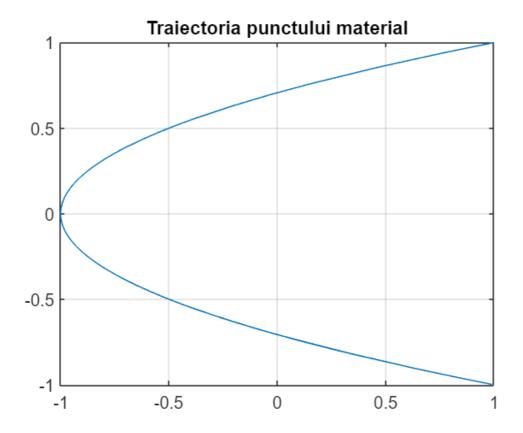
Laborator 4

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Problema 1

```
syms x(t) y(t);
x_0=1;
dx_0=0;
f=-4.*x;
a=0;
b=5;
Dx=diff(x);
x_eq=diff(x,t,2)==f;
x_{cond}=x(a)==x_0;
Dx_{cond}=Dx(a)==dx_{0};
x_conds=[x_cond Dx_cond];
x_sol(t)=dsolve(x_eq,x_conds);
x=matlabFunction(x_sol);
y_0=1;
dy_0=0;
g=-y;
Dy=diff(y);
y_eq=diff(y,t,2)==g;
y_{cond}=y(a)==y_{0};
Dy_cond=Dy(a)==dy_0;
y_conds=[y_cond Dy_cond];
y_sol(t)=dsolve(y_eq,y_conds);
y=matlabFunction(y_sol);
fplot(x,y,[a,b])
grid on
title("Traiectoria punctului material")
```



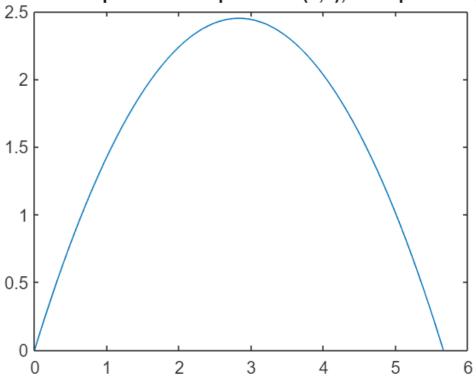
Problema 2

a)
$$M_0(0,0), \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \nu_0 = 8$$

```
syms x(t) y(t);
v_0=8;
alfa=pi/3;
x_0=0;
dx_0=v_0.*cos(alfa);
f=0;
t_0=0;
Dx=diff(x);
x_eq=diff(x,t,2)==f;
x_{cond}=x(t_0)==x_0;
Dx_{cond} = Dx(t_0) = dx_0;
x_conds=[x_cond Dx_cond];
x_sol(t)=dsolve(x_eq,x_conds);
x=matlabFunction(x_sol);
g=9.8;
y_0=0;
dy_0=v_0.*sin(alfa);
```

```
f1=-g;
Dy=diff(y);
y_eq=diff(y,t,2)==f1;
y_{cond}=y(t_0)==y_0;
Dy_{cond} = Dy(t_0) = = dy_0;
y_conds=[y_cond Dy_cond];
y_sol(t)=dsolve(y_eq,y_conds);
y=matlabFunction(y_sol);
v_x=diff(x_sol);
v_y=diff(y_sol);
v=sqrt(v_x.^2+v_y.^2);
eq=y(t)==0;
assume(t>0)
t_f=solve(eq);
d=x(t_f)-x_0
d =
160 \sqrt{3}
  49
h_max=t_f
h_max =
\frac{40\sqrt{3}}{49}
v_f=v(t_f)
v_f = 8
t=linspace(t_0,t_f);
plot(x(t),y(t))
title("Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,0), alfa=pi/3 si v_0=8")
```

Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,0), alfa=pi/3 si v_0 =8



b) $M_0(0, 10), \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, v_0 = 15$

```
syms x(t) y(t)
v_0=15;
alfa=pi/4;
x_0=0;
dx_0=v_0.*cos(alfa);
f=0;
t_0=0;
Dx=diff(x);
x_eq=diff(x,t,2)==f;
x_{cond}=x(t_0)==x_0;
Dx_{cond}=Dx(t_0)==dx_0;
x_conds=[x_cond Dx_cond];
x_sol(t)=dsolve(x_eq,x_conds);
x=matlabFunction(x_sol);
g=9.8;
y_0=10;
dy_0=v_0.*sin(alfa);
f1=-g;
```

```
Dy=diff(y);
y_eq=diff(y,t,2)==f1;
y_cond=y(a)==y_0;
Dy_cond=Dy(a)==dy_0;
y_conds=[y_cond Dy_cond];
y_sol(t)=dsolve(y_eq,y_conds);

y=matlabFunction(y_sol);

v_x=diff(x_sol);
v_y=diff(y_sol);
v=sqrt(v_x.^2+v_y.^2);
eq=y(t)==0;
assume(t>0)
t_f=solve(eq);
d=x(t_f)-x_0
d = 15 \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{617}}{98} + \frac{75\sqrt{2}}{98}\right)
```

