

Mecánica 2014

U02C04: Kepler ,
leapfrog y Hermite
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Análisis temporal

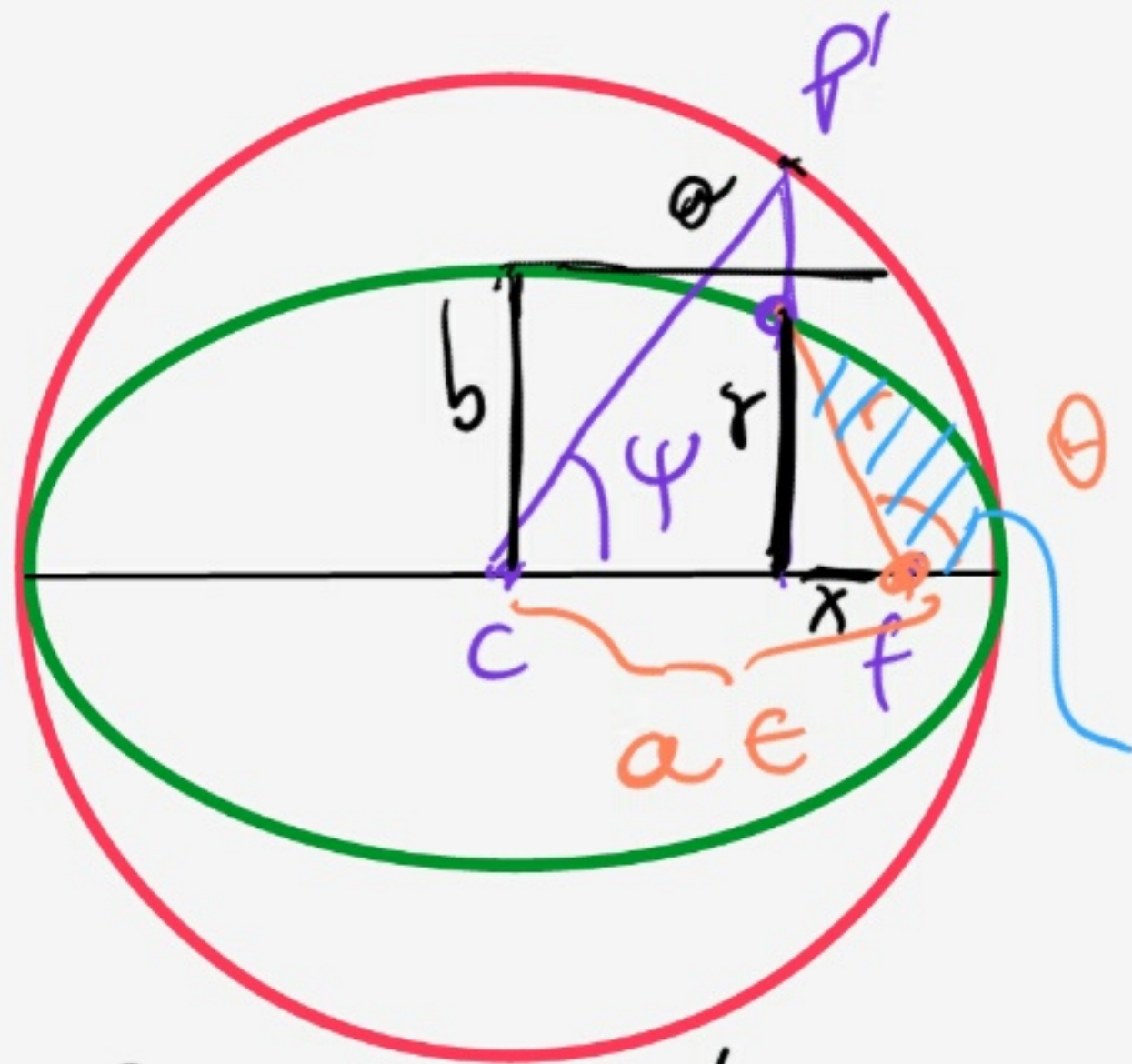
Recordando: $t = \int_{r_0}^r \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{am} (E - V - L^2/2mr^2)}}$

