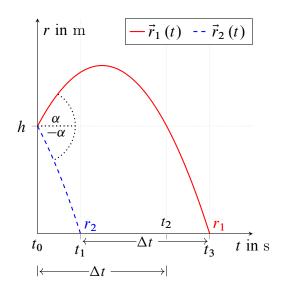
## 20. Wurf von einem Balkon



a)
$$\vec{r}_1(t) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} v_0 \cos(\alpha)t \\ h + v_0 \sin(\alpha)t - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} v_0 \cos(-\alpha)t \\ h + v_0 \sin(-\alpha)t - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = \frac{v_0 \cos(\pm \alpha)t}{(h + v_0 \sin(\pm \alpha)t - \frac{g}{2}t^2)}$$

$$r_x(t) = v_0 \cos(\pm \alpha)t$$

$$r_z(t) = h + v_0 \sin(\pm \alpha)t - \frac{g}{2}t^2$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} v_0 \cos(\alpha) \\ v_0 \sin(\alpha) - gt \end{pmatrix}}{v_0 \cos(\alpha)}$$

$$v_x(t) = v_0 \cos(\alpha)$$

$$v_z(t) = v_0 \sin(\alpha) - gt$$

b)
$$0 = r_z(t)$$

$$0 = h + v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

$$t_{i,ii} = \frac{-v_0 \sin \alpha \pm \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2gh}}{-g}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{-v_0 \sin \alpha - \sqrt{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2gh}}{-g}$$

c)
$$|v_{1}| = \sqrt{v_{x}(t_{3})^{2} + v_{z}(t_{3})^{2}} = \sqrt{(v_{0}\cos\alpha)^{2} + (v_{0}\sin\alpha - gt_{3})^{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{(v_{0}\cos\alpha)^{2} + \left(v_{0}\sin\alpha - g\frac{v_{0}\sin\alpha + \sqrt{v_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}\alpha + 2gh}}{g}\right)^{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{v_{0}^{2}\cos^{2}\alpha + v_{0}^{2}\sin^{2}\alpha + 2gh} =$$

$$|v_{1}| = \sqrt{v_{0}^{2} + 2gh}$$

$$r_{z}(t) = h$$

$$h = h + v_{0} \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2}t^{2}$$

$$t_{i,ii} = \frac{-v_{0} \sin \alpha \pm \sqrt{v_{0}^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha}}{-g}$$

$$t_{i} = t_{0} = \frac{-v_{0} \sin \alpha + \sqrt{v_{0}^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha}}{-g} = 0$$

$$t_{ii} = t_{3} = \frac{-v_{0} \sin \alpha - \sqrt{v_{0}^{2} \sin^{2} \alpha}}{-g} = \frac{2v_{0} \sin \alpha}{g}$$

$$\Delta t = t_{3} - t_{1} = t_{2} - t_{0}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{2v_{0} \sin \alpha}{g} - 0$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{2v_{0} \sin \alpha}{g}$$

e)  $\Delta t$  ist die Zeit, die die Kugel mit der steileren Trajektorie braucht, um wieder auf der Starthöhe h zu sein, weil ab dem Zeitpunkt  $t_2$  die Bewegungen der zwei Kugeln ident sind. Hierbei ist es egal auf welcher Höhe man startet, da es nicht um den Betrag der Höhe geht, sonder nur darum, wieder auf der anfänglichen Höhe zu sein.

## 21. Golf

a) 
$$l = 220 \text{ m}$$
,  $v_0 = 50 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ 

$$\vec{r}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} v_0 \cos \alpha t \\ v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{aligned} x(t) &= v_0 \cos \alpha t \\ z(t) &= v_0 \sin \alpha t - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z(t) = 0$$

$$t_1 = 0, \quad t_2 = \frac{2v_0}{g} \sin \alpha$$

$$x(t_2) = l = \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\arcsin\left(\frac{200g}{v_0^2}\right)}{2} = 29.84^\circ$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = 45^\circ \pm (45^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \underline{29.84^\circ}, \quad \alpha_2 = \underline{60.16^\circ}$$

$$l_{max} = \frac{v_0^2}{g}$$
 für  $\alpha = 45^{\circ}$   
 $l_{max} = \frac{50^2 \text{ m}}{9.81 \text{ m/s}} = \underline{255 \text{ m}}$ 

