

Да се изведат: първа и втора космическа скорост, формула за потенциална енергия близо до повърхността на планета (mgh), трети закон на Кеплер за двойна система, формулите за скорости в афелий и перихелий, формулата за енергия на движение по елипса, формулата за момент на импулса.

4. Catastrophe. Imagine, that on July 5, 2084 the mass of the Sun suddenly has decreased to half its original value. Calculate a new period of revolution of the Earth around of the new Sun.

Задача 3. Както е известно, лунно затъмнение става, когато гигантска митична ламя погълне Луната. В миналото по време на лунно затъмнение хората са стреляли с пушки в небето, за да изплашат ламята и да я принудят да върне Луната. Нека допуснем, че това вече е омръзнало на ламята. При поредното планирано от нея лунно затъмнение тя поглъща Луната и мигновено изчезва, както само ламите умеят.

- Опишете първо качествено как ще се променят в резултат на това орбитата на Земята и периодът ѝ на обикаляне около Слънцето.
- Опитайте се да направите и количествени оценки, като приемете, че орбитата на центъра на масите на системата Земя-Луна около Слънцето е кръгова с радиус $149,6 \times 10^6$ km, разстоянието между Земята и Луната е 384000 km, а масата на Луната е 81 пъти по-малка от масата на Земята.

5. Jupiter disappeared. Let us suppose that Jupiter suddenly disappeared. The moons of Jupiter became independent bodies.

5.1. Which former Galileo moon(s) and in what case may leave the Solar system?

5.2. Which former Galileo moon(s) and in what case may fall into the Sun?

The answers “which moon” and “in what case” (configurations at the moment of Jupiter disappearance) have to be given in the form of drawings, and calculations should be the base for the answers. The names of the moons in the solution and in the drawings should be written in English. Consider the orbit of Jupiter (before its disappearance) to be circular.

Problem 6: Derive a relation for the escape velocity of an object, launched from the center of a proto-star cloud. The cloud has uniform density with the mass of M and radius R . Ignore collisions between the particles of the cloud and the launched object. If the object were allowed to fall freely from the surface, it would reach the center with a velocity equal to $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{R}}$.

Problem 16: High Altitude Projectile (45 points)

A projectile which starts from the surface of the Earth at the sea level is launched with the initial speed of $v_0 = \sqrt{GM/R}$ and with the projecting angle (with respect to the local horizon) of $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$. M and R are the mass and radius of the Earth respectively. Ignore the air resistance and rotation of the Earth.

- Show that the orbit of the projectile is an ellipse with a semi-major axis of $a = R$.
- Calculate the highest altitude of the projectile with respect to the Earth surface (in the unit of the Earth radius).
- What is the range of the projectile (distance between launching point and falling point) in the units of the earth radii?
- What is eccentricity (e) of this elliptical orbit?
- Find the time of flight for the projectile.

to the Earth by an parameter. Calculate (estimate) the minimal possible sidereal period of the planet.

5. International Space Station. The graph presents the change in height of the ISS orbit depending on time. Estimate the average density of the atmosphere at heights around 340-360 km. Consider the orbit to be circular. The mass of ISS is 362 ton. Consider the cross-section of the ISS-complex to be $S = 500 \text{ m}^2$ (including the sections of the solar cell array).

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