$\Rightarrow V = -k/r \Rightarrow$

$$t = \left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{1/2} \int_{r_0}^r \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{r} - \frac{L^2}{2mr^2} + E}}$$

Es común encontrar las expresiones de

la Excentricidad Anómala:



$$x = a\epsilon - a \cos \gamma$$

$$y = b \sin \gamma$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = a \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}$$

ψ es la anomalía Excentrica

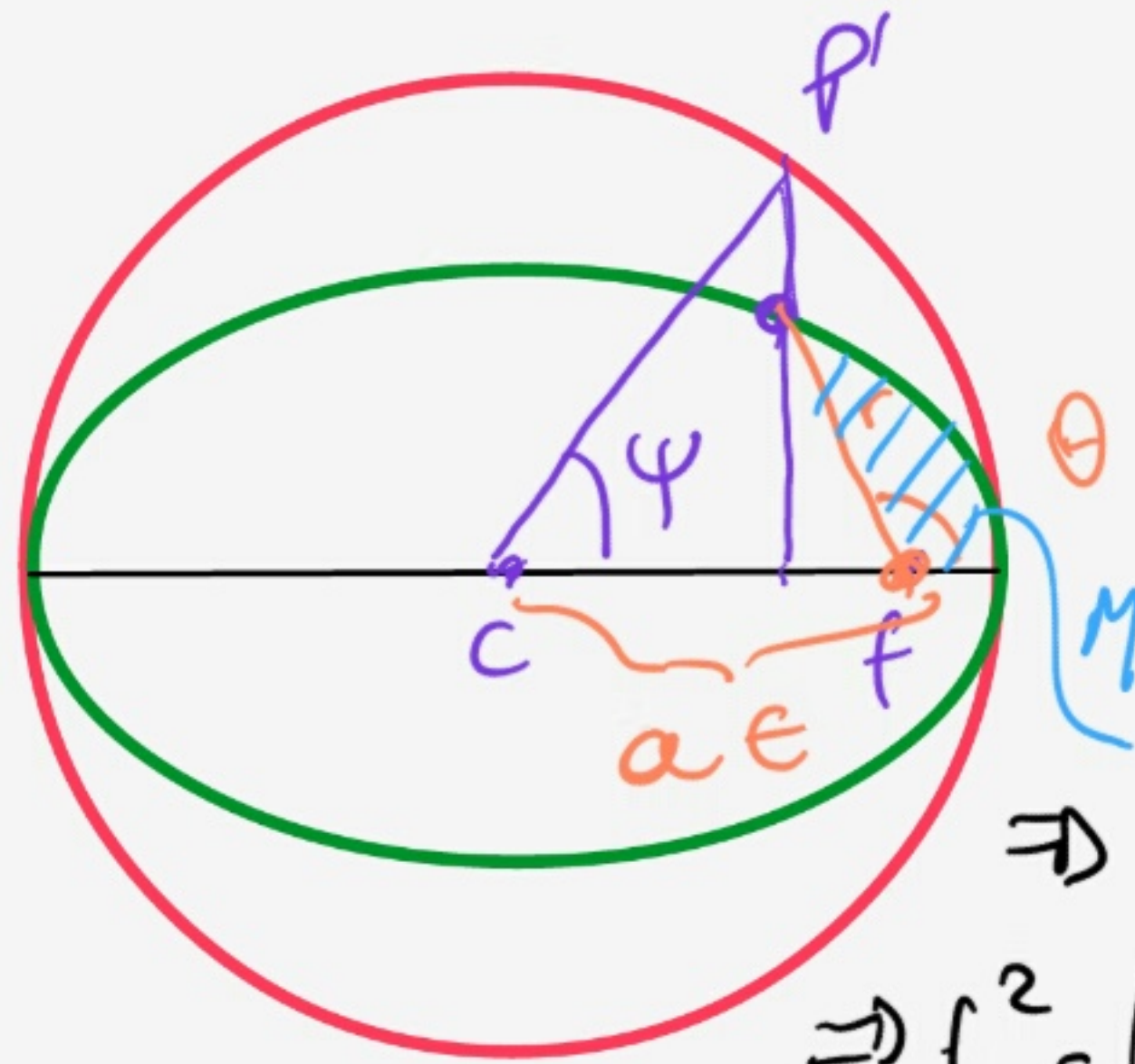
θ es la anomalía verdadera

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{G(M+m)}{a^3}} t \text{ es la anomalía Media}$$

