6.2 Jo項による摂動

Jn (n≥3) を無視して、J。項nみを教る。

地球重力場を表すポラン冷ルは、

$$\Box = -\frac{GME}{r} \left\{ 1 - \overline{J_2} \left(\frac{dE}{r} \right)^2 P_2 (AnQ) \right\}$$

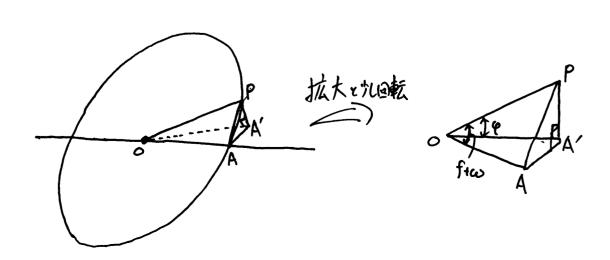
$$= -\frac{GME}{r} + \frac{GME dE^2}{r^3} \overline{J_2} P_2 (AnQ)$$

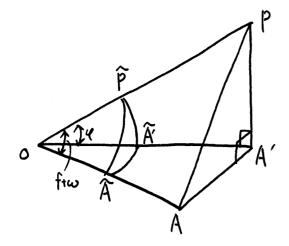
$$? 13$$

すめも摂動関数Rは

$$= -\frac{GM_E \Omega_E^2}{r^3} J_2 \left(\frac{3}{2} J_{in}^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdots (6.2) \qquad (:: P.243)$$

摂動論が適用できるようたするには、摂動関数尺を軌道要素で表現しなければならない。





球面三角の公式 (D.2参照)よ)、

$$\frac{\sin Q}{\sin I} = \frac{\sin (f(\omega))}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

この(6.3)を(6.2)人代入する

$$R = -\frac{GMe \Omega e^2}{r^3} J_2 \left(\frac{3}{2} An^2 I An^2 (ft\omega) - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{M R^{2}}{h^{3}} \int_{2} \left\{ -\frac{3}{2} \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \text{Ain}^{2} (f_{t}\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \text{Ain}^{2} \left[\cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - 0 \Omega_{2} (f_{t}\omega) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \text{Ain}^{2} \left[+\frac{3}{4} \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \cdot 0 \Omega_{2} (f_{t}\omega) + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-3 \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} + 2 \right) + \frac{3}{4} \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \cdot 0 \Omega_{2} (f_{t}\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-3 \Omega_{2}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} + 2 \right) + \frac{3}{4} \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \cdot 0 \Omega_{2} (f_{t}\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(-3 \Omega_{2}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} -1 \right) + \frac{3}{4} \text{Ain}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \cdot 0 \Omega_{2} (f_{t}\omega)$$

$$R = \frac{M L_{E}^{2}}{r^{3}} J_{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (3\alpha L_{I}^{2} I - I) + \frac{3}{4} L_{I}^{2} I \alpha L_{I}^{2} (f + \omega) \right\} ... (6.4)$$

$$L = G M_{E}$$

このRとケブプラー要素を用いた運動方程式(5.123)~(5.128)を用いて、1次の周期摂動と1次の水料摂動をおめていく。

6.2.1 J.項によるA年摄動

まずは、提動関数Rを (S. 264)のようた

時間に依存は、

如(短時間("变化は、)

分けて、Rsについておれる。Rsをおめるには尺を時間について手的なはいい。

$$R_{S} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} R dl$$

$$= \frac{M G_{E}^{2}}{G^{3}} \int_{2}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (30A^{2}I - 1) + \frac{3}{4} A_{in}^{2}I (0A2faA2\omega - Ain2fAn2\omega) \right\} \right]$$

$$R_{S} = \frac{M_{0}E^{2}}{\Omega^{3}} \int_{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} (3\alpha \Delta^{2}I - I) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta}{F} \right)^{3} dl \right]$$

$$+ \frac{3}{4} \Delta n^{2} I \left[\alpha \Delta \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta}{F} \right)^{3} \Delta 2f dl - \Delta n \Delta \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta}{F} \right)^{3} \Delta n 2f dl \right]$$

$$= \frac{M_{0}E^{2}}{\Omega^{3}} \int_{2} \left[\frac{1}{4} (3\alpha \Delta^{2}I - I) \left(\frac{(\Delta)^{3}}{F} \right)^{3} + \frac{3}{4} \Delta n^{2} I \left[\left(\frac{\Delta}{F} \right)^{3} \Delta n 2f \right) \alpha \Delta 2c \right]$$

