$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{x} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{x} \frac{M}{x}$ a) x(++xt) -xA) - v (X(+14) = K.7+ +X(4) $\frac{V(t+st)-V(t)}{st}=-\frac{V(t+st)}{|xt|^3}\frac{|x|}{st}=\frac{1}{|x|}\frac{2e^2s^2e^2s^3}{|x|}$ V d+At) = - x Mx(x) st + v(t) b) x (++st) = st (v(+) + -x M x Ast + v(+)) +x (+) x (++At) = -2+ xy (xa) + xx+ xa) + va) c) E=1 m vo2 - y Hun

 $- v_0 = + \left(E + y M m \right) \frac{2}{m}$

i)
$$E>0$$
 $V_0 > 42128.23 \frac{m}{s}$

ii) $E=0$ $V_0 = 42128.23 \frac{m}{s}$

iii) $-\frac{1}{2}Mm < E<0$ $29, 149.16 \frac{m}{s} < 42124.23 \frac{m}{s}$

iv) $E=-\frac{1}{2}Mm$ $V_0 = 29489.16 \frac{m}{s}$

e) $\frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh)$
 $\frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{1}{2}(1+sh) = \frac{$

Untitled

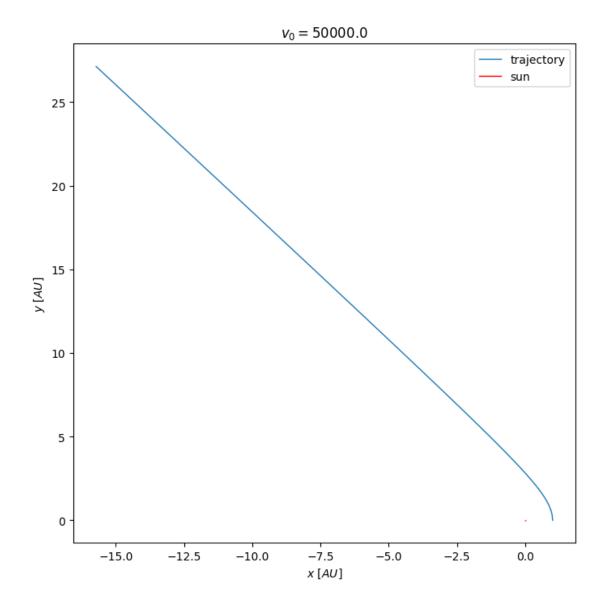
November 9, 2017

1 15. Celestial mechanics

In [1]: using PyPlot

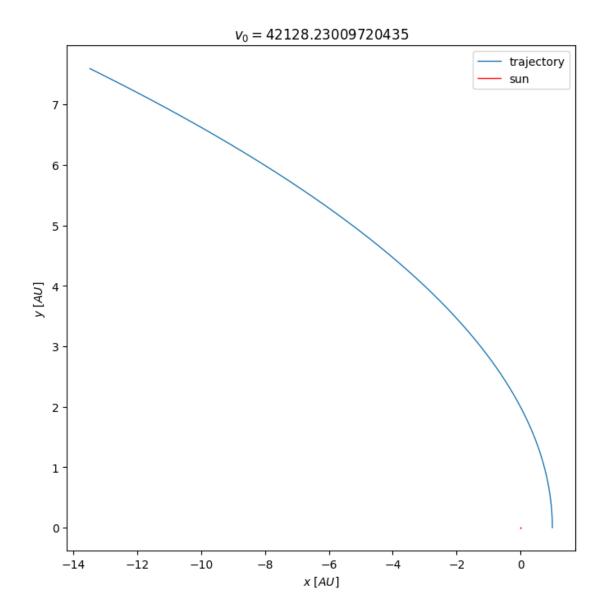
```
In [2]: d=1.496e11 #[m]
        m=5.972e24 #[kq]
        M=1.9891e30 #[kg]
        g=6.67408e-11 #[m^3 kg^-1 s^-2]
        E=-g*M*m/(2*d)
        t0=3600 #1hour, also dt
        tend=t0*24*365*5 #5*365days
        rsun=6.957e8 # [m]
        v0=sqrt((E+g*M*m/d)*2./m)
Out[2]: 29789.157181120405
1.1 b)
In [3]: function predictor(d,m,M,g,v,x,dt,t)
            steps=floor(Int,t/dt)
            memoryx=zeros(steps+1,3)
            memoryv=zeros(steps+1,3)
            memoryx[1,:]=x
            memoryv[1,:]=v
