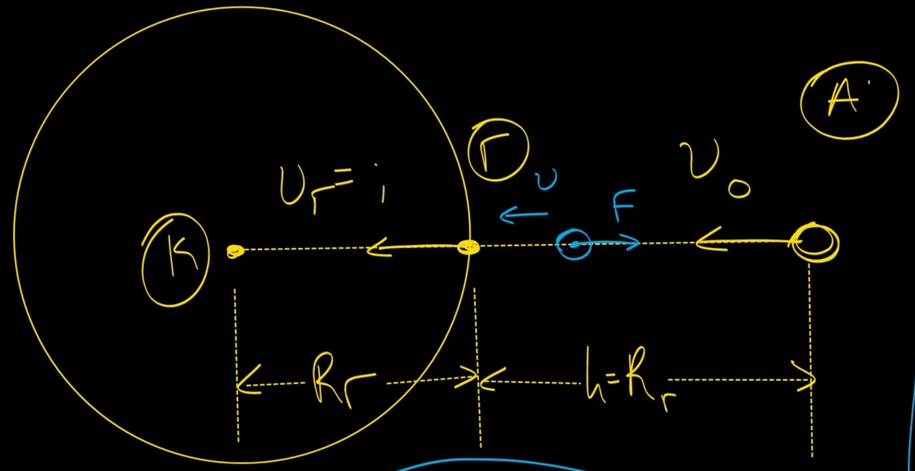
Άσκ. 104 σελ. 203

α) ΑΔΕ: Α → Γ: $K_A + U_A = K_\Gamma + U_\Gamma \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 - \frac{GM_\Gamma m}{R_\Gamma + h} = \frac{1}{2}mv_\Gamma^2 - \frac{GM_\Gamma m}{R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow$



$R_\Gamma = 6.400\,km = 6,4 \cdot 10^3\,km =$
$= 6,4 \cdot 10^6\,m.$

$\frac{v_0^2}{2} - \frac{g_0 R_\Gamma^2}{R_\Gamma + h} = \frac{v_\Gamma^2}{2} - \frac{g_0 R_\Gamma^2}{R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow$

$v_0^2 - \frac{2g_0 R_\Gamma^2}{2R_\Gamma} = v_\Gamma^2 - 2g_0 R_\Gamma \Rightarrow$

$v_0^2 - g_0 R_\Gamma = v_\Gamma^2 - 2g_0 R_\Gamma \Rightarrow$

$v_\Gamma^2 = v_0^2 + g_0 R_\Gamma = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 + 10 \cdot 6,4 \cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow$

$v_\Gamma^2 = (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 + (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 \Rightarrow v_\Gamma^2 = 2 \cdot (8 \cdot 10^3)^2 \Rightarrow$

$v_\Gamma = 8\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^3\,m/s.$

Με ΘΜΚΕ θα είχαμε: ΘΜΚΕ: Α → Γ : $\Delta K = W_{(A\to\Gamma)} \Rightarrow K_\Gamma - K_A = w(V_A - V_\Gamma) \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_\Gamma^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = m\cdot\left(-\frac{GM_\Gamma}{R_\Gamma + h} - \left(-\frac{GM_\Gamma}{R_\Gamma}\right)\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$v_\Gamma^2 - v_0^2 = -\frac{2g_0R_\Gamma^2}{2R_\Gamma} + \frac{2g_0R_\Gamma^2}{R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow$$

