Metodos computacionales 2- semana 4 Lonar rocket

olda eousajes

- es m 3. 6611 × 10-62
- b) simulación hecha en el 5.1 que resulte mai conveniente en el caro de l'usiema tierra Luig.

 El Paro de integración debe ser en regundor de vuelo pero se purde graficar cada

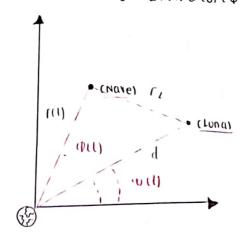
 logo paror urando animation dado que el viaje dura diar terrestrer.

Resultana persinente usar el sistema en el rual se define

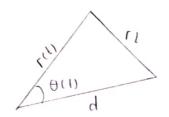
. Hain medicia eu mona iolaici

· pritancia modidar en unidader askonomicar

C) Moestre viando la figura (1) que la distancia Nave-Lona está dada por $\Gamma_L(\Gamma_1\phi_1\xi) = \sqrt{\Gamma(1)^2 + d^2 - 2\Gamma(1) d \cos(\phi - w t)}$



Para icrolici elle problema podemos usar la regla del cureno. Il denutamos O(1) al angulo Pormado entre la luna y la nave, tenemus



Preside forma
$$(1) \qquad \qquad (1) \qquad \qquad (1) \qquad (1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3) \qquad (4) \qquad (4)$$

Ja que o (+) = \$ (+) - w.(+) z considerando w como constante

$$L_{1}(L^{1}(0,t) = \sqrt{q_{1} + L_{2}(t) - 3L(t)q_{1}(0) + M(t) - M(t)}$$
(7)

d) irando esta distancia muestre que el hamiltoniano de la nave está dado por $H = Pri + Po \dot{\phi} - \Gamma = \frac{B_{r^2}}{am} + \frac{P\dot{\phi}}{2mr^2} - \frac{6mm_T}{r} - \frac{6mmL}{rcrrot}$

ponde les la energia cinética menor la potencial de la nave en courdenadar polarer El movimiento de la nave contrerpecto a la trema es cinotari de manera que $P_{N-T} = (\Gamma(1) \mid (O)(O(1) \hat{\chi} + 310(O(1) \hat{\chi}))$, 31 abova transformanos a covidenadas polares Fr = cos(DE) x + sin(DE) x

$$\hat{y} = (0)(0)\hat{x} + \sin(0)\hat{y}$$

$$\hat{y} = -\sin(0)\hat{x} + (0)(0)\hat{y}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{t}}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{d\hat{t}}{d\hat{t}} + \hat{t} +$$

$$7 = \frac{1}{2} m_N r^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_N r^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_N r^2 \phi^2$$
 (2)

colocico qualitica en tec un puentes.

$$\star 1 \frac{1}{L} = \frac{9 \, \text{H}}{9 \, \text{H}} = \frac{6 \, \text{L}}{M} \qquad (41)$$

$$\frac{\partial L\partial}{\partial L} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial L} = \frac{15}{15}$$

$$\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial \Gamma} = -\left[\frac{2mr^3}{2mr^3} + \frac{6mm_1}{6mm_1} - 6mm_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \Gamma} \left(\frac{r_{11}(r_{11}, r_{11})}{r_{11}}\right)\right] + \frac{1}{2} \sin(r_{11}, r_{11})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{\text{re}(r, \Phi_i t)} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\text{re}(r, \Phi_i t)^2} \times \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \right] = \frac{2r(t) - 2d\cos(\Phi(t) - wt)}{2\sqrt{d^2 + r'(t) - 2r(t)d\cos(\Phi(t) - wt)}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_{13}(r,\phi,t)}{\Gamma_{13}(r,\phi,t)}, \text{ reempla Fando}$$

$$\frac{m r_3}{b_c} = \frac{L_3}{-b \theta_3} \left[-\frac{L_3(U_0^{\dagger})}{6m m^2} - \frac{L_3(U_0^{\dagger})}{6m m^2} \left[L(1) - q(0)(011) - m f \right]$$
 (13)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial H} = -6 \, \text{mmr} \, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\text{reg}(\phi, t)}{1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(\frac{1}{(111, 0, 1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d'_{11} - 2id(0)(\phi - wi)}} \times \left[-2i(1) dx \sin(\phi - wi) \right] \times \frac{1}{(111, 0, 1)^2}$$

a la dulancia lunar: F=rld, Fr-Prlmd, Pφ-Pφlmd2, Φ. Huertre que el sistema se pue de ercirbir como se sique.

