

理论力学第 8 次作业

3.10

设彗星碰撞前速度为 v_0 ，动能为 E_0
轨道的偏心率 e 与能量 E 的关系为

$$e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2El^2}{Mk^2}}$$

椭圆 $E < 0$ ，抛物线 $E = 0$

由题意得

$$1 - \alpha = e = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2El^2}{Mk^2}}$$

解得

$$E = \frac{(\alpha^2 - 2\alpha)Mk^2}{2l^2} \approx -\frac{\alpha Mk^2}{l^2}$$

只改变了远日点的动能，所以

$$\Delta E_k = 0 - E = -E = \frac{\alpha Mk^2}{l^2}$$

由完全非弹性碰撞得

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E_k &= \frac{1}{2}(M+m)v'^2 - \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2}M(v'^2 - v^2) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2}M\left[\left(\frac{mv_0}{M} + v\right)^2 - v^2\right] = \frac{1}{2}M\left(\frac{m^2v_0^2}{M^2} + \frac{2mrv_0}{M}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\frac{m}{M}E_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}\frac{m}{M}E_0 = \frac{\alpha Mk^2}{l^2}$$

即

$$E_0 = \frac{2\alpha M^2 k^2}{ml^2}$$

3.11

互相环绕时

$$G \frac{m^2}{(2r)^2} = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{\tau} \right)^2 r$$

即

$$G \frac{m \cdot \frac{m}{4}}{r^2} = m \left(\frac{2\pi}{\tau} \right)^2 r$$

与中心天体 $\frac{m}{4}$ 等价

互相下坠时可以将轨道看做极扁的椭圆， $\frac{m}{4}$ 固定在一个焦点

$$\left(\frac{T}{\tau} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}r}{r} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

即

$$T = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \tau$$

所需时间为

$$t = \frac{1}{2} T = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

3.12

3.17

在同一轨道上时：

$$\frac{1}{r_1} = C[1 + e \cos(\theta_1)]$$

$$\frac{1}{r_2} = C[1 + e \cos(\theta_2)]$$

r_1 变大， r_2 变小。根据 $l = mr^2\dot{\theta}$ 为定值，当 $r_1 = r_2$ 时，夹角达到最大

$$\cos \theta_1 = \cos \theta_2, \quad \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \pi$$

此时，两个天体合起来扫过了半个椭圆的面积，所以经过了 $t = \frac{T}{4}$ 的时间
平近点角

$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

偏近点角 ψ

$$\psi - e \sin \psi = \omega t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

极坐标角 θ 可以用 ψ 表示

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\cos \psi - e}{1 - e \cos \psi}$$

解得 $\theta \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$ ，则所求偏离三点一线的最大角为

$$2\theta - \pi$$

3.19

a

$$\begin{aligned} E = T + V &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m r^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - \frac{k}{r} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + V' \end{aligned}$$

$$V' = \frac{l^2}{2mr^2} - \frac{k}{r} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} = \frac{l^2 e^{\frac{r}{a}} - 2mkr}{2mr^2 e^{\frac{r}{a}}}$$

b

$$f = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \frac{k}{r^2} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} + \frac{k}{ar} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} = \frac{k}{r} e^{-\frac{r}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$$u = u_0 + a \cos \beta \theta, \quad u_0 = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\beta^2 = 3 + \frac{r}{f} \frac{df}{dr} \Big|_{r=r_0} =$$

$$\frac{\omega_{\theta}}{\omega_r} = \frac{2a}{\rho} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{\pi\rho}{a}}$$

3.23

$$t=2\pi a^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{a^3}=\frac{4\pi^2m}{k}=\frac{4\pi^2m}{GMm}=\frac{4\pi^2}{GM}$$

$$\frac{m_{\text{日}}}{m_{\text{地}}}=\frac{\frac{(1.49\times10^8)^3}{365^2}}{\frac{(3.8\times10^5)^3}{27.3^2}}=337246.6$$

3.24

$$\dot{r}=\frac{\omega a}{r}\sqrt{a^2e^2-(r-a)^2}$$

有

$$r=a(1-e\cos\psi)$$

所以

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt}=\frac{\omega}{1-e\cos\psi}$$

$$\omega dt=(1-e\cos\psi)d\psi$$

$$\omega t=\psi-e\sin\psi$$