            for i in 1:steps
                #t values
                xi=x
                vi=v
                #t+1
                x=dt/2*(vi+-g*M*xi*dt/norm(xi)^3+vi)+xi
                v=-dt/2*g*M/norm(xi)^3*(xi+vi*dt+xi)+vi
                memoryx[i+1,:]=x
                memoryv[i+1,:]=v
            end
            #plot
            i = 1:steps+1
            figure(1,figsize=(8,8))
            title(L"v_0="*string(memoryv[1,2]))
```

```
ylabel(L"$y$ $[AU]$")
            xlabel(L"$x$ $[AU]$")
            plot(memoryx[i,1]/d,memoryx[i,2]/d,linewidth=1,label="trajectory")
            #displaying the sun in the center, with its proper ratio
            f2(x)=rsun*sqrt(abs(1.-x.^2.))
            x=-1:0.001:1
            fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,f2(x)/d,color="red")
            plot(x[5]*rsun/d,f2(x[5])/d,linewidth=1,color="red",label="sun")
            fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,-f2(x)/d,color="red")
            legend()
        end
Out[3]: predictor (generic function with 1 method)
1.2 c)
For the values of v_0 take a look at my calculations
1.3 i)
In [4]: x=[d, 0., 0.]
        v=[0., 50000, 0]
        predictor(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)
```



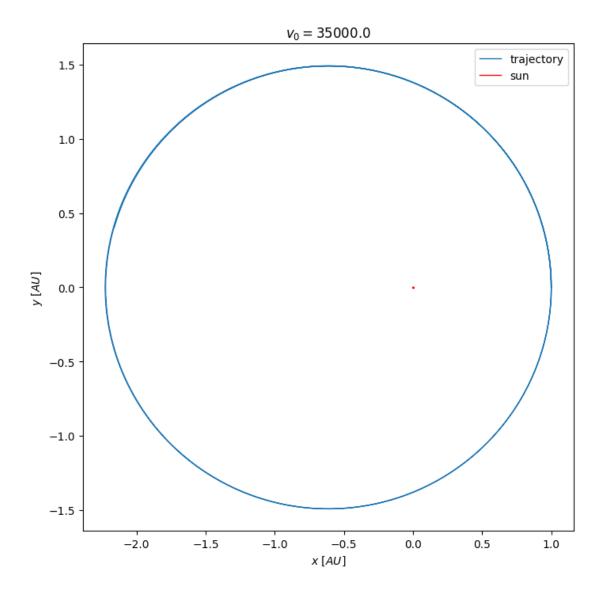
Out[4]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed708f4a50>

1.4 ii)



Out[5]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed70549410>

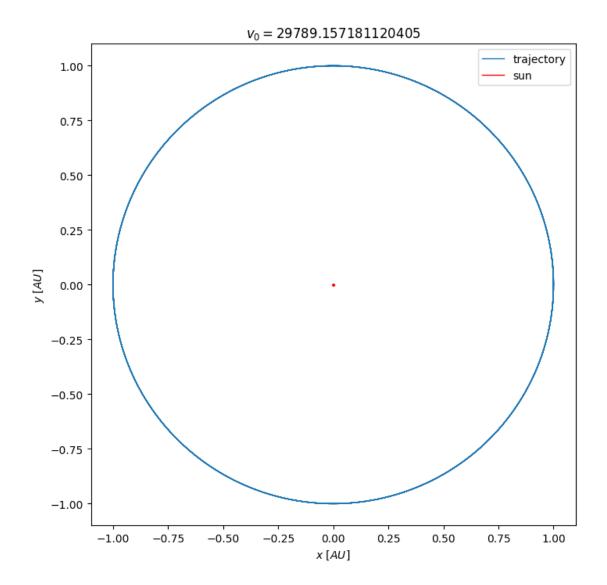
iii)