3 siguiendo de (11)

* 11 garendo de (12)

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{m_{L_{3}}}{\sqrt{m_{L_{3}}}} = \frac{m_{L_{3}}}{\sqrt{m_{L_{3}}}} = \frac{m_{L_{3}}}{\sqrt{m_{L_{3}}}} = \frac{m_{L_{3}}}{\sqrt{m_{L_{3}}}}$$
 (16)

* siguiendo de (13),

Dado que Pr = Pr md, Pr = Pr xmd, y partiendo de in sy heemplazamon

Definiendo Er = Lriq

$$\tilde{f}_{L} = \sqrt{1 + \tilde{f}^{2} - 2\tilde{f}(0)(\tilde{\phi} - \tilde{\psi})}$$

Entonces

$$\frac{\tilde{\beta}_{r} \times md}{m\tilde{r}^{3}d^{3}} = \frac{\tilde{\beta}_{r}^{2} \times m^{2} \times d^{4}}{\tilde{r}^{2}d^{2}} = \frac{6mmt}{\tilde{r}^{2} \times d^{3}} \left[\tilde{r}d - d(0)(\phi - wt)\right]$$

$$\frac{\tilde{r}}{\tilde{r}^{3}} = \frac{\tilde{r}\phi^{2}}{\tilde{r}^{3}} - \frac{6m\pi}{\tilde{r}^{2}d^{3}} - \frac{6mmL}{\tilde{r}L^{3}Ad^{3}} \left[\tilde{r} - coi(\phi - wi)\right]$$

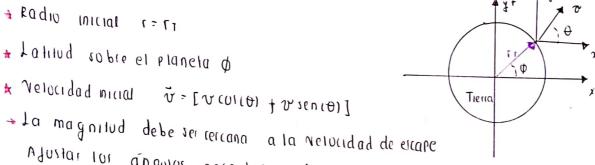
petiniengo (8) V = emily 3 & n= wrimi (1d)

$$\hat{P}_{r} = \frac{\hat{P}\hat{y}^{2}}{\hat{r}^{3}} - \Delta \left[\frac{1}{\hat{r}^{2}} + \frac{\omega}{\hat{r}^{2}} \left[\hat{r} - \cos(\phi - wh) \right] \right]$$
 (20)

$$\frac{\tilde{p} \phi \times m d^2 = -6mmL}{\tilde{r} t^3 \times d^3} + (\tilde{r} d^2 \sin(\psi - wh))$$

$$\frac{\tilde{t}_{3}^{2}}{\tilde{t}_{3}^{2}} = - \underbrace{\Delta \mathcal{U}}_{1} \tilde{t}_{3} \tilde{t}_{3$$

- (3) Levolver et zistema que écnacioner con et afforismo que soude-knoffa à con las sidnientes condiciones



Adustar los angolos para lograr fotografiar el lado oculto de la Lung lanzando jumuión cuando la luna se en cuentre en el perizeo orbital el eje x.

Finalmente, para diegnar los momentos canúnicos iniciales mucito

Inicialmente ic puche tomar $\sqrt{x} = \Gamma(\hat{x} + \hat{x})$, de maneia que $\Gamma = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$; $\Gamma v = (\sqrt{v}, 0)\theta, \sqrt{y}, 10\theta)$ Enlances, recordando la obtenida en (Hamenta)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \times (2xx^2x^2 + 2y^2y^2) = x \cdot v_y(0)\theta x^2 + y \cdot v_y(0)\theta x^2 + y$$

Abora, la localización de la nave sería en $(x, y) = R_1 = (\Gamma(0)\phi, (1) \cap \phi)$

Abora, (01 (A-B) = (0) (A) sin (B) + sin (A) sin (B), at $\dot{c} = \mathcal{V}_0$ (01 ($\theta - \phi$), recmpla tando

$$\widetilde{p}_r = \frac{v_o}{d} (or(\theta - \phi) = \widetilde{v_o} (or(\theta - \phi)); \quad \widetilde{v_o} = v_o d$$

$$\frac{md^2}{md^2} = \frac{mr^2\phi}{md^2} = \frac{mr^2d^2\phi}{md^2} = \frac{r^2\phi}{md^2}$$

Abora tan
$$(\phi) = \frac{y}{x}$$
, $\phi = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$, $\phi = \frac{1}{2x - |x|^2}$. $\frac{1}{2 + (3|x|)^2}$

A hora,
$$\sin \phi = \frac{x}{x} \Rightarrow x = (\sin \phi)$$
, $1 + (\frac{1}{2}|x|)^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \phi = \sec^2(\phi)$

$$\phi = \frac{r^2}{r^2} \times \frac{v_0}{r^2} \times \frac{r d \sin(\theta - \phi)}{r^2} = \frac{r^2}{r^2} \frac{v_0}{r^2} \sin(\theta - \phi)$$

Asi
$$(\tilde{\rho}_{r}^{\circ}, \tilde{\rho}_{\phi}^{\circ}) = (\tilde{v}_{\circ}(0)(\theta - \phi), \tilde{v}_{\circ}\tilde{r})(\theta - \phi))$$