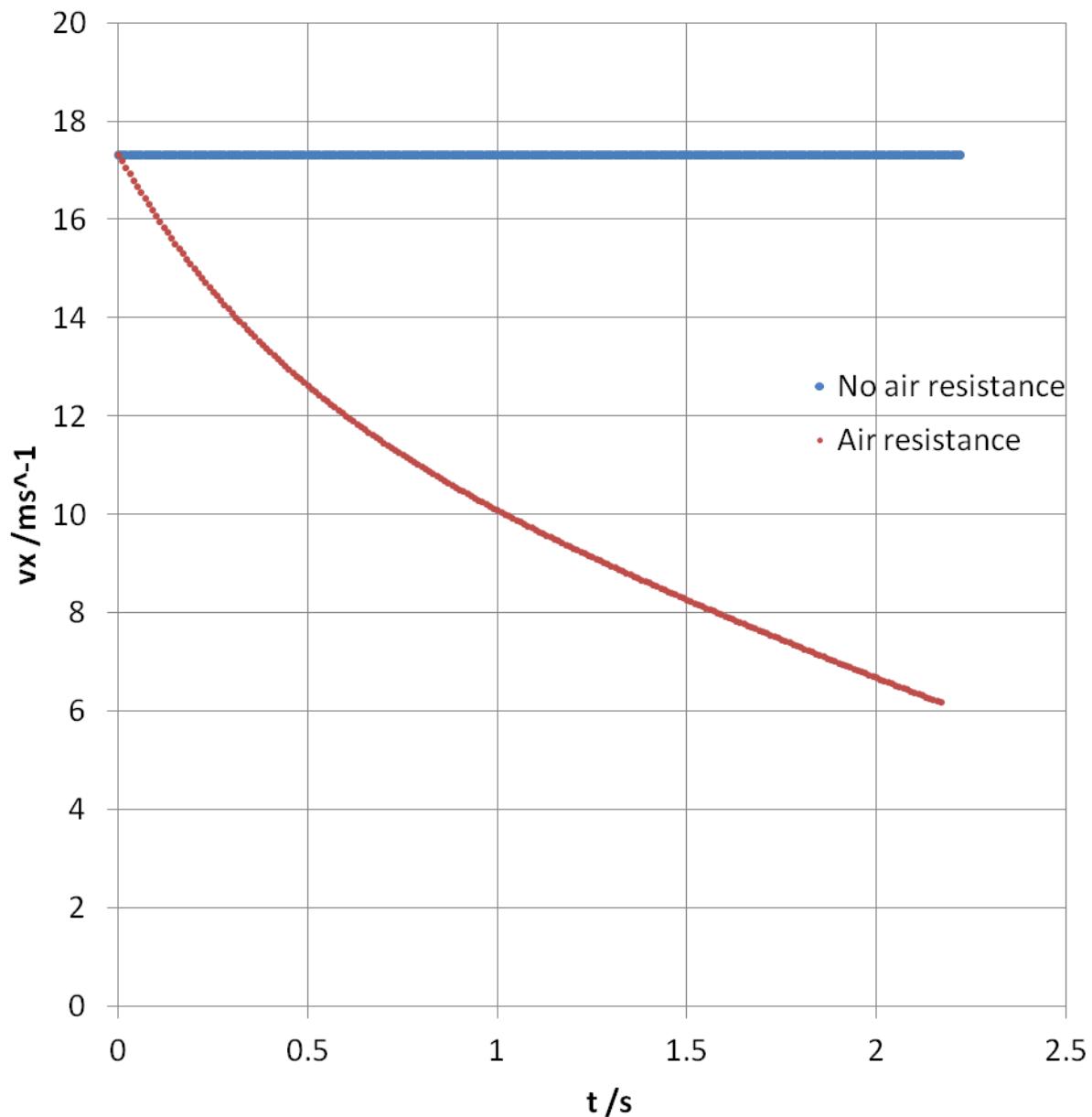
## Projectile motion model



## Projectile motion model vx

### Inputs

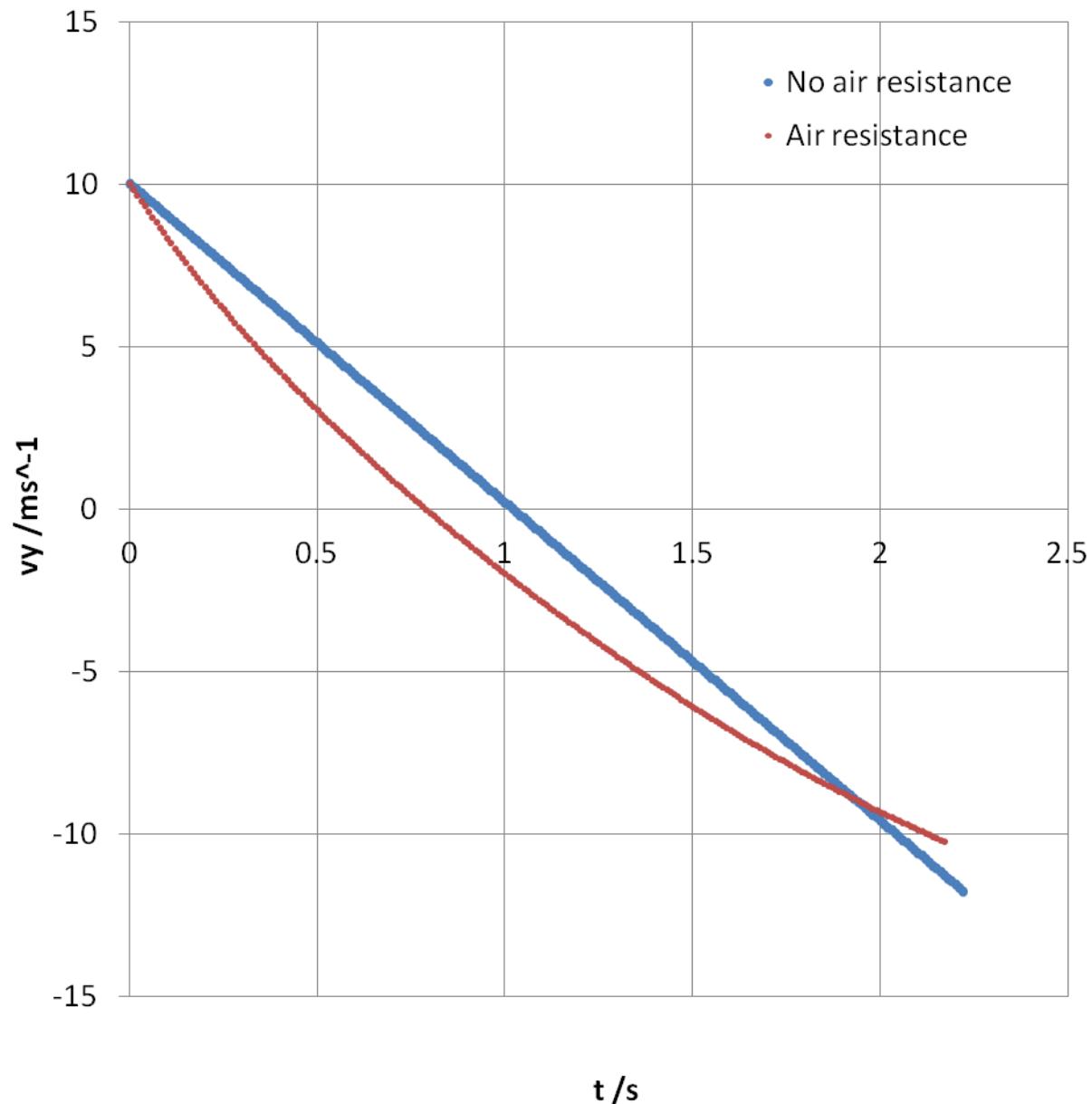
launch angle /deg	30
launch speed /ms <sup>-1</sup>	20
launch height /m	2
g /ms <sup>-2</sup>	9.81
drag coefficient cD	0.1
cross sectional area /m <sup>2</sup>	0.007854
air density /kgm <sup>-3</sup>	1
object mass /kg	0.1
air resistance factor k	0.003927
Time step /s	0.01