$$- \left(\frac{(\Delta)^{3}}{F} \Delta n 2f \right) \Delta n 2\omega$$

$$- \left(\frac{(\Delta)^{3}}{F} \Delta n 2f \right) \Delta n 2\omega$$

$$\frac{\left\langle \left(\frac{\alpha}{F}\right)^{3}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha}{F}\right)^{3} dl}{\left(\frac{\alpha}{F}\right)^{3} dl} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + 26-2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + 26-2\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\alpha}{F}\right)^{3} \alpha d2f dl$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + e\alpha df}{n^{2}} \alpha d2f df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + e\alpha df \alpha d2f\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f\right) df$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha d3f\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha d2f + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha df + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha df + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right) df$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi n^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\alpha df + \frac{e}{2} \alpha df\right$$

$$R_{S} = \frac{M_{E}^{2}}{Q^{3}} J_{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (30 A^{2} \tilde{I} - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{\eta^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{M_{E}^{2}}{4 Q^{3} \eta^{3}} J_{2} (30 A^{2} \tilde{I} - 1) \qquad \cdots (6.12)$$

こで、Rollto、W、Aからまれていないので

$$\frac{\partial R_s}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial R_s}{\partial \omega} = 0$, $\frac{\partial R_s}{\partial \Omega} = 0$... (6.13)

1"ある。すなわさ a, e, I の時間飲分は o となる。(6.5, 6.6, 6.7参照) よ1、a, e, I に水年頃はない、ことかれるる。

のにか1の方程式は(6.8)よ)

$$\frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{2}{na} \frac{\partial R_{c}}{\partial a} - \frac{n^{2}}{na^{2}e} \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial e}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{na} \cdot \frac{Ma_{E}^{2}}{4n^{3}} J_{2} (3\alpha A^{2}I - 1)(-3a^{-4})$$

$$-\frac{v^{2}}{na^{2}e} \cdot \frac{Ma_{E}^{2}}{4a^{3}} J_{2} (3\alpha A^{2}I - 1) \cdot \frac{d}{de} (n^{-3})$$

$$= \frac{M l_{E}^{2} J_{2}}{4} (30 l_{I}^{2} J_{-1}) \left(\frac{2}{N l_{1}} \frac{3}{l_{1}^{4} \eta_{3}} - \frac{\eta^{2}}{N l_{2}^{2}} \frac{3e}{l_{3}^{3} \eta_{5}} \right) \frac{d \eta}{d \eta} \frac{d \eta}{d e} = -3 \eta^{-4} \frac{1}{2} (l_{1} - e^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} (l_{2} - e^{2})^{$$

$$\frac{do}{dt} = \frac{3}{4} J_2 (30 a^2 I - 1) \cdot N d e^2 \cdot \frac{n}{p^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} J_2 \left(\frac{de}{p}\right)^2 n n (30 a^2 I - 1) = n, \quad \dots (6.14)$$

同様にして、W. Aにいての方程式は(6.9),(6.10)より

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{n}{n\alpha^{2}e} \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial e} - \frac{\cot i}{n\alpha^{2}n} \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{(6.14)}{4\alpha^{2}} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial e} - \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} - \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} & \frac{\partial R_{s}}{\partial i} &$$

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{N\Omega^2 N \, \text{Am} \hat{I}} \frac{\partial R_s}{\partial \hat{I}} \qquad \int \left(\frac{d\omega}{dt} \, \text{nishing} \, \hat{R}_s t'\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{N\Omega^2 N \, \text{Am} \hat{I}} \left(-\frac{3 \, \text{M} \, \Omega_s^2}{4 \, \Omega^3 \, \text{N}^3} \, \hat{J}_2 \, \text{Ain} 2\hat{I}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3 \, \Omega_s^2 \, (N^2 \Omega^3)}{4 \, \Omega^5 \, N^4 \, N} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{Ain} \hat{I}} \cdot \hat{J}_2 \cdot 2 \, \text{Ain} \hat{I} \, \text{CAI}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \, \hat{J}_2 \, \left(\frac{\Omega_s}{p}\right)^2 N \, \text{CAI} \quad \equiv N_s \quad \cdots \quad (6.16)$$

以上で成計 (6.14)~(6.16)の放射建教であるので、の、の、なは時間にかり、1次式で表される。

$$\alpha = N_1 t + C_0 \qquad ...(6.17)$$
 $\omega = N_2 t + \omega_0 \qquad ...(6.18)$
 $\Omega = N_3 t + \Omega_0 \qquad ...(6.19)$

