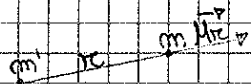


# GRAVITAZIONE

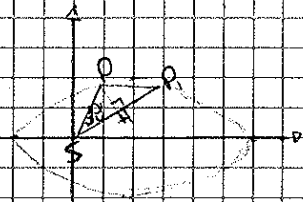
Tolomeo ~ Copernico ~ Ticho Brahe

- KEPLERO:**
- (I) i pianeti descrivono orbite ellittiche, di cui il sole occupa uno dei fuochi
  - (II) il vettore posizione di ogni pianeta rispetto al sole descrive, nella sua orbita ellittica, aree uguali in tempi uguali.
    - $\frac{dA}{dt} = \text{costante}$
  - (III) i quadrati dei periodi di rivoluzione  $T$  sono proporzionali ai cubi dei semiassemi maggiori delle orbite ellittiche
    - $T^2 = K a^3$

**NEWTON:** dinamica del moto dei pianeti



•  $\frac{dA}{dt} = \text{cost}$   $\longleftrightarrow$  forza centrale



Area (SPP') =  $\frac{1}{2} SP \cdot PP'$   
 $SP = r$       $PP' \sim PP' = r d\theta$

$A(SPP') = \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} dt$

$A(SPP') = dA$       $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{costante}$

$L = m r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2 m \frac{dA}{dt} \Rightarrow L = \text{costante} \Rightarrow F^{\rightarrow} \text{centrale}$   
 $F^{\rightarrow} = F \mu_r$

•  $F \propto m$   
 $F \propto m'$   $\Rightarrow F \propto m m'$   $\rightarrow F = G m m' f(r) \mu_r$

$f(r) \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$  attrattiva

$$\vec{F}(r) = -G \frac{m m'}{r^2} \mu_r$$

**LEGGI DI GRAVITAZIONE UNIVERSALE**

$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2} \rightarrow \frac{m^3}{kg s^2}$  **COSTANTE DI GRAVITAZIONE UNIVERSALE**

**PROCEDIMENTO DI NEWTON**

1) orbita circolare (caso particolare)  $\rightarrow$  sole  $\bar{e}$  nel centro

$\vec{F}(r) = -F(r) \mu_r \Rightarrow \bar{e}$  forza centripeta  $\rightarrow F_c = \frac{m v^2}{r} = m \omega^2 r$

per orbita circolare  $a = r$

$F_c = m \frac{G m'}{r^2} r = m \frac{G m'}{r}$

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

3)  $T^2 = K a^3 \rightarrow T^2 = K r^3$

FORZA TERRA LUNA:

$$F_{TL} = G \frac{m_T m_L}{r_{TL}^2} \stackrel{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{2}^{\text{a}} \text{ legge Newton}}}{=} m_L a_{cp}$$

FORZA TERRA TERRA:  $F_{TT} = G \frac{m_T m_T}{R_T^2} = m_T g$

$$\frac{F_{TT}}{F_{TL}} = \frac{m_T}{R_T^2} \cdot \frac{r_{TL}^2}{m_L} = \frac{m_T g}{m_L a_{cp}} \Rightarrow \frac{g}{a_{cp}} = \left( \frac{r_{TL}}{R_T} \right)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (60)^2$$

$$F = G \frac{m_T m_T}{(R_T + h)^2}$$

$$R_T \approx 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$g = G \frac{M_T}{R_T^2} = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

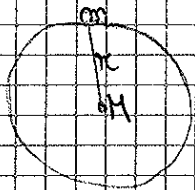
$$g = \left( \frac{m_L}{m_T} \right) G \frac{m_T}{R_T^2}$$

ma tutti i corpi cadono con lo stesso accelerazione (in assenza di attriti)

$$\Rightarrow m_L g = m_L a$$

$$F_g = m a_c$$

$$M \gg m$$



$$G \frac{M m}{r^2} = m \frac{(2\pi)^2}{T^2} r$$

T periodo rivoluzione  
M?

$$M = \frac{4\pi^2}{G} \frac{r^3}{T^2}$$

$$\vec{F}(r) = F(r) \vec{u}_r \rightarrow \text{è conservativa} \Rightarrow E_p(r)$$

$$F(r) = - \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial r} = - \frac{dE_p}{dr}$$

$$F(r) = - G \frac{m m'}{r^2} = - \frac{dE_p}{dr} \Rightarrow E_p(r) = - G \frac{m m'}{r} + c$$

$$E_p(r \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

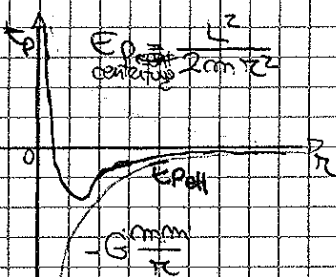
$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 + \frac{1}{2} m' v'^2 - G \frac{m m'}{r} = \text{costante}$$

$$m' \gg m \Rightarrow m + m' \sim m', \quad m \ll m' \Rightarrow m' \text{ in sistema CM } v' = 0$$

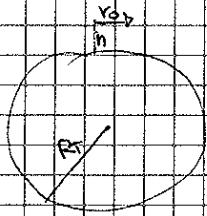
In questo s.r.  $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - G \frac{m m'}{r} = \text{costante}$

$$G \frac{m m'}{r^2} = \frac{m v^2}{r} \Rightarrow v^2 = G \frac{m'}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} G \frac{m m'}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - G \frac{m m'}{r} = \frac{1}{2} G \frac{m m'}{r} - G \frac{m m'}{r} = - \frac{1}{2} G \frac{m m'}{r} < 0$$



- per  $E < 0$  orbite chiuse  $\rightarrow$  ellisse
- $E = 0$  parabola
- $E > 0$  iperbole



$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - G \frac{mMm}{R+h}$$

VELOCITÀ DI FUGA  $\geq v_0$  minimo : il satellite raggiunge  $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$E=0 \rightarrow$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2GMm}{R+h}} = 1,13 \times 10^4 \text{ m/s}$$