

Useful and not so useful formulas and constants (not all are necessary for solving the problems):

The speed of light = $3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

Gravitational acceleration at sea level = 9.81 m/s^2

$$\mu = 3.986 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}^3/\text{s}^2$$

$$F = m \cdot a$$

$$F = \Delta p / \Delta t$$

$$F = GMm/r^2$$

$$F = mv^2/r$$

$$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2/\text{kg}^2$$

$$M = 5.98 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$R_E = 6370 \text{ km}$$

$$X \text{ in deciBel (dB): } X_{\text{dB}} = 10 \log_{10}(X_{\text{lin}})$$

$$\text{The semi major axis in an ellipsoid} = \frac{1}{2} (R_a + R_p)$$

$$e = (R_a - R_p) / (R_a + R_p) = c/a$$

$$\Delta v = v_e \cdot \ln (M_i/M_f)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\mu(2/r - 1/a)}$$

$$\text{Boltzmann's constant } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

The sunlight needs about 8 minutes to travel the distance from the Sun to Earth.

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 a^3 / \mu$$

$$R = 2.44 \cdot \lambda \cdot h / D$$

$$S/N = (EIRP/L_0) \cdot (G_r / N_0 B) \cdot 1/L_a$$

$$G = \eta \times 4\pi A / \lambda^2$$

$$L_0 = (4\pi d / \lambda)^2$$

$$E_k = mv^2/2$$