```
time in minutes = 20;
time interval = [0 time in minutes*60];
r \ 0 \ vector = [-3500; 7600; 0]; % [km]
r 0 = norm(r 0 vector);
v \ 0 \ vector = [-1.8; -2.0339; 6.2]; % [km/sec]
v_0 = norm(v_0_vector);
Mu = 3.986e5; % [km^3/sec^2]
[a, e, i, small omega, big omega, f 0, epsilon, h] = kepler orbital elements \checkmark
(r 0 vector, v 0 vector, Mu);
% f 0 = 2*pi + f 0;
tic
eta = sqrt(1-e^2);
E = 0 = mod(2*pi*1 + atan2(eta*sin(f 0)/(1+e*cos(f 0)), (e+cos(f 0))/(1+e*cos(f 0))), \checkmark
2*pi);
M_0 = E_0 - e*sin(E_0);
n = sqrt(Mu/a^3);
M = n*(time interval(2) - time interval(1)) + M 0;
sum = 0;
for k = 1:100
    sum = sum + 1/k * besselj(k, k*e) * sin(k*M);
end
E = M + 2*sum;
delta E = E - E 0;
F = 1 - a/r_0 * (1 - cos(delta_E));
G = a/Mu * dot(r_0_vector, v_0_vector) * (1 - cos(delta_E)) + r_0 * sqrt(a/Mu) * sin \checkmark
(delta E);
r 20 min vector L = F*r 0 vector + G*v 0 vector
r_20_{min_L} = norm(r_20_{min_vector_L});
F t = -\operatorname{sqrt}(Mu*a)/(r 20 \min L*r 0)*\sin(\operatorname{delta} E);
G t = 1 - a/r 20 min L*(1-cos(delta E));
v 20 min vector L = F t*r 0 vector + G t*v 0 vector
toc
응응
delta_r_vector = r_20_min_vector - r_20_min_vector_L
delta v vector = v 20 min vector - v 20 min vector L
```