摄動関数尺の周期成分、Riola、既に摂動関数尺とての対域Rpの具体的な形がれかくいるので、以下のように表せる。

$$\begin{split} R_{p} &= R - R_{3} \\ &= \frac{M d e^{2}}{r^{3}} J_{2} \left(\frac{1}{4} (3 \alpha A^{2} I - 1) + \frac{3}{4} A n^{2} I \alpha A 2 (f + \omega) \right) \\ &- \frac{M d e^{2}}{4 R^{2} n_{3}^{3}} J_{2} \left(3 \alpha A^{2} I - 1 \right) \cdots \left(: 6.4 , 6.12 \right) \\ &= \frac{M d e^{2}}{d^{3}} J_{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{R^{3}}{r^{3}} - \frac{1}{n^{3}} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} (3 \alpha A^{2} I - 1) + \frac{3}{4} A n^{2} I \cdot \frac{R^{3}}{r^{3}} \alpha A 2 (f + \omega) \right\} \\ &= \frac{M d e^{2}}{d^{3}} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} + \frac{M d e^{2}}{d^{3}} J_{2} C_{2} P_{2} \cdots \left(6.22 \right) \\ &= N^{2} d e^{2} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} + N^{2} d e^{2} J_{2} C_{2} P_{2} \cdots \left(6.22 \right) \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{1}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^{2} + R_{p_{2}}^{2} \\ &= R_{p_{2}}^$$

今後の計算(特に 6.30)拳趾の際は (6.22)の形の起残しないた 方が言り質してすいことかったかった。 (6.30)を計算な際にRMをQでビアンなるが、 (6.22)たでといる。 MaeJaCiPi就(な) 、 一品(n2)・QeJaCiPi とはる。この言質は (6.22)の方が楽になる。

6.2-9

今回は、Rpiによる摂動を詳しく取)扱い、Rpiによる寄与は結果のみ与えることにする。

。まず、軌道長程の摂動は (5.259)と(6.5)よ)

$$\Delta_{1} \alpha = \int \frac{dA}{dt} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\alpha} \int \frac{\partial R_{p1}}{\partial \alpha} dt \cdots 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\alpha} \int \frac{\partial R_{p1}}{\partial \lambda} dt \cdots (6.25)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\alpha} \int \frac{\partial R_{p1}}{\partial \lambda} dt \cdots (6.25)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\alpha} \int \frac{\partial R_{p1}}{\partial \lambda} dt \cdots (6.25)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^{2}\alpha} R_{p1} \cdots (6.26)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^{2}\alpha} R_{p1} \cdots (6.26)$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^{2}\alpha} n^{2} \alpha e^{2} \int_{2} \frac{1}{4} (3c_{1} \lambda^{2} I - 1) \left\{ \left(\frac{\alpha}{L}\right)^{3} - \frac{1}{n^{3}} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{L}\right)^{2} \alpha \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \lambda^{2} I\right) \left\{ \left(\frac{\alpha}{L}\right)^{3} - \frac{1}{n^{3}} \right\} \cdots (6.27)$$

·次、離心率ern.1の摂動は、(5.259)と(6.6)よ)

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{1^2}{ha^2e} \frac{\partial Rp}{\partial a} - \frac{1}{ha^2e} \frac{\partial Rp}{\partial a} \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{ha^2e} \int \frac{\partial Rp}{\partial a} dt$$

•

$$A.e = \frac{N^{2}}{NA^{2}e} \cdot \frac{NA}{2} A_{1}A$$

$$= \frac{N^{2}}{2Ae} A_{1}A \qquad (4.6.26)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{A_{E}}{A} \right)^{2} \frac{N^{2}}{e} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A_{1}^{2} I \right) \left\{ \left(\frac{A}{F} \right)^{3} - \frac{1}{N^{3}} \right\} \dots (6.28)$$

·同様にして、軌道傾斜角」についくの提動は、(5.259)と(6.7)より、

$$\Delta_{1}\hat{I} = \int \frac{d\hat{I}}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{\cot \hat{I}}{n \Omega^{2} n} \frac{\partial Rp_{1}}{\partial \omega} - \frac{1}{n \Omega^{2} n} \frac{\partial Rp_{1}}{\partial \Omega} \right\} dt$$

$$= O \dots (6.29)$$

さらに、の、心、ひについても同様にしておれていくが、これらについてはられての、の、見についてはられてのこれが、これらについてはられての、これらについてはられてのことが、これらについてはられてある。

