受限三体问题与拉格朗日点 (60 分)

(1) 先求公转角速度

$$\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} = \Omega^2 r_1 m_1 = \Omega^2 \frac{m_1m_2r}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$= > \Omega^2 = \frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{r^3} \tag{1}$$

$$V_{\text{eff}}(x,y) = \frac{-Gm_1}{\sqrt{(x-r_1)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{Gm_2}{(\sqrt{(x+r_2)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{r^3} (x^2 + y^2)$$
 (2)

(2)

$$\frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{Gm_1(x - r_1)}{[(x - r_1)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{Gm_2(x + r_2)}{[(x + r_2)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{r^3}x\tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{Gm_1 y}{[(x - r_1)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{Gm_2 y}{[(x + r_2)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{r^3} y \tag{4}$$

对于 y = 0, (4) 易知满足,对于 (3), 同除 $\frac{G(m_1 + m_2)}{r}$,得

$$\frac{r_2(x-r_1)}{|x-r_1|^3} + \frac{r_2(x+r_2)}{|x+r_2|^3} = \frac{x}{r^2}$$
 (3')

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 0^- \tag{5}$$

$$\lim_{x \to (-r_2)^-} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \to (-r_2)^+} f(x) = +\infty$$
 (6)

$$\lim_{x \to (r_1)^-} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \to (r_1)^+} f(x) = +\infty$$
 (7)

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0^+ \tag{8}$$

$$L_1(-\infty, -r_2), L_2(-r_2, r_1), L_3(r_1, \infty)$$
 (10)

 $(3) \not \equiv \frac{m_2}{m_1} = \epsilon \to 0$

$$r_1 = \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} r = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon + 1} r \approx \epsilon (1 - \epsilon) r \tag{11}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} r = \frac{1}{\epsilon + 1} r \approx (1 - \epsilon) r$$
 (12)

保留零阶,代入(4)式

$$\frac{rx}{|x|^3} = \frac{x}{r^2} \tag{13}$$

$$=> x = \pm r \tag{14}$$

可得
$$L_1, L_2$$
在 m_2 附近, L_3 在离原点 r 附近 (15)

(4) 对于 L_1, L_2 , 令 $x = -r + \delta_{1,2}r$, 带入 (4) 式,保留一阶

$$-\frac{(1-\epsilon)r}{(-r+\delta_{1,2}r-\epsilon r)^2} \pm \frac{\epsilon r}{(-r+\delta_{1,2}r+(1-\epsilon)r)^2} = \frac{-r+\delta_{1,2}r}{r^2}$$
(16)

$$\pm \frac{\epsilon}{(\delta_{1,2} - \epsilon)^2} = 3(\delta_{1,2} - \epsilon)$$

由于两边小量阶数一致,取 $1 \gg \delta_{1,2} \gg \epsilon$,带入有

$$\pm \frac{\epsilon}{\delta_{1,2}^2} \left(1 + \frac{2\epsilon}{\delta_{1,2}} \right) = 3(\delta_{1,2} - \epsilon)$$
$$= > \pm \frac{\epsilon}{\delta_{1,2}^2} = 3\delta_{1,2}^2$$

$$=>\delta_{1,2}=\pm\left(\frac{\epsilon}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}\tag{17}$$

对于 L_3 , $\diamondsuit x = r + \delta_3$

$$\frac{1-\epsilon}{(1+\delta_3-\epsilon)^2} + \frac{\epsilon}{(1+\delta_3+1-\epsilon)^2} = 1+\delta_3 \tag{18}$$

得

$$\delta_3 = \frac{5}{12}\epsilon\tag{19}$$

故

$$L_1\left(-r - (\frac{\epsilon}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}r, 0\right) \tag{20}$$

$$L_2\left(-r + (\frac{\epsilon}{3})^{\frac{1}{3}}r, 0\right) \tag{21}$$

$$L_3\left(r + \frac{5}{12}\epsilon r, 0\right) \tag{22}$$

(5) 由 (4) $\times \frac{x}{y}$ 与 (3) 相减得

$$\frac{-r_1 r_2}{[(r_1 - x)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{r_1 r_2}{[(r_2 + x)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 0$$
 (23)

曲 $(4) \times \frac{1}{y}$ 得

$$\frac{r_2}{[(r_1-x)^2+y^2]^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{r_1}{[(r_2+x)^2+y^2]^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{r^2}$$
 (24)

(23),(24) 可看作关于分母的一元二次方程组,解得

$$(r_1 - x)^2 + y^2 = (r_2 + x)^2 + y^2 = r^2$$
(25)

$$x = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{2}, y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}r}{2} \tag{26}$$

可得
$$L_4, L_5$$
与 m_1, m_2 构成两个等边三角形 (27)

评分标准:

共60分

- (1) 共 4 分 (1),(2) 各 2 分
- (2) 共 16 分 (3), (4) 各 2 分,(5), (6), (7), (8) 各 2 分 (9) 各 2 (10)2 分
- (3) 共8分(11),(12),(13)各1分(14)3分(15)2分
- (4) 共 20 分 (16)2 分 (17) 6 分 (18)2 分 (19) 各 4 分 (20), (21), (22) 各 2 分
- (5) 共12分(23)2分(25)4分(26)4分(27)2分