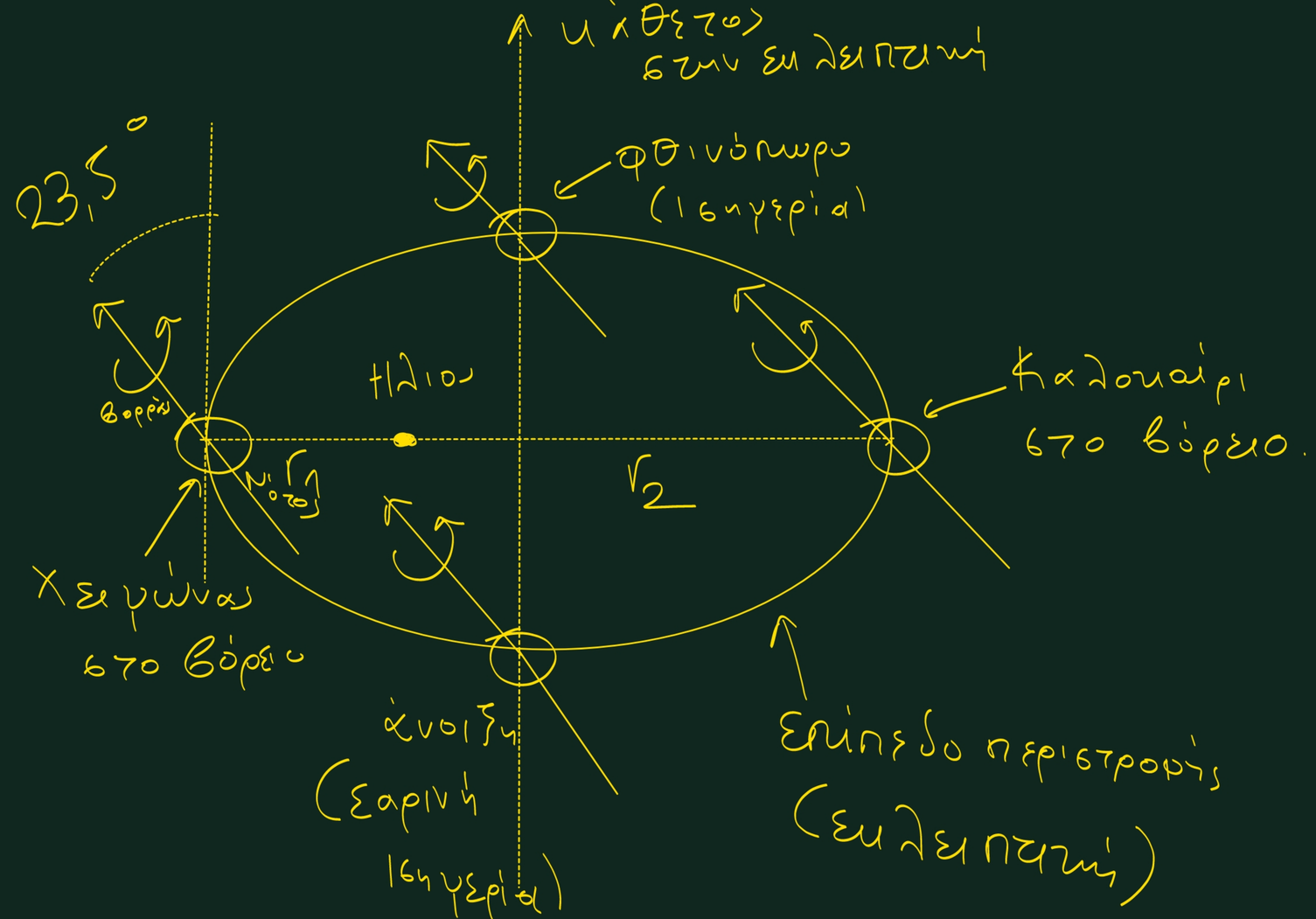
$$v_\Gamma^2 = v_0^2 + g_0R_\Gamma .$$

β) ΘΜΚΕ: Α → Γ : $\Delta K = W_{(A\to\Gamma)} + W_F \Rightarrow$ ~~$K_\Gamma - K_A$~~ $= m(V_A - V_\Gamma) - F\cdot h \Rightarrow$ ($K_\Gamma = 0$)

$$-\frac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = m\left(-\frac{GM_\Gamma}{2R_\Gamma} + \frac{GM_\Gamma}{R_\Gamma}\right) - F\cdot h \Rightarrow F\cdot h = m\left(-\frac{GM_\Gamma}{2R_\Gamma} + \frac{2GM_\Gamma}{2R_\Gamma}\right) \Rightarrow$$