es prop. al área barrida por el radio vector que une al foco con el planeta

Es acumulada y $0 \leq M \leq 2\pi$

$$M = \gamma - \epsilon \sin \gamma$$



ψ es la anomalía Excentrica

$$y = b \sin \gamma$$

$$x = ae - a \cos \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = b^2 \sin^2 \gamma + (ae - a \cos \psi)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)(1 - \cos^2 \psi) + a^2(e^2 - 2e \cos \psi + \cos^2 \psi)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = (a^2 - a^2 e^2)(1 - \cos^2 \psi) + a^2 e^2 - 2a^2 e \cos \psi + a^2 \cos^2 \psi$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = a^2 - a^2 e^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \psi + a^2 e^2 \cos^2 \psi + a^2 e^2 - 2a^2 e \cos \psi + a^2 \cos^2 \psi$$

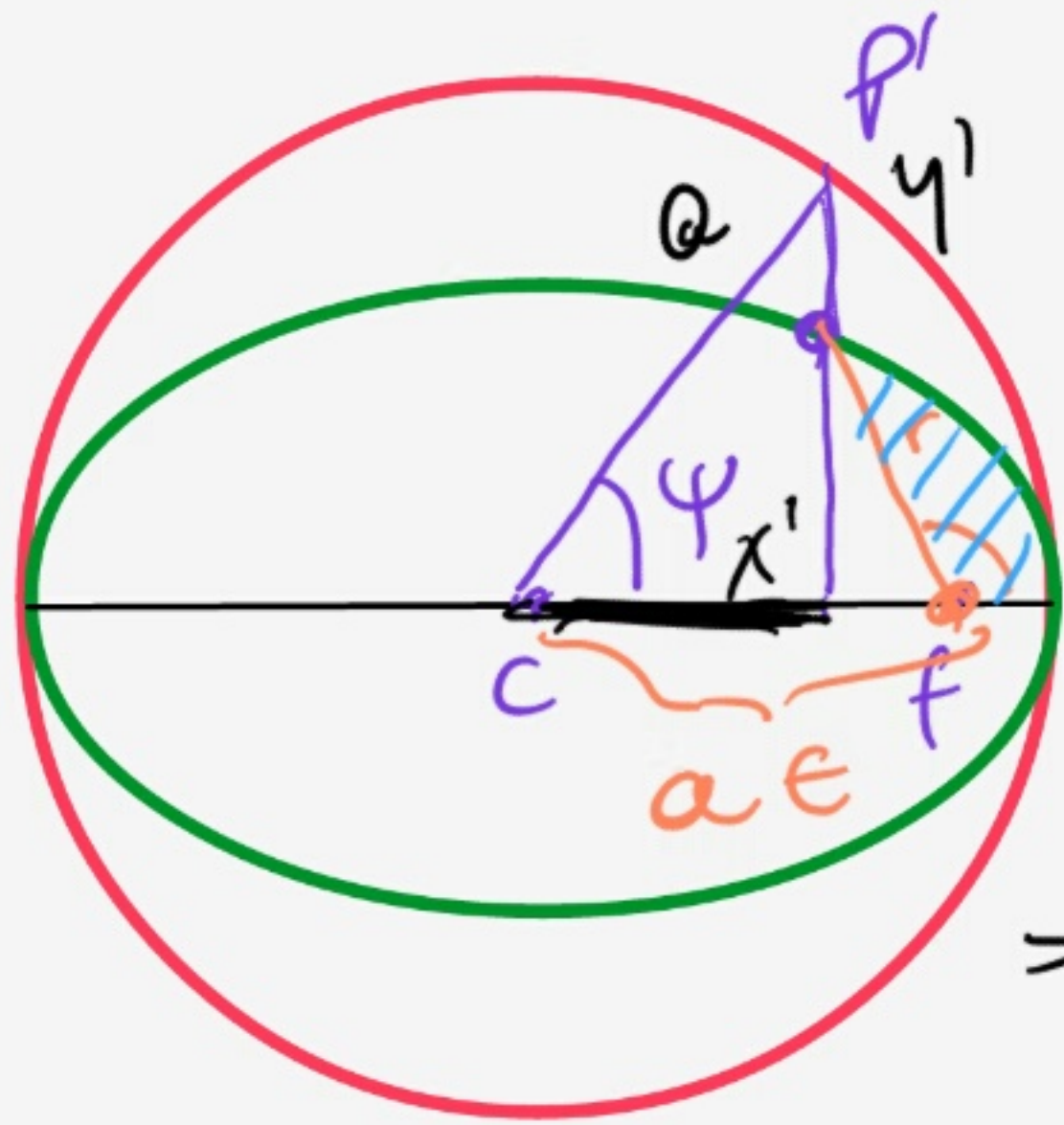
$$= a^2 - 2a^2 e \cos \psi + a^2 e^2 \cos^2 \psi$$

