Temas setectos: El compo central

Superganes el case de des cuerpes de nues ma o ma cuja union interacción es en he ells:

me El lagrangiono del sistema es:

Transitatione es:

Aistancia relativa

Transitatione es:

Pobnad contal que

Estralienes al sistema desde el centro de rusa R= MITI + MITI

Pel diagramen Vi = R + Fi

La posición desde d'enha de nessa

los seción en un never de veluen inveriel

=> $\vec{\Gamma}_{A}' = \vec{\Gamma}_{A} - \vec{R} = \vec{V}_{A} - \frac{M_{A}\vec{\Gamma}_{A} + M_{Z}\vec{\Gamma}_{Z}}{M_{A} + M_{Z}} = \frac{M_{Z}(\vec{V}_{Z} - \vec{V}_{A})}{M_{A} + M_{Z}} = \frac{M_{Z}(\vec{V}_{Z} - \vec{V}_{A})}{M_{A} + M_{Z}}$ g oral-genule $\overline{f_2}' = \frac{m_1}{m_{Alm_2}} (\overline{f_2} - \overline{f_1})$

T= (12-1,) - Parcin relativa

=> $\sqrt{n}' = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}$ } => \mathcal{E} | control de nousa está en tre los des palicules

adenis, neterus

=ma ボ·ア= = =ma 応·市 + =ma デバン+ 2 =m 元·だ さいてで、アンニシャで、カナシャーででは、ナンシャで、たった

y semendo ambas ecuetans

El nombo Folal T= 1m, 1, 1, + 1m, 1, 1, = 1 (marma) R. R. 12 ma Va . Ta + 2 ma Va . Ta + 2 ma Va . Ta - (material) Ros main = ma (m2) (-1) Maliz = M2 (m) mz r.i m, r.i m, r.i (manne)? = \frac{1}{2} (matma) \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 = { (mator) 1. 1 . 1 2 man / (mator) v.7

Per le tente, padenes resserbs, al lagragione uno 1=T-V= = (Marma) R. D. L. M. F. F - V(1) Notens entres que pedens dividir al Entres energhénesses en l= {miii-1-V(v) = 1/2 h (i² + rio² + risino i²) cazintel $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{L} = \vec{\tau} \times \vec{F} = \vec{\tau} \times (-\nabla V) = \vec{\tau} \times \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial V} \vec{\tau} \right) = 0$ Es decer que el monete ongelor es constrate en todes suscriponetes, no solo en Z. Per le tente saberes que el sistème se move a un séle pleno, en tres esajons la orstrain 6= T/2, entres 6=0, su6=1 y entres 1 = 1 p (r2 + r2 62) - V(r) le es un coordande ciclien Pa= prié=l=che = $\frac{1}{\mu_{I^2}}$ Enteres las encons de É-l sen $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{1}{dt}\left(\hat{q} = \Lambda r^{2}\dot{q} = l\right) = 0$ Notons que L = T - V y que $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial r}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \mu = -\left[\frac{2r\dot{q}^2M}{2} - \frac{3}{2}N(r)\right] = 0$ Ni= LO1W-3N(1)= L(1/2) N-3N(1) = 1/2 - 3 L(1) = 1 y ne los que $\int \frac{1}{r^3} dr = \int r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r^2} \int_{r^2} r^3 dr = \int r^3 dr =$ Mir = - 3 (line + V(v)) = - 3 Mest => L= T - Mest Paro en la cluse vivos que esto no ocrión ques lo que hiemas he lo siguiante siste signo antonio? 1) = = 1 pri = = 1 pri + = 1 pri (1 pr) - V = 1 pri - (+ V(r)) local os el ou!

Primere voins que
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial r'}) = m\ddot{r} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial r} = -1\ddot{r} - \frac{1}{\partial r} \vee \frac{$$

Sup que
$$V(r) = -\frac{k}{r} = > U_{eq} = \frac{1^7}{7 \mu r^7} - \frac{k}{r}$$

Substituting the superstance of the super

Par alubrhs regiseres a mestres cución de mevimiente original

 $M = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} r = \frac{1}{\mu r^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} V(r) \longrightarrow y$ as byer de resolver part, resolvers part $r(\psi)$,

$$= 3 \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} \frac{d}{dq} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{$$

=> Ec. de nevimiento es

$$M \frac{l^2}{\chi^{12}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{de} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{de} r \right) = \frac{l^2}{\chi_{12}^2} - \frac{d}{dr} \left(-\frac{k}{r} \right)^2 = \frac{l^2}{\chi_{13}^2} - \frac{k}{r^2} M$$

Conv hey muchs 1/r, hoyans et contre de voviable d=1/r

=>
$$1^{2}\alpha^{2}\frac{d}{dq}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right)$$
 = $1^{2}\alpha^{3} - 2\alpha^{2}\mu$

$$= 3 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \alpha = -\alpha + \frac{k \mu}{\ell^2}$$

