

Ελλειπτικές τροχιές Διάκρισης  $\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$ ,  $k > 0$ .

$$r \cdot x \cdot \quad \text{O}_\odot \quad \leftarrow \Gamma_n \quad k = GM_\odot M_\oplus$$

Προστατίδα καταλόγου γεννητικής ηλιακής

Προστατίδας επικυρώνεται από ανατολή



Κονσέρβικος (1473-1543) : Ήλιος στο κέντρο

Καντζέρ (1571-1630) : Νίκησε  $\rightarrow$  επεινιακές τροχιές περί τον Ήλιο συντηρούνται  
σταθερή σταθερή ταχύτητα

Νεύτων (1643-1727) : Αναφέρεται στη μάζα.

Kirnon of Edward Keppler nödö  $\bar{F} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$ ,  $k > 0$ .

$$V = -\int \bar{F} \cdot dr = - \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr = -\frac{k}{r} + C^0$$

$$u'' + u = -\frac{m F}{L^2 u^2} \xrightarrow{\substack{F = -k u^2 \\ u = 1/r}} u'' + u = \frac{m k}{L^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = \underbrace{\frac{m k}{L^2}}_{\text{periplan}} + \underbrace{D \cos(\varphi - \varphi_n)}_{\begin{array}{l} \text{Jön zns gyakoros. } \\ D > 0, \varphi_n \text{ staz.} \end{array}} \quad \left( \text{í u} = \frac{m k}{L^2} + C_1 \cos \varphi + C_2 \sin \varphi \right)$$

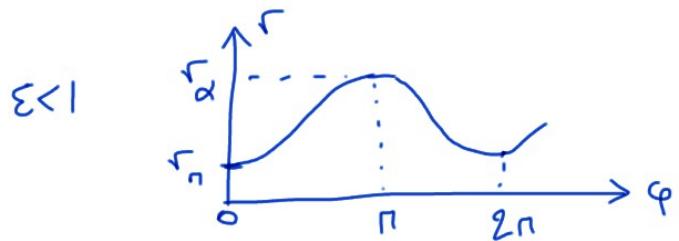
Opifw  $P = \frac{L^2}{mk}$  kai  $D = \frac{\varepsilon}{P}$  onizz  $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{P} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\varphi - \varphi_n)]$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon \cos(\varphi - \varphi_n)}$$

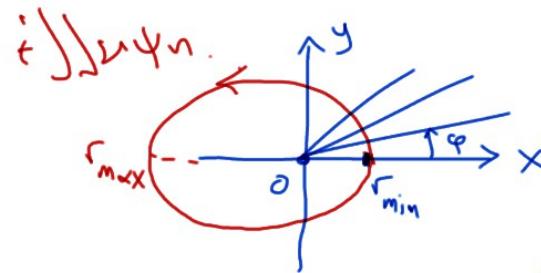
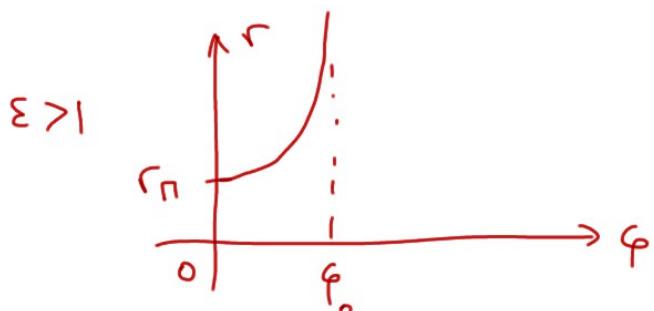
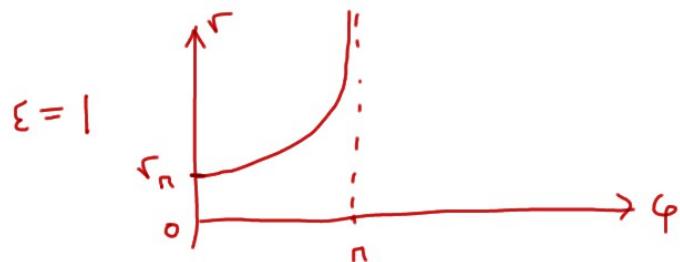
(Mé körzésekben seforin,  $\varphi - \varphi_n \rightarrow 0$ )