$$= a^2 (1 - 2e \cos \psi + e^2 \cos^2 \psi)$$

$$= a^2 (1 - e \cos \psi)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = a^2 (1 - e \cos \psi)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r = a (1 - e \cos \psi)$$



$$r = a(1 - e \cos \gamma)$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{x'}{a} = \frac{ae - (-r \cos \theta)}{a} = \frac{ae + r \cos \theta}{a}$$

$$= e + \frac{r}{a} \cos \theta = e + (1 - e \cos \gamma) \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma = e + \cos \theta - e \cos \theta \cos \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \gamma (1 + e \cos \theta) = e + \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \gamma = \frac{e + \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = a \left(1 - e \left(\frac{e + \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right) \right) = a \left(\frac{1 + e \cos \theta - e^2 - e \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = a \frac{1 - e^2}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

for two distinct

$$\text{Si } r = p \Rightarrow \theta = 0 = \psi$$

$$\text{Si } r = q \Rightarrow \theta = \pi = \psi$$

Recur donc $a = -\frac{k}{2E}$; $\frac{L^2}{\mu k} = a(1-e^2)$

$$\Rightarrow E = -\frac{k}{2a}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \left(\frac{\mu}{2}\right)^{1/2} \int_0^r \frac{L^2 \cancel{\mu k}}{\mu \cancel{k} (2r^2)} = \frac{a(1-e^2)k}{2r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{2}} \int_0^r \frac{dr}{\left[\frac{k}{r^2} \left(-\frac{1}{2a} r^2 + r - \frac{a(1-e^2)}{2} \right) \right]^{1/2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\mu}} \int_{r_0}^r \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r - \frac{r^2}{2a} - \frac{a(1-e^2)}{2}}}$$

$$\sqrt{2ar - r^2 - a^2(1-e^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{mza}{2\mu}} \int_{r_0}^r \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{2ar - r^2 - a^2(1-e^2)}}$$

$$r = a(1 - e \cos \psi) \rightarrow dr = ae \sin \psi d\psi$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{ma}{\mu}} \int_0^\psi \frac{a^2 e (1 - e \cos \psi) \sin \psi d\psi}{\sqrt{2a^2 e \cos \psi - \frac{r^2}{a} - a(1-e^2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{ma^3}{\kappa}} \int_0^\psi (1 - e \cosh \chi) d\psi$$

at max $\chi = 2\pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - e \cosh \chi) d\psi = 2\pi$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{ma^3}{\kappa}} 2\pi \Rightarrow T^2 = 4\pi^2 a^3 \left(\frac{m}{\kappa} \right)$$

Then, recs den per or revolved $m = \mu = \frac{m_1, m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$

f $\kappa = \mu, \mu^2 G$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = 4\pi^2 a^3 \frac{\cancel{m_1 m_2}}{m_1 + m_2} \frac{1}{\cancel{m_1 + m_2} G}$$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{G(m_1+m_2)} a^3$$

3^o Ley.

