

Test 2

2

r, h

$r = R_E + h$

R_E

Initial case

$K = 0$

$U = -\frac{GM_E m}{r}$

$\Delta K + \Delta U = 0$

$\Delta K = K - K_0$

$\Delta U = U - U_0$

$K_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$

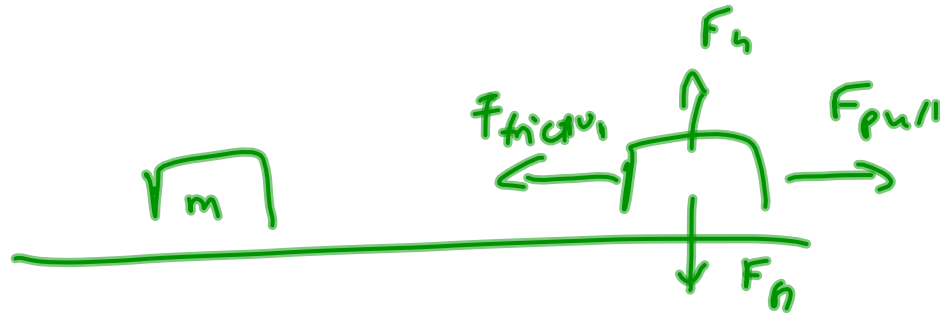
$U_0 = -\frac{GM_E m}{R_E}$

$-\frac{GM_E m}{r} = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 - \frac{GM_E m}{R_E}$

$r = \left(\frac{1}{R_E} - \frac{v_0^2}{2GM_E} \right)^{-1}$

$h = 530 \text{ km}$

#4



$$K_0 = 0$$

$$u_0 = 0$$

$$\Delta K = K - K_0$$

$$\Delta u = u - u_0$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$u = 0$$

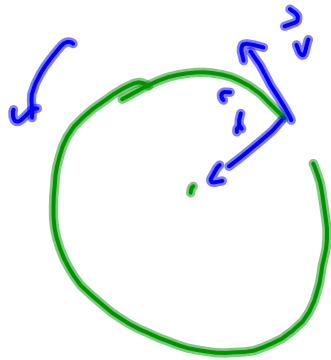
$$\Delta(K + \Delta u) \neq 0$$

$$= W_{nc}$$

$$W_{nc} = F \cdot d = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

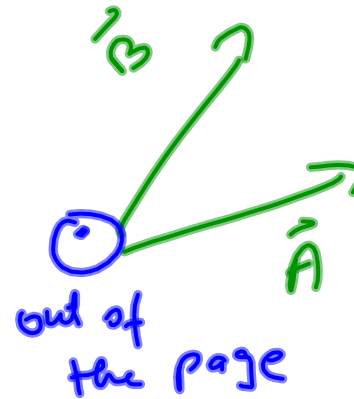
Angular momentum (continued)

$$\vec{L} \equiv \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \quad [\text{kgm}^2/\text{s}]$$



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$

right hand rule

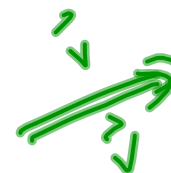
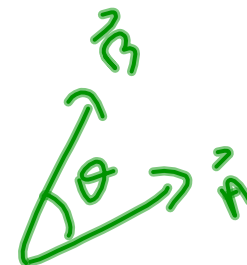


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$$\vec{L} \equiv \vec{r} \times \vec{p} \quad \Big| \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{\tau}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} &= \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{p} + \vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \\ &= \cancel{\vec{v}} \times m\vec{v} + \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \\ &= \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \equiv \vec{\tau} \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = |\vec{A}||\vec{B}|\sin\theta$$