Períkérés (onizz)  $\varphi \in \Delta \times 10^\circ$   
 $r = r_{\min} = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon}$

$$T_{\text{proxies}} \quad r = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi}$$

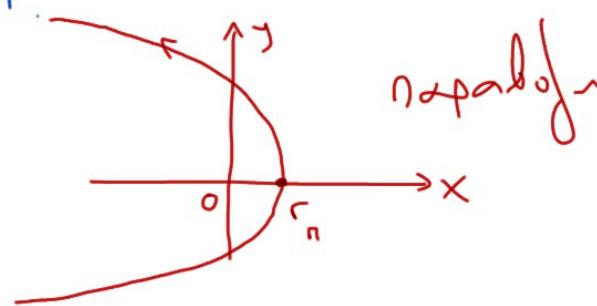


$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{наг. з.д.} \\ \text{св.} \end{array} \right\} \text{наг. з.д.} \quad \text{п.р. н.п. до } 2\pi$$

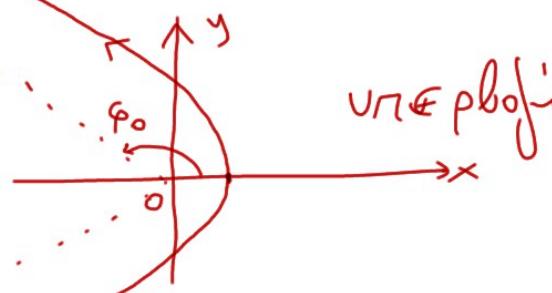


$$r_{\min} = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon} = r_n$$

$$r_{\alpha} = r_{\max} = r \Big|_{\varphi=\pi} = \frac{P}{1 - \varepsilon}$$



$$1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_0 = \alpha \arccos \left( -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \quad (\text{альб. в. ж.})$$



H αρχή φάσης είναι συγχέεται με την ενέργεια:

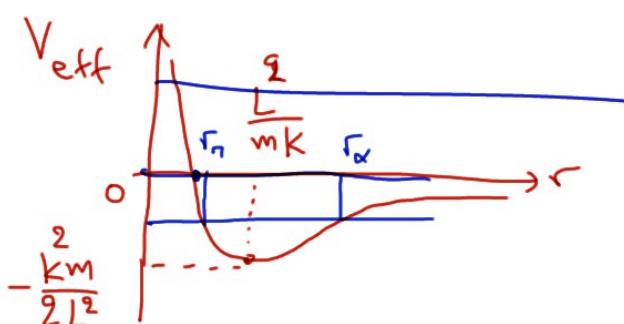
$$v_r = \dot{r} = \frac{d(1/u)}{d\varphi} \dot{\varphi} = -\frac{1}{u^2} u' \frac{L}{mr^2} = -\frac{L}{m} u' \frac{u = \frac{1+\varepsilon \cos \varphi}{P}}{P = L^2/mk} \frac{k\varepsilon}{L} \sin \varphi$$

$$v_\varphi = r\dot{\varphi} = \frac{L}{mr} = \frac{k}{m} u = \frac{k}{L} (1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi), \quad V = -ku$$

$$\frac{m\dot{r}^2}{2} + \frac{m(r\dot{\varphi})^2}{2} + V = E \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{mk^2}{2L^2} (\varepsilon^2 - 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

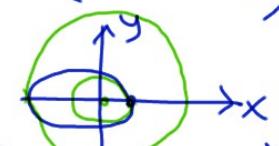
$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2EL^2}{mk^2}}$$

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{k}{r}, \quad \frac{dV_{\text{eff}}}{dr} = \frac{k}{r^3} \left( r - \frac{L^2}{mk} \right)$$



- $E < 0$  ( $\varepsilon < 1$ ) ανιδύτης ή  $r_a$  (απόκεντρο) και  $r_m$  (κερικέντρο) ανανθίζεται σε έλλειπτική τροχιά.