。まずは、(5.259)へ(6.8)~(6.10)を代入して、1,0,10,10,10,10,10)な代入して、1,0,10,10,10,10

$$\Delta \cdot \alpha = \int \frac{d\alpha}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{n\alpha} \frac{\partial R_{pi}}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{n^2}{n\alpha^2 e} \frac{\partial R_{pi}}{\partial e} \right\} dt$$
(2)

$$2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\mu \alpha_{E}^{2}}{\alpha^{3}} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} \right)$$

$$= \mu \alpha_{E}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^{3}} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} P_1 \neq \left(\frac{\alpha}{r}\right)^3 & \text{ if } c \text{ it }$$

$$3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial e} \left(\frac{\mu \Omega_{E}^{2}}{\Omega^{3}} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu \Omega_{E}^{2}}{\Omega^{3}} J_{2} C_{1} \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial e}$$

$$\Delta_{10} = \int \left\{ -\frac{2}{N\Omega} M_{0}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Omega} \left(\frac{1}{\Omega^{3}} \right) - \frac{v^{2}}{N\Omega^{2}} \frac{M_{0}^{2}}{\Omega^{3}} J_{2} C_{1} \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial e} \right\} dt$$

$$= -M_{0}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} \left\{ \frac{v^{2}}{N\Omega^{5}} e^{-\int \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial e} dt} + \frac{2}{N\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial \Omega} \left(\frac{1}{\Omega^{5}} \right) \int P_{1} dt \right\}$$

$$\cdots (6.30)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{d\omega}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{n \ell_{e}^{2} e} \frac{\partial R_{ph}}{\partial \ell_{e}} - \frac{\partial t_{1}}{n \ell_{e}^{2} n} \frac{\partial R_{ph}}{\partial I} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{n \ell_{e}^{2} e} \left(n_{e}^{2} \ell_{e}^{2} \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{\partial R_{e}}{\partial \ell_{e}} \right) - \frac{\cot I}{n \ell_{e}^{2} n} \left(n_{e}^{2} \ell_{e}^{2} \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{\partial C_{I}}{\partial I} P_{I} \right) dt$$

$$= n \int_{2}^{1} \left(\frac{\ell_{e}}{\ell_{e}} \right)^{2} \left\{ -\frac{\alpha \ell_{e}^{2} I}{n \ell_{e}^{2} n} \frac{\partial C_{I}}{\partial I} \right\} P_{I} dt + \frac{n \ell_{e}^{2} I}{e} \frac{\partial P_{I}}{\partial e} dt \right\} \cdots (631)$$

$$= \frac{\ell_{e}^{2} \ell_{e}^{2} I}{\ell_{e}^{3} n} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\partial C_{I}}{\partial I} P_{I} dt + \frac{n \ell_{e}^{2} I}{n \ell_{e}^{2} n} \frac{\partial P_{I}}{\partial e} dt \right\} \cdots (631)$$

$$\Delta_{I}\Omega = \int \frac{d\Omega}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{N\Omega^{2}N \operatorname{AinI}} \frac{\partial R_{PI}}{\partial I} \right\} dt$$

$$= \int \left\{ \frac{1}{N\Omega^{2}N \operatorname{AinI}} N^{2}\Omega_{E}^{2} J_{2} \frac{\partial C_{I}}{\partial I} P_{I} \right\} dt$$

$$= \frac{N}{N \operatorname{AinI}} \left(\frac{\Omega_{E}}{\Omega} \right)^{2} J_{2} \frac{\partial C_{I}}{\partial I} \int P_{I} dt \cdots (6.32)'$$

*:on (6.30),(631)(6.32) について、さらに計算を進めていきた、 62-13 わけだが、まずはこれらで満している JR. 此と 「会会 此 部分を 先に計算してよく、

$$\int P_{1} dt = \int \left(\frac{a}{F}\right)^{3} - \frac{1}{N^{3}} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{a}{F}\right)^{3} dt - \int \frac{1}{N^{3}} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{a}{F}\right)^{3} \cdot \frac{F^{2}}{a^{2}NN} dt \cdots (2.74)$$

$$= \frac{1}{NN} \int \frac{a}{F} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{NN} \int \frac{1 + e c df}{N^{2}} dt \cdots (2.56)$$

$$= \frac{1}{NN^{3}} \left(f + e d nf\right) \cdots (6.34)$$

$$G = \int \frac{1}{N^{3}} \frac{1}{N} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{NN^{3}} d$$

$$= \frac{1}{n n^3} (f - l + e \ln f) ... (6.35)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n n^3} B$$