Si, como pasa en general, $m_1 \ll m_2 \Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 \approx m_2$

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM_2} a^3$$

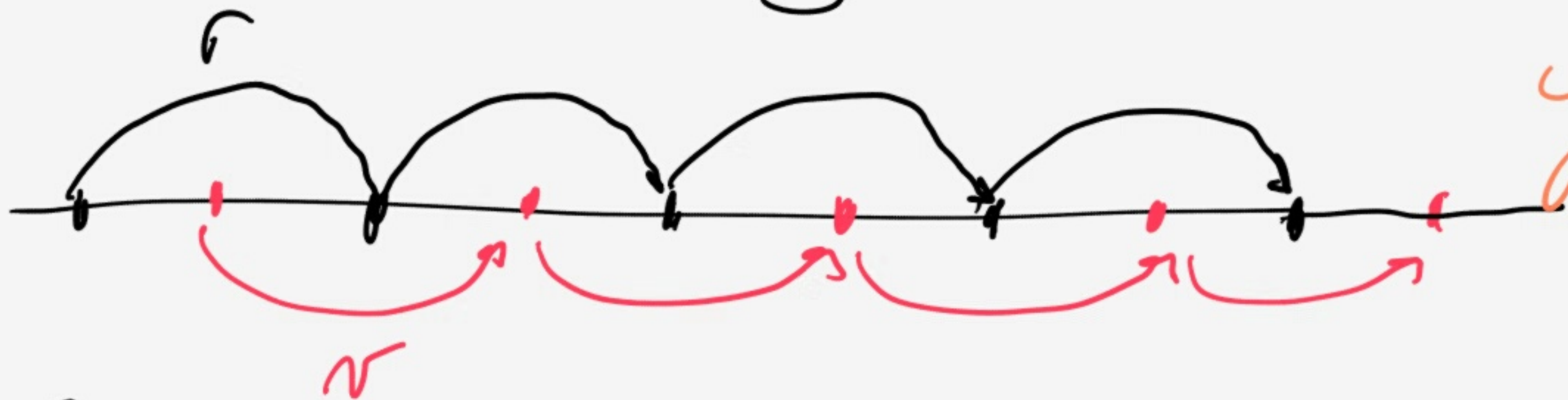
$$M_{Jup} \approx \frac{1}{1000} M_{\odot}$$

ojs

Solución Numérica para el Caso Gravitatorio.

Leap Frog

Algoritmo Simplex
y reversible.