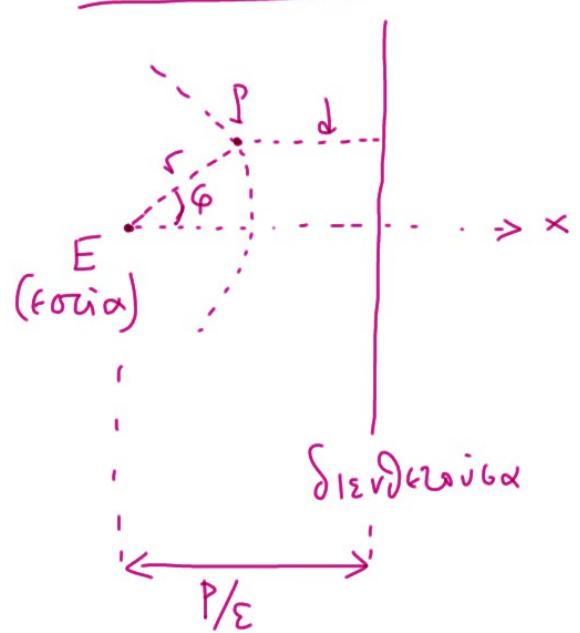
- $E = -\frac{k^2 m}{2L^2}$  ( $\varepsilon = 0$ ) κικλοφορία  $r = \frac{L^2}{mk}$  ( $\omega = \frac{mu}{r} = \frac{k}{r^2}$ )



- $E = 0$  ( $\varepsilon = 1$ ) :  $r \geq r_m$ . Παραβολή και  $v_\infty = 0$

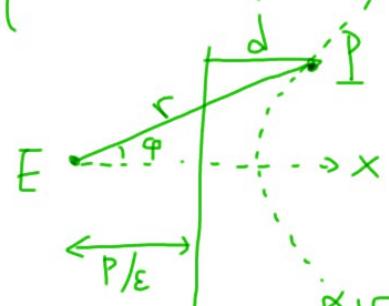
- $E > 0$  ( $\varepsilon > 1$ ) :  $r \geq r_m$ . Ουραβολή και  $v_\infty > 0$ .

## Kuvikés zárties:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{r}{d} &= \epsilon \\ d &= \frac{P}{\epsilon} - r \cos \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow r = \frac{P}{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi}$$

(Av eisoupe zá  $E, P$  enaxipwðer zog diwðczengas)



$$\epsilon = \frac{r}{d} \quad \text{kan} \quad d = r \cos \varphi - \frac{P}{\epsilon}$$

$$\propto \rho \propto \quad r = \frac{P}{-1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi} \quad \text{uneflafgi (Mann } \epsilon > 1 \text{ fyrir)}$$

$$F = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \left( k > 0 \right)$$

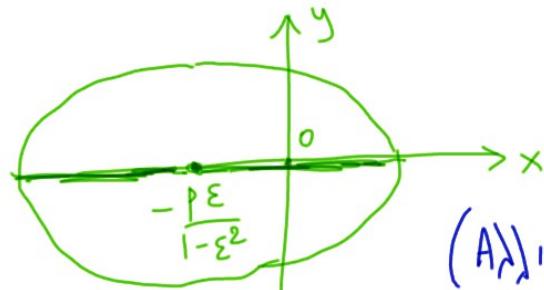
H zdrojí  $r = \frac{P}{1+\varepsilon \cos \varphi}$  je kárpice v řešení:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \varphi = \frac{P \cos \varphi}{1+\varepsilon \cos \varphi} \\ y = r \sin \varphi = \frac{P \sin \varphi}{1+\varepsilon \cos \varphi} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{P-\varepsilon x} \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{P-\varepsilon x} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1$$

