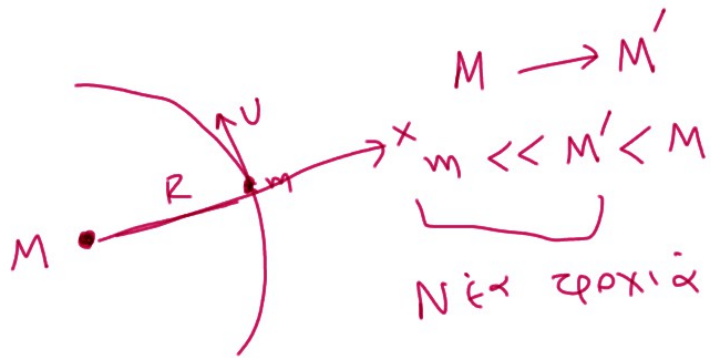


Θέμα 3, 26/4/2010



$$\vec{F} = - \frac{GM'm}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$V = - \frac{GM'm}{r}$$

Λύση: Πριν: $r=R$, $\frac{mv^2}{R} = \frac{GMm}{R^2} \Leftrightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$ και $L = mvr = m\sqrt{GMR}$
 Η σφοδρότητα γίνεται ίδια και έξω.

$$u'' + u = - \frac{mF}{L^2 u^2} = - \frac{m}{m^2 GMR u^2} (-GM'm u^2) = \frac{M'}{MR}$$

$$u = \frac{M'}{MR} + C_1 \cos\varphi + C_2 \sin\varphi \quad \text{και} \quad u|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{R} \Leftrightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{M'}{M}\right)$$

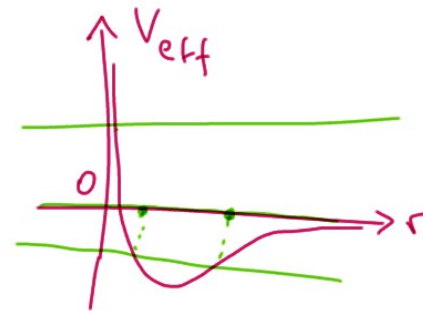
$$u'|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{d(1/r)}{d\varphi} = \frac{d(1/r)}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{d\varphi} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \dot{r} \frac{1}{\omega r^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = C_2$$

Τελικά $u = \frac{M'}{MR} + \frac{1}{R} \left(1 - \frac{M'}{M}\right) \cos\varphi \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{R M/M'}{1 + \left(\frac{M}{M'} - 1\right) \cos\varphi}$ $\epsilon = \frac{M}{M'} - 1$

$\epsilon < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{M}{M'} - 1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow M' > \frac{M}{2}$ ελλειψή. $\epsilon > 1 \Leftrightarrow M' < \frac{M}{2}$ υπερβολή. $\epsilon = 1 \Leftrightarrow M' = \frac{M}{2}$ παραβ.

Adding:

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{GM'm}{r}$$



$E < 0 \rightarrow$ κλειστή (ελλειψική)

$E = 0 \rightarrow$ ανοικτή (παράβολο)

$E > 0 \rightarrow$ ανοικτή (υπερβολο)

$$E = \frac{mv^2}{2} - \frac{GM'm}{r} \quad \text{for} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}, \quad r = R$$

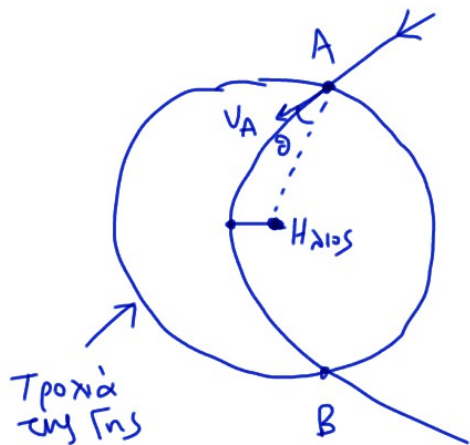
$$\Delta \text{π.} \quad E = \frac{m \frac{GM}{2R}}{2} - \frac{GM'm}{R} = \frac{GM}{R} \left(M' - \frac{M}{2} \right)$$

Av $M' > \frac{M}{2} \rightarrow$ υπερβολο

Av $M' = \frac{M}{2} \rightarrow$ παραβολο

$M' < \frac{M}{2} \rightarrow$ ελλειψική.

Κομμένες τέμνεται των τροχιά της Γης στα A, B



Είκεσι $v_A = \mu v_{Γης}$ και $(\hat{v}_A, \hat{r}) = \vartheta$.
(γνωστά τα μ και ϑ)

(α) Ποιο το περίπλοιο της τροχιάς του;

(β) Ποιο σφαιρικό σιμα το χείρο κίνησης από Α σε Β;

Λύση:

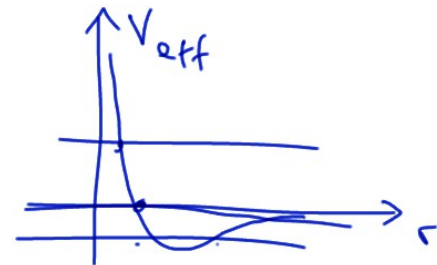
$$v_{Γης} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{\alpha}} \quad (\text{ότι } \frac{mv_{Γης}^2}{\alpha} = \frac{GMm}{\alpha^2}) \quad \text{όπου } \alpha = 1 \text{ AU}$$

και $M = \mu \alpha$ του Ηλίου.

$$E = \frac{mv_A^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{\alpha} = \frac{GMm}{\alpha} \left(\frac{\mu^2}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$L = m \alpha v_A \sin \vartheta = m \mu \sqrt{GM \alpha} \sin \vartheta$$

$$V_{eff} = \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{GMm}{r} = \frac{GMm \mu^2 \alpha \sin^2 \vartheta}{2r^2} - \frac{GMm}{r}$$