I reacomedendo
$$\frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} \left(\alpha - \frac{kn}{\ell^2} \right) = -\left(\alpha - \frac{kn}{L^2} \right) = \frac{kn}{\ell^2}$$
 amónico

$$= 3 \left(\alpha - \frac{*n}{*}\right) = A \cos\left(4 - \varphi_0\right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{km}{\ell^2} \left(\varepsilon \cos \left(\alpha - 4 \right) + 1 \right)$$

...
$$\Gamma = \frac{\ell^2}{k p} \frac{1}{\epsilon \cos(q - q_0) + 1}$$
 Si $\epsilon = 0$ $\Gamma = \frac{\ell^2}{k p} = 0$ Cincle

Si
$$\epsilon = 0$$
 \longrightarrow $\Gamma = \frac{1^2}{100} = 0$ Cincle

Fixenesus en
$$r_{min} = r(q_0) = \frac{l^2}{K p} \frac{1}{\epsilon + 1} = \frac{l}{r_{min}} = \frac{k p}{l^2} (\epsilon + 1)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} / r^2 - \frac{\kappa}{r}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2}}{\mu^{4}r^{2}} - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\ell^2}{2\pi} \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\ell^2}{2\pi} \frac{(k\mu)^2}{\ell^2} (\tilde{\ell} + 1)^2 - \frac{k^2 M}{\ell^2} (\tilde{\ell} + 1)$$
= Replande on Final

$$=\frac{\kappa^2 M}{2 \ell^2} \left[2^2 + 2 \mathcal{E} + 1 - 7 \mathcal{E} - 2 \right] = \frac{\kappa^2 M}{2 \ell^2} \left(\mathcal{E}^2 - 1 \right)$$

=>
$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \frac{z E z^2}{\mu \kappa^2}}$$
 esta es la except de la lérmes de la engig

- Solvain en el trenpo

Cono terenos un sisteme conservatvo, reordenes que (tora 1)

più ceno
$$\frac{2q}{dt} = \frac{l}{\mu_{12}} \Rightarrow dq = \frac{l}{\mu_{12}} dt$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{}} = 5$$

g de nueve si
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{7} = s$$
 $\Delta Q = \int \frac{dn}{\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{12} - \frac{2m}{2}k\alpha} - \alpha^2} \int \frac{dg}{\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{12 - \frac{2m}{2}k\alpha}}} \int \frac{dg}{\sqrt{\frac{2mE}{12$

for nos censore mis

$$dt = \frac{\mu}{\ell} r^2 d\varphi = \frac{\mu}{\ell} \left(\frac{\ell^2}{\kappa m} \frac{1}{\epsilon \cos(q - q_0) + 1} \right)^2 d\varphi$$

Para dibitas cliptias regreseres

Can
$$\mathcal{E} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2EL^2}{m\kappa^2}}$$

I per un elepse salenes que

en lines
$$E = \frac{2}{7} \mu \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{k}{r}.$$

$$= 3 \qquad \Gamma^2 + \frac{k}{E} r - \frac{1}{7\mu E} = 0$$

$$= \int_{1/2}^{2} \frac{-k}{E} - \int_{1/2}^{2} \left(\frac{k}{2E}\right)^{2} - \frac{\ell^{2}}{2\mu E}$$

en boos 20= (1+1= - K

 $y \notin \mathcal{E} = \sqrt{1 - c^2} \mu \kappa$

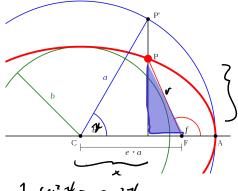
$$= 3 \Gamma = \frac{a(1-\epsilon^2)}{\epsilon \cos(4-4\epsilon) + 1}$$

Pall du genético: Excentrailed cuincela elips $\frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

Pelinine of tal que es en pute que arza la elipse y llega nonel al



$$asy = \frac{x}{a}$$



$$\therefore Suy = \frac{9}{a}$$

Del Liange le melèngele saux r

$$\Gamma^{2} = g^{2} + (a \epsilon - x)^{2}$$

$$= b^{2} \sin^{2} \phi + (a \epsilon - a \cos^{2} \phi)^{2}$$

$$= b^{3} \sin^{2} \phi + a^{2} \epsilon^{3} - z a^{2} \epsilon \cos \phi + a^{3} \cos^{2} \phi$$

$$= (1 - \epsilon^{2}) a^{2} \sin^{2} \phi + a^{3} (\epsilon^{2} - z \epsilon \cos \phi + c \cos^{2} \phi)$$

$$Dt = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{r} \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{r - r^2 - a(r-\epsilon)^2}}$$

$$r - \frac{r^{2}}{7a} - \frac{a(1-\epsilon^{2})}{2} = a(1-\epsilon u; +) - \frac{1}{2}a(1-\epsilon u; +)^{2} - \frac{a(1-\epsilon^{2})}{2}$$

$$= a - a\epsilon u; + - \frac{1}{2}a(1-7\epsilon u; +) - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^{2}a}{2}$$

$$= a \left\{ 1 - \epsilon u; + - \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon u; + - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2} \right\}$$

$$= a \left\{ 1 - \epsilon u; + - \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon u; + - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} e^{2} \left(1 - \epsilon u; + \right) = \frac{a}{2} e^{2} \sin^{2} \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta t = \int_{-R^2}^{A} \int_{0}^{A} \frac{a(1-\epsilon c c s + t) a \epsilon s in t}{\frac{a}{2} \epsilon s in t} dt = \int_{-R^2}^{R^2} \int_{-R^2}^{t} (1-\epsilon c c s + t) dt$$

