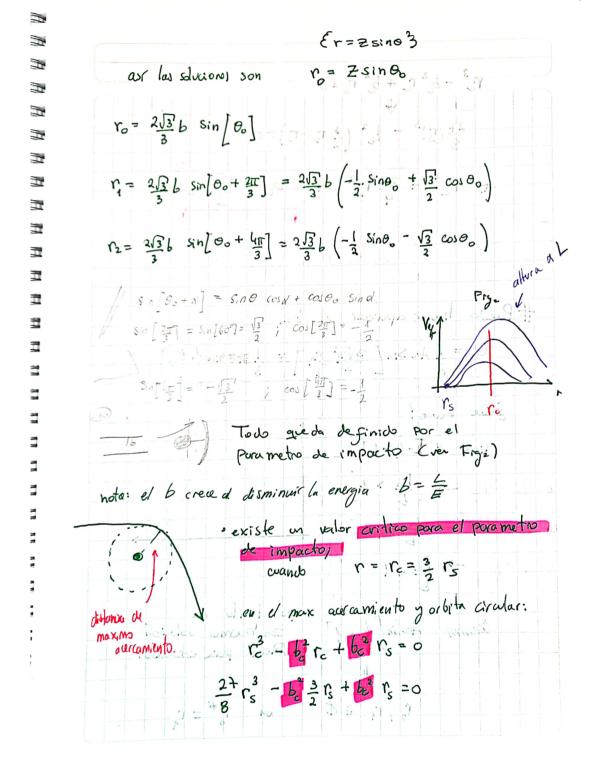
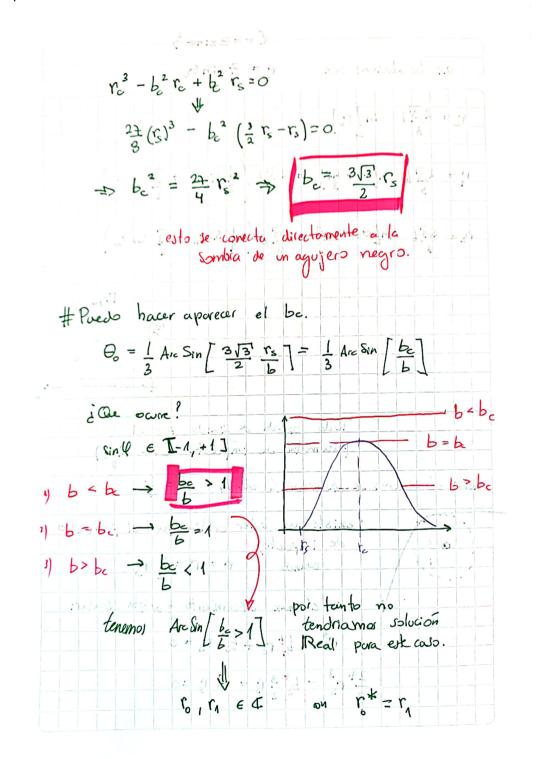
Continuendo la ecución previa dase. $P[r] = E^{2}n^{3} - l^{2}n + l^{2}r_{s}$ $= E^{2}(n^{3} - b^{2}n + b^{2}r_{s})$ Parametro
de impacto. b: esta definido en terminos de 2 constanta de movimiento len el corso x apontaran a soluciones exactas. el polinomio: r3-b2r+b2rs=0 $\begin{cases}
e^{ima} \Rightarrow 4n^3 - g_2 n = g_3 = 0 \Rightarrow = 0
\end{cases}$ en esk cap g2 = 462 > 0 , g3 = -462 rs 50 4r2-g2r +1g3 =0 # Identidad 4 sin o - 3 sino + sin 30 = 0 incluima y multipli coulor de lagrange ? 14 23 sin30 - 29 2 sino + 2 19,1 =0 $\lambda |g_3| = \sin 30$ = $\frac{L}{2^3} |g_3| = \left(\frac{3}{9}\right)^{3/2} |g_3| = \sin 30$

R

1

Centendo así
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2^3}$$
; $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$; $\lambda =$





entonces: pure
$$b = bc$$

i) $\theta_{oc} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Are } \sin[4] = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\Rightarrow r_{o} = 2\frac{1}{3} \text{ be } \sin \theta_{oc} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ be } \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{6}\right]$$

$$r_{o} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ be } \sin \theta_{oc} = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ be } \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{6}\right]$$

$$r_{o} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ be } \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{6}\right] = 3 \cdot r_{o} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} r_{o} = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$r_{o} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ be } \left(\frac{\sin \theta_{o}}{2} + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta_{o}\right)$$

$$= 3r_{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sqrt{3} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = 3r_{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} r_{o} = \frac{7r_{o}}{2}$$

$$\cos \theta_{o} = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_{o} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_{o} = 3r_{o} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\right) = -3r_{o}$$

$$\sin \theta_{o} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_{o} = 3r_{o} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\right) = -3r_{o}$$

$$c_{o} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ be } \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_{o} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_{o}\right) = 3r_{o} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\right) = -3r_{o}$$

$$c_{o} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ be } \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_{o} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_{o}\right) = 3r_{o} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4}\right) = -3r_{o}$$

