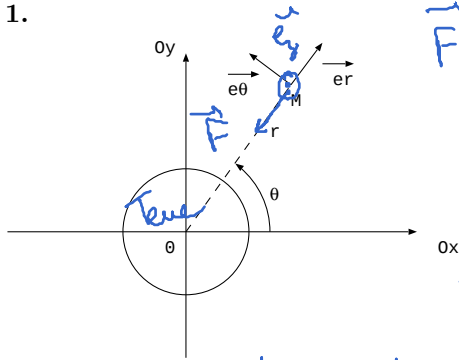


Force centrale

1.



$$\vec{F} = -\gamma \frac{m M_T}{r^2} \vec{e}_r \quad (\text{force poids exercée par la Terre sur le satellite})$$

$$\text{TMC à } M: \frac{d\vec{L}_O(M)}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{h}_O}{dt}(\vec{F}) = \vec{OM} \wedge \vec{F} = \vec{0}$$

($\vec{F}$ est incapable de faire tourner M autour de O)

$$\vec{L}_O(M) = C \vec{e}_z = m r^2 \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{L}{m} = r^2 \dot{\theta}} \quad \text{cette des axes}$$

$$(\vec{L}_O(M) = \vec{OM} \wedge m \vec{v}(M) = r \vec{e}_r \wedge m (\dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta) = m r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_z)$$

2. Vitesse du satellite:

$$\vec{OM} = r \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{v}(M) = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{C}{r} \vec{e}_\theta$$

la intens
orbitale ne
s'annule jamais
(sauf à l'infini)

3. Montrer que $\ddot{r} = \frac{C^2}{r^3} - \frac{GM_T}{r^2}$ (*).

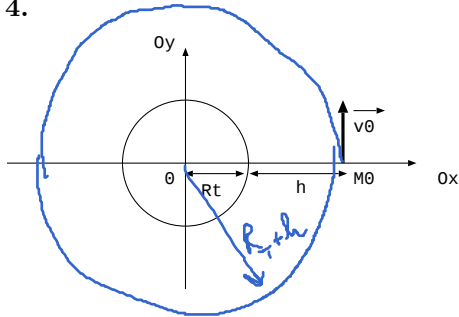
Force $\vec{F}$ conservative donc système conservatif ($E_f = -\gamma \frac{m M_T}{r}$)

$$E_{\text{me}} = C_{\text{me}} = \frac{m v^2}{2} - \gamma \frac{m M_T}{r} = \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{r}^2 + \left(\frac{C}{r} \right)^2 \right) - \gamma \frac{m M_T}{r}$$

(avec $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{C}{r} \vec{e}_\theta$) on a: $\frac{dE_{\text{me}}}{dr} = 0 = m \dot{r} \ddot{r} + \frac{m C^2}{2} \left(-2 \dot{r}^3 / r^4 \right) + \gamma \frac{m M_T}{r^2} \neq$

$$\downarrow \text{ car } \boxed{\ddot{r} = \frac{C^2}{r^3} - \gamma \frac{M_T}{r^2}}$$

4.



$$\text{PFD à } M: m \vec{a} = -\gamma \frac{m M_T}{(R_T + h)^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\text{avec } \vec{a} = \frac{dv}{dt} \vec{e}_\theta - \frac{v^2}{R_T + h} \vec{e}_r = -\gamma \frac{M_T}{(R_T + h)^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{vitesse uniforme}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{R_T + h} = \gamma \frac{M_T}{(R_T + h)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{v_1 = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{M_T}{R_T + h}}}$$

$$\text{Période: } T_1 = \frac{2\pi(R_T + h)}{v}$$

$$\boxed{T_1 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{(R_T + h)^3}{\gamma M_T}}}$$

5. Vitesse v_2 :

$E_{\text{me}} \geq 0$ pour quitter l'attraction de la Terre

$$E_{\text{me}} = \frac{m v_0^2}{2} - \gamma \frac{m M_T}{R_T + h} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{v_0^2}{2} \geq \gamma \frac{M_T}{R_T + h}$$

$$\text{soit } v_0 \geq \sqrt{2\gamma \frac{M_T}{R_T + h}}$$

$$\text{soit } \boxed{v_2 \geq \sqrt{2} v_1}$$

$E_{\text{me}} = C_{\text{me}}$, on la calcule avec les C.I

6. 1 G,Rt,Mt=6.67e-11,6.4e6,5.97e24

2 h=0.5*Rt altitude au point de lancement

3 v1=(G*Mt/(Rt+h))*0.5

4 T1=2*pi*(Rt+h)/v1

5 v2=0.5*v1

6 N=10000

7 t=np.linspace(0,T,N)

8 def euler(v0):

9 —C=(Rt+h)*v0

10 —r=np.zeros((N)) r=[0,0,...]

