Ένας δορυφορος κινείται  $\alpha$  ε εθειπτεική τροχιά με περίοδο z, εκκεντρότητα e, και μεχάθο ημάβονα  $\alpha$ . Να δειχθεί ότι η μέγιστη ακτινική ταχύτητα του δορυφόρου είναι  $2\pi\alpha/(z\sqrt{1-e^2})$ 

H EVERYELD TOO SOPUDOPOU EVOU:  $E = \frac{1}{2}mr^2 + 2 egg(r)$  onou Delpai  $\mu = \frac{mH}{miH} m$ Enersy a evéppeus Susapeicon, à givera hépreu boar Jegg (r) givera e laigne en Andasi orav dress = 0 Anda vog = 2 - Gum Enopievos:  $\frac{d \mathcal{T}_{eff}}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-9\ell^2}{\sqrt{4r^3}} + \frac{G\mu_m}{r^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\ell^2}{mr} = \frac{G\mu_m}{1} \Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow \quad \nabla = \frac{\ell^{2}}{2dA} \left( \frac{9}{2} \right)$ And (1)  $\Lambda$  (2)  $\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\exp} = \frac{l^2}{2m} - \frac{G\mu_m}{(Gm^2\mu)^2} - \frac{G\mu_m}{\frac{l^2}{Gm^2\mu}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\exp} = \frac{G^3\mu^2}{2l^2} - \frac{G\mu_m^3}{l^2}$   $\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{\sup_{e\neq p} = -\frac{G^2\mu_m^3}{2l^2}}$ Enotions  $\sqrt{max} = \sqrt{\frac{2[E - U_{exp}^{min}]}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E + \frac{G^2M^2m^3}{90^2})} = \frac{GMm}{\ell}\sqrt{1 + \frac{2E\ell^2}{G^2M^2m^3}}$ Alla  $T = \frac{2\pi a bm}{l}$  nou  $e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2El^2}{\ln^3 G^2 M^2}}$  (Deputize ou  $e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2El^2}{\ln \kappa^2}}$  nou) Enofiévos:  $\sqrt[n]{m_{ex}} = \frac{GMeZ}{2\pi ab}$ . A I Ja  $b = \alpha \sqrt{1-e^2}$  Limpos nhiáfovas kai  $GM = \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{Z^2}$  vópos con keplev Onore:  $\sqrt[n]{max} = \frac{24\pi\alpha}{72} \frac{e\tau}{\sqrt[n]{4}\sqrt{1-e^2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{max} = \frac{2\pi\alpha e}{7\sqrt{1-e^2}}$ 

Θεωρί στε ένα εώμα hájas η περιοριεμένο να κινείται στην επιφάνεια ενός παραδολοειδης η εβίσωση του οποίου (σε κυθινδρικός συντεταγμένες) είναι  $Γ^2 = 4a \, Z$ . Αν το εώμα είναι κάτω από μια βαρυτική δύναμη, να δειχθεί ότι η ευχνότητα των μικρών ταθαντώσεων ως προς μια κύνθική τροχιά ακτίνας  $ρ = \sqrt{4a \, Z_0}$  είναι  $ω = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{a+z_0}}$ 

Il dagrangian evas:  $l = T - U = \frac{m}{2} \left( \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right) - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{0} + \stackrel{\circ}{z} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{z} + \stackrel{\circ}{z} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}^2 \right] - mgz = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{r} + \stackrel{\circ}{z} + \stackrel{\circ}{z}$ 

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{6L} \frac{\partial L}{\partial r^2} \Rightarrow mr\ddot{\theta}^2 + m\frac{r\dot{r}^2}{4a} - \frac{mar}{2a} = m\ddot{r} + \frac{m}{4a} \frac{1}{6L} \left(r^2\dot{r}\right)$$

Avrivadicionne 0 = l onote da raportie:

$$\frac{l^{2}}{m^{2}r^{3}} + m\frac{r^{2}}{4a} - \frac{mar}{2a} - mr - \frac{m}{4a}\frac{d}{dt}(r^{2}r^{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{l^{2}}{m^{2}r^{3}} + \frac{r^{2}}{4a} - \frac{2r}{2a} - \frac{r}{a}\frac{d}{dt}(r^{2}r^{2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{l^{2}}{m^{2}r^{3}} + \frac{r^{2}}{4a} - \frac{2r}{2a} - \frac{r}{a}\frac{d}{dt}(r^{2}r^{2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{l^{2}}{m^{2}r^{3}} - \frac{qr}{2a} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{4} = \frac{qal^{2}}{m^{2}q} \Rightarrow l^{2} = \frac{map^{4}}{2a}$$

Enopièves n Esièven ms nimens properai:

$$\dot{r} + \frac{1}{4a} \frac{d}{dt} \left( r^2 \dot{r} \right) - \frac{8p^4}{2ar^3} - \frac{r \dot{r}^2}{4a} + \frac{3r}{2a} = 0$$

The function and ulices gips and to  $\rho$  is  $e^{2}$   $e^{2}$  e

Στο περιήγιο μιας εθειπεικής τροχιώς ένας δορυφόρος δέχεται μια ίκληση Δρ=ρ.ν. Τοιά θα είναι η τεθική τροχιά του σώματος

# ετροφορμή είναι: 
$$l = \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$$

Εφόσων  $\Delta \vec{p} = \rho \cdot \hat{r}$  αντινική η ετροφορμή δα διατηρικί 

Θετόσο η ενέργεια α Παίρει. Η ευμενερότητα δίνεται από:  $\Delta \vec{r} = \frac{B^2}{2h}$ 
 $e_p^2 = 1 + \frac{2Epl^2}{\mu \kappa^2} = 1 + \frac{2(E_i + \Delta E)l^2}{\mu \kappa^2} = 1 + \frac{2E_i l^2}{\mu \kappa^2} + \frac{2P_0^2 l^2}{2l_1^2 \kappa^2} = >$ 
 $\Rightarrow e_p^2 = e_i^2 + \left(\frac{\rho_e l}{\mu \kappa}\right)^2$  (1)

Ο νίος ημιαίονας της έλειμης είναι:

 $a_p = \frac{l^2/\mu \kappa}{1 - e_i^2}$  (2)

 $a_p = a_i = \frac{1 - e_i^2}{1 - e_i^2} \Rightarrow a_p = a_i = \frac{1 - e_i^2}{1 + e_i^2} \Rightarrow a_p = a_i = \frac{1 - e_i^2}{1 - e_i^2} \Rightarrow a_p = \frac{a_i (1 - e_i^2)}{\mu \kappa}$ 
 $\Rightarrow a_p = \frac{a_i (1 - e_i^2)}{1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\mu \kappa}} \Rightarrow a_p = \frac{a_i (1 - e_i^2)}{\mu \kappa} \Rightarrow a_p = \frac{a_i (1 - e_i^2)}$ 

H véa éleup spine va stepispapeta and the flower:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[ 1 - e_{y} \cos(\phi + \delta) \right] \qquad \qquad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 k^{2}} \left[$$