



$$b = \frac{L}{E}$$

$$b_c = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} r_0 = 3\sqrt{3} M$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{1}{3} \text{ArcSin} \sqrt{\frac{27 r_0^2}{r_0^3}} + \frac{2m\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{1}{3} \text{ArcSin} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{r_0}{b} \right) + \frac{2m\pi}{3}$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{1}{3} \text{ArcSin} \left(\frac{b_c}{b} \right) + \frac{2m\pi}{3}$$

nota: $\theta_m \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow b_c \leq b \leftarrow$ soluciones reales.

$$r_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} b \sin \theta_0$$

$$r_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} b \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_0 \right\}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} b \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta_0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta_0 \right\}$$

$$\text{con } \theta_0 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ArcSin} \left(\frac{b_c}{b} \right)$$

$$b = b_c \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}} \leftarrow \text{órbitas críticas.}$$

C111 ②

$$\therefore P_3(r) = E^2 (r-r_0)(r-r_1)(r-r_2)$$

donde $P_3(r) = r^3 (E^2 - V_{\text{eff}})$

$$\wedge \quad \frac{dr}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{r^2}{L} \sqrt{E^2 - V_{\text{eff}}} = \pm \frac{r^2}{L} \sqrt{\frac{P_3(r)}{r^3}}$$

Cambio de variable usual: $\mu = 1/r$

$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{r_0}; \quad \mu_j = \frac{1}{r_j} \quad (j=0,1,2); \quad d\mu = -dr/r^2$$

$$P_3(\mu) = E^2 \left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu_0} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu} - \frac{1}{\mu_1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{|\mu_2|} \right)$$

$$\therefore P_3(\mu) \cdot \mu^3 = \frac{E^2}{\mu_0 \mu_1 |\mu_2|} (\mu_0 - \mu)(\mu_1 - \mu)(\mu + |\mu_2|)$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{P_3(r)}{r^3}} = \sqrt{P_3(\mu) \cdot \mu^3} = \frac{\sqrt{E^2}}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \cdot \mu_1 \cdot |\mu_2|}} \sqrt{(\mu_0 - \mu)(\mu_1 - \mu)(\mu + |\mu_2|)}$$

$$= \frac{E}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \cdot \mu_1 \cdot |\mu_2|}} \cdot \sqrt{(\mu_0 - \mu)(\mu_1 - \mu)(\mu + |\mu_2|)}$$

Teniamos

$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\phi}\right) = \pm \sqrt{E^2 - V_{\text{ef}}(r)}$$

ahora $\frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{L}{r^2}$

$$\frac{dr}{d\phi} = \frac{d\phi}{dr} \frac{dr}{d\phi} = \frac{L}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dr}{d\phi} = \pm \frac{r^2}{L} \sqrt{E^2 - V_{\text{ef}}}}$$

← Corregir en clase 7.

$$\frac{du}{d\phi} = \mp \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \mu_1 \mu_2}} \sqrt{(\mu_0 - u)(\mu_1 - u)(\mu_2 - u)}$$

$$\frac{du}{d\phi} = \mp \frac{1/b}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \mu_1 \mu_2}} \sqrt{(\mu_0 - u)(\mu_1 - u)(\mu_2 - u)}$$

$$\mu_0 \mu_1 \mu_2 = \frac{1}{r_0} \cdot \frac{1}{r_1} \cdot \frac{1}{r_2}$$

Órbitas críticas: $\mu_0 = \mu_1 = \frac{2}{3r_3}$

$$r_0 = r_1 = \frac{3r_3}{2}$$

$$\mu_2 = -\frac{1}{3r_3}$$

$$C1 \perp H$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\mu}{d\phi} &= \mp \alpha \sqrt{(\mu_0 - \mu)^2 (\mu_0 - \mu_2)} \\ &= \mp \alpha \sqrt{(\mu - \mu_0)^2 (\mu - \mu_2)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1/b}{\sqrt{-\mu_0 \mu_1 \mu_2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\mu}{d\phi} = \mp \alpha (\mu - \mu_0) \sqrt{\mu - \mu_2}$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{d\phi} = \mp \alpha \left(\mu - \frac{2}{3r_s} \right) \sqrt{\mu + \frac{1}{3r_s}} \quad (*)$$

TAREA: - Mostrar que la solución de (*) es

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

si escogemos $\tanh^2 \frac{1}{2} \phi_0 = \frac{1}{3}$, entonces

$\mu \rightarrow 0$ ($r \rightarrow \infty$) cuando $\phi = 0$.

- Graficar la órbita crítica
 r/ϕ

- Encontrar α para la órbita crítica
($\alpha_c = \sqrt{r_s}$)

La órbita ~~(*)~~ obtenida a partir de (*) corresponde al movimiento a la "derecha" de r_c . Llamaremos a este tipo de órbitas como las órbitas de primera especie. Asociadas a estas órbitas (con igual parámetro de impacto) están las órbitas de segunda especie, es decir aquellas que se realizan al lado izquierdo de r_c .