Out[6]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed70432950>

3 iv)

```
In [7]: x=[d, 0., 0.]
    E=-g*M*m/(2*d)
    v0=sqrt((E+g*M*m/d)*2./m)
    v=[0., v0, 0]
    predictor(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)
```

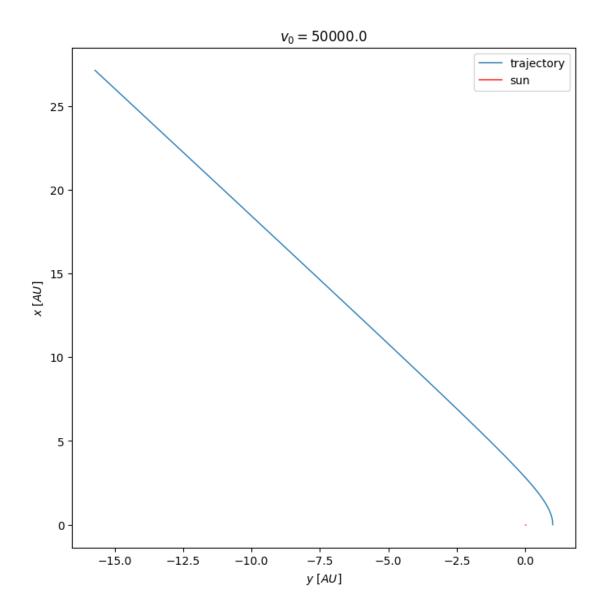


Out[7]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed70397110>

3.1 d)

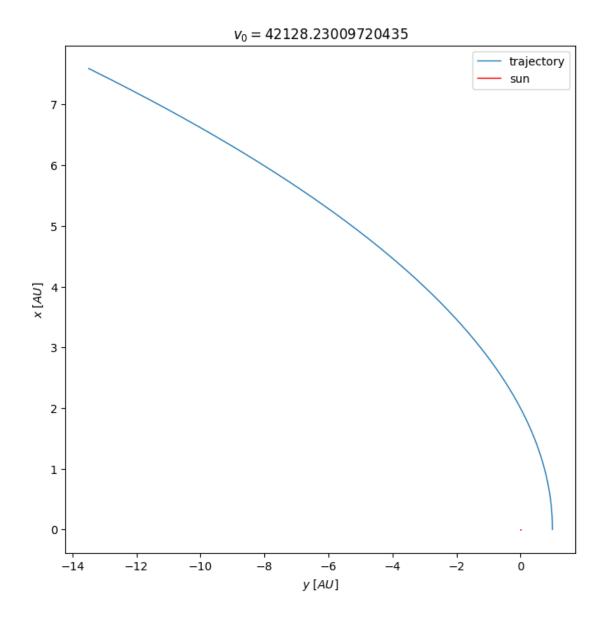
```
x=dt/2*(vi+-g*M*xi*dt/norm(xi)^3+vi)+xi
                  v=-dt/2*g*M/norm(xi)^3*(xi+vi*dt+xi)+vi
                  memoryx[i+1,:]=x
                  memoryv[i+1,:]=v
             end
             i = 1:steps+1
             figure(1,figsize=(16,8))
             z=121
             subplot(z)
             title(L"v_0="*string(memoryv[1,2]))
             ylabel(L"$z$ $[AU]$")
             xlabel(L"$x$ $[AU]$")
             plot(memoryx[i,1]/d,memoryx[i,3]/d,linewidth=1,label="trajectory")
             subplot(z+1)
             title(L"v_0="*string(memoryv[1,2]))
             ylabel(L"$z$ $[AU]$")
             xlabel(L"$y$ $[AU]$")
             plot(memoryx[i,2]/d,memoryx[i,3]/d,linewidth=1,label="trajectory")
         end
Out[8]: predictor2 (generic function with 1 method)
In [9]: x=[d, 0., 0.]
         E=-g*M*m/(2*d)
         v0=sqrt((E+g*M*m/d)*2./m)
         v = [0., v0, 0]
         predictor2(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)
                    v_0 = 29789.157181120405
                                                                v_0 = 29789.157181120405
       0.04
                                                  0.04
       0.02
                                                  0.02
                                                z [AU]
      -0.02
                                                 -0.02
      -0.04
                                                  -0.04
              -0.75
                  -0.50
                      -0.25
                          0.00
                              0.25
                                   0.50
                                       0.75
                                                         -0.75
                                                             -0.50
                                                                 -0.25
                                                                      0.00
                                                                          0.25
                                                                              0.50
                                                                                  0.75
```

```
Out[9]: 1-element Array{Any,1}:
         PyObject <matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x7fed70208110>
3.2 e)
In [10]: function rk2(d,m,M,g,v,x,dt,t)
             steps=floor(Int,t/dt)
             memoryx=zeros(steps+1,3)
             memoryv=zeros(steps+1,3)
             memoryx[1,:]=x
             memoryv[1,:]=v
             for i in 1:steps
                 #t values
                 xi=x
                 vi=v
                 #t+1 as is in the script
                 x=xi+dt*(-g*M*xi/norm(xi)^3*dt/2+vi)
                 v=vi-g*M/norm(xi)^3*dt*(xi+dt/2*vi)
                 memoryx[i+1,:]=x
                 memoryv[i+1,:]=v
             end
             i= 1:steps+1
             figure(1,figsize=(8,8))
             title(L"v_0="*string(memoryv[1,2]))
             ylabel(L"$x$ $[AU]$")
             xlabel(L"$y$ $[AU]$")
             plot(memoryx[i,1]/d,memoryx[i,2]/d,linewidth=1,label="trajectory")
             #displaying the sun in the center
             f2(x)=rsun*sqrt(abs(1.-x.^2.))
             x=-1:0.001:1
             fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,f2(x)/d,color="red")
             plot(x[5]*rsun/d,f2(x[5])/d,linewidth=1,color="red",label="sun")
             fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,-f2(x)/d,color="red")
             legend()
         end
Out[10]: rk2 (generic function with 1 method)
3.3 i)
In [11]: x=[d, 0., 0.]
         v=[0., 50000, 0]
         rk2(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)
```



