

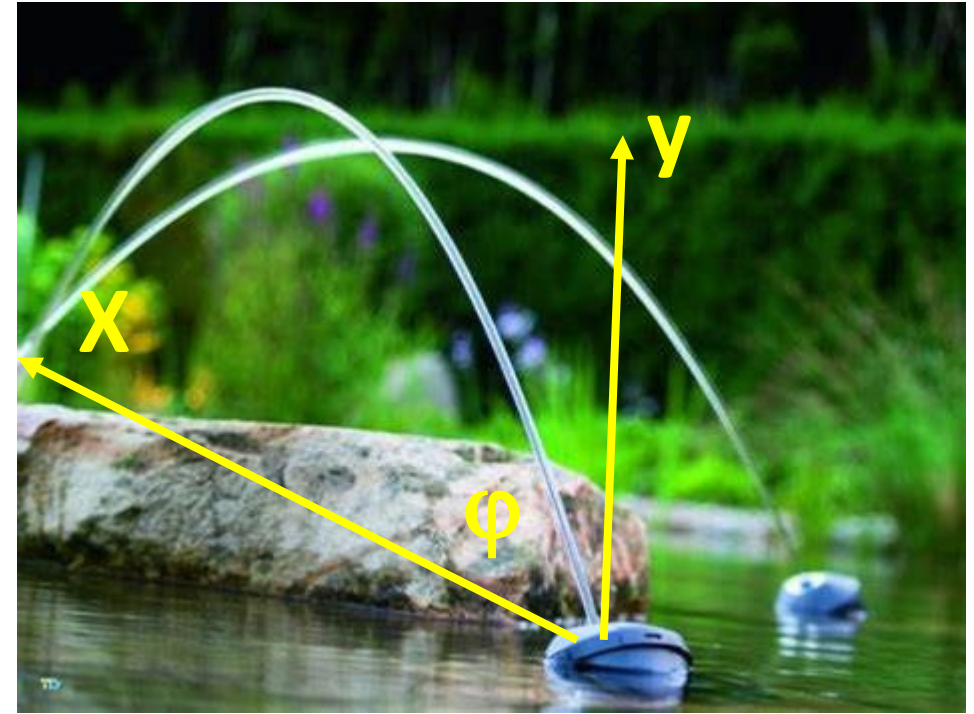
# Testiranje hipoteze na preprostem zgledu poševnega meta

Aleš Mohorič

FMF, UL,

Presekov seminar, DMFA, 2021

parabola - curek iz cevi



# parabola - curek iz cevi

- $a_x = 0$                        $a_y = -g$
- $v_x = v_0 \cos \varphi$              $v_y = v_0 \sin \varphi - gt$
- $x = v_0 \cos \varphi t$              $y = v_0 \sin \varphi t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
- $t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \varphi}$

- $y = -\frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \varphi} x^2 + \tan \varphi x = ax^2 + bx + c$



# parabola - curek iz cevi

- $y = -\frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \varphi} x^2 + \tan \varphi x$
- $d = x(y = 0)$
- $0 = -\frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \varphi} d + \tan \varphi$
- $d = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{g}$
- $h = y \left( x = \frac{d}{2} \right)$
- $h = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{2g}$



kako nastane vzorec - dve hipotezi





# kako nastane vzorec - dve hipotezi

- enaka velikost hitrosti/naključni koti
- enaka vodoravna komponenta hitrosti, naključna navpična



# kako nastane vzorec - dve hipotezi

- enaka velikost hitrosti/naključni koti
- enaka vodoravna komponenta hitrosti, naključna navpična



# kako nastane vzorec - dve hipotezi

- enaka velikost hitrosti/naključni koti
- enaka vodoravna komponenta hitrosti, naključna navpična
  
- predpostavke?
  
