

(4) ケーブルの問題を解く $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{a}{\mu r^3} - \frac{Gm_1 m_2}{\mu r^2}$ ((2)T導...7の右方程式)
 分母12支数も変数と解く125...の7, r = 1/2 とか...7. S127...7の右方程式を解く

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{\mu} \right) s^3 - \frac{Gm_1 m_2 s^2}{\mu} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

rは0を通り7+1に依存するの7, $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr(t)}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} - \frac{dr}{dt} \dots \textcircled{2} \times 14$

角運動量Lは保存されるの7, $\mu r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = L \therefore \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{L}{\mu r^2} \dots \textcircled{3}$

$$\text{解り, } \frac{dr}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = -\frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = -\frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{L}{\mu} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = -\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right) = -\left(\frac{1}{\mu} \right)^2 s^2 \frac{ds}{dt} \dots \textcircled{4} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \right)$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{4} \text{ から, } \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = -s + \frac{\mu Gm_1 m_2}{\mu} = -s + a$$

$$X = s - \frac{a}{g} \text{ とおくと, } \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = -X$$

一般解 $X = k \cos(\theta + \phi)$ (k, ϕ : 任意定数と初期条件)

$$\rightarrow s = \frac{1}{g} + k \cos(\theta + \phi)$$

$$r = \frac{a}{1 + e \cos(\theta + \phi)} \quad (e = ak \text{ とおくと)}$$

1円錐軌道の式

問題 $r = \frac{a}{1 + e \cos \theta}$ と $X = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ として X と Y を表す

<解答>

$$r + e r \cos \theta = a$$

$$r = a - e x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 - 2e a x + e^2 x^2$$

$$(1 - e^2) x^2 + 2e a x + y^2 = a^2$$

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

(5) ケーブルの問題 (第3法則)

(周期)³ = (一定) < 惑星の質量... >

(長半径)³ = $\frac{\text{周期}^2 \times \text{面積}}{4\pi^2}$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + r_2) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{1+e} + \frac{a}{1-e} \right) = \frac{a}{1-e^2}$$

$$\overline{OS} = a_1 - r_1 = \frac{a}{1-e^2} - \frac{a}{1-e} = -\frac{e}{1-e^2} a = e a_1$$

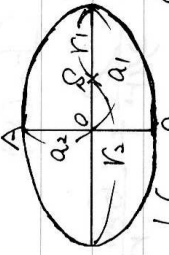
$$\text{ゆえに, } a_2^2 = (\overline{AS})^2 = (e a_1)^2 = (1-e^2) a_1^2 = \frac{a^2}{1-e^2} \therefore a_2 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-e^2}} = \sqrt{a} \sqrt{a_1}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi a_1 a_2}{\mu} = \frac{2\pi \mu \sqrt{a}}{\mu} = \frac{2\pi \mu \sqrt{a}}{\mu} = 2\pi \sqrt{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{L}{\mu r^2} \right) \frac{1}{a_1^2} = \frac{2\pi \mu}{L} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{\mu G m_1 m_2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{G(m_1 + m_2)}} \approx \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{G m_2}} \quad (\text{惑星の質量})$$

*14 ③式はなぜ? 考え方は②の式の中のrとsとみ7, 2行下77を用いることか

* e: 離心率
 $e=0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow$ 円を表す
 $0 < e < 1 \rightarrow 1 - e^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 楕円を表す
 $e=1 \rightarrow 1 - e^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 放物線を表す
 $e > 1 \rightarrow 1 - e^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$ 双曲線を表す



面積 $\pi a_1 a_2$

$$r = \frac{a}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

用いる