
Problem 5

```
clear all; close all; clc

rp = 7000; % perigee radius
ra = 10000; % apogee radius
dt = 1.5*3600; % change in time
a = (ra+rp)/2; % semi major axis
e = (ra-rp)/(ra+rp); % eccentricity
mu = 398600;
T = 2*pi/sqrt(mu)*a^(3/2); % orbital period

Me = 2*pi*dt/T; % Mean anomaly
if Me < pi % pushing approx
    E = Me+e/2;
else
    E = Me-e/2;
end

diff_initial = (E-e*sin(E)- Me); % initial difference to track
convergence
i=0;
tic
if E-e*sin(E)- Me < 1 % if difference is negative subtract 1e-04 for
each step
    while E-e*sin(E)- Me > 0.0001
        i = i + 1;
        E = E - 0.0001;
    if i > 10000
        diff_final = (E-e*sin(E)- Me);
        break
    end
end
else % if difference is positive add 1e-04 for each step
    while E-e*sin(E)- Me < 0.0001
        i = i + 1;
        E = E + 0.0001;
    if i > 10000
        diff_final = (E-e*sin(E)- Me);
        break
    end
end
end

toc
true_an = 2*atan(((1+e)/(1-e))^(1/2)*tan(E/2))+2*pi; % new true
anomaly

fprintf('Eccentricity: %0.3f \n', e)
fprintf('Eccentric Anomaly: %0.2f rad \n', E)
fprintf('Eccentric Anomaly: %0.0f deg \n', E*360/(2*pi))
fprintf('True Anomaly: %0.2f rad \n', true_an)
```

```
fprintf('True Anomaly: %0.0f deg \n', true_an*360/(2*pi))
```

Elapsed time is 0.001180 seconds.

Eccentricity: 0.176

Eccentric Anomaly: 4.20 rad

Eccentric Anomaly: 240 deg

True Anomaly: 4.05 rad

True Anomaly: 232 deg

Published with MATLAB® R2017a
