

# Stars and Planets Problem Set6

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## Exercise VI.1 Synodical timescale

(a)

The  $t_{syn}$  is the least common multiple of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ :

$$t_{syn} = [P_1, P_2]$$

(b)

how to calculate?

## Exercise VI.2 Epicycle approximation

(a)

how to prove?

(b)

how to prove?

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\phi'_{\text{eff}}(r_o) &= Anr_o^{n-1} - \frac{l_z^2}{2} \frac{2}{r_o^3} = 0 \\ r_o &= \left( \frac{l_z^2}{An} \right)^{\frac{1}{n+2}}\end{aligned}$$

(d)

Expanding the potential around  $r = r_o$ :

$$\phi_{\text{eff}} = \phi_{\text{eff}}(r_o) + \phi'_{\text{eff}}(r_o)x + \frac{1}{2}\phi''_{\text{eff}}(r_o)x^2$$

where  $x = r - r_o$  and  $\phi'_{\text{eff}}(r_o) = 0$ . Therefore the equation of motion (3) becomes:

$$\ddot{x} = -x\phi''_{\text{eff}}(r_o) = -x(An(n-1)r_o^{n-2} + 3l_z^2r_o^{-4}) = -(n+2)l_z^2r_o^{-4}x$$

Compared to  $\ddot{x} = -\kappa^2 x$ , we have:

$$\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{n+2}l_z}{r_o^2} = \sqrt{n+2}\left(\frac{l_z^2}{An}\right)^{-\frac{2}{n+2}}$$

In a Keplerian potential (n=-1):

$$\kappa = A^2/l_z^3 = \Omega$$

where  $\Omega$  is the orbital frequency. **why the orbital frequency**

(e)

**For which values of n does the circular orbit solution become unstable? What is the physical reason?**

## Exercise VI.3 The Trojans

## Exercise VI.4 Tides

(a)

For the Earth-Moon system, the value for n (the mean motion) is  $n = \frac{2\pi}{28\text{days}} = 0.22\text{day}^{-1}$ .

(b)

The spin-down timescale is:

$$t_{\text{de-spin, p}}^{-1} = \frac{\dot{\Omega}_p}{\Omega_p} = -\frac{\Gamma}{\Omega_p I_p} = -\frac{3k_{2p}}{2QC_I} \frac{m_s^2}{(m_s + m_p)m_p} \left(\frac{R_p}{d}\right)^3 \frac{n}{\Omega_p}$$

For the Moon to spin-down the Earth, the love number  $k_{2p} =$ , the Quality factor  $Q =$ , the inertia factor  $C_I =$ ,  $m_s =$ ,  $m_p =$ ,  $R_p =$ ,  $d =$ ,  $n =$ , and  $\Omega_P =$ . Therefore the timescale for the Moon to spin down the Earth is: .

For the Sun to spin-down the Earth, the love number  $k_{2p} =$ , the Quality factor  $Q =$ , the inertia factor  $C_I =$ ,  $m_s =$ ,  $m_p =$ ,  $R_p =$ ,  $d =$ ,  $n =$ , and  $\Omega_P =$ . Therefore the timescale for the Sun to spin down the Earth is: .