

Exercises

February 18, 2015

1.

Solve numerically the following equation:

$$U'' + U - \frac{Gm}{h^2} = 0$$

2.

From

$$\frac{\dot{r} (\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}) - (\vec{r} \cdot \dot{\vec{r}}) \vec{r}}{r^3},$$

derive

$$\left(\frac{(\vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{r}}) \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \right),$$

using

$$\vec{A} \times (\vec{B} \times \vec{C}) = \vec{A} (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}) - (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}) \vec{C}.$$

3.

From

$$GM \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r} + \vec{e} \right) \cdot \vec{r} = (\dot{\vec{r}} \times \vec{h}) \cdot \vec{r}$$

derive

$$\begin{aligned} GM \left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r} + \vec{e} \right) \cdot \vec{r} &= (\vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{r}}) \cdot \vec{h}, \\ &= h^2. \end{aligned}$$

using

$$(\vec{A} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{C} = (\vec{C} \times \vec{A}) \cdot \vec{B}.$$

4.

From

$$\vec{f} = GM\vec{e} = \dot{\vec{r}} \times (\vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{r}}) - GM \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$$

derive

$$GM\vec{e} = \left[v^2 - \frac{GM}{r} \right] \vec{r} - (\dot{\vec{r}} \cdot \vec{r}) \dot{\vec{r}}$$

5.

What is the Vernal point?

6.

Solve numerically the Kepler's equation:

$$E - e \sin E = M,$$

for $M = 1$ with 12 decimal digits of precision.

7.

Since

$$\cos f = \frac{\cos E - e}{1 - e \cos E}$$

compute explicitly

$$\sin f$$

and

$$\tan f,$$

in order to get

$$\tan \frac{f}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \tan \left(\frac{E}{2} \right).$$

8.

Calculate

$$\frac{d\hat{l}}{dt} = \frac{d\Omega}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \Omega \\ \cos \Omega \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9.

Find the five osculating elements:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{da}{dt} &= \frac{2}{n\sqrt{1-e^2}} \left[Re \sin f + \frac{SP}{r} \right] \\
\frac{de}{dt} &= \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{na} [Re \sin f + S(\cos f + \cos E)] \\
\frac{di}{dt} &= \frac{r \cos \phi}{na^2 \sqrt{1-e^2}} W \\
\frac{d\Omega}{dt} &= \frac{r \sin \phi}{na^2 \sqrt{1-e^2} \sin i} W \\
\frac{d\omega}{dt} &= -\cos i \frac{d\Omega}{dt} + \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{nae} \left[R \cos f + S \left(1 + \frac{r}{P} \right) \sin f \right]
\end{aligned}$$