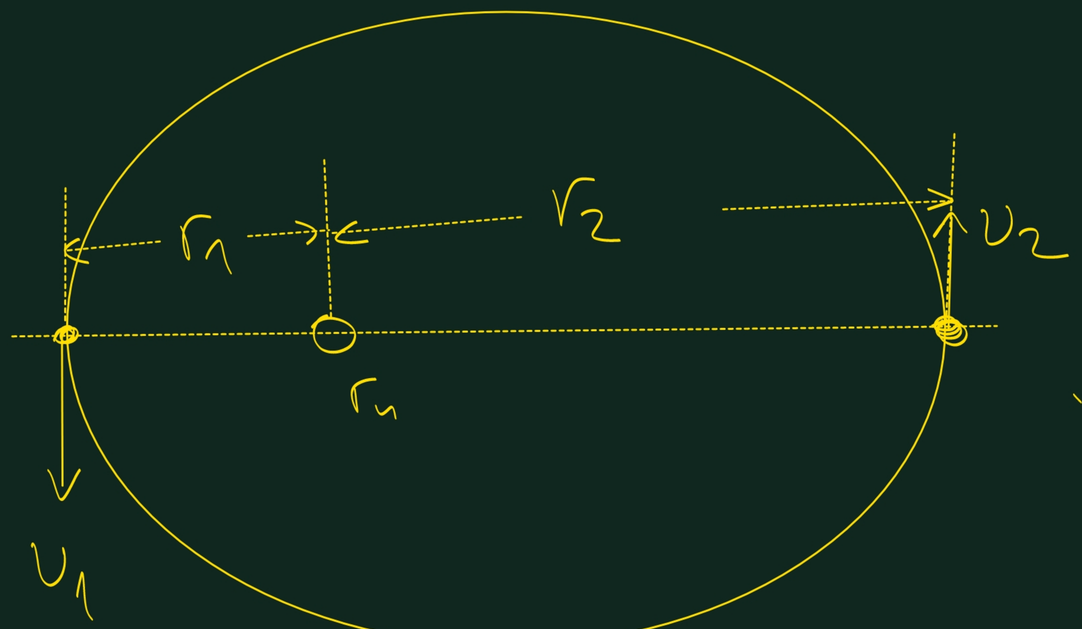
$$F\cdot h = \frac{GM_\Gamma m}{2R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow F\cdot R_\Gamma = \frac{GM_\Gamma m}{R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow F\cdot R_\Gamma = \frac{g_0R_\Gamma^2\cdot m}{R_\Gamma} \Rightarrow F = \frac{mg_0R_\Gamma^2}{R_\Gamma^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$F = mg_0 = 8\cdot10^3\cdot10 \Rightarrow \boxed{F = 8\cdot10^4\,N}$$


κάθετος στο επίπεδο
23,5°
φθινόπωρο (ισημερία)
ήλιος
καλοκαίρι στο βόρειο.
χειμώνας στο βόρειο
άνοιξη (εαρινή ισημερία)
επίπεδο περιστροφής (εκλειπτική)

Άσκ. 105.)

$r_1 = 7 \cdot 10^6$ m , $r_2 = 9 \cdot 10^6$ m, $v_1 = 8 \cdot 10^3$ m/s.



α) Δεδομένου ότι η δύναμη της βαρύτητας που ασκεί η r_n στο δορυφόρο είναι κεντρική, η περιστροφική στροφορμή του διατηρείται.

$L = mvr$

Άρα: $L_1 = m v_1 \cdot r_1$

$L_2 = m \cdot v_2 \cdot r_2$

$L_1 = L_2$

$\Rightarrow m v_1 r_1 = m v_2 r_2 \Rightarrow$

$v_1 r_1 = v_2 r_2 \Rightarrow$

$8 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^6 = v_2 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow$

$v_2 = \frac{56}{9} \cdot 10^3$ m/s $= \left(6 + \frac{2}{9}\right) \cdot 10^3 \simeq 6{,}22 \cdot 10^3$ m/s.

2ος τρόπος (Με διατήρηση ενέργειας).

$$E_1 = E_2 \Rightarrow K_1 + U_1 = K_2 + U_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 - \frac{GM_r m}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - \frac{GM_r m}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_1^2 - \frac{2GM_r}{r_1} = v_2^2 - \frac{2GM_r}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - \frac{2GM_r}{r_1} + \frac{2GM_r}{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2GM_r\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) \Rightarrow v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2g_0R_r^2\left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2g_0R_r^2\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2\cdot 10\cdot\left(6{,}4\cdot 10^6\right)^2\cdot\frac{9\cdot 10^6 - 7\cdot 10^6}{7\cdot 9\cdot 10^{12}} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = \left(8\cdot 10^3\right)^2 - 2\cdot 10\cdot\frac{6{,}4^2\cdot 10^{12}\cdot 2\cdot 10^6}{63\cdot 10^{12}} \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2^2 = \left(8\cdot 10^3\right)^2 - 2\cdot\frac{64\cdot 6{,}4\cdot 2\cdot 10^6}{63} \simeq$$

$$64\cdot 10^6 - 25{,}6\cdot 10^6 =$$

$$= 38{,}4\cdot 10^6 \Rightarrow$$

$$v_2 \simeq 6{,}16\cdot 10^3\ m/s.$$