11 —theta=np.zeros((N)) theta=[0,0,...]

12 —r[0]=Rt+h

13 —theta[0]=0 (Mo sur l'axe Ox)

14 —dt=T/(N-1) pas de temps

15 —vr=0

16 —for i in range(0,N-1):

17 —ar=C**2/r[i]**3 - G*Mt/r[i]**2

18 —vr=v_r + a_r * dt

19 —theta[i+1]=theta[i] + C/r[i]**2 * dt

20 —r[i+1]=r[i] + vr*dt

21 —return r,theta

22 for v0 in [v1,1.2*v1,v2,1.2*v2]: 4 valeurs de v0

23 —r=euler(v0)[0] r(t) v0=v1, v0=1.2v1, v0=v2, v0=1.2v2

24 —theta=euler(v0)[1] theta(t) cercle, parabole

25 —x=r*cos(theta)

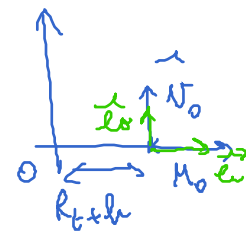
26 —y=r*sin(theta)

27 —plt.axis('equal')

28 —plt.plot(x,y)

29 —plt.show()

$$C = \frac{L}{m} = r^2 \dot{\theta}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{L} &= \vec{L}(t=0) \text{ (ortho)} \\ \vec{L} &= \vec{r} \wedge m \vec{v}_0 \\ &= (R_t + h) \vec{e}_r \wedge m v_0 \vec{e}_\theta \\ &= m v_0 (R_t + h) \vec{e}_z \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \frac{L}{m} = v_0 * (R_t + h)$$

DL à l'ordre 1 en dt

$$\theta(t+dt) = \theta(t) + \dot{\theta}(t) * dt$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i + C / r_i^2 * dt$$

DL à l'ordre 1

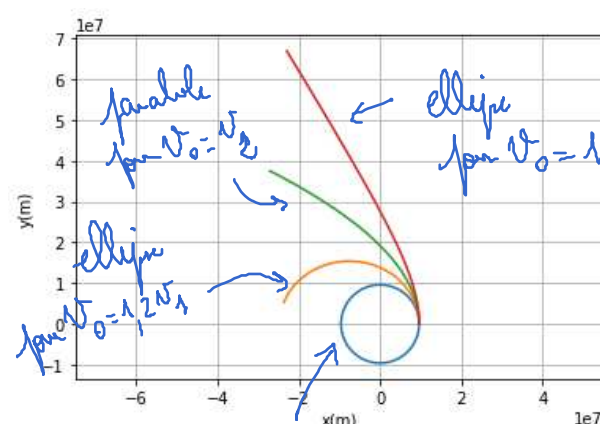
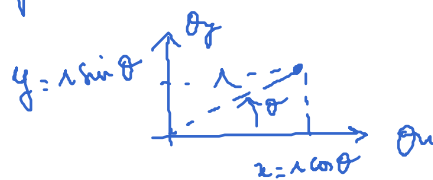
$$\dot{r}(t+dt) = \dot{r}(t) + \ddot{r}(t) dt$$

$$\ddot{r} = a_r = C^2 / r^3 - G M_t / r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_r &= \vec{v}_r + \vec{a}_r * dt \\ \uparrow &\quad \uparrow \\ \text{nouveau} &\quad \text{ancien} \end{aligned}$$

$$r(t+dt) = r(t) + \dot{r}(t) dt$$

$$r_{i+1} = r_i + \dot{r}_i * dt$$



6.a. Période du mouvement elliptique:

30 $em = v_0^2 / 2 - G^* M t / (R t + h)$

31 $C = (R t + h) * v_0$

32 $d1 = (G^* M t / em)^2 - 2 * c^2 / em$

33 $d2 = -G^* M t / em / 2 + (d1^{0.5} / 2)$

Le code renvoie $d2 = 2.4687e7$.