

## 1) Prussing &amp; Conway, 5.1

- a) For a given space triangle, determine the expressions for the terminal velocity vectors  $\mathbf{V}_{1m}$  and  $\mathbf{V}_{2m}$  on the minimum energy orbit between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  in terms of the unit vectors  $\mathbf{u}_c$ ,  $\mathbf{u}_1$ , and  $\mathbf{u}_2$ .
- b) Interpret the directions of these velocity vectors geometrically in terms of the unit vector directions.

## 2) Prussing &amp; Conway, 5.2

Consider the earth and Jupiter to be in coplanar circular orbits of radii 1 au and 5.2 au, respectively.

- a) Considering the transfer angle  $\Delta\theta$  as a variable, determine the range of values of  $a_m$  for all the possible earth-Jupiter transfer ellipses.
- b) For  $\Delta\theta = 150^\circ$  and  $a = 5$  au, calculate the values of  $a_m$  (in au),  $t_m$ ,  $t_f$ ,  $t_f^\#$  and  $t_p$  (in years).
- c) Calculate  $\mathbf{V}_1$  and  $\mathbf{V}_1^\#$  (in EMOS) for the two transfer ellipses of (b).
- d) Calculate the magnitudes of  $\mathbf{V}_1$  and  $\mathbf{V}_1^\#$ .
- e) Calculate  $p$  and  $\tilde{p}$  (in au) along with  $e$  and  $\tilde{e}$ .

Note: 1 au is the mean distance between the earth and the sun,  $1.495978 \times 10^8$  km.

1 EMOS = 1 Earth Mean Orbital Speed = mean speed of earth in its orbit about the sun, 29.78 km/s.

## 3) Prussing &amp; Conway, 5.7

For the case  $r_1 = r_2 \equiv r_0$  and arbitrary transfer angle  $\Delta\theta$ ,

- a) Construct the locus of the focus.
- b) For a value of  $a$  equal to  $r_0$  determine the values of  $e$  and  $\tilde{e}$  and the corresponding values of  $p$  and  $\tilde{p}$ .

- 4) Derive equation (8.26) in the class notes for  $t_p$ , the transfer time on a parabolic orbit between points  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . Start with equation (8.15) for an elliptic orbit, proceed to the limit as  $a \rightarrow \infty$ . Be sure to account for the two cases  $\Delta\theta \leq \pi$  and  $\Delta\theta > \pi$ .

Hint: Define  $\varepsilon = 1/a$  and take the limit as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ . If your knowledge of Taylor series expansions is rusty, the solution of this problem is provided under Course Documents.