1 | Problem 1

1.1 | (1*a*)

$$PE = -W$$

\[$W=\int_{R_e}^{\infty}F(r)\,dr$ \] We know that the force applied to a point mass m by the gravitational field of the earth (with mass M_e) with distance x is modeled by

$$F(r) = \frac{GmM_e}{r^2}$$

$$W = \int_{R_e}^{\infty} \frac{GmM_e}{r^2} dr$$

$$= GmM_e \int_{R_e}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} dr$$

. Therefore, our work integral can be modified to be $\[\]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} & = GmM_e[-\frac{1}{r}]_{R_e}^{\infty} & \\ & = -\frac{GmM_e}{R_e} \\ \\ PE = \frac{GmM_e}{R_e} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 | (1*b*)

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^{2}$$

$$KE = PE$$

$$\label{eq:KE} \left[\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = \frac{GmM_{e}}{R_{e}}\right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_{e}}{R_{e}}}$$

1.3 | (1*c*)

$$\begin{split} v &= \sqrt{\frac{2GM_e}{R_e}} \\ \backslash [&= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 6.674 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 5.972 \times 10^{24}}{6.371 \cdot 10^6}} \ \backslash] \\ &= 11185.7 m/s \\ &= 25020.1 mph \end{split}$$

2 | Problem 2

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{F}_{net,i} &= (\sum_{i=1}^n m_i) \ddot{\vec{r}}_{CM} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i &= (\sum_{i=1}^n m_i) \ddot{\vec{r}}_{CM} \\ \backslash [\int \int \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \ddot{\vec{r}}_i \, dt \, dt = \int \int (\sum_{i=1}^n m_i) \ddot{\vec{r}}_{CM} \, dt \, dt \quad \backslash] \text{ Both constants are the same constant on both sides} \\ \int \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i \, dt + C_1 &= \int (\sum_{i=1}^n m_i) \dot{\vec{r}}_{CM} \, dt + C_1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \vec{r}_i + C_1 t + C_2 &= (\sum_{i=1}^n m_i) \vec{r}_{CM} + C_1 t + C_2 \end{split}$$

of the equation so they will cancel out. The sum of all mass is just M. $\setminus [\vec{r}_{CM} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{r}_i \setminus]$

3 | Problem 3

Any force within a system will have an opposite force applied as well (Newton's 3rd law). Therefore, forces within a system will cancel out and will have no effect on the center of mass.

4 | Problem 4

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