CS3201 Algorithm Design Term Project problem(1192)

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1192. Ball in a Dream(diff 110)

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A little boy likes throwing balls in his dreams. He stands on the endless horizontal plane and throws a ball at an angle of a degrees to the plane. The starting speed of the ball is V m/s. The ball flies some distance, falls down, then jumps off, flies again, falls again, and so on.

As far as everything may happen in a dream, the laws of the ball's motion differ from the usual laws of physics:

the ball moves in the gravity field with acceleration of gravity equal to 10 m/s2; the rebound angle equals the angle of fall;

after every fall, the kinetic energy of the ball decreases by a factor of K;

there is no air in the dream;

"Pi" equals to 3.1415926535.

Your task is to determine the maximal distance from the point of throwing that the ball can fly.

1192. Ball in a Dream(diff 110)

Input

The input contains three numbers: $0 \le V \le 500000$, $0 \le a \le 90$, and K > 1 separated by spaces. The numbers V and a are integers; the number K is real.

Output

The output should contain the required distance in meters rounded to two fractional digits.

input	output
5 15 2.50	2.08

Question Analysis



There is a small ball that moves at the initial velocity V from the angle of (angle is not radian) to the ground. When it lands, it bounces again and its kinetic energy becomes 1/K. But when it bounces, its angle with the ground equals the angle between it and the ground. How far can you bounce from the earth (horizontal distance)?

Question Analysis

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First of all, every two bounces of the ball is a standard parabolic motion, and it is a symmetrical parabola (because there is no air resistance, the velocity of the ball decreases only when it collides with the ground). So if the initial velocity of a ball is known to be v, and the angle between the ball and the ground is R (radian), how far can the ball go before the next impact on the ground?



My code

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```
🗾 question_1192.java 🖾
  5 public class question 1192 {
  6
  7
        static double v:
  8
         static int a;
  9
        static double k;
 10
        static double PI = 3.1415926535;
 11
        static double r;
 12
        static double S;
 13
140
        public static void main(String[] args) {
215
             // TODO Auto-generated method stub
16
             Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
 17
             v = in.nextInt();
 18
             a = in.nextInt();
19
             k = in.nextDouble():
 20
21
             in.close();
22
    11
            System.out.println(v);
23
    11
             System.out.println(a);
24 //
             System.out.println(k);
25
             caculate distance();
26
    11
             System.out.println();
 27
        ŀ
 28
        public static void caculate distance() {
 290
 30
             r = (double) a / 180 * PI;
 31
    11
             System.out.println(r);
 32
             while (v > 0.01) {
                 S += v * v / 10.0 * Math.sin(2 * r);
 33
                 v = v / Math.sqrt(k);
 34
 35
             ŀ
 36
             System.out.println(String.format("%.2f", S));
 37
        }
```



Reference https://blog.csdn.net/u013480600/article/details/39612495

