

A decorative border surrounds the central text, featuring various mathematical symbols and letters in shades of blue and black, including pi, infinity, and Greek letters.

Chapter 7

Gravitation

7-1

Planetary Motion and Gravitation

Johannes Kepler

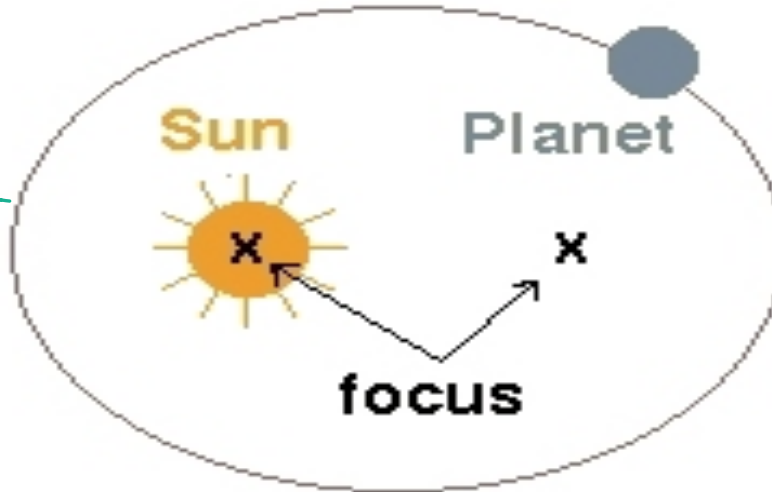
- Believed that the Sun exerted a force on all of the planets and that the sun was the center of the system.
- Discovered three laws that govern the motion of every planet and every satellite.

↳ Anything in orbit around something else
Ex: Moon and space stations

Kepler's 1st Law

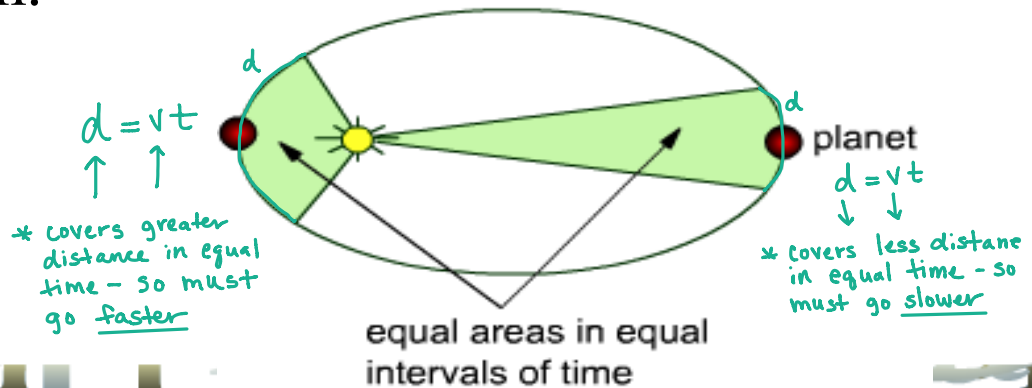
- Planets orbit in elliptical paths with the Sun at one focus

- * Not a circle
- * oval with sun off center



Kepler's 2nd Law

- An imaginary line from the sun to a planet sweeps out equal areas in equal time intervals.
- Meaning – planets move faster when they are closer to the Sun and slower when they are farther from the Sun.



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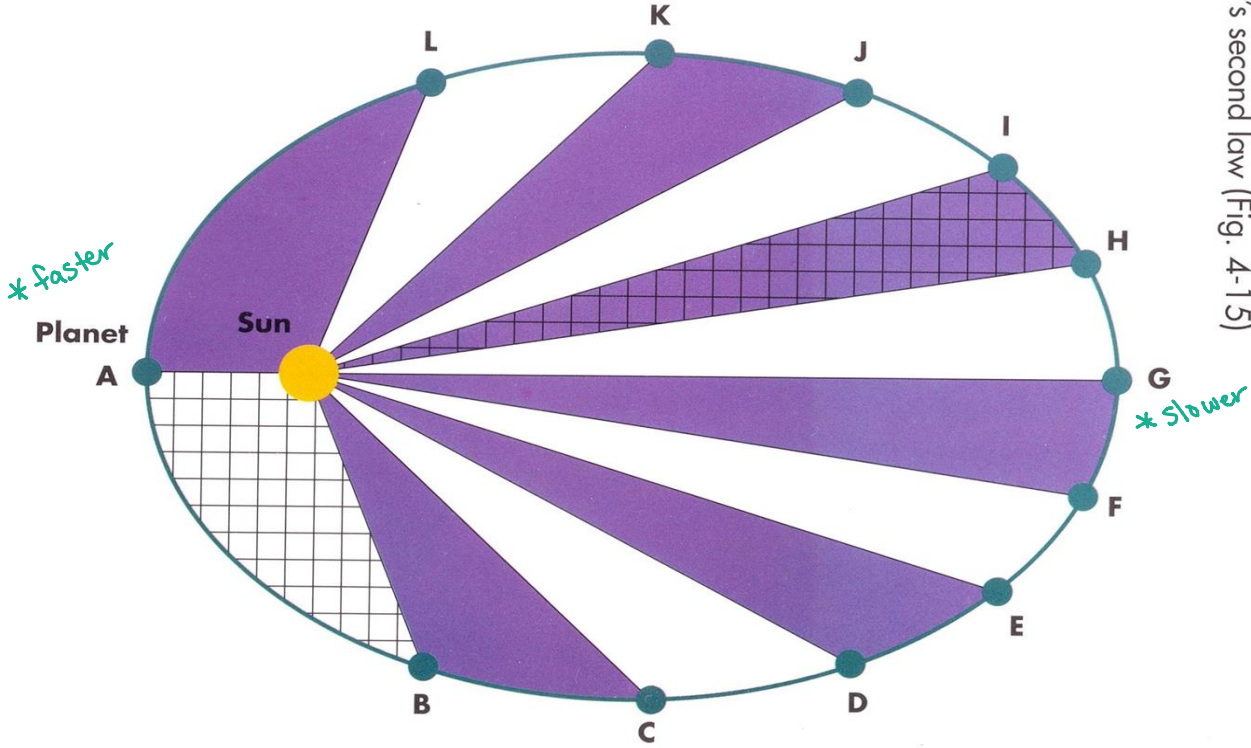
Kepler's second law (Fig. 4-15)

