

$$m\vec{a} = \vec{W}_g \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} mv_x \frac{dv_x}{dx} &= -kv_x^2 \\ mv_y \frac{dv_y}{dy} &= mg \end{aligned}$$

$$mv_x \frac{dv_x}{dx} = -kv_x^2 \Rightarrow -\frac{m}{k} \frac{dv_x}{v_x} = dx \Rightarrow \frac{dv_x}{v_x} = -\frac{k}{m} dx / \int ( ) \Rightarrow \ln|v_x| = C_1 - \frac{k}{m} x$$

$$v_x(x, C_2) = C_2 e^{-\frac{k}{m}x} \quad v_x(0, C_2) = C_2 = v_0 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \boxed{v_x(x) = v_0 \cos \alpha e^{-\frac{k}{m}x}}, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos \alpha e^{-\frac{k}{m}x} \Rightarrow e^{\frac{k}{m}x} dx = v_0 \cos \alpha dt / \int ( )$$

$$\frac{m}{k} e^{\frac{k}{m}x} = v_0 \cos \alpha t + C_3, \quad \frac{m}{k} = C_3 \Rightarrow \boxed{t(x) = \frac{m}{kv_0 \cos \alpha} \left( e^{\frac{k}{m}x} - 1 \right)}$$

$$v_y \frac{dv_y}{dy} = g \Rightarrow v_y dv_y = g dy / \int ( ) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} v_y^2 = gy + C_4 \Rightarrow v_y(y, C_5) = \sqrt{2gy + C_5}$$

$$v_y(0, C_5) = v_0 \sin \alpha = \sqrt{C_5} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_y(y) = \sqrt{2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{dy}{dt}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} = dt / \int ( )$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} dy = \left( \begin{aligned} 2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha &= \xi \\ 2g dy &= d\xi \end{aligned} \right) = \frac{1}{2g} \int \xi^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\xi = \frac{1}{g} \sqrt{2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + C_6$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{g} \sqrt{2gy + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + C_6 = t, \quad y(0) = h \Rightarrow \frac{1}{g} \sqrt{2gh + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} + C_6 = 0 \Rightarrow C_6 = -\frac{1}{g} \sqrt{2gh + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2g} \left[ \left( gt + \sqrt{2gh + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right)^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = \frac{1}{2g} \left[ \left( \frac{mg}{kv_0 \cos \alpha} \left( e^{\frac{k}{m}x} - 1 \right) + \sqrt{2gh + v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \right)^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha \right]}$$

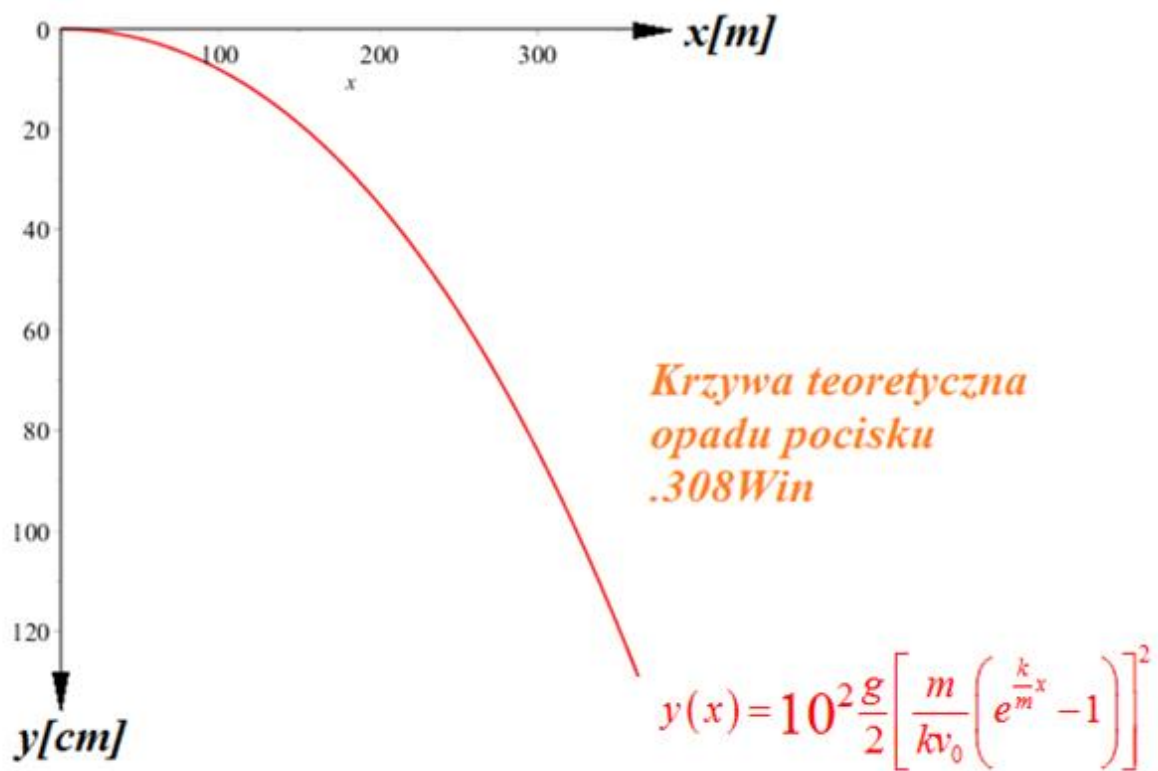
$$\text{strzał w poziomie : } \begin{aligned} \alpha &= 0 \\ (h &= 0) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = 10^2 \cdot \frac{g}{2} \left[ \frac{m}{kv_0} \left( e^{\frac{k}{m}x} - 1 \right) \right]^2} [\text{cm}]$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot C_x \cdot \rho \cdot A = 0.5 \cdot 0.09 \cdot 1.2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{0.00762}{2} \cdot 0.0279 = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-5} \left[ \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}} \right]$$