$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m \vec{v}$$

$$L = r m v_{\varphi} \quad \frac{r m v \sin \vartheta}{r m v}$$

(α) r_{η} η πλησιότερη λύση της $V_{eff} = E \Leftrightarrow E r^2 + GMm r - \frac{1}{2} GMm \mu^2 \alpha \sin^2 \vartheta = 0$

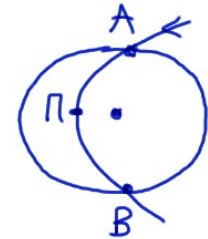
$$\Rightarrow r_n = \frac{-GMm + \sqrt{(GMm)^2 + 2EGMm\alpha \sin^2 \vartheta}}{2E}$$

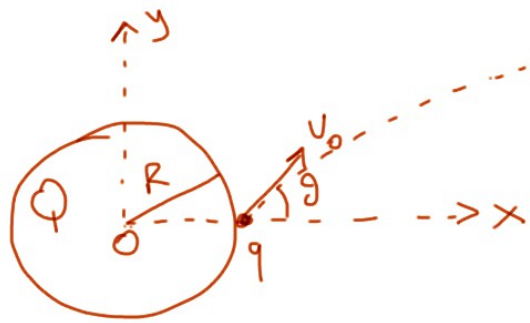
$$\Rightarrow r_n = \alpha \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + (\mu^2 - 2)\mu^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}}{\mu^2 - 2}$$

(To find α and r_n)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{m v_A^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{\alpha} &= \frac{m v_n^2}{2} - \frac{GMm}{r_n} \\ m v_A \alpha \sin \vartheta &= m v_n r_n \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} v_n &= \dots \\ r_n &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

(b) $t = \int dt = 2 \int_A^{\pi} \frac{dr}{\dot{r}} \quad \dot{r} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} [E - V_{\text{eff}}(r)]}$





Q φορτίο ακτίνας R ακίνητο (πt κέντρο το O).

q φορτίο έχει αρχική θέση $r = R$ και $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0$

πt $(\hat{v}_0, \hat{r}) = \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2k}{mR}}$

Ανωμαλκή δύναμη μεταξύ των φορτίων $\vec{F} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$, $k > 0$

Ποια η τροχιά του q; Πως καταφέρνει να κινείται;

Λύση:

$$u'' + u = -\frac{mF}{L^2 u^2} = -\frac{m k u^2}{L^2 u^2} \quad L = m R v_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{k m R} \quad -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{R} + C_1 \cos \varphi + C_2 \sin \varphi$$

$$u|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{R} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{R} = -\frac{1}{R} + C_1 \Leftrightarrow C_1 = \frac{2}{R}$$

$$u' = \frac{d(1/r)/dt}{d\varphi} = -\frac{\dot{r}}{r^2 \frac{L}{m r^2}} = -\frac{m}{L} \dot{r} \quad , \quad u'|_{\varphi=0} = -\frac{m v_0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{L} = -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$\dot{r} = -\frac{1}{R} = C_2 \Leftrightarrow C_2 = -\frac{1}{R}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{R} + \frac{2}{R} \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{R} \sin \varphi \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{R}{-1 + 2 \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi}$$

T_0 r αντιπίεση (αυτή είναι της υνερολογίας)

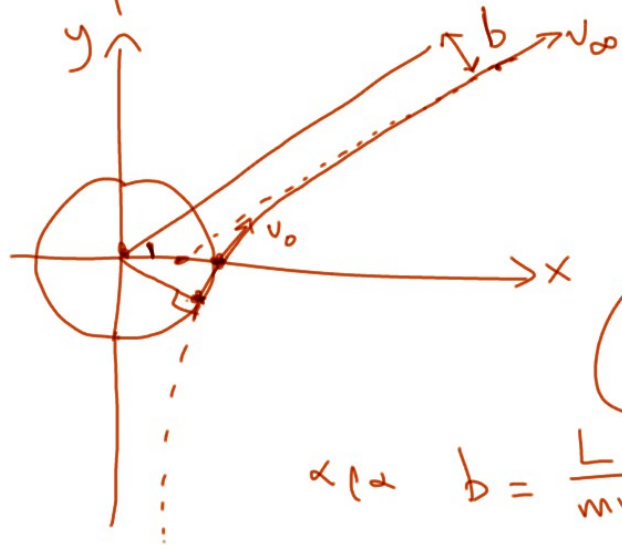
$$\dot{\theta} \alpha v \quad -1 + 2 \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{2 \cos \varphi} - \underline{\sin \varphi} = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 &= D \cos \lambda \\ 1 &= D \sin \lambda \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow D = \sqrt{5} \\ \lambda = \arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\underline{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}} - \underline{\underline{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}}$$

$$D(\cos \lambda \cos \varphi - \sin \lambda \sin \varphi) = 1 \Leftrightarrow D \cos(\varphi + \lambda) = 1$$

$$\varphi = -\lambda + \arccos \frac{1}{D} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = 0,64 \text{ rad}$$



$$L = m r_{\perp} v_{\infty} = m b v_{\infty}$$

$$\cancel{m} \cancel{v_0} \times \cancel{R} \quad \frac{m v_0^2}{2} + \frac{k}{R} = \frac{m v_{\infty}^2}{2} + 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow v_{\infty} = v_0 \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left(V = -\int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int \frac{k}{r^2} dr = \frac{k}{r} \right)$$

$$\alpha \rho \quad b = \frac{L}{m v_{\infty}} = \frac{R}{2}$$