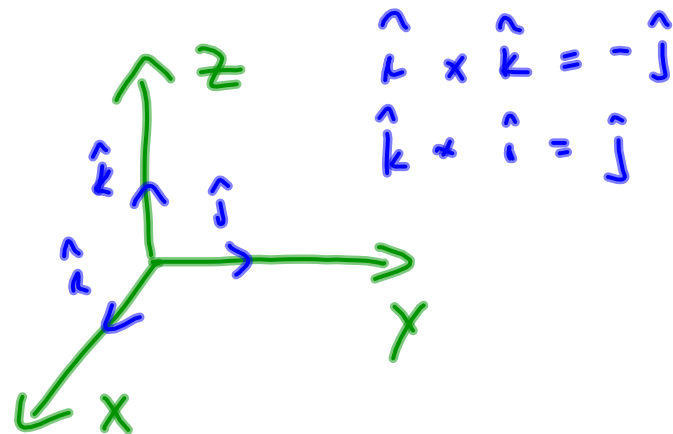
direction determined by right hand rule

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$

$$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = 5\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

HW check



$$\vec{\tau} = ?$$

$$\vec{\tau} = (3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}) \times (5\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k})$$

$$= -9\hat{k} - 6(\hat{j}) + 10(-\hat{k})$$

$$-4\hat{i} + 25\hat{j} + 15\hat{i}$$

$$= 11\hat{i} + 31\hat{j} - 19\hat{k}$$

	i	j	k
i			
j	$\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = +\hat{k}$		
k	$\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = +\hat{i}$	$\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = +\hat{j}$	

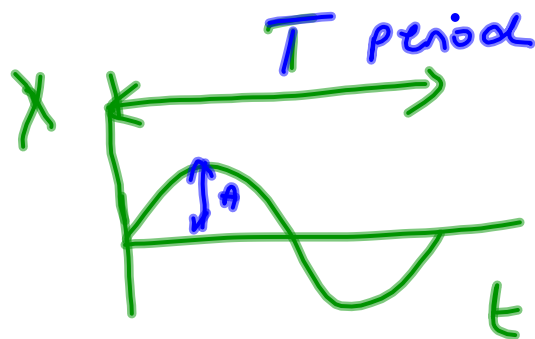
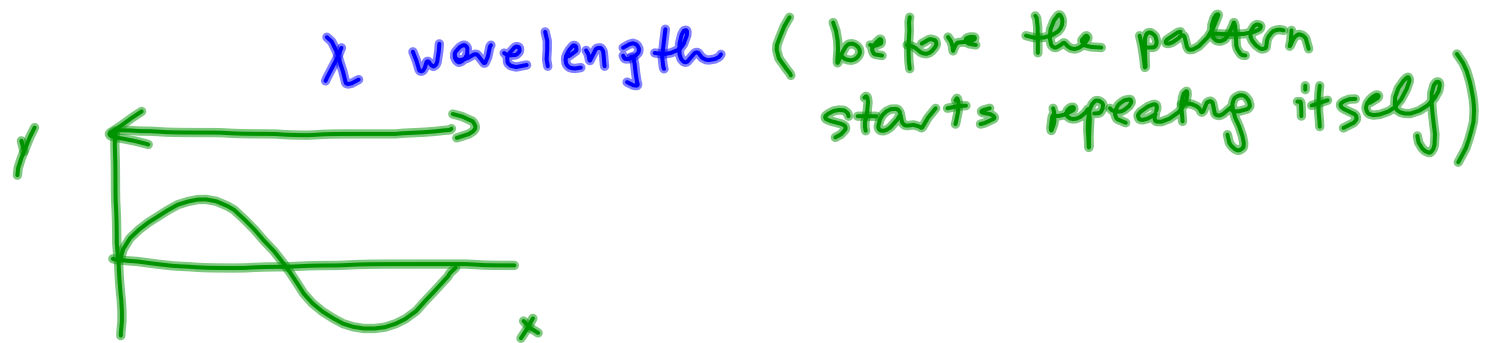
i	j	k	...
$\hat{i} \times \hat{i} = 0$	$\hat{j} \times \hat{j} = 0$	$\hat{k} \times \hat{k} = 0$	

$$\vec{r} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = 5\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Oscillations



$$x(t) = A \sin \omega t$$

A amplitude $f = \frac{1}{T}$ [Hz]

$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ frequency