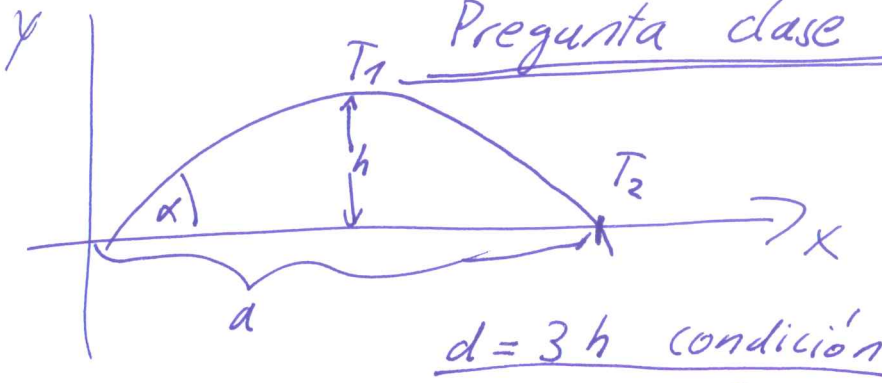


preguntan angulo $\hat{=}$ α ?



en tiempo T_1 :

$$\vec{v}(T_1) = \begin{pmatrix} v_{x0} \\ v_{y0} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ T_1 g \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\nabla}{=} \begin{pmatrix} v_{x0} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{v_{y0}}{g} \quad (*)$$

ademas:

$$h = y(T_1) = v_{y0} T_1 - \frac{1}{2} g T_1^2$$

$$= v_{y0}^2 \frac{1}{g} - \frac{1}{2} v_{y0}^2 \frac{1}{g} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{y0}^2}{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v_{y0}^2 = 2gh} \Rightarrow \underline{h = \frac{v_{y0}^2}{2g}}$$

en tiempo T_2 :

$$d = v_{x0} \cdot T_2$$

arriba igual como abajo

sabemos que $T_2 = 2 \cdot T_1 \Rightarrow$

$$d = v_{x0} \cdot 2 T_1 = v_{x0} \cdot 2 \frac{v_{y0}}{g}$$

con (*)

$$\underline{d = 2 v_{x0} v_{y0} \frac{1}{g}}$$

usamos $d = 3h$

$$2 v_{x0} v_{y0} \frac{1}{g} = 3 \frac{v_{y0}^2}{2g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v_{y0}}{v_{x0}} = \frac{4}{3} = \tan(\alpha) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha = 53,1^\circ}}$$