## 29. Beschleunigte Kreisbewegung

a) 
$$\vec{r}(t) = R \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma t^2 \\ \sin \gamma t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}(t) = 2R\gamma t \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \gamma t^2 \\ \cos \gamma t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|v(t)| = \sqrt{(2R\gamma t \sin \gamma t^2)^2 + (2R\gamma t \cos \gamma t^2)^2} = |v(t)| = \underline{2R\gamma t}$$

$$s(t) = R\varphi(t) = \underline{R\gamma t^2}$$

b)

$$\varphi(t) = \gamma t^{2}$$

$$\omega(t) = \underline{2\gamma t}$$

$$\alpha(t) = \underline{2\gamma}$$

c)

$$\vec{a}(t) = \underbrace{\frac{\text{Tangentialbeschleunigung}}{2R\gamma \left(-\sin\gamma t^2\right)} + \underbrace{\frac{\text{Zentripetalbeschleunigung}}{4R\gamma^2 t^2 \left(-\cos\gamma t^2\right)}}_{\text{Sin }\gamma t^2}$$

$$|a(t)| = \sqrt{(-2R\gamma\sin\gamma t^2 - 4R\gamma^2 t^2\cos\gamma t^2)^2 + (2R\gamma\cos\gamma t^2 - 4R\gamma^2 t^2\sin\gamma t^2)^2} = |a(t)| = \sqrt{\frac{4R^2\gamma^2}{\text{Tangentialbeschl.}}} + \underbrace{16R^2\gamma^4 t^4}_{\text{Zentripetalbeschl.}}$$

d) 
$$4R^{2}\gamma^{2} < 16R^{2}\gamma^{4}t^{4} \qquad | \checkmark$$

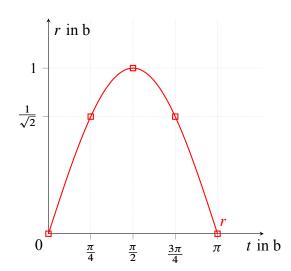
$$2R\gamma < 4R\gamma^{2}t^{2} \qquad | : 2R\gamma$$

$$1 < 2\gamma t^{2} \qquad | : 2\gamma | \checkmark$$

$$t > \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\gamma}}$$

für  $t > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\gamma}}$  liefert die Zentripetalbeschleunigung den Hauptteil der Beschleunigung.

## 31. Zweidimensionale Bahnkurve



a) 
$$\vec{r}(t) = b \begin{pmatrix} \omega t \\ \sin \omega t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(t_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(t_1) = \begin{pmatrix} b\pi/4 \\ b/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(t_2) = \begin{pmatrix} b\pi/2 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(t_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3b\pi/4 \\ b/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(t_4) = \begin{pmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)

$$\vec{v}(t) = \underline{b\omega \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ \cos \omega t \end{pmatrix}}$$
$$|v(t)| = \sqrt{(b\omega)^2 + (b\omega \cos \omega t)^2} = \underline{b\omega \quad \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \omega t}}$$

c)

$$\vec{a}(t) = b\omega^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sin \omega t \end{pmatrix}$$
$$|a(t)| = \sqrt{(0b\omega^2)^2 + (-b\omega^2 \sin \omega t)^2} = \underline{b\omega^2 |\sin \omega t|}$$

d)

$$\left|a_{\parallel}(t)\right| = \frac{\mathrm{d}\left|v(t)\right|}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{b\omega^2 \sin 2\omega t}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^2 \omega t}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{a}_{\parallel}| &= \sqrt{(-\frac{b\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t_{1}}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^{2}\omega t_{1}}})^{2}} = \frac{b\omega^{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}} \\ |a_{\perp}(t_{1})| &= \sqrt{|a(t_{1})|^{2} - |a_{\parallel}(t_{1})|^{2}} = \sqrt{(b\omega^{2}\sin \omega t_{1})^{2} - (-\frac{b\omega^{2}\sin 2\omega t_{1}}{2\sqrt{1+\cos^{2}\omega t_{1}}})^{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{b^{2}\omega^{4}}{2} - \frac{b^{2}\omega^{4}}{6}} = \\ |a_{\perp}(t_{1})| &= \frac{b\omega^{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \rho(t_{1}) &= \frac{|v(t_{1})|^{2}}{|a_{\perp}(t_{1})|} = \frac{\left(b\omega\sqrt{1+\cos^{2}\omega t_{1}}\right)^{2}}{\frac{b\omega^{2}}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{b^{2}\omega^{2}\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{b\omega^{2}}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}b^{2}\omega^{2}}{2b\omega^{2}} = \\ \rho(t_{1}) &= \frac{\sqrt{27}b}{2} \end{aligned}$$