

课后作业1



A 卫星在绕地球轨道上运行，其近地点半径为 7000km,远地点半径为 70000km。试求

- (a) 轨道偏心率,
- (b) 轨道长半轴 (千米) ,
- (c) 轨道周期 (小时) ,
- (d) 轨道比机械能 ,
- (e) 高度1000km时的真近点角 (度) ,
- (f) 求出 (e) 中所求点处的 v_r, v_\perp (千米/秒) ,
- (g) 近地点和远地点处的速度 (千米/秒) 。

$$(a) e = \frac{r_a - r_p}{r_a + r_p} \approx 0.82$$

$$(b) a = \frac{r_a + r_p}{2} = 38500\text{km}$$

$$(c) T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} \approx 20.88\text{h}$$

$$(d) \varepsilon = -\frac{\mu}{2a} = -5.15\text{km}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$(e) r = h + R = 1000 + 6378 = 7378\text{km}$$

$$r = a \frac{1-e^2}{1+e \cos \theta} \Rightarrow \theta \approx \pm 27.61^\circ$$

$$(f) h = \sqrt{a\mu(1-e^2)}$$

$$v_r = \frac{\mu}{h} e \sin \theta \approx \pm 2.122\text{km/s}$$

$$v_\perp = \frac{\mu}{h} (1 + e \cos \theta) \approx 9.61\text{km/s}$$

$$(g) \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{\mu}{r} = -\frac{\mu}{2a}$$

带入 r_p, r_a 可得

$$v_p \approx 10.353\text{km/s}$$

$$v_a \approx 1.03\text{km/s}$$

作业



1. 一颗卫星在绕地轨道上运行，近地点高度为 200km,远地点高度为600km。求出此卫星两次高度为400km时的时间间隔。

$$r_p = h_p + R = 6578\text{km}, \quad r_a = h_a + R = 6978\text{km}$$

$$a = \frac{r_a + r_p}{2} = 6778\text{km}, \quad e = \frac{r_a - r_p}{r_a + r_p} = 0.0295, \quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} = 5553\text{s}$$

$$r = a \frac{1-e^2}{1+e\cos\theta} = 6378 + 400 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = 1.6, \theta_2 = 4.68$$

$$E_1 = 2 \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan \frac{\theta_1}{2} \right)$$

$$M_1 = E_1 - e \sin(E_1) = 1.54$$

同理, $M_2 = 4.74$

$$t_1 = \frac{M_1 T}{2\pi} = 1361\text{s}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{M_2 T}{2\pi} = 4189\text{s}$$

$\Delta t_1 = t_2 - t_1 = 2828\text{s}$ (经过远地点)

$\Delta t_2 = T - \Delta t_1 = 2725\text{s}$ (经过近地点)

作业



- 一航天器轨道参数如下: $e=0.05$, 近地点高度300千米,
 $i = 35^\circ, \Omega = 130^\circ, \omega = 115^\circ$, 假设航天器位于近地点。

求出相对于下列坐标系的 \mathbf{r} 和 \mathbf{v} 。

- (a) 近焦点坐标系
- (b) 地心赤道坐标系

$$(a) r_p = h_p + R = 6678\text{km}, r_p = a(1-e) \Rightarrow a = 7029\text{km}$$
$$h = \sqrt{a\mu(1-e^2)} = 52867\text{km}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\vec{r}_x = \frac{h^2}{\mu} \frac{1}{1+e\cos\theta} (\cos\theta \vec{i} + \sin\theta \vec{j}) = [6678 \ 0 \ 0]^T \text{ km}$$

$$\vec{v}_x = \frac{\mu}{h} (-\sin\theta \vec{i} + (e+\cos\theta) \vec{j}) = [0 \ 7.9166 \ 0]^T \text{ km/s}$$

$$(b) \mathbf{R}_z(\Omega) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\Omega) & \sin(\Omega) & 0 \\ -\sin(\Omega) & \cos(\Omega) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.64278 & 0.7660 & 0 \\ -0.7660 & -0.6427 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_x(i) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(i) & \sin(i) \\ 0 & -\sin(i) & \cos(i) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8191 & 0.5735 \\ 0 & -0.5735 & 0.8191 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_z(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\omega) & \sin(\omega) & 0 \\ -\sin(\omega) & \cos(\omega) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.4226 & 0.9063 & 0 \\ -0.9063 & -0.4226 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{xy} = \mathbf{R}_z(\omega) \mathbf{R}_x(i) \mathbf{R}_z(\Omega) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.2970 & -0.8009 & 0.5198 \\ 0.8477 & -0.4717 & -0.2424 \\ 0.4393 & 0.3686 & 0.8191 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{xy} = \mathbf{Q}_{xy}^T$$

$$\mathbf{r}_x = \mathbf{Q}_{xy} \mathbf{r}_x = [-1983.76 \ -5348.74 \ 3471.55]^T \text{ km}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_x = \mathbf{Q}_{xy} \mathbf{v}_x = [6.7113 \ -3.7341 \ -1.9191]^T \text{ km/s}$$