

$$\textcircled{1} \quad d\Phi = -G \frac{dM}{r}$$

$$dM = \rho dA = \rho 2\pi x dx$$

$$= -2\pi \rho G \frac{x dx}{r}$$

$$= -2\pi \rho G \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\Phi(z) = -\pi \rho G \int_0^a \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} = -2\pi \rho G \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= -2\pi \rho G (\sqrt{a^2 + z^2} - z)$$

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla \Phi = -m \nabla \Phi$$

$$F_z = -m \frac{\partial \Phi(z)}{\partial z} = 2\pi m \rho G \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad d\vec{F} = -Gm \frac{dM'}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$$

$$d\vec{F}_z = \cos\theta |d\vec{F}| = -MG \frac{\cos\theta dM'}{r^2} \quad \because \cos\theta = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$= -MG \frac{z dM'}{r^3}$$

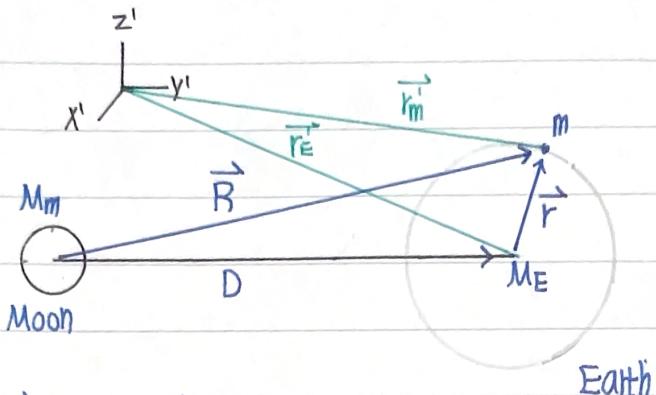
$$= -MG \frac{2\pi x z dx}{r^3}$$

$$F_z = -\pi m \rho G z \int_0^a \frac{2x dx}{(x^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= -\pi m \rho G z \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= 2\pi m \rho G \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 + z^2}} - 1 \right)$$

## Ocean Tides

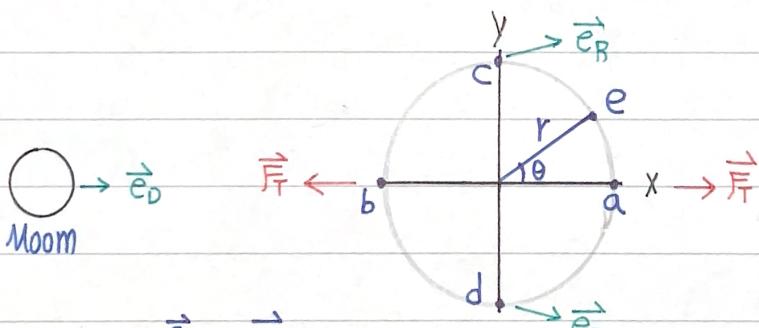


assume Earth's surface is completely covered with water

$$m \frac{d(\vec{r}_m)^2}{dt^2} = -\frac{GmM_E}{r^2} \vec{e}_r - \frac{GmM_m}{D^2} \vec{e}_R$$

$$M_E \frac{d(\vec{r}_E)^2}{dt^2} = -\frac{GM_EM_m}{D^2} \vec{e}_D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{r}_E}{dt^2} &= \frac{d(\vec{r}_m)^2}{dt^2} - \frac{d(\vec{r}_E)^2}{dt^2} = \frac{m \ddot{r}_m}{m} - \frac{M_E \ddot{r}_E}{M_E} \\ &= -\frac{GM_E}{r^2} \vec{e}_r - \frac{GM_m}{R^2} \vec{e}_R + \frac{GM_m}{D^2} \vec{e}_D \\ &= -\frac{GM_E}{r^2} \vec{e}_r - GM_m \left( \frac{\vec{e}_R}{R^2} - \frac{\vec{e}_D}{D^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{F}_T = -GMm \left( \frac{\vec{e}_R}{R^2} - \frac{\vec{e}_D}{D^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}_{Tx} = -GMm \left( \frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{D^2} \right) = -GMm \left( \frac{1}{(D+r)^2} - \frac{1}{D^2} \right) = -\frac{GMm}{D^2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{r}{D}} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{GMm}{D^2} \left[ 1 - 2\frac{r}{D} + 3\left(\frac{r}{D}\right)^2 - \dots - 1 \right] \quad \text{and } \frac{r}{D} = 0.02$$

$$= \frac{2GMm}{D^3} r$$

$$\vec{F}_{Ty} = -GMm \left( \frac{1}{D^2} \right) \frac{r}{D} = -\frac{GMm}{D^3} r$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Tx} = \frac{2GMm r \cos \theta}{D^3}$$

$$\vec{F}_{Ty} = -\frac{GMm r \sin \theta}{D^3}$$