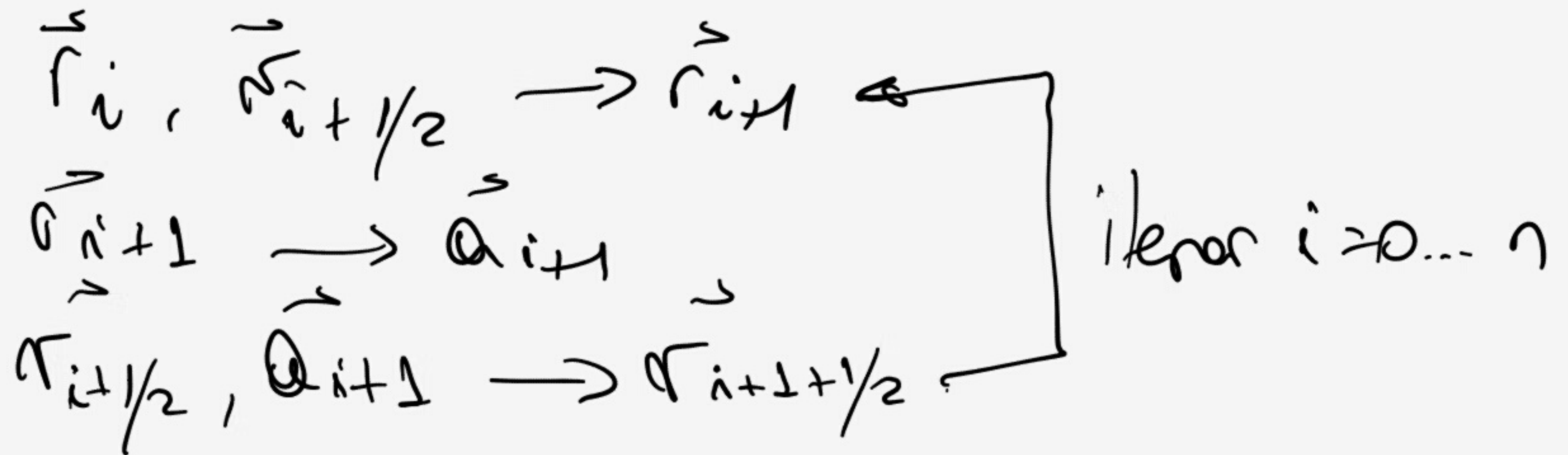


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{r}_i = \vec{r}_{i-1} + \vec{v}_{i-1/2} \, dt \\ \vec{v}_{i+1/2} = \vec{v}_{i-1/2} + \vec{a}_i \, dt \end{array} \right. \quad ; \quad \vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0$$

c.i.: $\vec{v}_{1/2} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{a}_0 \frac{dt}{2}$

Habitualmente se usa \vec{a} no depende de \vec{r}
 El tema es por notación de fin de la velocidad en
 el mismo lugar que la posición

Algoritmo:
 Ci $\vec{r}_0, \vec{v}_0 \xrightarrow{\vec{a}_0} \vec{v}_{9/2}$



Una fórmula equivalente es:

$$\vec{r}_{i+1} = \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_i dt + \frac{1}{2} \vec{a}_i dt^2$$

$$\vec{v}_{i+1} = \vec{v}_i + (\vec{a}_i + \vec{a}_{i+1}) dt/2$$

Leap frog.
(2^o order)

Que es formula equivalente anterior:

$$\vec{v}_{i+1} = \vec{v}_i + \underbrace{\vec{a}_i dt}_{\vec{v}_{i+1/2}} + \vec{a}_{i+1} \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\vec{r}_{i+1} = \vec{r}_i + \underbrace{\left(\vec{v}_i + \underbrace{\vec{a}_i dt}_{\vec{v}_{i+1/2}} \right)}_{\vec{v}_{i+1/2}} dt$$

pero para \vec{r}_{i+1}
determinar los
nuevos valores

recorder, in python, $r_{i+1} = r_i + f_i \rightarrow r \leftarrow f$

$$r_i \rightarrow a_i$$

$$\vec{r}_i + = \vec{r}_i + \vec{a}_i dt + \vec{a}_i dt^2/2$$

$$a_i = a_p$$

$$Qa = f(r_i)$$

$$\vec{v} + = (\vec{a}_i + \vec{a}_p) dt/2$$

Se puede mejorar en poco más:

$$\vec{a}_i = f(\vec{r}_i)$$

While ($t < t_f$):

$$\vec{v}_i \leftarrow \vec{v}_i + \vec{a}_i \cdot dt/2$$

$$\vec{r}_i \leftarrow \vec{r}_i + \vec{v}_i \cdot dt$$

$$\vec{a}_i = f(\vec{r}_i)$$

$$\vec{r}_i \leftarrow \vec{r}_i + \vec{a}_i \cdot dt/2$$

Leap Frog

(Algorithm
Important
Optimized)

Not for pot. generic.

Puede notarse por la reversibilidad temporal es exacta (no aproximada) y es una ventaja del método

Para un sistema de N -cuerpos \Rightarrow

$$\ddot{\vec{r}}_i = G \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N m_j \frac{(\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i)}{|\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|^3}$$

$$\text{O} \quad \ddot{r}_i = G \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{m_j}{r_{ji}^2} \hat{r}_{ji} \quad r_{ji} = |\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i|$$

In general es Annahme über das System
im CM:

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^N m_i$$

$$\vec{R} \equiv \vec{R}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{r}_i ; \vec{r}'_i = \vec{r}_i - \vec{R}$$

$$\text{per } i\text{-tes} \rightarrow \vec{v} \equiv \vec{V} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \vec{v}_i ; \vec{v}'_i = \vec{v}_i - \vec{V}$$