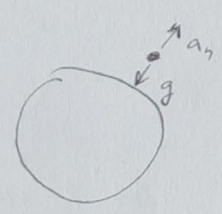
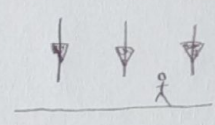
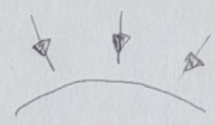
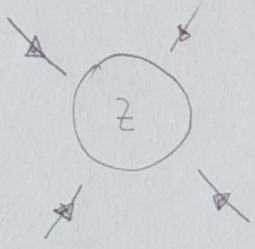


Gravitační pole

• intenzita g. pole : $\underline{k} = \frac{F}{m} \underline{h}$

$$|k| = g = \mathcal{K} \frac{M}{r^2}$$

• \mathcal{K} - grav. konstanta, $\mathcal{K} \approx 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ Nm}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$ (značeno i jako G)



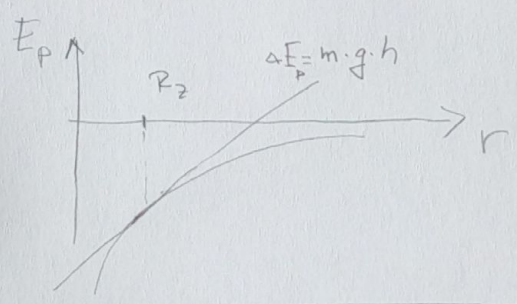
první kosmická rychlost : (orbital velocity)
 $\frac{v_I^2}{r} = \mathcal{K} \frac{M}{r^2}$

• potenciální energie tělesa o hmotnosti m ve vzdálenosti r od středu země :

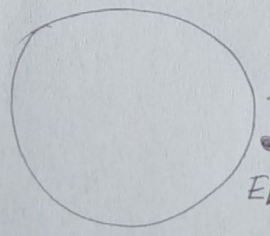
$$E_p = - \mathcal{K} \frac{Mm}{r}$$

$$\left(W = \int_{r_i}^r F(-dr) = - \int_{r_i}^r \mathcal{K} \frac{Mm}{r^2} dr = - \mathcal{K} Mm \left(-\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r_i} \right) \right)$$

$r_f - r_i$... změna vzdálenosti od země



• 2. kosmická rychlost : $r \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{1}{2} m v_e^2 = \mathcal{K} \frac{Mm}{r}$
(escape velocity)
ze zákona o zachování energie



I $E_{k1} = \frac{mv^2}{2}$
 $E_{p1} = - \mathcal{K} \frac{Mm}{r}$

II $E_{k2} = 0$
 $E_{p2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow E_{k1} + E_{p1} = 0 + 0$$

PR 2. kosmická rychlost na Zemi?

$$\frac{mv^2}{2} = \mathcal{K} \frac{M_z m}{R_z} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2 \frac{\mathcal{K} M_z}{R_z}} = \sqrt{2gR_z}$$

||
g · R_z

$$v = \sqrt{2 \cdot 9,81 \cdot \underbrace{6,378 \cdot 10^6}_{R_z}} = \underline{\underline{11\,200 \text{ m/s}}}$$

PR Gravitáční zrychlení na měsíci?

$$M_m = \frac{1}{81} M_z ; R_m = \frac{1}{4} R_z$$

$$g_m = \mathcal{K} \frac{M_m}{R_m^2} = \mathcal{K} \frac{\frac{1}{81} M_z}{\left(\frac{1}{4} R_z\right)^2} = \frac{16}{81} \left(\mathcal{K} \frac{M_z}{R_z^2} \right) = g$$

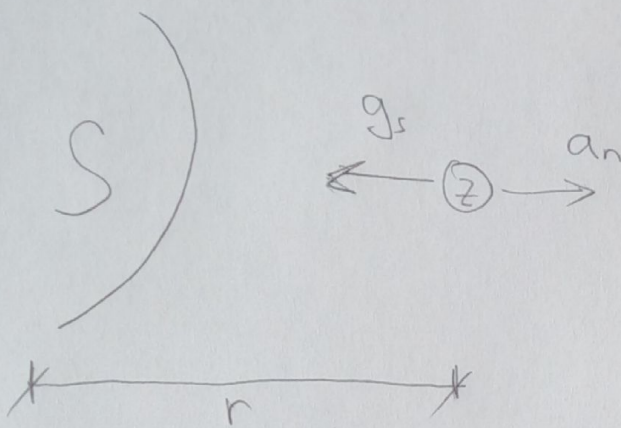
$$g_m = \frac{16}{81} g \approx 1,94 \text{ m/s}^2$$

PR Hmotnost slunce? Vzdálenost Země

$$r = 1,5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ km}$$

$$T = 1 \text{ rok} = 3,154 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s} ; \underbrace{\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}} ; v = \omega \cdot r$$

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = 29\,886 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$



$$a_n = g$$

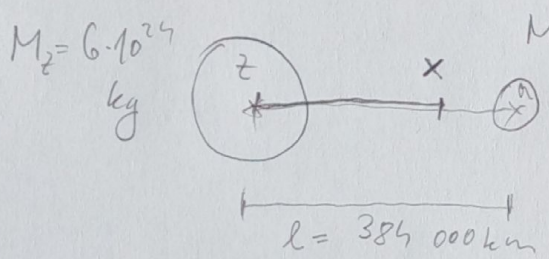
$$\frac{v^2}{r} = K \frac{M_s}{r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_s = \frac{v^2 \cdot r}{K}$$

$$M_s = \frac{v^2 \cdot r}{K} = \frac{29\,886^2 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{11}}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}} = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}}}$$

PĚ

kde je výsledná intenzita mezi Zemí a měsíkem nulová



$$K \frac{M_z}{x^2} = K \frac{M_m}{(l-x)^2}$$

$$\frac{K_z}{x^2} = \frac{K_m}{(l-x)^2} \quad (g_z = g_m)$$

• hmotnosti i vzdálenosti jsou kladné, lze tedy odmnožit x :

$$\frac{\sqrt{M_z}}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{M_m}}{l-x}$$

$$x \sqrt{M_m} = \sqrt{M_z} \cdot (l-x)$$

$$x (\sqrt{M_m} + \sqrt{M_z}) = l \sqrt{M_z}$$

$$x = l \frac{\sqrt{M_z}}{\sqrt{M_z} + \sqrt{M_m}} = \underline{\underline{346 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}}}$$