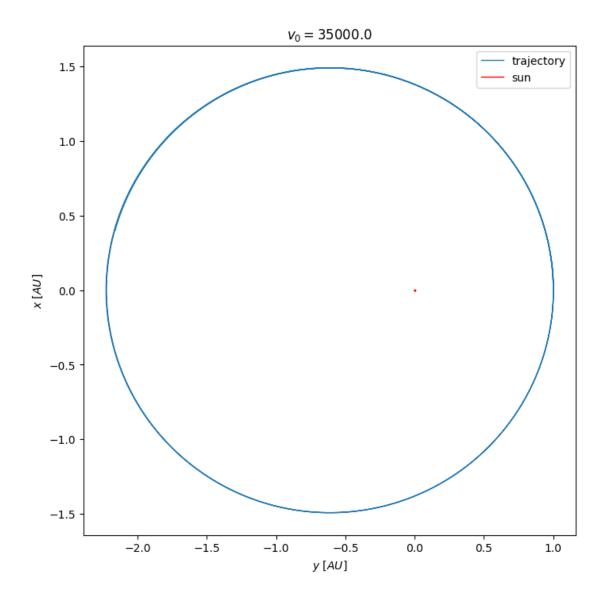
Out[11]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed7010a110>

3.4 ii)



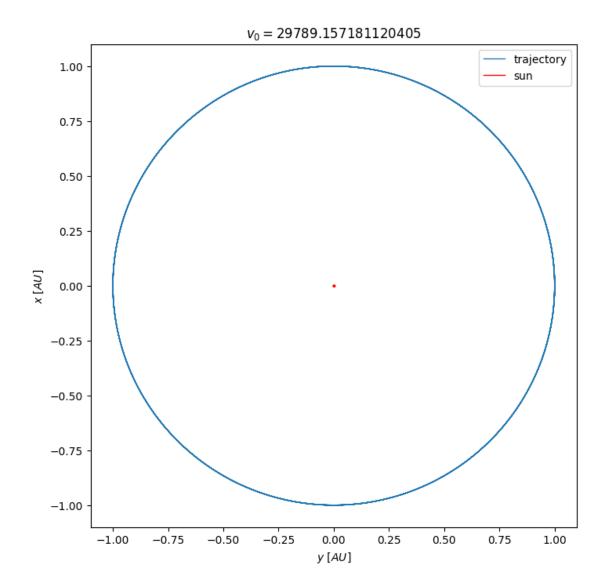
Out[12]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed700474d0>