$$\left( \frac{x}{P-\varepsilon x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{P-\varepsilon x} \right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = (P-\varepsilon x)^2 \Leftrightarrow (1-\varepsilon^2)x^2 + 2P\varepsilon x + y^2 - P^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x^2 + 2 \times \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2} x + \left( \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right)^2}_{\left( x + \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right)^2} - \left( \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right)^2 - \frac{P^2}{1-\varepsilon^2} + \frac{y^2}{1-\varepsilon^2} = 0$$

$$\left( x + \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right)^2 + \frac{y^2}{1-\varepsilon^2} = \frac{P^2}{(1-\varepsilon^2)^2} \quad \varepsilon < 1 \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{x + \frac{P\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon^2}}{\frac{P}{1-\varepsilon^2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{\frac{P}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}} \right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{(kružnice)}$$



třídy

upřílova

$\alpha$

případové b

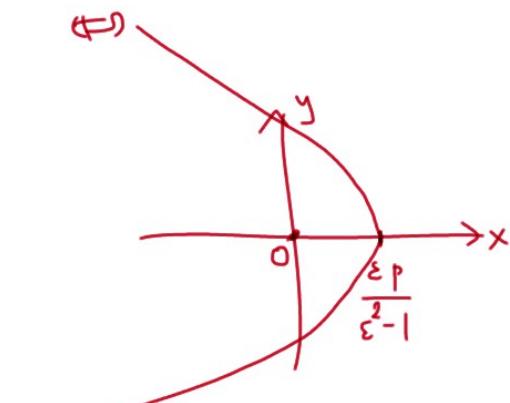
$$\left( x + \frac{\varepsilon p}{1-\varepsilon^2} \right)^2 + \frac{y^2}{1-\varepsilon^2} = \frac{p^2}{(1-\varepsilon^2)^2}$$

Av  $\varepsilon > 1$  ioxvin

$$\left( x - \frac{\varepsilon p}{\varepsilon^2-1} \right)^2 - \frac{y^2}{\varepsilon^2-1} = \frac{p^2}{(\varepsilon^2-1)^2}$$

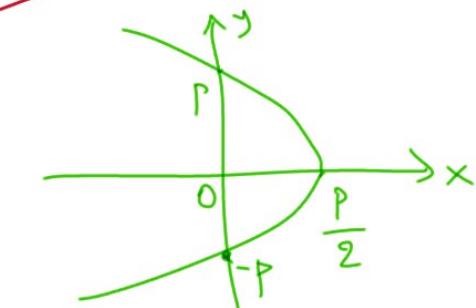
$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\left( \frac{x - \frac{\varepsilon p}{\varepsilon^2-1}}{\frac{p}{\varepsilon^2-1}} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{y}{\frac{p}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2-1}}} \right)^2 = 1 \quad \text{unf}(B_0)$$



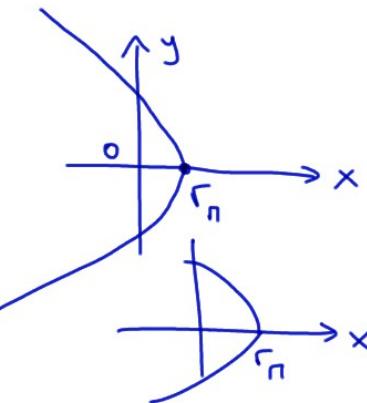
Av  $\varepsilon = 1$  :  $2px + y^2 - p^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2}{2p} = -\left(x - \frac{p}{2}\right)$$



Χαρακτηριστικά κυρικών των πυρ  $r = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi} \Rightarrow r_{\pi} = r_{min} = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon}$