## Projectile motion model vy

### Inputs

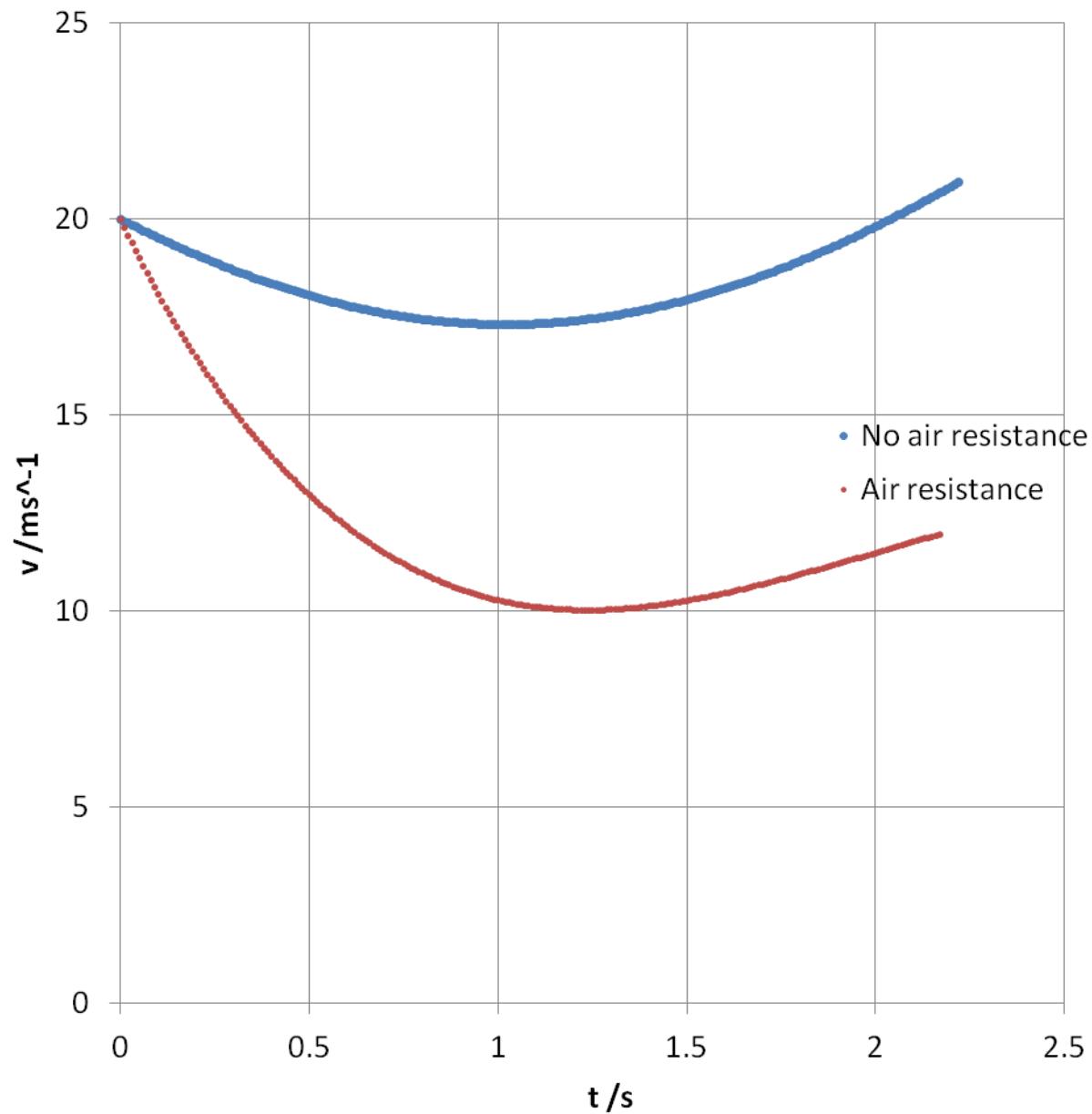
launch angle /deg	30
launch speed /ms <sup>-1</sup>	20
launch height /m	2
g /ms <sup>-2</sup>	9.81
drag coefficient cD	0.1
cross sectional area /m <sup>2</sup>	0.007854
air density /kgm <sup>-3</sup>	1
object mass /kg	0.1
air resistance factor k	0.003927
Time step /s	0.01



## Projectile motion model v

### Inputs

launch angle /deg	30
launch speed /ms <sup>-1</sup>	20
launch height /m	2
g /ms <sup>-2</sup>	9.81
drag coefficient cD	0.1
cross sectional area /m <sup>2</sup>	0.007854
air density /kgm <sup>-3</sup>	1
object mass /kg	0.1
air resistance factor k	0.003927
Time step /s	0.01



## Projectile motion model y vs t

### Inputs

launch angle /deg	30
launch speed /ms <sup>-1</sup>	20
launch height /m	2
g /ms <sup>-2</sup>	9.81
drag coefficient cD	0.1
cross sectional area /m <sup>2</sup>	0.007854
air density /kgm <sup>-3</sup>	1
object mass /kg	0.1
air resistance factor k	0.003927

Time step /s	0.01
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