

## Gravitation Questions

$$1. \quad F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2} = \frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 2.148 \times 10^{30} \times 4.80 \times 10^{27}}{(2.10 \times 1.496 \times 10^{11})^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6.97 \times 10^{24} N}}$$

$$2. \quad V = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 3.285 \times 10^{23}}{2.44 \times 10^6}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4238.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4.24 \text{ km s}^{-1}}}$$

3. C

4. (a) Must supply it with at least  $4.0 \times 10^9 \text{ J}$  of KE.

(b)  $GPE \propto \frac{1}{r}$ , so if  $r \Rightarrow 100r$  then  $\underline{\underline{GPE \Rightarrow 10^{-2}}}$ .

$$(c) \quad W = F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2} = \frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 100 \times 5.97 \times 10^{24}}{(10^9)^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.040 \text{ N}}} \quad (4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N})$$

(d)  $W = F_c = m \cdot a_c$

$$a_c = \frac{F_c}{m} = \frac{0.040}{100} = \underline{\underline{4.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ms}^{-2}}}$$

5.  $T = 24.6 \text{ hrs} = 24.6 \times 3600 = 88560 \text{ s}$

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

$$\therefore r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 6.39 \times 10^{23} \times (88560)^2}{4\pi^2}}$$

$$= 2.04 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.04 \times 10^4 \text{ km}}}$$

$$6. V_N = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} = \sqrt{\frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times \cancel{1.989 \times 10^{30}}}{(4.48 \times 10^{12})}}$$

$$= 5443 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{5.44 \text{ km s}^{-1}}}$$

7.  $\frac{r^3}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2}$  and  $T_{\text{Earth}} = 365.25 \times 24 \times 3600$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.156 \times 10^7 \text{ s}}}$$

$$\therefore M_s = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GT^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 \times (1.5 \times 10^{11})^3}{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times (3.156 \times 10^7)^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}}}$$

8. Acceleration due to gravity at surface of Sun:

$$g = G \frac{M_S}{r_S^2} = \frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.989 \times 10^{30}}{(6.96 \times 10^8)^2}$$

$$= 273.99 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

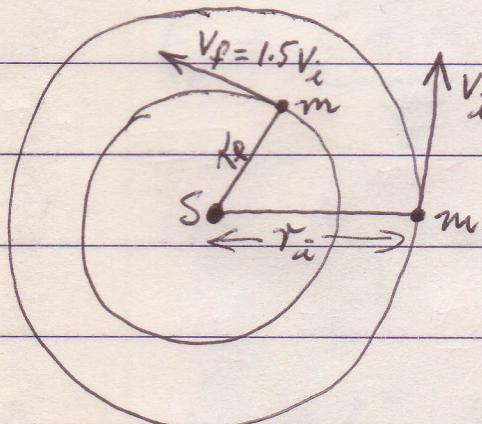
So, for New Earth:  $g = G \frac{M_E}{r_E^2}$  and  $\therefore T_E^2 = G \frac{M_E}{g}$

$$\therefore T_E = \sqrt{\frac{6.673 \times 10^{-11} \times 5.97 \times 10^{24}}{273.99}}$$

$$= 1.21 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$\therefore$  New radius of Earth is  $1.21 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ .

9. Use i for initial orbit and f for final orbit:



New orbit is smaller radius, since speed has increased.

By Kepler's 3rd Law:

$$\frac{T_i^3}{T_f^2} = \frac{r_i^3}{r_f^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_f^3}{T_i^2} = \frac{r_f^2}{r_i^2} \text{ and } T_i = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_i} = \frac{2\pi r_i}{v_i}$$

$$\text{and } T_f = \frac{2\pi r_f}{v_f} = \frac{2\pi r_f}{1.5v_i} = \frac{4\pi r_f}{3v_i}$$



$$\therefore \frac{r_f^3}{r_i^3} = \left( \frac{4\pi r_f}{3V_i} \right)^2 \times \left( \frac{V_i}{2\pi r_i} \right)^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_f^3}{r_i^3} = \frac{16\pi^2 r_f^2}{9V_i^2} \times \frac{V_i^2}{4\pi^2 r_i^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_f^3}{r_i^3} = \frac{4r_f^2}{9r_i^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_f}{r_i} = \frac{4}{9}$$

and so  $r_f = 0.44r_i$

So, radius of new orbit is 0.44r.

10. (Extension) When zero net force occurs :  $F_{SE} = F_{SM}$

$$F_{SE} = \frac{GM_S M_E}{r_E^2} \text{ and } F_{SM} = \frac{GM_S M_m}{r_m^2} = \frac{GM_S M_m}{(R-r_E)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{M_E}{r_E^2} = \frac{M_m}{(R-r_E)^2}$$

$$\therefore M_E r_E^2 = M_m (R-r_E)^2$$

$$\therefore M_E r_E^2 = M_E (R^2 - 2Rr_E + r_E^2)$$

$$\therefore M_E r_E^2 = M_E r_E^2 - 2M_E R r_E + M_E R^2$$

$$\therefore (M_E - M_m) r_E^2 - 2M_E R r_E + M_E R^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (5.97 \times 10^{24} - 7.35 \times 10^{22}) r_E^2 - (2 \times 5.97 \times 10^{24} \times 3.844 \times 10^8) r_E$$
$$+ (5.97 \times 10^{24} \times 3.844^2 \times 10^{16}) = 0$$

$$\therefore 5.8965 \times 10^{24} \frac{T^2}{E} - 4.5897 \times 10^{33} \frac{T}{E} + 8.8215 \times 10^{41} = 0$$

Now we use the quadratic formula to solve for  $\frac{T}{E}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{T}{E} &= \frac{4.5897 \times 10^{33} \pm \sqrt{(4.5897 \times 10^{33})^2 - (4 \times 5.8965 \times 10^{24} \times 8.8215 \times 10^{41})}}{2 \times 5.8965 \times 10^{24}} \\ &= \frac{4.5897 \times 10^{33} \pm 5.0888 \times 10^{32}}{1.1793 \times 10^{25}} \\ &= 4.323 \times 10^8 \text{ m and } 3.460 \times 10^8 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  Distance from Earth where spacecraft will experience zero net force is  $3.460 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$ , since  $4.323 \times 10^8 \text{ m} >$  Earth-Moon distance and  $\therefore$  cannot be an answer to this question.



PS - You might like to consider what the other solution means here. It does have a physical meaning. Consider the 3-dimensional nature of the gravity fields of Earth + Moon.