$$v_0 = 804 \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right]$$

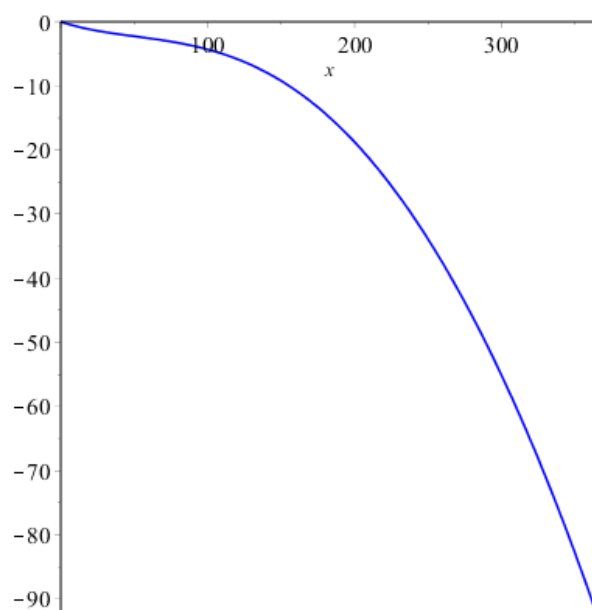
$$g = 9.81 \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right]$$

$$m = 0.01089 [\text{kg}]$$

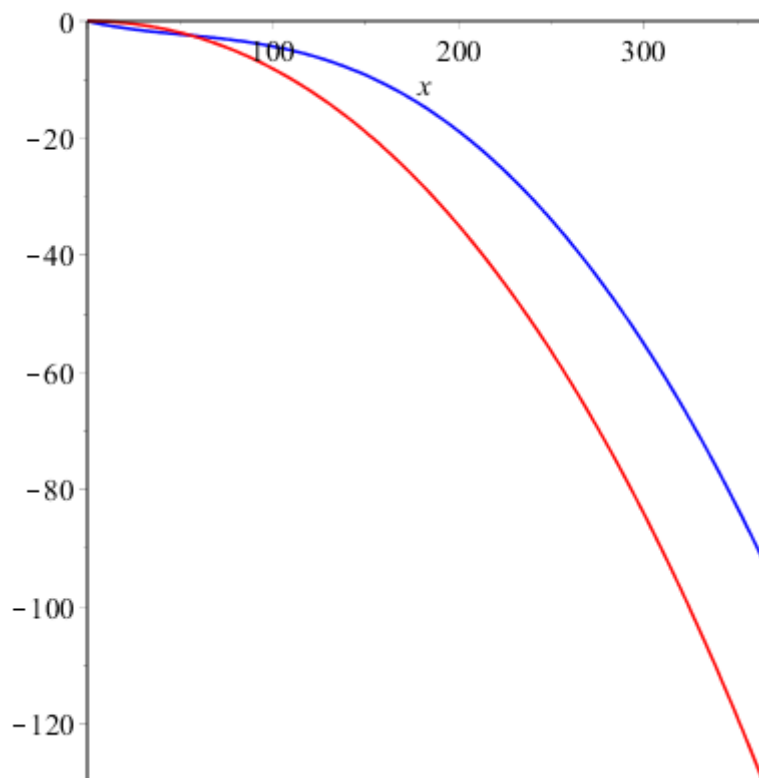


Interpolacja danych z pudełka amunicji "GGG":

$$y_{interpolacja}(x) = 1.0576 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot x^5 - 1.3653 \cdot 10^{-8} x^4 + 7.5142 \cdot 10^{-6} x^3 - 9.5021 \cdot 10^{-4} x^2 + 0.07568x$$



Teoria vs dane rzeczywiste :



aproxymacja : 
$$y(x) = \frac{2\pi}{13} \cdot 10^2 \frac{g}{2} \left[ \frac{m}{kv_0} \left( e^{\frac{k}{m}x} - 1 \right) \right]^2 [\text{cm}]$$