- Contidues conserva das -

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\rho_{ij}=mr^{2}\dot{\varphi}\right)=0=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{dt}\left(mr^{2}\dot{\varphi}\right)=0$$

=> 2A = = 1= 6 -> velecular de ana

2

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}r^{2}\dot{q} = \frac{1}{2m} \longrightarrow \int_{0}^{T} \frac{dA}{dt} dt = A_{elose} = \frac{1}{2m} = \pi ab$$

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

$$= \pi a^{7} \sqrt{1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{m k a}\right)}$$

$$t = -\int \frac{\pi a^3}{h} \int_{0}^{4} (1 - \epsilon \cos \theta) d\theta = \sum_{k=1}^{4} \int (1 - \epsilon \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(4 - \epsilon \sin \theta\right)$$

Ota contidut: Vector de (laplem-) Muye-lenz

Superus que
$$\vec{p} = -\frac{3}{5}v \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \vec{f}(r) \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

Ax(Bxi) = B[A·i] - i(A·b)

For does que
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}) = 2\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r} = \frac{d}{dt}(r^2) = 2r\vec{r} \quad \text{if} \quad q^2 = \frac{d}{dt}\vec{l} = 0$$

$$= 3 \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}\cdot\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{2}(r)m \quad r^2 = \frac{1}{2}(r^2) = 2r\vec{r} \quad \text{if} \quad r^2 = \frac{1}{2}(r)m \quad r^2 = \frac{1}{2}(r$$

y como
$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right) = \vec{r}\left(-\frac{1}{r^2}\vec{r}\right) + \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}}{r} = 3 \quad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\vec{r} \times \vec{l}\right) = -\frac{1}{r} \sin r^2 \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r}\right)$$

Si considers
$$V = -\frac{k}{r} = 3$$
 $\hat{f} = -\frac{k}{r^2} = 3$ $\frac{d}{dk}(\vec{p}_{1}\vec{l}) = mk + \frac{d}{dk}(\vec{r}) = \frac{d}{dk}(\frac{mk}{r}\vec{r})$

Notems que
$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{L} = 0$$
 pas $\vec{r} \perp \vec{L}$ y $(\vec{p} \times \vec{l}) \cdot \vec{l} = 0$ = $S \cdot \vec{A}$ esté en el plus de novem Le $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{r} = Arces \varphi = \vec{r} \cdot (\vec{p} \times \vec{l}) - mkr$

$$= \vec{L} \cdot (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) - mkr$$

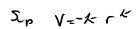
=>
$$A \times cosQ = e^{2} - mkr =$$
 $r(A \cos Q + mk) = e^{2}$

=> $r = \frac{e^{2}/mk}{\left(\frac{A}{mk}\cos Q + m\right)} / \frac{A}{mk} = e \times control ded$

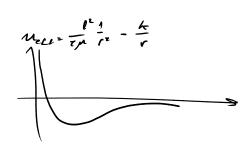
= 17-m Kr

- Otros petenciales =

Che qui pase 11 V es de che fre?



itay sibiles corredor?



Sp.
$$V = \alpha r^n$$
 \longrightarrow Sp. orbits and $s = s = 0$

$$= s \frac{d M_{ext}}{d r} = o = \alpha n r^{n-1} + \frac{\ell^2 - 2}{2\mu r^3}$$

$$= s \alpha n r^{n-1} = \frac{\ell^2 + 2}{\mu r^3} = r^n = \frac{\ell^2}{2\mu r^2} = \frac{2}{\alpha n}$$

Let ensite of
$$r=0$$

$$E = \frac{l^2}{7mr^2} + \alpha r^n = \frac{l^2}{7mr^2} \left(\frac{n+2}{n}\right) = s \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{2mE}{l^2}} \frac{n}{n+2}$$

$$s = -21$$

ahora, venes si sen estables.

Sabus que
$$\mu \ddot{r} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \mathcal{M}_{eff}$$
, si estable $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} \mathcal{U}_{>0}$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (n\ddot{r}) = +\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \left(\frac{l^2}{2 m r^2} + \alpha r^n \right)$$

$$= \frac{l^2}{m} \frac{-2(-3)}{r^4} + \alpha n(n-1) r^{n-2}$$

$$= \frac{-3l^2}{r} \frac{1}{r^4} - \alpha n(n+1) r^{n-2}$$

Par érbles circles
$$\alpha_{N_{1}}^{N-1} = \frac{L^{2}}{M_{1}^{2}} = 3 - \alpha_{N_{1}}^{N-1} (n_{1})^{\frac{1}{N_{1}}} = \frac{L^{2}}{M_{1}^{2}} (n_{1})^{\frac{1}{N_{1}}} = \frac{L^{$$