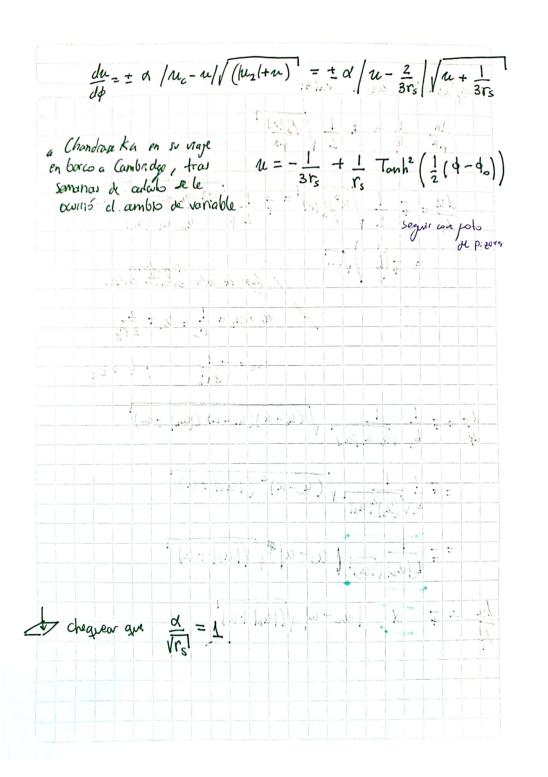
Trajectoria Critica; la orbita de acerca infinitamente: al Pontico? la ecuación de movimiento: $\frac{d\Gamma}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{r^2}{L} \sqrt{E^2 - V_{eff} \Gamma r} = \pm \frac{r^2}{L} \sqrt{\frac{P_a \Gamma r}{P_a \Gamma r}}$ check the E2-Ve/= BND 1) cambio de vaniable n= 1 - du = -dr 2) polinomio P3 = E2 (r-ro) (r-r.) (r-r2) con al combre de variable: P3 [217 = E2 (1 - 10) (1 - 1) (1 - 1) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ siempre tentrema um rait negativa; como calula moi previamente $u^3 \beta_3 \omega = u^3 E^2 \left(\frac{u_0 - u}{u u_0} \right) \left(\frac{u_1 - u}{u u_1} \right) \left(\frac{|u_2| + u}{u |u_1|} \right)$ ing (m) = E2 (no-w) (n,-w) (ny+21)

remplationable on
$$h$$
 vait:

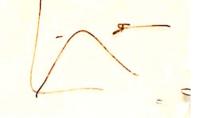
$$\frac{dr}{r^2} \frac{1}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{R_2 L^2}{r^2}}$$

$$\frac{du}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{R_2 L^2}{r^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{E^2 (u - u)(u - u)(t - u)}{u_0 u_1 |u_0|}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{L} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{u_0}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}}} \sqrt{\frac{u_0 - u}{u_0 |u_0|}}$$



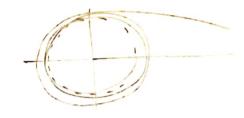
$$\frac{du}{d\phi} = \mp d \left(\frac{2}{3r_s} \right) \sqrt{u + \frac{1}{3r_s}}$$
Cambio de variable
$$u = -\frac{1}{3r_s} + \frac{1}{r_s} \text{ Tanh}^2 \frac{1}{2} (\phi - \phi_0)$$



i)
$$\mu + \frac{1}{3r_s} = \frac{1}{r_s} T_{anh}^2 \frac{1}{2} (\phi - \phi_0)$$

i)
$$\mu + \frac{1}{3r_s} = \frac{1}{r_s} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3r_s} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

$$\mu = \frac{3r_s}{3r_s}$$
 $\frac{3r_s}{3r_s}$ $\frac{3r_s}{3r_s}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{$



Chequer que
$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{r_s}} = 1$$

lugo si cuajemoi Tanh 2/20 = 3 => 1170 :. r>00 sen \$20. # Tarea garfica la orbita critica
por corre grafica.

gra fico polar

la que viene por deracho 6.5 pts preby 1 de again al viernes / o ver chandraseka i orbitas criticas nulas 2de especia. lea especie 6=0 r=0 darle une condición inicial Pirling in arbitraria. (let have ma extension analitica del origen)