- testiranje hipotez?
- teoretična obravnava in primerjava z meritvami

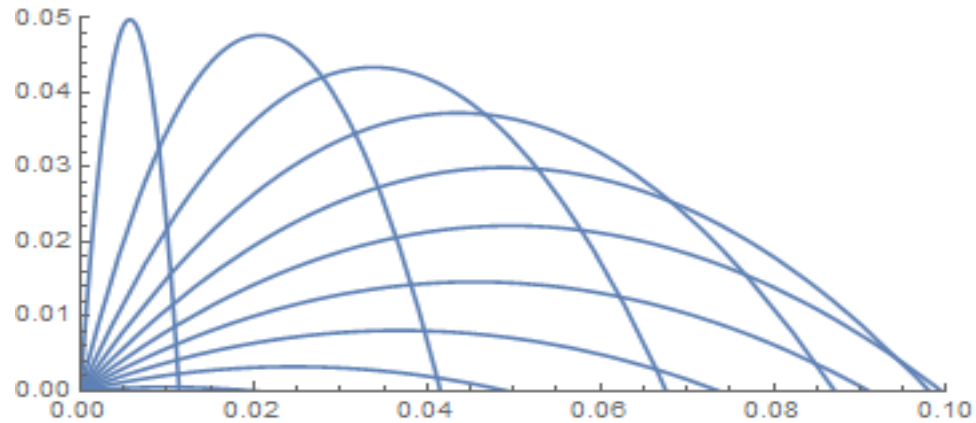


- 1. model

- $x = v_a \cos \varphi t,$

- $y = v_a \sin \varphi t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

- $y = -\frac{g}{2v_a^2 \cos^2 \varphi} x^2 + \tan \varphi x$



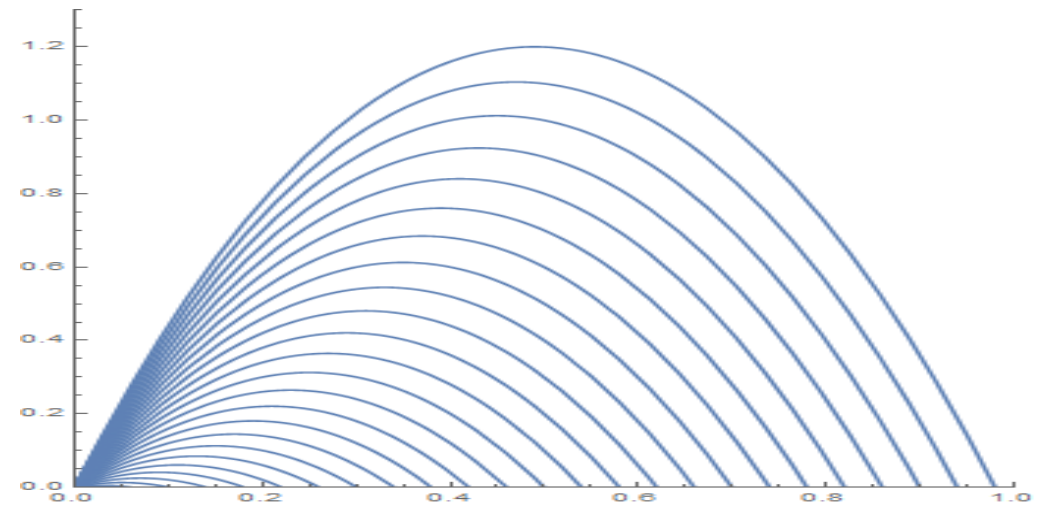
- 2. model

- $x = v_a t,$

- $y = v t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2,$

- $t = \frac{x}{v_a},$

- $y = v \frac{x}{v_a} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_a^2}$



