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①

$$\frac{(x-a)^2}{c^2} + \frac{(y-b)^2}{d^2} = 1$$

~~from~~ from ellipse passing through these points
we can find parameters a, b, c & d

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 203.6 \\ b &\approx -2 \times 10^6 \\ c &\approx -5.25 \times 10^1 \\ d &= 5.885 \times 10^1 \end{aligned}$$

$u_e \rightarrow$ exhaust velocity w.r.t rocket

(2)

$$I_{sp} = \frac{F_{thrust}}{\dot{m} g_0}, \quad \dot{m} = \frac{dm}{dt}$$

Specific impulse

$$\Delta V = u_e \Delta t = I_{sp} g_0 \ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_t} \right)$$

$$M_t = m_0 - \int_0^t \dot{m} dt = m_0 - \dot{m} \int_0^t dt$$

$$M_t = (m_0 - \dot{m} t)$$

$$u(t) = I_{sp} g_0 \ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_0 - \dot{m} t} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

for $0 \leq t \leq t_b$

initial velocity of $m = 0$

$m_0 \rightarrow$ initial mass
 $m_t \rightarrow$ final mass at t

$$\text{Also, } \Delta V = -v_{ex} \ln \left(\frac{m_t}{m_0} \right)$$

$$= -u_e \ln \left(\frac{m_0 - \dot{m} t}{m_0} \right)$$

$$\ln \frac{m_0}{m_t} = \ln \left(1 - \frac{\dot{m} t}{m_0} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{m} t}{m_0} = 1 - e^{-u_e / u_e} \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

$$m_0 = \frac{\dot{m} t}{1 - e^{-u_e / u_e}}$$

from (11)

$$u = I_{sp} g_0 \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-u_e / u_e}} \right) = -I_{sp} g_0 \ln (e^{-u_e / u_e})$$

$$= \frac{I_{sp} g_0 u_e}{u_e}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u_e = I_{sp} g_0}$$

~~Note: the rocket will have~~

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} u_e \ln\left(\frac{M_0}{m_0 - \dot{m}t}\right) & , 0 \leq t \leq t_b \\ u_e \ln\left(\frac{M_0}{m_0 - \dot{m}t_b}\right) - gt & , t > t_b \end{cases}$$

Till t_b rocket have const. acc in upward direction

$$(b) \quad u = \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$$= u e \ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_0 - m t} \right)$$

$$\int_0^h dh = u e \int_0^t \ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_0 - m t} \right) dt = -u e \int_0^t \ln \left(1 - \frac{m t}{m_0} \right) dt$$

$$h \approx \frac{u e m_0}{m} \left[\left(1 - \frac{m t}{m_0} \right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{m t}{m_0} \right) + \frac{m t}{m_0} \right]$$

$$\boxed{h(t) = \frac{u e m_0}{m} \left[\left(1 - \frac{m t}{m_0} \right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{m t}{m_0} \right) + \frac{m t}{m_0} \right]}$$

$t \rightarrow t_b$

$h(t_b) \sim$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = m_0 \ln \left(\frac{m_0}{m_0 - m t_b} \right) - g k$$

②

~~Suppose it is~~

③

Suppose v_0 is the velocity of the particle
in the x direction, speed of light is c
then $v_0 = c$

$m_0 = m/5$

At minimum

$$u \ln \left(\frac{m/5}{m/5 - m t_0} \right) = v/2 \quad (\text{Equality condition})$$

$$\frac{m}{m - 5m t_0} = e^{\left(\frac{v}{2u} \right)}$$

$$1 - 5m t_0 = e^{-v/2u}$$

$$(m)_{\text{minimum}} = \frac{m}{5 t_0} [1 - e^{-v/2u}]$$