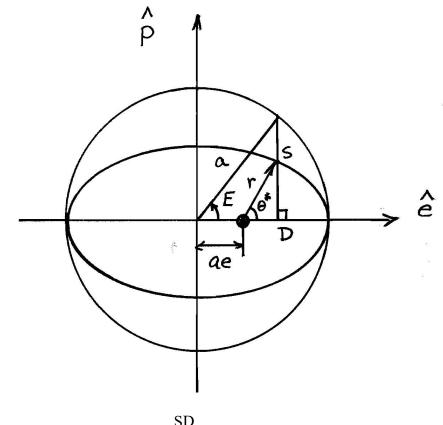
f and g Functions

E and H are most definitely useful for "time" relationships But they are also useful in other ways.

 \longrightarrow new expressions for \overline{r} , \overline{v}

Begin with the elliptic case



$$\overline{r} = a(\cos E - e) \,\hat{e} + b \sin E \,\hat{p}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(M = nt = E - e\sin E) \rightarrow$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{a^2n}{r}\sin E \ \hat{e} + \frac{abn}{r}\cos E \ \hat{p}$$

Evaluate \hat{e} , \hat{p} at $t = t_0$ (i.e., $\overline{r_0}$, $\overline{v_0}$)

$$\hat{e} = \frac{1}{a(\cos E_0 - e)} \overline{r_0} - \frac{b \sin E_0}{a(\cos E_0 - e)} \hat{p}$$

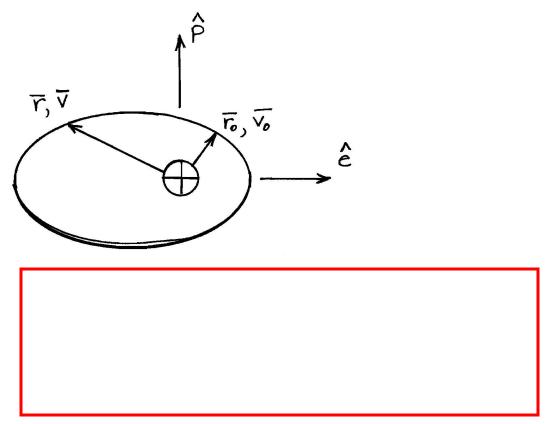
Substitute into \overline{v} equation

Substitute \hat{e} , \hat{p} into original expressions

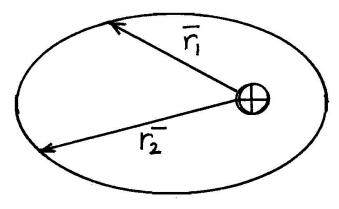
$$\overline{r} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{r_0} \left[1 - \cos(E - E_0) \right] \right\} \overline{r_0} + \left\{ (t - t_0) + \left[\frac{\sin(E - E_0) - (E - E_0)}{n} \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{na^2}{rr_0} \sin(E - E_0) \overline{r_0} + \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{r} \left[1 - \cos(E - E_0) \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{na^2}{rr_0}\sin(E - E_0)\overline{r_0} + \left\{1 - \frac{a}{r}\left[1 - \cos(E - E_0)\right]\right\}\overline{v_0}$$



Example:



$$\overline{r}_2 = f \overline{r}_1 + g \overline{v}_1$$

Do same in terms of θ^* ;
Do same in hyperbolic orbits

f and g Relationships

Any conic

$$\overline{r} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{r}{p} \left[1 - \cos\left(\theta^* - \theta_0^*\right) \right] \right\} \overline{r_0} + \frac{r r_0}{\sqrt{\mu p}} \sin\left(\theta^* - \theta_0^*\right) \overline{v_0}$$

$$\overline{v} = \left\{ \frac{\overline{r_0} \, \Box \overline{v_0}}{p \, r_0} \left[1 - \cos\left(\theta^* - \theta_0^*\right) \right] - \frac{1}{r_0} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{p}} \sin\left(\theta^* - \theta_0^*\right) \right\} \overline{r_0} + \left\{ 1 - \frac{r_0}{p} \left[1 - \cos(\theta^* - \theta_0^*) \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

Elliptic Orbits

$$\overline{r} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{r_0} \left[1 - \cos(E - E_0) \right] \right\} \overline{r_0} + \left\{ (t - t_0) - \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}} \left[(E - E_0) - \sin(E - E_0) \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu a}}{r r_0} \sin(E - E_0) \overline{r_0} + \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{r} \left[1 - \cos(E - E_0) \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

Hyperbolic Orbits

$$\overline{r} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{|a|}{r_0} \left[\cosh(H - H_0) - 1 \right] \right\} \overline{r_0} + \left\{ (t - t_0) - \sqrt{\frac{|a|^3}{\mu}} \left[\sinh(H - H_0) - (H - H_0) \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$

$$\overline{v} = -\frac{\sqrt{\mu |a|}}{r r_0} \sinh(H - H_0) \overline{r_0} + \left\{ 1 - \frac{|a|}{r} \left[\cosh(H - H_0) - 1 \right] \right\} \overline{v_0}$$