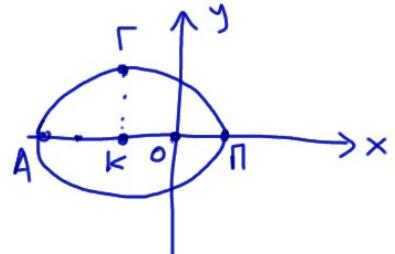
- $\varepsilon > 1$  υπερβολή



$$\text{ασύμμετρης φ} = \alpha r \cos(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon})$$

- $\varepsilon = 1$  παραβολή

- $\varepsilon < 1$  ελλειψη



$$r_{\pi} = \frac{P}{1 + \varepsilon} = \alpha(1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$r_{\alpha} = \frac{P}{1 - \varepsilon} = \alpha(1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{r_{\alpha} + r_{\pi}}{2} = \frac{P}{1 - \varepsilon^2} \text{ μεγίστης απόστασης από } P = \alpha(1 - \varepsilon^2)$$

$$KO = k\pi - 0\pi = \alpha - r_{\pi} = \alpha\varepsilon$$

$$\text{Μηδέσις απόστασης } b = k\Gamma = \sqrt{r_r^2 - KO^2} = \alpha \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}$$

Άλλωστε  $r_r = \alpha (r_1 + r_2 = 2\alpha \text{ και } \text{οι } \Gamma \text{ είναι } r_1 = r_2)$ .

$$\text{Το ιδιό σημείο } \left. \frac{dy}{d\varphi} \right|_{r_r} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left. \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{P \sin \varphi}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi} \right) \right|_{r_r} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos \varphi_r = -\varepsilon \text{ και } b = \left. \frac{y}{r} \right|_{r_r} = \frac{P \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}{1 - \varepsilon^2} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}.$$

Νόμοι Κεπλερ:  $\bar{F} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$ ,  $k = GMm$

1<sup>ος</sup> νόμος: Ελλειπτικής πορείας: η πάσταν οι σημείωσης των βρικών περιέ

2<sup>ος</sup> νόμος: Συζεύχηση εργαδικής ταχύτητας  $\Leftrightarrow$  συζεύχηση συγκοριτή

$$\left( \text{Diagram showing a shaded elliptical sector with radius } \vec{r}, \text{ velocity } \vec{v}, \text{ and area element } dS. \right)$$

$$dS = \frac{|\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|}{2} \quad \vec{v}' = \vec{v} + \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{v}}{r} \quad \frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{|\vec{r} \times \vec{v}|}{2} = \frac{L}{2m}$$

3<sup>ος</sup> νόμος:  $T^2 \propto \alpha^3$

Anōdeis:

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{L}{2m} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi \alpha b}{T} = \frac{L}{2m}$$

$$\text{Ανώ} \quad P = \frac{L^2}{mk} = \frac{L^2}{GMm^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{L}{m} = \sqrt{GM/P}, \quad p = \alpha(1-\varepsilon^2), \quad b = \alpha\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\text{Έχουμε} \quad \frac{2\pi \alpha^2 \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}{T} = \sqrt{GM\alpha(1-\varepsilon^2)} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{GM}} \alpha^{3/2}}$$

Για τη Γη,  $T=1$  ετος,  $\alpha=1$  AU. Αν μετρω το  $T$  σε ετη και το  $\alpha$  σε AU,  $T=\alpha$

$$\left( \text{Diagram of an ellipse with semi-major axis } a, \text{ semi-minor axis } b, \text{ and eccentricity } \varepsilon. \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{x'}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y'}{\beta} \right)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{x}^2 + \tilde{y}^2 = 1$$

$$\iint dx' dy' = \alpha b \iint d\tilde{x} d\tilde{y}$$

$$x' = \tilde{x}\alpha, \quad y' = \tilde{y}b$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega = \sqrt{GM/\alpha^3} \\ m\Omega^2 \alpha = GMm/\alpha^2 \\ \Omega = \text{γωνιακή ταχύτητα Kepler} \end{cases}$$

