

# Experimentalphysik Übung (R. Weis)

Robin Heinemann

May 5, 2017

## Contents

### 1 Aufgabe 3

1

### 1 Aufgabe 3

$$s_z = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t$$
$$s = v(t - t_v)$$

3 Möglichkeiten:

1. zu langsam
2. "zu" schnell
3. "perfekt" richtig  $\implies$  gesucht

$$\frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t = v_p(t - t_v)$$
$$\implies t_{1,2} = \frac{v_p - v_0 \pm \sqrt{(v_0 - v_p)^2 - 2av_pt_v}}{a}$$

$$(v_0 - v_p)^2 - 2av_pt_v = 0$$

$\rightarrow v_p$

$$at + v_0 = v_p \implies t = \frac{v_p - v_0}{a}$$

$$v_p = v_0 + at_v \pm \sqrt{(at_v + v_0)^2 - v_0^2} \approx 11.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$x(t) = tv_{x0} = tv_0 \cos \alpha$$

$$y(t) = tv_0 \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$x(T) = d \quad d = Tv_0 \cos \alpha \implies t = \frac{d}{v_0 \cos \alpha}$$

$$y(T) = \frac{d \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{2}g \frac{d^2}{v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\implies v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gd^2}{2 \cos^2 \alpha (d \tan \alpha - h)}}$$

$$\Delta h = \frac{D_L - D_B}{2}$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{gd^2}{2 \cos^2 \alpha (a \tan \alpha - (h + \Delta h))}}$$