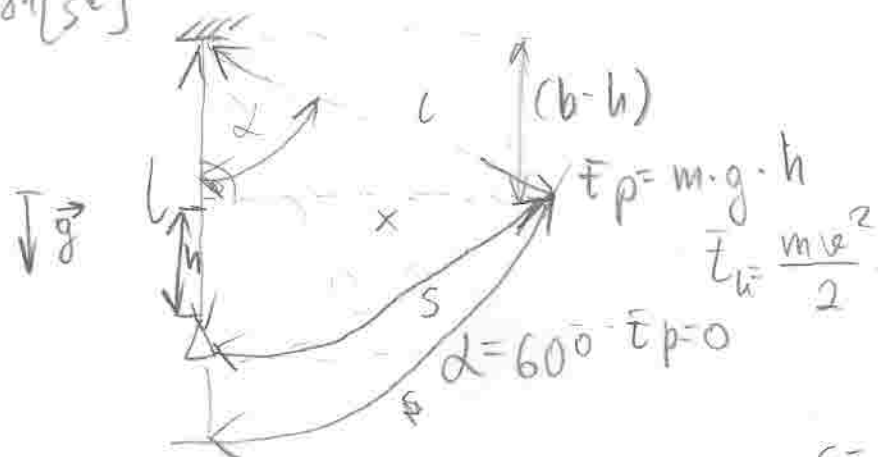


3.38. Jaką prędkość należy nadać nadanej kulkce, aby wyśliznęła się o kąt 60° z pozycji pionowej. $l = 3\text{ m}$

$$g = 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$



$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$s = l \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$v_n = v_0 + a \cdot t$$

$$s = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{a \cdot t^2}{2}$$

$$v_n = v_0 - a \cdot t$$

$$s = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{a \cdot t^2}{2}$$

$$E_k = \frac{m \cdot v^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{l} = \sin \alpha$$

$$x = (l \cdot \sin \alpha)$$

$$(l-h)^2 = l^2 - x^2$$

$$(l-h) = \sqrt{l^2 - l^2 \cdot \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$(l-h) = \sqrt{l^2 \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \alpha)}$$

$$(l-h) = l \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$(l-h) = l \cdot \sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$(l-h) = l \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$h = l - (l \cdot \cos \alpha)$$

$$h = l \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$h = l \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\frac{m \cdot v^2}{2} = m \cdot g \cdot h \cdot 1.2$$

$$v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h \cdot (1.2)$$

$$v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h \cdot (1.2 \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha))$$

$$v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot l \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot l \cdot (1 - \cos \alpha)}$$