Keplers Second Law

The line from planet to Sun sweeps out equal area in equal time.

For example, if the time taken for the planet to get from A to B is equal to the time for the planet to get from H to I, then the crosshatched areas are equal.

This law is just a consequence of the law of the conservation of angular momentum.



** faster*

** slower*

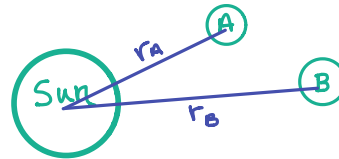
** All equal areas covered in equal times*

Kepler's 3rd Law

- The squared quantity of the period of object A divided by the period of object B is equal to the cubed quantity of object A's average distance from the Sun divided by object B's average distance from the Sun.

$$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3$$

- * T = period (time for 1 revolution)
- * r = orbital radius (center to center distance)



Kepler's 3rd Law

- The third law relates the motion of two
bodies about a center body.
- EX: 2 planets around the Sun
- EX: The moon and a satellite around the Earth

- ① EX: Galileo measured the orbital sizes of Jupiter's moons using the diameter of Jupiter as a unit of measure. He found that Io, the closest moon to Jupiter, had a period of 1.8 days and was 4.2 units from the center of Jupiter. Callisto, the fourth moon from Jupiter, had a period of 16.7 days. Using the same units that Galileo used, predict Callisto's distance from Jupiter.
- ② EX: Europa, a satellite of Jupiter, has a period of 3.55 days. How many units is its radial distance?

① $T_I = 1.8$ days
 $r_I = 4.2$ units

$T_C = 16.7$ days
 $r_C = ?$

$$\left(\frac{1.8}{16.7}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4.2}{r_C}\right)^3$$

$$r_C = 18.5 \text{ units}$$

* Note: Raise each side to the $1/3$ power or cube root it to get your variable out of the 3rd power

② $T_E = 3.55$ days
 $r_E = ?$

$$\left(\frac{1.8}{3.55}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4.2}{r_E}\right)^3$$

* Use I₀ info above

$$r_E = 6.6 \text{ units}$$

Newton and Planetary Motion

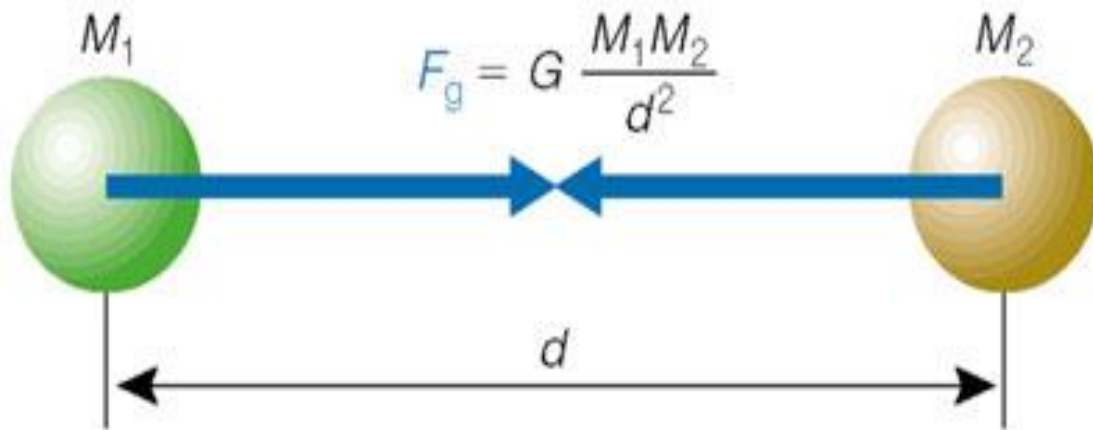
- Gravitational Force – the force of attraction between two objects.
- The force acts in the direction of the line between the centers of the two objects.
- The force is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the centers of the planet and the Sun: $F \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$ $d \uparrow F \downarrow$
- The force is directly proportional to the masses of the two objects: $F \propto m$ $m \uparrow F \uparrow$

Law of Universal Gravitation

$$F_g = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$$

r = orbital radius
(center to center distance)



Period of a Planet Orbiting the Sun

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{Gm}}$$

$$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$$

r = orbital radius
(center to center distance)

m = mass of the center body
(object being orbited not
object orbiting)

Universal Gravitational Constant

- $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$
- Henry Cavendish calculated this constant in 1798 by finding the gravitational force between two lead spheres, with a known mass and a measured distance between their centers
- Once G was known, the Earth's mass could be calculated, the Sun's mass could be calculated, and the gravitational force between any two objects can be calculated.