

Questionario di fisica n°6

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Esercizio n°1

$$\rho_r = \frac{M_r}{V_r} = \frac{M_r}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R_r^3}$$

$$R = 2400 \text{ km} = 2400000 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho_H = \rho_r$$

$$g = G \frac{M_r}{R_r^2} \Rightarrow M_r = \frac{g R_r^2}{G}$$

$$\rho_r = \frac{3 g R_r}{4 \pi G R_r^3} = \frac{3 g}{4 \pi G R_r} = 5,52 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_H = \rho_r$$

$$g_H = \frac{4 \pi G \rho_H R_H}{3} = 3,66 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Velocità di fuga

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = G \frac{M_H m}{R_H}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 \rightarrow \text{minima velocità per raggiungere l'infinito}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2 = G \frac{M_H m}{R_H} = 0$$

$$v_0^2 = \frac{2 G M_H}{R_H} \Rightarrow 2 g_H R_H$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{2 g_H R_H} = 4200 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} = 15.000 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$$

Gravità in un pozzo di 240 km = 240000 m

$$g_h = G \frac{M_H}{(R_H - h)^2} \Rightarrow g_h = \left(1 + \frac{2h}{R_H}\right) = 4,40 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

Esercizio n°2

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

$$T = 24h = 86400s$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{G M_T T^2}{4\pi^2}}$$

$$g = \frac{G M_T}{R_T^2} \rightarrow G M_T = g R_T^2$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{g R_T^2 T^2}{4\pi^2}} = 42150 \text{ km}$$

Esercizio n°3

$$\Delta E = W = E_2 - E_1$$

$$m = 1000 \text{ kg}$$

$$r_1 = 40000 \text{ km}$$

$$r_2 = 60000 \text{ km}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{G M_T}{r}$$

Dalla 3^a legge di Keplero ricavare la velocità e il periodo

$$\frac{r^3}{T^2} = \frac{g R_T^2}{4\pi^2} \rightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{g R_T^2}}$$

$$\rightarrow v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$$

$$\text{Orbita 1} \rightarrow T_1 = 79256 \text{ s} = 22h$$

$$v_1 = 3171 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Orbita 2} \rightarrow T_2 = 145603 \text{ s} = 40h$$

$$v_2 = 2589 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2 - \frac{G M_T}{r_1} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{g R_T^2}{r_2} = -4990 \cdot 10^6$$

$$E_2 = -3300 \cdot 10^6$$

$$W = E_2 - E_1 = 1690 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J}$$

Esercizio n°4

$$v_f^2 = 2 G \frac{M}{R_T}$$

$$v_0 = 20\% v_f$$

$$E_A = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - G \frac{M_T m}{R_T}$$

$$E_B = - G \frac{M_T m}{R'}$$

$$\rightarrow v^2 = [20\% v_f]^2 = [0,04 \cdot v_f^2] = 0,04 \cdot 2 G \frac{M}{R_T}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \cdot 0,04 \cdot 2 G \frac{M_T}{R_T} - G \frac{M_T m}{R_T} = - G \frac{M_T m}{R'}$$

$$0,04 G \frac{M_T}{R_T} - G \frac{M_T}{R_T} = - G \frac{M_T}{R'}$$

$$G \frac{M_T}{R_T} (0,04 - 1) = - G \frac{M_T}{R'}$$

$$\frac{(0,04 - 1)}{R_T} = - \frac{1}{R'} = \frac{R_T}{(0,04 - 1)} = - R'$$

$$R' = \frac{R_T}{1 - 0,04} = 6,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$$

Distanza dalla superficie

$$d = R' - R_T = 6,6 \cdot 10^6 - 6400 \cdot 10^3 = 266 \text{ km}$$