Agronam: Δείξε ότι στα ελαστικά πλανήματα ισοίς  $E = -\frac{GMm}{2\alpha}$

Λύση:

$$F = -\frac{GMm}{r^2},$$

$$\text{Άριθμος: } \varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2EL^2}{mk^2}} \Leftrightarrow E = \frac{mk^2}{2L^2}(\varepsilon^2 - 1) \xrightarrow[\substack{P = \alpha(1-\varepsilon^2) \\ P = L^2/mk}]{} E = -\frac{k}{2\alpha}.$$

Β' ζώνος: Οι  $r_\alpha$  και  $r_n$  είναι τα ακραία των ακύρωσης λιμένων.

$$\text{Εξι} \quad i=0 \quad \dot{\varphi} = \omega \quad L = mr\omega \Leftrightarrow \omega = \frac{L}{mr}$$

$$\text{Εντοπισμός} \quad \frac{mv^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} = E \Leftrightarrow \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{k}{r} = E \Leftrightarrow Er^2 + kr - \frac{L^2}{2m} = 0$$

$$\left( \text{Το ίδιο συνέβιαση} \quad V_{eff} = E \right)$$

$$r_{\alpha,n} = \frac{k \pm \sqrt{k^2 - 2EL^2/m}}{-2E} \quad \text{και}$$

$$\underbrace{r_\alpha + r_n}_{2\alpha} = -\frac{k}{E} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$E = -\frac{k}{2\alpha}$$

Astronom: Δέτιγεις σε οι κακούργησης πλάνων σε απόμειο/αρχιδίο της γης χρήσις γενικά φέντε  $v_n = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{\alpha} \frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}}$ ,  $v_\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{\alpha} \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}}$ .

Λύση:

$$F = -\frac{k}{r^2}, \quad k = GM_\odot m$$

$$r_\alpha = \alpha(1+\varepsilon), \quad r_n = \alpha(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$mr_\alpha v_\alpha = mr_n v_n \Leftrightarrow v_\alpha = v_n \frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon} \quad !$$

$$\frac{mv_\alpha^2}{2} - \frac{GM_\odot m}{r_\alpha} = \frac{mv_n^2}{2} - \frac{GM_\odot m}{r_n} \quad ! \quad v_n = \dots$$

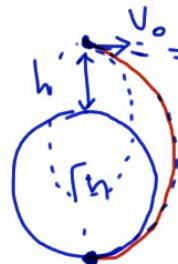
$$\text{Άλλως: } \frac{mv^2}{2} - \frac{GM_\odot m}{r} = E = -\frac{GM_\odot m}{2\alpha} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{v^2 = GM_\odot \left(\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)}$$

$$\text{Άλλως: } P = \frac{L^2}{mk} \Leftrightarrow L = \sqrt{mkP} = \sqrt{mk\alpha(1-\varepsilon^2)} \quad \text{και}$$

$$v_\alpha = \frac{L}{mr_\alpha} = \dots \quad \Rightarrow \quad v_n = \frac{L}{mr_n} = \dots$$

Άσκηση: Ανοί ύψος  $h$  πάνω στο συγχρόνια της Γης επεξεργάζεται αριθμητικά. Ποια θέλει να είναι η σχέση των ταχύτητα  $v_0$  και της ψηφιακής της εξίσωσης σε ωπό της Γης  $\Gamma$ ? Ποιος είναι  $\Gamma$ ;

Λύση:



Αριθμητικά  $r = R, R+h$ .

$$V_{\text{eff}}(R) = V_{\text{eff}}(R+h) \quad \text{και} \quad V_{\text{eff}}(r) = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{GMm}{r}$$

$$\text{και} \quad L = m(R+h)v_0.$$

Προκύπτει:  $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R\left(1+\frac{h}{R}\right)\left(1+\frac{h}{2R}\right)}}$

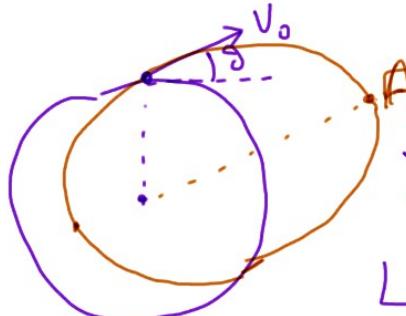
$$\left( v_g : \frac{mv_g^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{R+h} = 0 \Rightarrow v_g = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R+h}} \right)$$

Άσκηση: Πλάνη για λογία στον τόπο ως Γνωμένο, και  $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$  καν γνωμένο.

