

Department of Physics National Dong Hwa University, 1, Sec. 2, Da Hsueh Rd., Shou-Feng, Hualien, 97401, Taiwan General Physics I, Quiz 3 PHYS1000AA, Class year104/2015 2015-11-12, Thursday

Quiz-3 Solution

1. Solution : (Similar to problem No.10, Chap.13, text book 9th edition)

(a) Newton's law of gravity is defined by

$$F=\frac{GMm}{r^2},$$

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Where G = Universal gravitational constant, M and m are the mass of two object

in universe, r = distance between the objects, F = force between them.

(b) We know that , gravitational force

$$F = \frac{GM_{earth}m}{(R_{earth} + h)^2}$$
, where $m =$ mass of meteoroid, $h =$ distance of mateoroid from earth surface

$$ma = \frac{GM_{earth}m}{(R_{earth} + h)^2}$$
, where $a =$ acceleration of meteoriod due to earth gravity

$$\therefore a = \frac{GM_{earth}}{(R_{earth} + h)^2} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}}{(R_{earth} + 5R_{earth})^2} = \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}}{(6R_{earth})^2}$$
$$= \frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.0 \times 10^{24}}{(6 \times 6.4 \times 10^6)^2} = 0.30 \ m/s^2$$

(c) For angular motion we can define the cetripetal force in our case as bellow

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{(R_{earth} + h)} \Rightarrow ma = \frac{mv^2}{(R_{earth} + h)} \Rightarrow a = \frac{v^2}{(R_{earth} + h)} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{(R_{earth} + h) \times a}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{(R_{earth} + 5R_{earth}) \times a} = \sqrt{(6 \times 6.4 \times 10^6) \times 0.3} = 3.5 km / s$$

2. Solution: (Similar to problem No37, Chap.13, text book 9th edition)

(a) Kepler's third law of planetary motion is

 $T^2 = K_s a^3$, where T is period of planeatary revolution, a = The semimajor axis length of orbit and $K_s =$ constant of proportionality (with respect to Sun)

(b) From figure we can find the major axis length of the orbit is

$$2a = 2.5$$
 : $a = 1.25$ AU

and a+c=2.0 $\therefore c=0.75$ AU, where c is the distance between focus and the center of orbital axis

:. ecentricity
$$e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{0.75}{1.25} = 0.66$$

(c) We know that $T^2 = K_s a^3$
So $T = \sqrt{K_s a^3} = a\sqrt{K_s a} = 1.25 \text{ AU} \times \sqrt{2.97 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.25 \text{ AU}}$
 $= 1.25 \times 1.496 \times 10^{11} \times \sqrt{2.97 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.25 \times 1.496 \times 10^{11}}$
 $= 55165000 \text{ seconds} = \frac{55165000 \text{ days}}{3600 \times 24} = 638.5 \text{ days} = 1.78 \text{ years}$