$$\int \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial e} dt = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial e} \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{\eta^3} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (6) = 0^{3}(-3)^{-4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial e} + 3\eta^{-4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial e} \\
& = -3 \frac{0^{3}}{1^{4}} \left(-0.004 + 3 \frac{1}{1^{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-2e) \right) \\
& = 3 \frac{0^{4}}{1^{4}} 0 2 + 3 \frac{e}{1^{5}} \\
& = 3 \left(\frac{a}{f} \right)^{4} 0 2 + \frac{e}{1^{5}} \right) \dots (6.33)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial P}{\partial e} dt = 3 \left(\int \left(\frac{a}{F} \right)^4 dt - \int \frac{e}{15} dt \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(9) &= \int (A)^{4} c A f dt \\
&= \int (A)^{4} c A f \frac{r^{2}}{c^{2}nn} df \\
&= \frac{1}{nn} \int (A)^{2} c A f df \quad (2c.274) \\
&= \frac{1}{nn} \int (\frac{1+ecAf}{n^{2}})^{2} c A f df \\
&= \frac{1}{nn} \int (1+ecAf)^{2} c A f df \\
&= \frac{1}{nn} \int (1+ecAf)^{2} c A f df
\end{aligned}$$

。以上を(6.30)~(6.32)人代入し(整理する)。

(6.31),(6.32)にいては、(6.31)、(6.32)、人代入した大か分本かいい。)

$$\Delta_{1} O = -M \int_{e}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} \left\{ \frac{\eta^{2}}{N \Omega^{5} e} \cdot \frac{3}{N \eta^{5}} (eB+Q) + \frac{2}{N \Omega} (-3\Omega^{-4}) \cdot \frac{1}{N \eta^{3}} B \right\}$$

$$= -N^{2} \Omega^{3} \int_{e}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} \left\{ \frac{3}{N^{2} \Omega^{5} \eta^{3}} (B+\frac{Q}{e}) - \frac{\delta}{N^{2} \Omega^{5} \eta^{3}} B \right\}$$

$$= 3 J_{2} \left(\frac{A_{E}}{A} \right)^{2} \frac{C_{1}}{\eta^{3}} \left(B - \frac{Q}{e} \right) \qquad (6.42)$$

$$\Delta_{1}\omega = NJ_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\left\{-\frac{cAI}{LAmI}\left(-\frac{3}{2}cAIAmI\right)\frac{1}{NN^{2}}B\right. \\
+ \frac{N}{e}C_{1}\cdot\frac{3}{NN^{5}}\left(eB+Q\right)\right\} \\
= NJ_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\frac{3}{NN^{4}}\left\{\frac{1}{2}cA^{2}I\cdot B+C_{1}\left(B+\frac{Q}{e}\right)\right\} \\
= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\frac{1}{N^{4}}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2}cA^{2}I+C_{1}\right)B+\frac{C_{1}}{e}Q\right\} \\
= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\left\{\left(\frac{1}{2}cA^{2}I+\frac{3}{4}cA^{2}I-\frac{1}{4}\right)B+\frac{1}{4e}(3cA^{2}I-1)Q\right\} \\
= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\left\{\left(\frac{5}{4}cA^{2}I-\frac{1}{4}\right)B+\frac{3cA^{2}I-1}{4e}Q\right\} \\
= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\partial_{E}}{\partial x}\right)^{2}\left\{\left(1-\frac{5}{4}cA^{2}I-\frac{1}{4}\right)B+\frac{3cA^{2}I-1}{4e}Q\right\} \qquad (6.41)$$

$$\Delta_{1}\Omega = \frac{n}{N \text{ An } I} \left(\frac{\Delta E}{A}\right)^{2} J_{2} \left(-\frac{3}{2} \text{ CAI Ain } I\right) \frac{1}{N N^{3}} B$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{\Delta E}{A N^{2}}\right)^{2} B \text{ CAI}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{\Delta E}{P}\right)^{2} B \text{ CAI} \qquad (6.40)$$

一方、混合水年項人出1:2、ように惑星方程式を修正は

$$\frac{d^2 S}{dt^2} = -\frac{3}{G^2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial \Omega I} \qquad (5.142)$$

を時間に、、、12回横分打と、

$$A_1 S = -3J_2 \left(\frac{AE}{A}\right)^2 \frac{C_1}{\eta_3} B \qquad (6.43)$$

£\$3.

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \int \frac{d^{3}f}{dt^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{a^{3}} \frac{\partial R_{pi}}{\partial a^{2}}\right) dt$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{a^{3}} \frac{\partial R_{pi}}{\partial a^{2}}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{3}{a^{3}} \int \frac{\partial R_{pi}}{\partial a^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{3}{na^{3}} R_{pi} at$$
(1.6.25-76.26)

のかもう一度、時間について積分 イパー「引きれ

$$= \int \left(-\frac{3}{Na^2} R_{pl}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{3}{na^2} \int Rpi dt$$

$$\Delta_{1}S = -\frac{3}{NQ^{2}} n^{2} Q_{E}^{2} J_{2} C_{1} P_{1} dt$$

$$= -3N J_{2} C_{1} \left(\frac{Q_{E}}{Q}\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{NN^{3}} B$$

$$= -3J_{2} \left(\frac{Q_{E}}{Q}\right)^{2} \frac{C_{1}}{N^{3}} B \qquad (6.43)$$