(a) Μεγύρω υψος; (b) Δείξε ότι ο μεγαλύτερος υψοφόρος είναι παράλληλος στην  $\vec{v}_0$ .

Άνων:

(a)



$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{GMm}{r}$$

Ακρα ακυρώνεται  $V_{\text{eff}} = E$

$$L = mRv_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{r}, \vec{v}_0\right) = mRv_0 \cos\theta \quad \text{in } mrv_0$$

$$\text{κατ } E = \frac{mv_0^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{R}, \text{ οτι } L = m\sqrt{GM R} \cos\theta$$

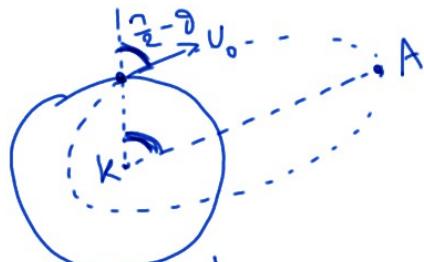
$$\text{κατ } E = -\frac{GMm}{2R}$$

$$\text{Απλ } V_{\text{eff}} = E \Leftrightarrow \frac{m^2 R^2 v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta}{2mr^2} - \frac{GMm}{r} = -\frac{GMm}{2R} \Leftrightarrow r = R(1 \pm \sin\theta)$$

Άνω. μεγύρω υψος  $r_{\max} = R(1 + \sin\theta)$

$$\text{Άλλως: } \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{mRv_0 \cos\theta}{2} &= m r_\alpha v_\alpha \\ \frac{mv_0^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{R} &= \frac{mv_\alpha^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{r_\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow r_\alpha = R(1 + \sin\theta)$$

(b)



$$u'' + u = \frac{mK}{L^2} \xrightarrow{\substack{K=GMm \\ L=mv_0 R \cos \vartheta}} \dot{v} = v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}} \quad \frac{1}{R \cos^2 \vartheta}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{R \cos^2 \vartheta} + C_1 \cos \varphi + C_2 \sin \varphi$$

$$\text{Approximate form } \varphi=0, r=R \quad \text{def. } u = \frac{1}{r}, \dot{u} = \frac{d(1/r)/dt}{d\varphi/dt} = -\frac{\dot{r}/r^2}{L/mr^2} = -\frac{m}{L} \dot{r} =$$

$$= -\frac{m u_r}{L} = -\frac{m v_0 \sin \vartheta}{m v_0 R \cos \vartheta} = -\frac{\tan \vartheta}{R}.$$

$$\text{From } B_{\text{pl}} \text{ we have } u \Big|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{R} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R \cos^2 \vartheta} + C_1, \quad u' \Big|_{\varphi=0} = -\frac{\tan \vartheta}{R} \Leftrightarrow C_2 = -\frac{\tan \vartheta}{R}$$

$$\text{def. } u = \frac{1 - \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \varphi - \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi}{R \cos^2 \vartheta} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{R \cos^2 \vartheta}{1 - \sin \vartheta \sin(\varphi + \vartheta)}$$

$$\text{Analogous } r_A = \frac{R \cos^2 \vartheta}{1 - \sin \vartheta} \quad \text{or} \quad \sin(\varphi + \vartheta) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \vartheta$$

As per the definition of  $\bar{r}_A$  when  $\bar{V}_0$  is not a function of  $\vartheta$ .