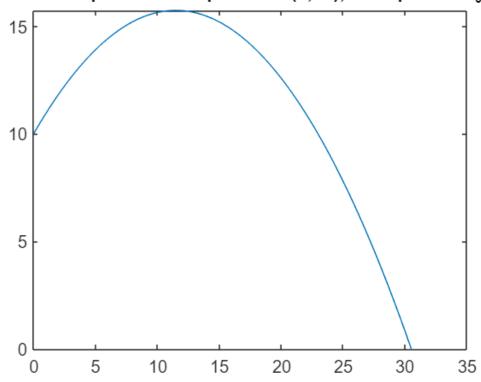
h_max=t_f

$$h_{\text{max}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}\sqrt{617}}{98} + \frac{75\sqrt{2}}{98}$$

$$v_f = \sqrt{421}$$

```
t=linspace(t_0,t_f);
plot(x(t),y(t))
title("Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,10), alfa=pi/4 si v_0=15")
```

Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,10), alfa=pi/4 si v_0 =15

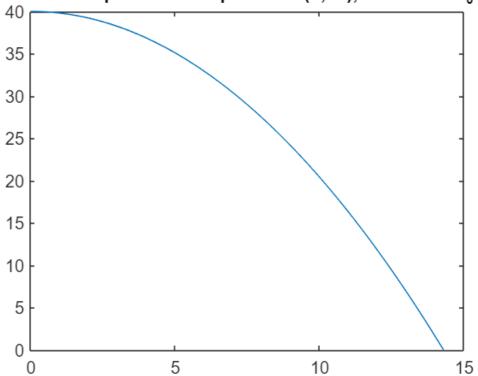


c) $M_0(0,40), \alpha = 0, v_0 = 5$

```
syms x(t) y(t)
v_0=5;
alfa=0;
x_0=0;
dx_0=v_0.*cos(alfa);
f=0;
t_0=0;
Dx=diff(x);
x_eq=diff(x,t,2)==f;
x_{cond}=x(t_0)==x_0;
Dx_{cond}=Dx(t_0)==dx_0;
x_conds=[x_cond Dx_cond];
x_sol(t)=dsolve(x_eq,x_conds);
x=matlabFunction(x_sol);
g=9.8;
y_0=40;
dy_0=v_0.*sin(alfa);
f1=-g;
Dy=diff(y);
y_eq=diff(y,t,2)==f1;
```

```
y_cond=y(a)==y_0;
Dy_cond=Dy(a)==dy_0;
y_conds=[y_cond Dy_cond];
y_sol(t)=dsolve(y_eq,y_conds);
y=matlabFunction(y_sol);
v_x=diff(x_sol);
v_y=diff(y_sol);
v=sqrt(v_x.^2+v_y.^2);
eq=y(t)==0;
assume(t>0)
t_f=solve(eq);
d=x(t_f)-x_0
d =
100
 7
h_max=t_f
h_max =
v_f=v(t_f)
v_f = \sqrt{809}
t=linspace(t_0,t_f);
plot(x(t),y(t))
title("Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,40), alfa=0 si v_0=5")
```

Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(0,40), alfa=0 si v_0 =5



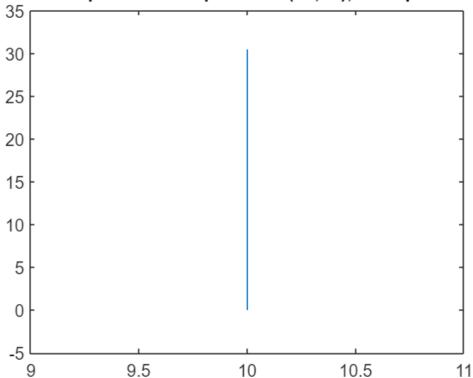
d)
$$M_0(10,30), \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \nu_0 = 3$$

```
syms x(t) y(t)
v_0=3;
alfa=pi/2;
x_0=10;
dx_0=v_0.*cos(alfa);
f=0;
t_0=0;
Dx=diff(x);
x_eq=diff(x,t,2)==f;
x_{cond}=x(t_0)==x_0;
Dx_{cond}=Dx(t_0)==dx_0;
x_conds=[x_cond Dx_cond];
x_sol(t)=dsolve(x_eq,x_conds);
x=matlabFunction(x_sol);
g=9.8;
y_0=30;
dy_0=v_0.*sin(alfa);
f1=-g;
```

```
Dy=diff(y);
y_eq=diff(y,t,2)==f1;
y_cond=y(a)==y_0;
Dy_cond=Dy(a)==dy_0;
y_conds=[y_cond Dy_cond];
y_sol(t)=dsolve(y_eq,y_conds);
y=matlabFunction(y_sol);
v_x=diff(x_sol);
v_y=diff(y_sol);
v=sqrt(v_x.^2+v_y.^2);
eq=y(t)==0;
assume(t>0)
t_f=solve(eq);
d=x(t_f)-x_0
d =
       37258182000161335 \sqrt{597}
                                                     111774546000484005
\frac{37238182000101333 \sqrt{397}}{1987676141157863701546830626029568} + \frac{111774340000484003}{1987676141157863701546830626029568}
h_max=t_f
h max =
\frac{5\sqrt{597}}{49} + \frac{15}{49}
v_f=v(t_f)
```

```
t=linspace(t_0,t_f);
plot(x(t),y(t))
title("Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(10,30), alfa=pi/2 si v_0=3")
```

Traiectoria proiectilului pentru M(10,30), alfa=pi/2 si v₀=3



Problema 3

```
h=40;

v_0=5;

k=0.1;

g=9.8;

tf=3;

syms x(t) y(t);

x(t)=(v_0./k).*(1-(exp(1)).^(-k.*t));

y(t)=(-g./(k.^2)).*(exp(1)).^(-k.*t)-(g./k).*t+(g./(k.^2))+h;

v_x(t)=v_0.*exp(1).^(-k.*t);

v_y(t)=(g./k).*exp(1).^(-k.*t)-(g./k);

v=sqrt(v_x.^2+v_y.^2);

eq=y(t)==0;

assume(t>0)

t_f=solve(eq);

d=x(t_f)-x_0
```

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{d} = \\ & \frac{W_0 \left(\frac{2550 \log(2)}{49} - \frac{51 \log(3060513257434037)}{49} \left(5 \log(2) - \frac{\log(3060513257434037)}{10} \right) \right) - \frac{51}{49} }{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{1125899906842624} \right)} \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{51}{49} \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{1125899906842624} \right) - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{51}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{50}{49} } \\ - \frac{50 \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)}{ \left(\frac{3060513257434037}{10} \right) - \frac{10}{49} } \\ -$$

h_max=t_f

 $h_max =$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{h_max} = \\ \frac{510}{49} - \frac{10 \, \text{W}_0 \bigg(10 \, \text{e}^{\frac{2550 \, \log(2)}{49} - \frac{51 \, \log(3060513257434037)}{49}} \, \bigg(5 \, \log(2) - \frac{\log(3060513257434037)}{10} \bigg) \bigg)}{50 \, \log(2) - \log(3060513257434037)} \end{array}$$

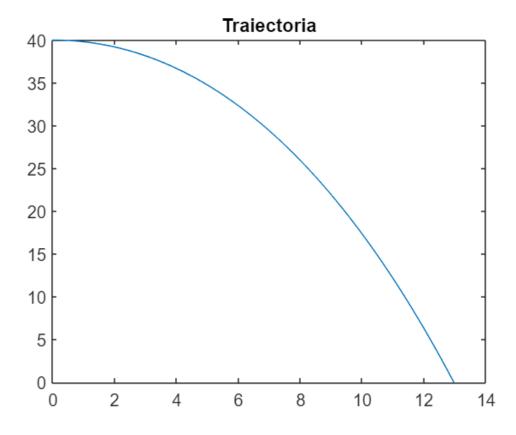
$v_f=v(t_f)$

 $v_f =$

where

$$\sigma_1 = W_0 \Bigg(10 \, e^{\frac{2550 \log(2)}{49} - \frac{51 \log(3060513257434037)}{49}} \, \left(5 \log(2) - \frac{\log(3060513257434037)}{10} \right) \Bigg)$$

t=linspace(t_0,t_f); plot(x(t),y(t)) title("Traiectoria")



Observ că rezultatele obținute la Problema 3 sunt aproape identice cu cele obținute la Problema 2 c). Diferența dintre cele două locuri de aterizare (și probabil a vitezei care scade mai repede în mediul natural, decât în vid) se datorează frecării cu aerul.