であるから、平均近点、触角の周期提動は、

$$\Delta_{1}J = \Delta_{1}O + \Delta_{1}S \qquad (5.35, 5.36, 5.37)$$

$$= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\Delta_{E}}{\Delta}\right)^{2}\frac{C_{1}}{\eta^{3}}\left(B - \frac{Q}{e}\right) - 3J_{2}\left(\frac{\Delta_{E}}{\Delta}\right)^{2}\frac{C_{1}}{\eta^{3}}B$$

$$= -3J_{2}\left(\frac{\Delta_{E}}{\Delta}\right)^{2}\frac{C_{1}}{\eta^{3}e}Q \qquad (6.44)$$

1.43.

l+wの周期類動については

$$\Delta_{1}(l+\omega) = \Delta_{1}l + \Delta_{1}\omega$$

$$= -3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{Q}\right)^{2}\frac{C_{1}}{\eta^{3}e}Q + 3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P}\right)^{2}\left(l - \frac{5}{4}A_{N}^{2})B + \frac{30A^{2}I - l}{4e}Q\right)$$

$$= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P}\right)^{2}\left((l - \frac{5}{4}A_{N}^{2}I)B + \left(\frac{30A^{2}I - l}{4e} - \frac{30A^{2}I - l}{4e}N\right)Q\right)$$

$$= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P}\right)^{5}\left((l - \frac{5}{4}A_{N}^{2}I)B + \frac{30A^{2}I - l}{4} - \frac{l - N}{e}Q\right) \cdots (6.45)$$

$$= 3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P}\right)^{5}\left((l - \frac{5}{4}A_{N}^{2}I)B + \frac{30A^{2}I - l}{4} - \frac{e}{l + N}Q\right)$$

6.2.3 解析解を用いての位置の計算

known, lo, Co, Lo, Oo, Wo, Do, t

$$\therefore N_0 = J^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_0^{-\frac{3}{2}} \dots (6.58)$$

(2) (6.17)~(6.19) 左用、7、补摄動之取)入水水平均近点解角、近点引发

$$= \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{4} J_{2} \left(\frac{A_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} (30A^{2} \bar{I}_{o} - 1) \right\} N_{o} t + \sigma_{o} \qquad \dots (6.59)$$

$$\omega^{*} = N_{2}t + \omega_{0}$$

$$= \left\{\frac{3}{4}J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{p_{0}}\right)^{2}(5\alpha A^{2}I_{0} - 1)\right\} N_{0}t + 0_{0} \qquad \cdots (6.60)$$

$$\Omega^* = N_3 t + \Omega_o$$

$$= -\left\{\frac{3}{2} \bar{J}_2 \left(\frac{\Omega_E}{P_o}\right)^2 \alpha \lambda \bar{I}_o\right\} N_o t + \Omega_o \qquad \cdots (6.61)$$

(3) 脚類を計算する
今日は(6.46)~(6.57)で与えられている。

(4)接触轨道要素总計算する

$$A = A_0 + A_1A + A_2A$$
 ... (6.62)
 $e = e_0 + A_1e + A_2e$... (6.63)
 $I = I_0 + A_1I + A_2I$... (6.64)
 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{k} + A_1A + A_2A$... (6.65)
 $\omega = \omega^{k} + A_1\omega + A_2\omega$... (6.66)
 $\Omega = \Omega^{k} + A_1\Omega + A_2\Omega$... (6.67)
 $\Omega = \Omega^{k} + A_1\Omega + A_2\Omega$... (6.67)

- (5)ケーライ程式 U-emu=1…(6.60) を解いて 以(魅心近点離角)を求める。ケーラー方程式の解法は、2.7章(でした。様々な解せるかれるが、 が(近似解法。
- (6) いかれかれば、軌道面上での位置も求められる。 近点方向をX*軸と引動と、

(1) 慣性系1的位置は、28.2 参考にして座標回転扶はよい。

6.2 -21

。動催、緯度、程度の摂動表現」から、直接に位置を 計算することもできる。

例x11.動程上1次对す3摄動表現包求的143。

(ちなみたとはa,e,lのみの関数)

11= or 12 12 + or 1e + or 1

 $r = \frac{a!}{1 + ec.4f} - (2.56)$ r = a(1 - ec.4u) - (2.59)

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{e}{v} f \int \frac{1 - e a u}{1 - e a u}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{e}{v} f \int \frac{1}{1 - e a u} \int \frac{1}{v} \frac{1}$ = de sinf

= x sa-aast se + ae sint se ...(6.70)

この(6.70)人(6.46),(6.47),(6.49),(6.52),(6.53),(6.55)を代入 11.