- 1. model

- $x = v_a \cos \varphi t,$

- $y = v_a \sin \varphi t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$

- $h = \frac{v_a^2 \sin^2 \varphi}{2g},$

- $d = \frac{2v_a^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}{g}$

- $d = \sqrt{\frac{8v_a^2 h}{g} - 16h^2}$

- 2. model

- $x = v_a t,$

- $y = v t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2,$

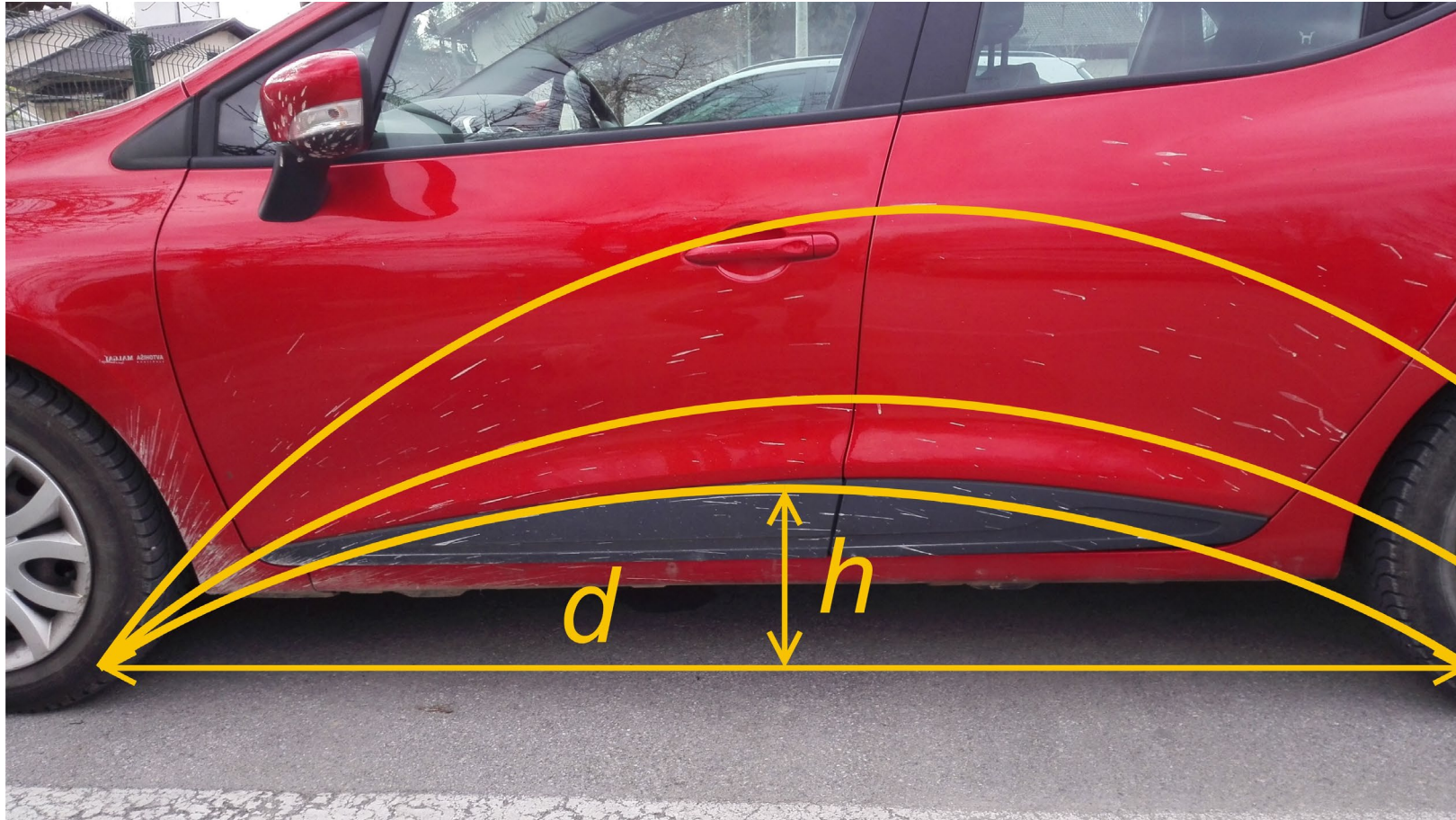
- $v_y = v - gt, v_y = 0 = v - gt_{\frac{1}{2}}, t_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{v}{g}$

- $h = y\left(t_{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = v \frac{v}{g} - \frac{1}{2}g \frac{v^2}{g^2} = \frac{v^2}{2g},$