3.5 iii)



Out[13]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6ff3a190>

3.6 iv)



Out[14]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6fe98050>

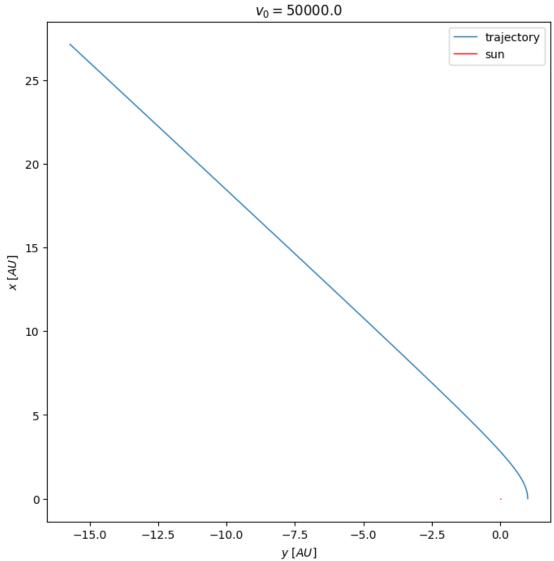
3.7 f)

```
k11=dt*(v[1])
    k12=dt*(v[2])
    k13=dt*(v[3])
   k14=dt*(f(x[1]))
    k15=dt*(f(x[2]))
    k16=dt*(f(x[3]))
   k21=dt*(v[1]+k14/2)
    k22=dt*(v[2]+k15/2)
   k23=dt*(v[3]+k16/2)
    k24=dt*f(x[1]+k11/2)
    k25=dt*f(x[2]+k12/2)
    k26=dt*f(x[3]+k13/2)
    k31=dt*(v[1]+k24/2)
    k32=dt*(v[2]+k25/2)
    k33=dt*(v[3]+k26/2)
   k34=dt*f(x[1]+k21/2)
    k35=dt*f(x[2]+k22/2)
    k36=dt*f(x[3]+k23/2)
    k41=dt*(v[1]+k34)
    k42=dt*(v[2]+k35)
   k43=dt*(v[3]+k36)
   k44=dt*f(x[1]+k31)
    k45=dt*f(x[2]+k32)
    k46=dt*f(x[3]+k33)
    #the corrseponding u values
    x[1]+=1/6*(k11+2*k21+2*k31+k41)
    x[2]+=1/6*(k12+2*k22+2*k32+k42)
    x[3]+=1/6*(k13+2*k23+2*k33+k43)
    v[1]+=1/6*(k14+2*k24+2*k34+k44)
    v[2]+=1/6*(k15+2*k25+2*k35+k45)
    v[3]+=1/6*(k16+2*k26+2*k36+k46)
    memoryx[i+1,:]=x
    memoryv[i+1,:]=v
end
#plot
i= 1:steps+1
figure(1,figsize=(8,8))
title(L"v_0="*string(memoryv[1,2]))
ylabel(L"$x$ $[AU]$")
xlabel(L"$y$ $[AU]$")
plot(memoryx[i,1]/d,memoryx[i,2]/d,linewidth=1,label="trajectory")
```

```
#displaying the sun in the center
f2(x)=rsun*sqrt(abs(1.-x.^2.))
x=-1:0.001:1
fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,f2(x)/d,color="red")
plot(x[5]*rsun/d,f2(x[5])/d,linewidth=1,color="red",label="sun")
fill_between(x*rsun/d,0,-f2(x)/d,color="red")
legend()
end

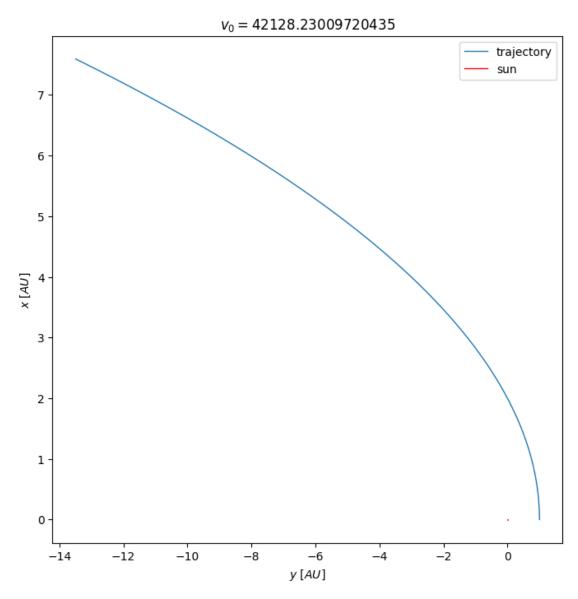
Out[15]: rk4 (generic function with 1 method)

3.8 i)
In [16]: x=[d, 0., 0.]
v=[0., 50000, 0]
rk4(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)
```



