Home Work #1

Ali BaniAsad 401209244

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1 Question 1

1.1 a

$$m{h} = m{r} imes m{v} = egin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $m{C} = \dot{m{r}} imes m{h} - \mu rac{m{r}}{r}$

In Astronomical/Canonical Units: $\mu = 1$

$$\frac{C}{\mu} = e \rightarrow e = \frac{C}{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h}.\boldsymbol{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}. \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

1.2 b, c

$$r = \frac{P}{1 + e\cos(\theta)} \xrightarrow{P = \frac{h^2}{\mu}} r = \frac{h^2}{\mu} \frac{1}{1 + e\cos(\theta)} \to \theta = \arccos\left(\left(\frac{h^2}{\mu r} - 1\right)/e\right)$$

Beacuse r.v > 0, θ is in the range $0 \le \theta \le \pi$

$$\rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{\mu}{r} = 0 = \text{constant}$$

1.3 d

In r = 32DU, $\varepsilon = 0$ and $\boldsymbol{h} = \text{constant}$, then v and θ calculated as below:

$$\varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r}} = 0.25 \ DU/TU$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\left(\frac{h^2}{\mu r} - 1\right)/e\right) = 2.7862_{rad}$$

2 Question 2

2.1 a

$$h = rv_{\perp} = 48846$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{\mu}{r} = -26.4974 \rightarrow \text{elliptic}$$

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{h^2} (1 - e^2) \rightarrow e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\varepsilon h^2}{\mu^2}} = 0.4519$$

2.2 b

$$P = \frac{h^2}{\mu} = 5985.8$$

$$r = \frac{P}{1 + e\cos(\theta)} \to \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{P - r}{re}\right) = 1.8909_{rad}$$

3 Question 3

$$R_e = 6378_{km}$$

$$r_p = R_e + 5000$$

$$r_a = R_e + 5000$$

$$e = \frac{r_a - r_p}{r_a + r_p} = 0.2465$$

$$a = \frac{r_a + r_p}{2} = 9128$$

$$\tau = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} = 8679.1_{\rm sec}$$

3.1 a

Solving the below equations with Matlab script in Q3/Q3.m:

$$e\cos(\theta) - (1 - e^2)\frac{a}{R_e}\sin(\theta) + 1 = 0$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5021 & 1.0022 \end{bmatrix} rad$$

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

$$M_e = E - e\sin(E)$$

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$$M_1=2.1587, \quad M_2=0.6275$$

$$t=\frac{M}{2\pi}\tau$$

$$\Delta t=|t_1-t_2|=2981.8-866.7=2115.0\,{\rm sec}$$

3.2 b

Solving the below equations with Matlab script in Q3/Q3.m:

$$e\cos(\theta) - (1 - e^2)\frac{a}{R_e}\cos(\theta) + 1 = 0$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4251 & 2.2506 \end{bmatrix} rad$$

$$M_1 = 0.2521, \quad M_2 = 1.8202$$

$$\Delta t = |t_1 - t_2| = 2514.3 - 348.2 = 2166.13 \sec$$

4 Question 4

4.1 a

$$h = \sqrt{2\mu} \sqrt{\frac{r_a r_p}{r_a + r_p}}$$
$$v = \frac{h}{r}$$

First orbit (circular):

$$r = 6570$$

For first circular orbit $r_a = r_p$.

$$h = 51174 \rightarrow v = 7.7891_{km/sec}$$

Second orbit (elliptical):

$$r_p = 6570, \quad r_a = 42160$$

$$h = 67316 \rightarrow v_a = 10.2460_{km/sec}, \quad v_p = 1.5967_{km/sec}$$

Third orbit (circular):

$$h = 129634 \rightarrow v = 3.0748_{km/sec}$$

Total delta change in velocity:

$$\Delta v_{\rm total} = \Delta v_1 + \Delta v_2 = |10.2460 - 7.7891| + |1.5967 - 3.0748| = 3.9350_{km/\sec 2}$$

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4.2 b

Time is half of the period.

$$\tau = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} = 37850_{\rm sec} \to t = 18925_{\rm sec}$$

5 Quastion 5

First, change foot to km.

$$r = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2756 & 1.9135 & 3.1891 \end{bmatrix} km$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 7.9053 & 0 & 15.8106 \end{bmatrix} km/\sec$$

5.1 a

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v^2}{2} - \frac{\mu}{r} = 146.0963 \rightarrow \text{hyperbolic}$$

$$h = r \times v = \begin{bmatrix} 302531.3 & 50421.9 & -151265.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.2 b

$$P = \frac{h^2}{\mu} = 293399$$

$$e = \frac{\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{h}}{\mu} - \frac{\boldsymbol{r}}{r} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.3244 & 14.5133 & 0.1889 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e = 14.6995$$

$$r = \frac{P}{1 + e\cos(\theta)} = \frac{293399}{1 + 14.6995\cos(\theta)}$$

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