

PROJECTILES

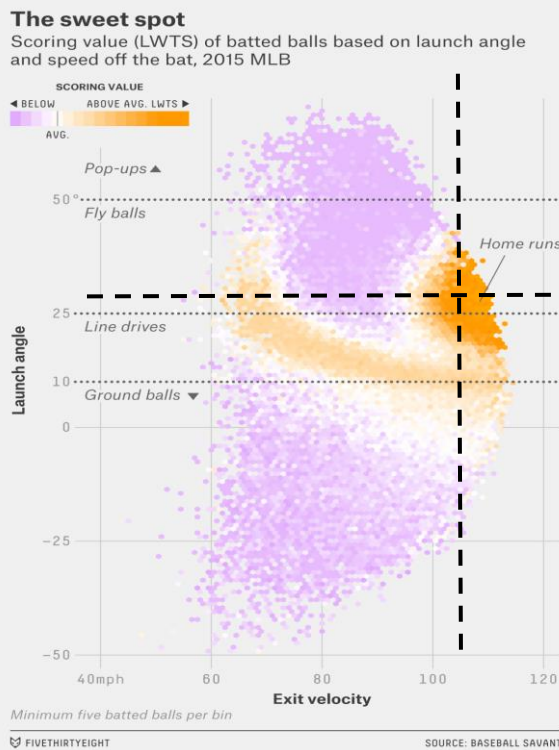
Unit 9 Dr. John P. Cise, Professor of Physics, Austin Com. College, Austin Tx.

& New York Times

Baseball's Upward Trend Is Leaving Some Players Grounded

By JEREMY BOWERS, ADAM PEARCE and JOE WARD JULY 9, 2017

The new conventional wisdom in baseball is that **(((hitters are more effective when they adjust their swings to increase the launch angle of the ball when it leaves the bat.)))** Doing so produces more fly balls that can turn into doubles, triples and home runs. Many players, including Josh Donaldson and Yonder Alonso, attribute their success to this new trend. Nevertheless, this tactic doesn't work for every player. Reyes hits a relatively high percentage of his batted balls between 20 and 80 degrees, resulting in fly balls and pop ups. However, almost all of his base hits come on balls that he hits between 0 and 20 degrees. The distribution of Reyes's batted-ball launch angles resembles that of the Detroit slugger J.D. Martinez.



INTRODUCTION: By the chart at left it can be seen home runs are achieved when hit on average at 27° at 105 mph.(v).

QUESTIONS: (a) Convert 105 mph to ft./s. ?, (b) Find $v \cos 27^\circ$ in ft./s.?, (c) Find $v \sin 27^\circ$?, (d) Break solution into Horizontal and vertical parts and find time of flight and horizontal distance (x) traveled by the ball? Assume ball lands at the same height it is hit. Assume also ball is moving in a vacuum.

HINTS: 88 ft./s. = 60 mph , Assume horizontal component of velocity is constant. Vertical component of v behaves as a freely falling object. $X = v_H t$, $Y = V_{OV} t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

ANSWERS: (a) $v = 154$ ft./s.
(b) $v \cos. 27^\circ = 137.22$ ft./s.
(c) $v \sin. 27^\circ = 69.916$ ft./s.
(d) $t = 4.37$ s. , $x = \sim 600$ ft.

COMMENT: Due to air friction ball would go a shorter distance X.