At= & (sia+sea) - acat (sie+see) + de sont (sil+sel)

Y言模17.-Hば下は対移摄動表現は私的名分 計算量が多いので今回はがれなく。

6.2.4 ケプラーの第3法則×横分定数

摂動を受けた平均運動は.

$$N^{*} = N_{o} + N_{i}$$

$$= N_{o} + \frac{3}{4} J_{2} \left(\frac{J_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} N_{o} (30 L^{2} I_{o} - 1)$$

$$= N_{o} + \frac{3}{4} J_{2} \left(\frac{J_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} N_{o} (2 - 3 L_{n}^{2} I_{o})$$

$$= N_{o} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{J_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} L_{n}^{2} I_{o} \right) \right) \dots (6.72)$$

摂動を受けて、る人工衛星のケプラーの第3法則は、

$$N^{*2} d_{3}^{3} = N_{0}^{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

$$= M \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

$$= M \left\{ 1 + 3J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

$$= M \left\{ 1 + 3J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

$$= M \left\{ 1 + 3J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

$$= M \left\{ 1 + 3J_{2} \left(\frac{d_{E}}{P_{0}} \right)^{2} N_{0} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} d_{n}^{2} \tilde{I} \right) \right\}^{2} d_{0}^{3}$$

(6.71)(一成株務経上の周期提動の平均近点、廃進再で平均をとると、

$$\langle CAf \rangle = -e$$
 (:問題2.19)
 $\langle \pm \rangle = 1 + \pm e^2$ (:2.212)
 $\langle CA2l \rangle = 0$

$$\langle \Delta \Gamma \rangle = J_{2} \frac{\partial e^{2}}{P_{o}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A n^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right) \left[1 + \frac{1 - l_{o}}{e} (-e) + \frac{2}{l_{o}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} e^{2} \right) \right] + \frac{6.2 - 23}{4 A n^{2} \tilde{I}_{o}} \right\}$$

$$= \tilde{J}_{2} \frac{\partial e^{2}}{P_{o}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A n^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right) \left(\frac{l_{o}}{l_{o}} + \frac{2}{l_{o}} + \frac{e^{2}}{l_{o}} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \tilde{J}_{2} \frac{\partial e^{2}}{P_{o}} \frac{1}{l_{o}} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A n^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \tilde{J}_{2} \left(\frac{\partial e}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} l_{o} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A n^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right) d_{o} \qquad (6.74)$$

という定義項がでくくる。するわち動程とにいっも定数項の提動からいたいかくいることになり、これは、Jaから、投動かないときの軌道からなったに大きな味む。この後の言葉のことを考慮して a を以下のように補正しておく。(Goのままでもようく理論をつくることはできるが、cをの方かのは、a Coのようにとることはできるか、cをの方かいできる。)(なっとイン)

=
$$l_0 + \langle JF \rangle$$

= $l_0 - \frac{3}{2} \bar{J}_2 \left(\frac{A_E}{P_0} \right)^2 l_0 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A_n^2 \bar{I}_0 \right) l_0$
= $l_0 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \bar{J}_2 \left(\frac{A_E}{P_0} \right)^2 l_0 \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A_n^2 \bar{I}_0 \right) \right) \dots (6.75)$

このひを使うと、ケアラーの第3法則は、

$$N^{*2} Q^{*3} = N_{o}^{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A_{n}^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right) \right\}^{2}$$

$$\cdot Q_{o}^{3} \left\{ 1 - \frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}} \right)^{2} N_{o} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} A_{n}^{2} \tilde{I}_{o} \right) \right\}^{3}$$

$$M^{*2}Q^{*3} = M_{\circ}^{2}Q_{\circ}^{3}\left[1+3J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}}\right)^{2}\eta_{\circ}\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\Delta_{n}^{2}J_{\circ}\right)\right] \\
-\left\{1-\frac{9}{2}J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}}\right)^{2}\eta_{\circ}\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\Delta_{n}^{2}J_{\circ}\right)\right\} + O(J_{2}^{2})$$

$$= M\left\{1+\left(3-\frac{9}{2}\right)J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}}\right)^{2}\eta_{\circ}\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\Delta_{n}^{2}J_{\circ}\right)\right\} + O(J_{2}^{2})$$

$$= M\left\{1-\frac{3}{2}J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}}\right)^{2}\eta_{\circ}\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\Delta_{n}^{2}J_{\circ}\right)\right\} + O(J_{2}^{2})$$

$$= M\left\{1-\frac{3}{2}J_{2}\left(\frac{Q_{E}}{P_{o}}\right)^{2}\eta_{\circ}\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\Delta_{n}^{2}J_{\circ}\right)\right\} + O(J_{2}^{2}) \cdots (6.76)$$