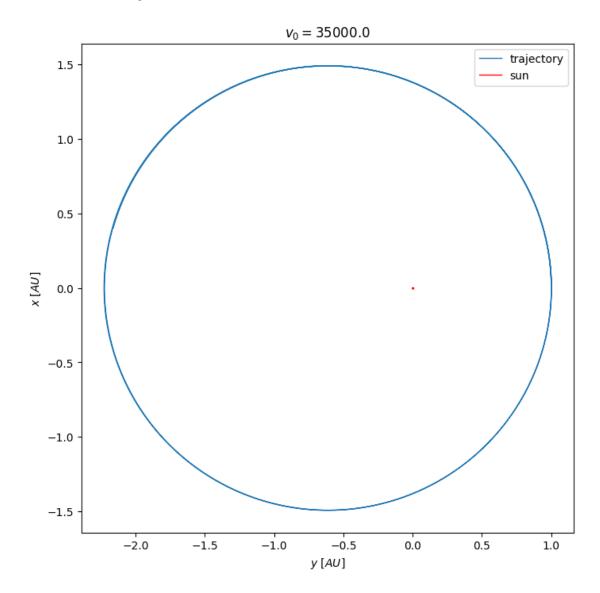
Out[16]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6fd837d0>

3.9 ii)



Out[17]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6fce7090>

3.10 iii)



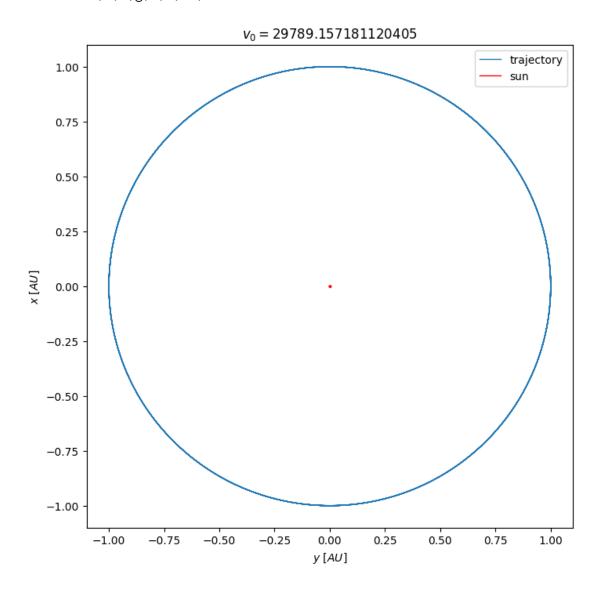
Out[18]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6fbbb890>

3.11 iv)

In [19]:
$$x=[d, 0., 0.]$$

 $E=-g*M*m/(2*d)$
 $v0=sqrt((E+g*M*m/d)*2./m)$

v=[0., v0, 0] rk4(d,m,M,g,v,x,t0,tend)



Out[19]: PyObject <matplotlib.legend.Legend object at 0x7fed6fb1fd50>