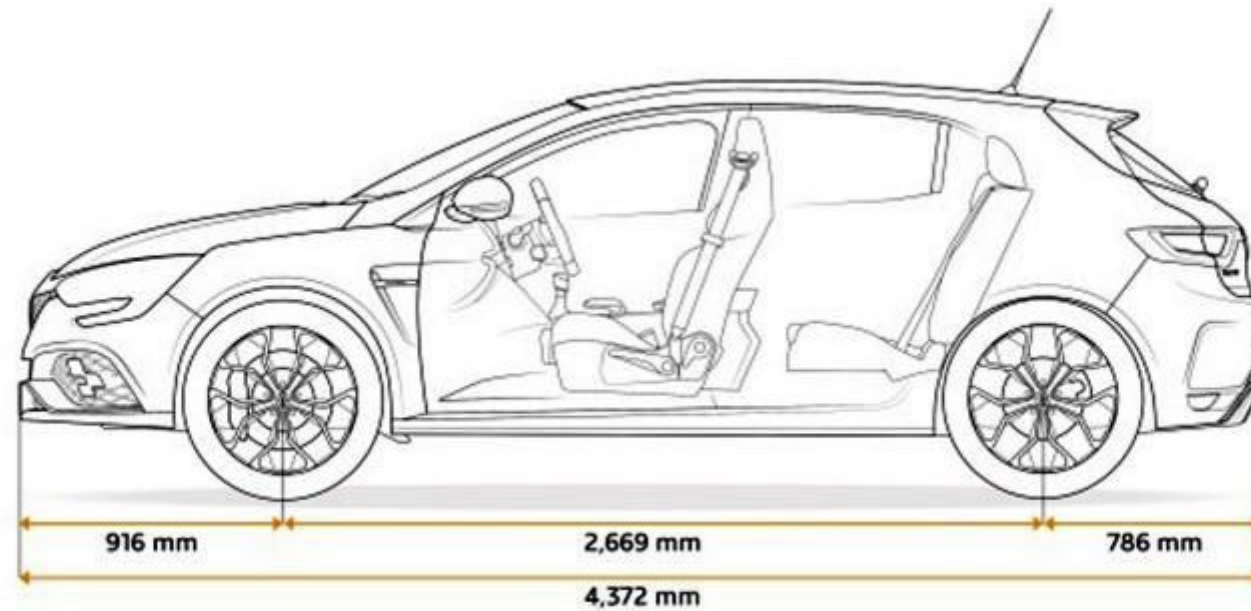
- $d = x\left(2t_{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{v_a v}{g}$

- $d = \frac{v_a \sqrt{2h}}{\sqrt{g}}$

# Meritve



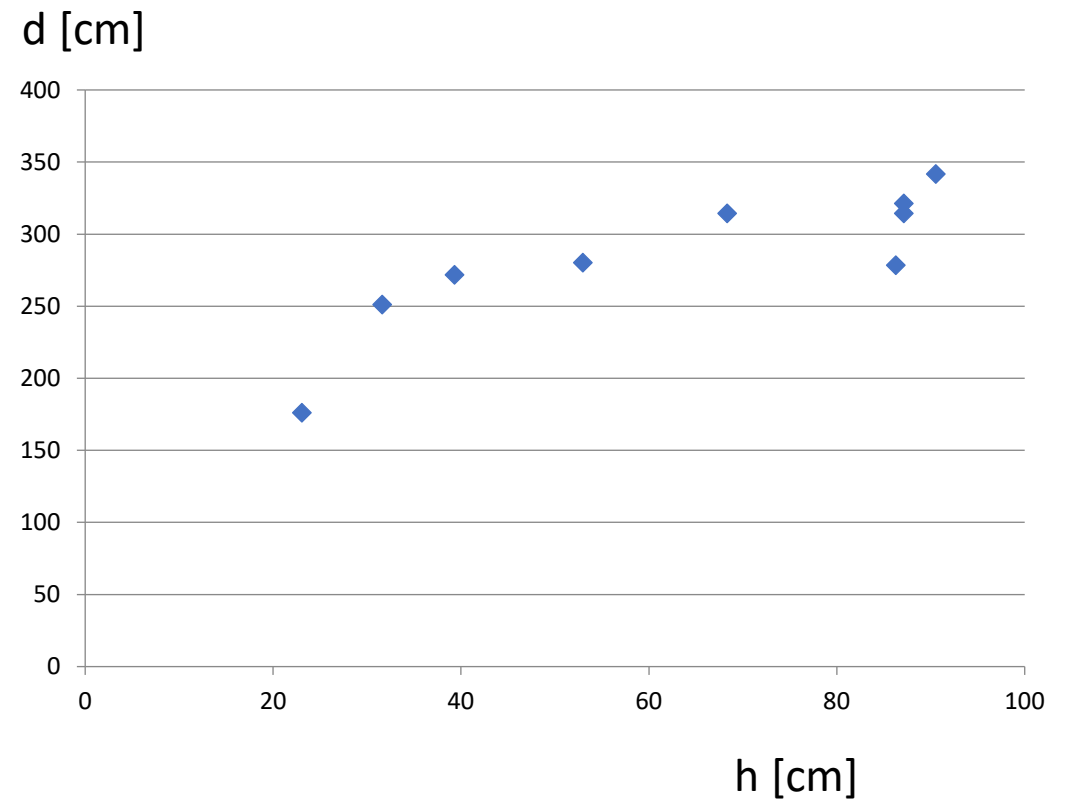
- kako s slike določimo dimenzije?
- razmerja!