地球の赤道面内を円運動して、3衛星の運動を行る。 円運動の角速度Nは、

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4t} & (l + \omega + \Omega) \\ \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} \end{bmatrix} e_{o} = \hat{l}_{o} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} \\ \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} & + \frac{1}{4t} \end{bmatrix} e_{o} = \hat{l}_{o} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (l + \frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} N_{o} (30 A^{2} \hat{l}_{o} - 1) & + (\frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} (50 A^{2} \hat{l}_{o} - 1) & + (\frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} (50 A^{2} \hat{l}_{o} - 1) & + (\frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} (50 A^{2} \hat{l}_{o} - 1) & + (\frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} (50 A^{2} \hat{l}_{o} - 1) & + (\frac{3}{4} J_{2} (\frac{1}{R_{o}})^{2} N_{o} - (\frac{3}{4} J_$$

円運動の機Aは

$$A = \left[\mathcal{A}^{\dagger} \right] e_{\bullet} = J_{\bullet} = 0$$

$$= \mathcal{A}_{\bullet} \left[\left[-\frac{3}{2} J_{2} \left(\frac{\mathcal{A}_{E}}{\mathcal{A}_{\bullet}} \right)^{2} \right] \cdots (6.78)$$

したから、1赤道面内を円運動して、3衛星のケブウラーの第3法則は、

$$N^{2}A^{3} = N_{o}^{2} \left\{ \left[+ 3J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right]^{2} a_{o}^{3} \left\{ \left[- \frac{3}{2}J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right]^{3} \right\}$$

$$= N_{o}^{2} a_{o}^{3} \left\{ \left[+ 6J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right] \left[- \frac{9}{2}J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right] + O(J_{2}^{2}) \right\}$$

$$= M \left\{ \left[+ \left(6 - \frac{9}{2} \right) J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right] + O(J_{2}^{2}) \right\}$$

$$= M \left\{ \left[+ \frac{3}{2}J_{2} \left(\frac{a_{E}}{a_{o}} \right)^{2} \right] + O(J_{2}^{2}) \cdots (6.79)$$

赫.别应場からも(6.79)を華. (43。 超面上を運動する衛星の運動方程式は.

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\chi} = -\frac{1}{7^3}\chi + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \chi} & \dots \\ \ddot{y} = -\frac{1}{7^3}\chi + \frac{\partial R}{\partial \chi} & \dots \end{cases}$$

2分什多。

摄動関数 Rは (6.2)よ)

$$R = -\frac{M\Omega_{E}^{2}}{r^{3}} J_{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} An^{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

とわかり、3ので、木に赤道面上での運動と、う条件(9=0)を加えると、

よ1. ok x oR n形は

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial X}$$

$$= -\frac{M \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{2}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r^{3}}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left(\sqrt{X^{2} + y^{2}}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{2}}{2r^{4}} \frac{J_{2}}{J_{2}} \cdot \frac{X}{r}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{2} \frac{M \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}}^{2}}{r^{5}} X$$

凤模ICCT.

以上より、の、回は以下のようになる

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\chi} = M \left\{ -\frac{1}{13}\chi - \frac{3}{2}J_{2}\frac{dE^{2}}{15}\chi \right\} \qquad (6.80)$$

$$\ddot{\chi} = M \left\{ -\frac{1}{13}\chi - \frac{3}{2}J_{2}\frac{dE^{2}}{15}\chi \right\} \qquad (6.81)$$

6.2-27

(6.80)(6.81) 17-10年衡解("去3円運動支柱的3。

{X=AQLO J=ALinO *2(6.80), (6.81) MEX \$3

(6=0)

$$\begin{cases} -A\dot{\Theta}^{2}CoA\Theta = -\mu C_{2}A\Theta \left\{ \frac{1}{A^{2}} + \frac{3}{2}J_{2}\frac{AE^{2}}{A^{4}} \right\} \\ -A\dot{\Theta}^{2}Ain\Theta = -\mu Ain\Theta \left\{ \frac{1}{A^{2}} + \frac{3}{2}J_{2}\frac{AE^{2}}{A^{4}} \right\} \end{cases}$$

=>
$$\dot{\Theta}^2 A^3 = M \left\{ 1 + \frac{3}{2} J_2 \left(\frac{l_E}{A} \right)^2 \right\}$$
 ... (6.82)