

$$M = 4,27 \cdot 10^8 \text{ kg}$$

$$m = 6,38 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ kg}$$

$$d = 5,21 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}$$

Bonus Edoardo

Trova  $x$  in modo che  $\vec{g}(P) = 0$

(1) Metto massa di prova in P.  $m_P$

$$F_1 = G \frac{m_P \cdot M}{x^2}$$

$$F_2 = G \frac{m_P \cdot m}{(d-x)^2}$$

$$F_{\text{tot}} = -F_1 + F_2 = G m_P \left( \frac{m}{(d-x)^2} - \frac{M}{x^2} \right)$$

$$g(P) = \frac{F_{\text{tot}}}{m_P} = G \left( \frac{m}{(d-x)^2} - \frac{M}{x^2} \right) \quad \text{Lo pongo } = 0 \text{ poiché è la richiesta del problema e risolvo.}$$

$$G \left( \frac{m}{(d-x)^2} - \frac{M}{x^2} \right) = 0$$

$$x^2 m - d^2 M - x^2 M + 2dMx = 0$$

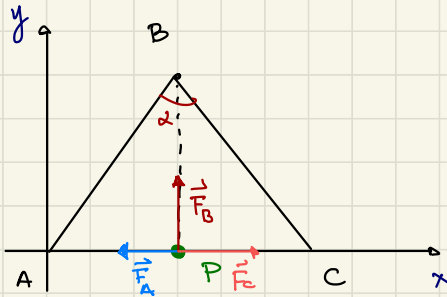
$$x^2 (M-m) - 2dMx + d^2 M = 0$$

↓ Raccolto e cambiato di segno.

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = d^2 M^2 - d^2 M(M-m) = \cancel{d^3 M^2} - \cancel{d^3 M^2} + d^2 Mm \quad \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{4}} = d \sqrt{Mm}$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{dM \pm d\sqrt{Mm}}{M-m} = d \frac{M \pm \sqrt{Mm}}{M-m} = \dots \quad 0 \leq x \leq d$$

$$= d \frac{M - \sqrt{Mm}}{M-m} \approx 3,46 \cdot 10^3 \text{ m}$$



$$m_A = 8,3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_B = 2,1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg}$$

$$m_C = 4,2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

$$r_{BC} = r_{AB} = 342 \text{ km}$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\vec{g}(P) = ?$$

Metto masse di prova in P; la massa è  $m_P$

$$F_A = G \frac{m_P \cdot m_A}{r_{AP}^2}$$

$$g_A(P) = G \frac{m_A}{r_{AP}^2}$$

$$r_{AP} = r_{AB} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$F_B = G \frac{m_P \cdot m_B}{r_{PB}^2}$$

$$g_B(P) = G \frac{m_B}{r_{PB}^2}$$

$$r_{PB} = r_{AB} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$F_C = G \frac{m_P \cdot m_C}{r_{PC}^2}$$

$$g_C(P) = G \frac{m_C}{r_{AP}^2}$$

$$r_{PC} = r_{AP}$$

$$\vec{g}_A(P) = \left( -G \frac{m_A}{r_{AP}^2} ; 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{g}_B(P) = \left( 0 ; G \frac{m_B}{r_{PB}^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{g}_C(P) = \left( G \frac{m_C}{r_{AP}^2} ; 0 \right)$$

$$\vec{g}(P) = \vec{g}_A(P) + \vec{g}_B(P) + \vec{g}_C(P)$$

$$\vec{g}(P) = G \left( \frac{m_C - m_A}{r_{AP}^2} ; \frac{m_B}{r_{PB}^2} \right) \approx (-1,69 ; 1,15) \cdot 10^{-16} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

$$g(P)^2 = g_x(P)^2 + g_y(P)^2 = \dots \leadsto g(P) \approx 2,04 \cdot 10^{-16} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$