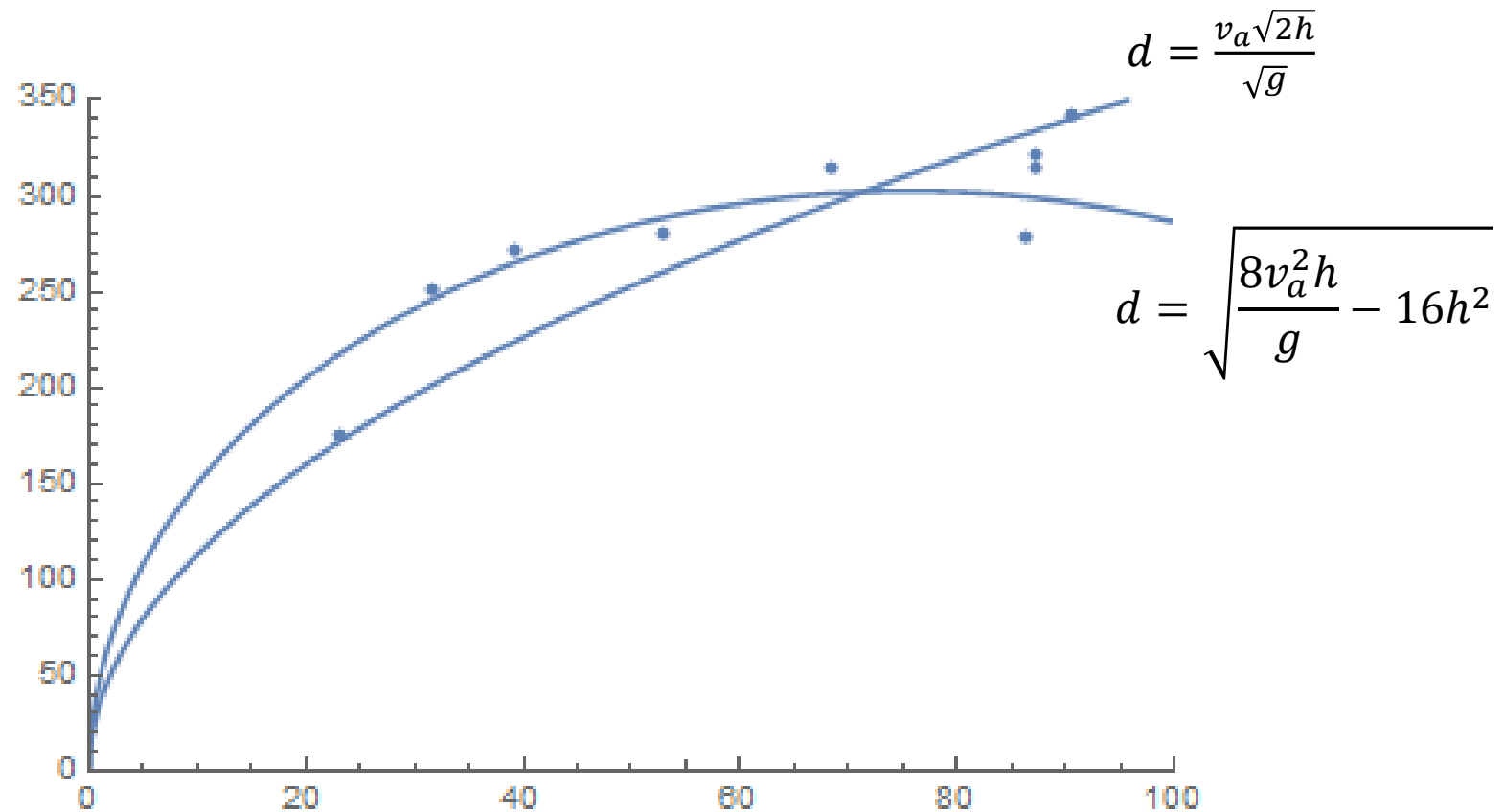
# Rezultati

| umeritev |        |             |             |  |
|----------|--------|-------------|-------------|--|
|          | 48     | 82          |             |  |
| hslika   | dslika | hnarava[cm] | dnarava[cm] |  |
| 18,5     | 147    | 31,60417    | 251,125     |  |
| 23       | 159    | 39,29167    | 271,625     |  |
| 31       | 164    | 52,95833    | 280,1667    |  |
| 40       | 184    | 68,33333    | 314,3333    |  |
| 51       | 188    | 87,125      | 321,1667    |  |
| 51       | 184    | 87,125      | 314,3333    |  |
| 53       | 200    | 90,54167    | 341,6667    |  |
| 50,5     | 163    | 86,27083    | 278,4583    |  |
| 13,5     | 103    | 23,0625     | 175,9583    |  |



