## 行星运动的求解

先证一个引理:

圆锥曲线在顶点处的曲率半径等于该顶点与(最近的)焦点的距离. 证明:

在极坐标系下,设圆锥曲线的方程为  $r = \frac{r_0}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta}$ . 顶点坐标为  $\left(\frac{r_0}{1+\varepsilon},0\right)$ .

$$\kappa = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta s} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta}{\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\theta}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\theta}\right)^2}}$$

又 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\theta} = \frac{r_0 \varepsilon \sin \theta}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos \theta)^2}$$
.  
∴ 在顶点处  $\kappa = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{r_0}{1 + \varepsilon}\right)^2 + 0}} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r_0}$ .  
∴ 曲率半径  $\rho = \frac{r_0}{1 + \varepsilon}$ .

设恒星的质量为 M,万有引力常数为 G. 轨道的极坐标方程可表示为  $r=\frac{r_0}{1+\varepsilon\cos(\theta-\theta_0)}$ ,其中  $\varepsilon$  为轨道离心率.

$$\therefore v_m = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\varepsilon)GM}{r_0}}$$

近日点速率  $v_m$  满足  $\frac{v_m^2}{r_m} = \frac{GM}{r_m^2}$ .  $\therefore v_m = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\varepsilon)GM}{r_0}}$  设  $h = v_m r_m = \sqrt{\frac{GMr_0}{1+\varepsilon}}$ , 由角动量守恒,行星在轨道上运动时 h = vr 不变.

单位时间行星与恒星连线扫过的面积

$$dS = \frac{1}{2}hdt = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{GMr_0}{1+\varepsilon}}dt = \frac{1}{2}r^2d\theta$$

若以行星位于近日点时为计时起点,则行星运动到  $(r,\theta)$  处的时间

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{GMr_0}} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} r^2 d\theta = r_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{GMr_0}} \int_0^{\theta-\theta_0} \frac{dx}{(1+\varepsilon\cos x)^2}$$

经计算:

$$\int_{0}^{\theta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\varepsilon\cos x)^{2}} = \begin{cases} \theta, \ \varepsilon = 0 \\ -\frac{\varepsilon\sin\theta}{(1-\varepsilon^{2})(\varepsilon\cos\theta+1)} + \frac{2\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)}{(1-\varepsilon^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \left\lfloor \frac{x+\pi}{2\pi} \right\rfloor \frac{2\pi}{(1-\varepsilon^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \ 0 < \varepsilon < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\tan^{3}\frac{\theta}{2}, \ \varepsilon = 1 \\ \frac{\varepsilon\sin\theta}{(\varepsilon^{2}-1)(\varepsilon\cos\theta+1)} - \frac{2\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon-1}{\varepsilon+1}\tan\frac{\theta}{2}}\right)}{(\varepsilon^{2}-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \ \varepsilon > 1 \end{cases}$$

这里, 我们省略了对可去间断点的函数值的补充定义.

于是已知  $\theta$ 、r、t 中的任意一个,可在多项式时间内求出另外两者的有任意数量有效数字 的近似值.