

1) Kepler's Eqns

2) Grand Canyon Problem  
Hints

3) Classic Orbit Elements  
(Parameters)

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Elliptic traj.

$$\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}}}_{m, n} \underbrace{(t - T_0)}_{t'} = E - e \sin E$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan\left(\frac{E}{2}\right)$$

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Hyperbolic:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} (t - T_0) = e \sinh F - F$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{e+1}{e-1}} \tanh\left(\frac{F}{2}\right)$$

ELLIPTIC:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{a^3}} (t - T_0) = E - e \sin E$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan\left(\frac{E}{2}\right)$$

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HYPERBOLIC:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{a^3}} (t - T_0) = e \sinh F - F$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{e+1}{e-1}} \tanh\left(\frac{F}{2}\right)$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = r_1 \hat{n}_1 + r_2 \hat{n}_2 + r_3 \hat{n}_3$$

$$\vec{v}_0 = v_1 \hat{n}_1 + v_2 \hat{n}_2 + v_3 \hat{n}_3$$

$$\vec{h} = \vec{h}_0 = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{v}_0$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{v_0^2}{2} - \frac{\mu}{r_0} = -\frac{\mu}{2a}$$

$$\vec{e} = \frac{\vec{v}_0 \times \vec{h}_0}{\mu} - \frac{\vec{r}_0}{r_0} \Rightarrow e$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\vec{e}}{e}, \quad \hat{w} = \frac{\vec{h}}{h}, \quad \hat{q} \triangleq \hat{w} \times \hat{p}$$

$$\Theta_0 \in \Theta_2$$

$$[C]^{PF,N} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ \hat{r}_1 & \hat{r}_2 & \hat{r}_3 \\ w_1 & w_2 & w_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}_{PF} = [C]^{PF,N} \begin{Bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \end{Bmatrix}_N \quad \Theta_0 = A^T A^{-1/2} (y_0, x_0) \quad ?$$

"t" associated with  $\Theta_2$  ? (Elliptic)

$$\tan\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan\left(\frac{E}{2}\right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} (t - T_0) = E_0 - e \sin E_0 \Leftrightarrow \Theta_0 \quad t=0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}} (t_2 - T_0) = E_2 - e \sin E_2 \Rightarrow \Theta_2$$

$$E_0 = 2A \tan\left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\Theta_0}{2}\right) \right\}$$

HAVE  $\Theta_0$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{u}{a^3}} (-T_0) = E_0 - e \sin E_0$$

Solve for  $-T_0$

next  $\Theta_2$

$$E_2 = 2 * \tan^{-1} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \tan\left(\frac{\Theta_2}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{u}{a^3}} (t_2 - T_0) = E_2 - e \sin E_2$$

↑  
Solve for  $t_2$





$$\vec{\omega}^E = \Omega(c_\varphi \hat{j} + s_\varphi \hat{k})$$

$$\vec{a}^P = \vec{\omega}^E \times (\underbrace{\vec{\omega}^E \times \vec{r}^{OP}}_{(R_E + h) \hat{k}})$$

$$\vec{a}^{O/P} = \ddot{x} \hat{i} + \ddot{y} \hat{j} + \ddot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\omega}^E \times (\vec{\omega}^E \times \vec{r}^{Pa})$$

$$\vec{r}^{Pa} = x \hat{i} + y \hat{j} + z \hat{k}$$

$$2 \vec{\omega}^E \times \vec{v}^{O/P}$$

$$\vec{v}^{O/P} = \dot{x} \hat{i} + \dot{y} \hat{j} + \dot{z} \hat{k}$$

$$\hat{i}: -\frac{1}{2} \rho(\dot{x}) \sqrt{(\dot{x})^2 + (\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{z})^2} c_D A$$

$$= m_a \{ -x \Omega^2 + \ddot{x} + 2\Omega(\dot{z} \cos \varphi - \dot{y} \sin \varphi) \}$$

$$\hat{j}: -\frac{1}{2} \rho(\dot{y}) \sqrt{(\dot{x})^2 + (\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{z})^2} c_D A =$$

$$= m_a \{ \Omega^2 \sin \varphi [(R_E + h + z) \cos \varphi - y \sin \varphi] + \ddot{y} + 2\Omega \dot{x} \sin \varphi \}$$

$$\hat{k}: \frac{-\rho m_a}{(R_E + h + z)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \rho(\dot{z}) \sqrt{(\dot{x})^2 + (\dot{y})^2 + (\dot{z})^2} c_D A$$

$$= m_a \{ -\Omega^2 \cos^2 \varphi [(R_E + h + z) \cos \varphi - y \sin \varphi] + \ddot{z} - 2\Omega \dot{x} \cos \varphi \}$$

cross(x, y)

$$\vec{r}^{OP} = [0, 0, 6378,000 + h]$$

$$\vec{\omega}^E = \Omega \begin{bmatrix} 0, \cos \varphi, \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$