# prilagajanje modela

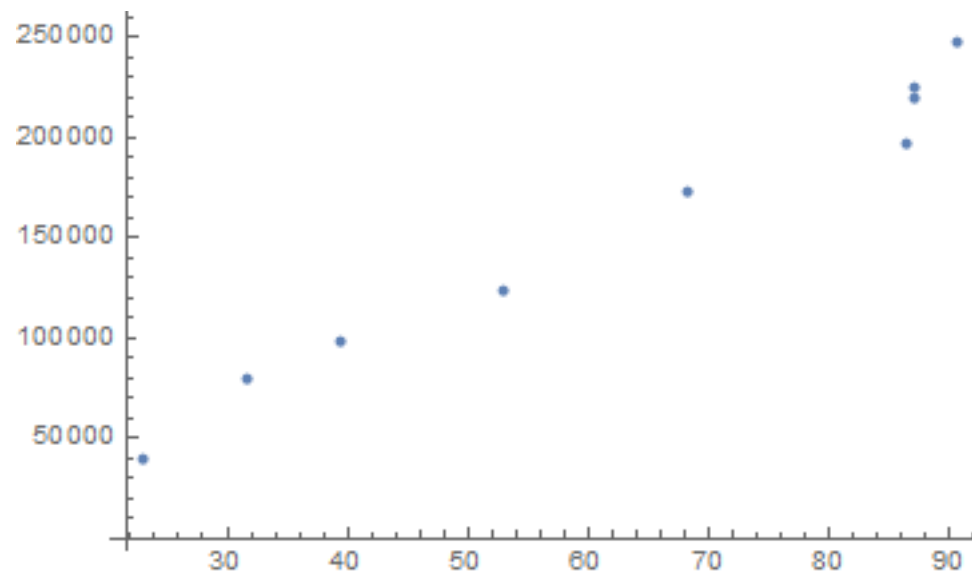
- $v_a = 5,5 \text{ m/s}$
- ali
- $v_a = 8 \text{ m/s}$



$$d^2 + 16h^2 = \frac{8v_a^2}{g} h$$

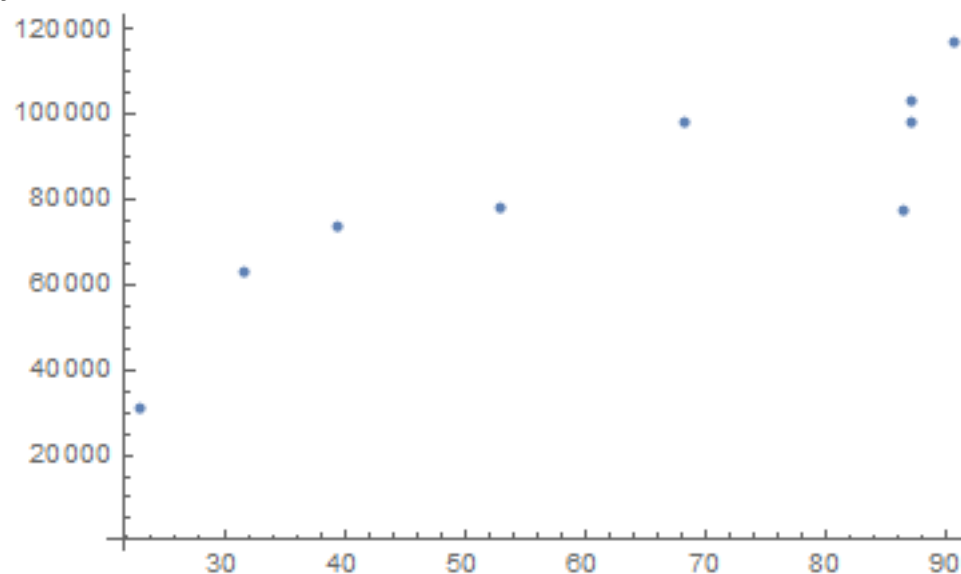
$$d^2 = \frac{2v_a^2}{g} h$$

$d^2 + 16h^2$



$h$

$d^2$



$h$