

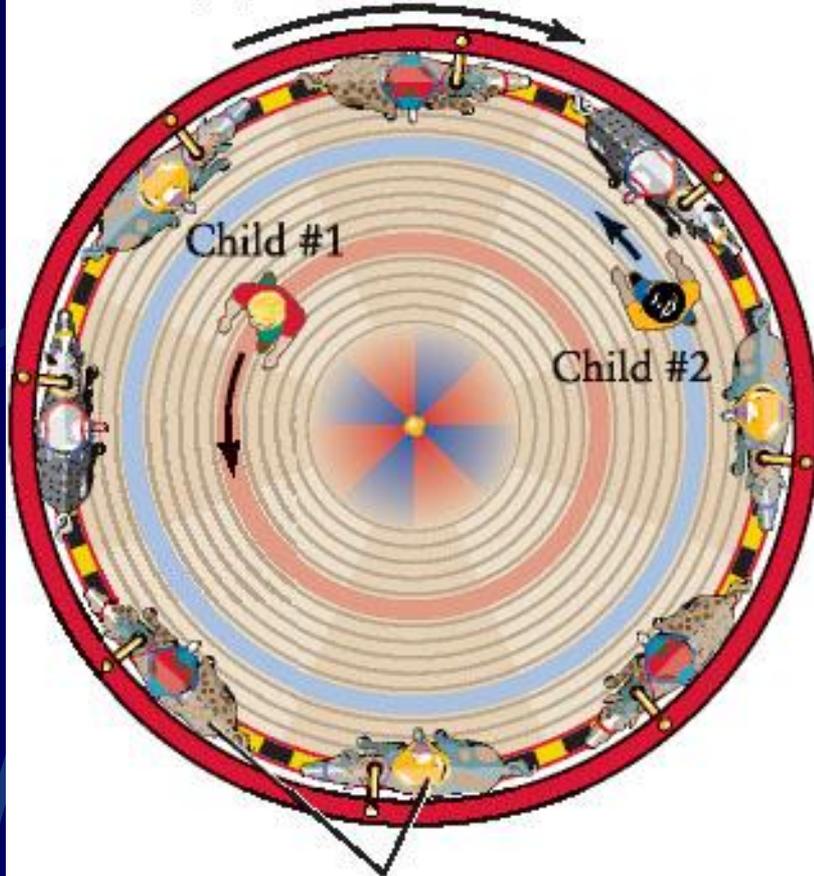
萬有引力與行星華爾滋



你覺得呢？

- 如何讓物體保持等定速（一樣快）？
- 地球繞太陽的軌道是什麼形狀？
- 行星是以固定速率繞行太陽嗎？
- 每個行星都以相同速率繞行太陽嗎？
- 冥王星到底哪裡不對？

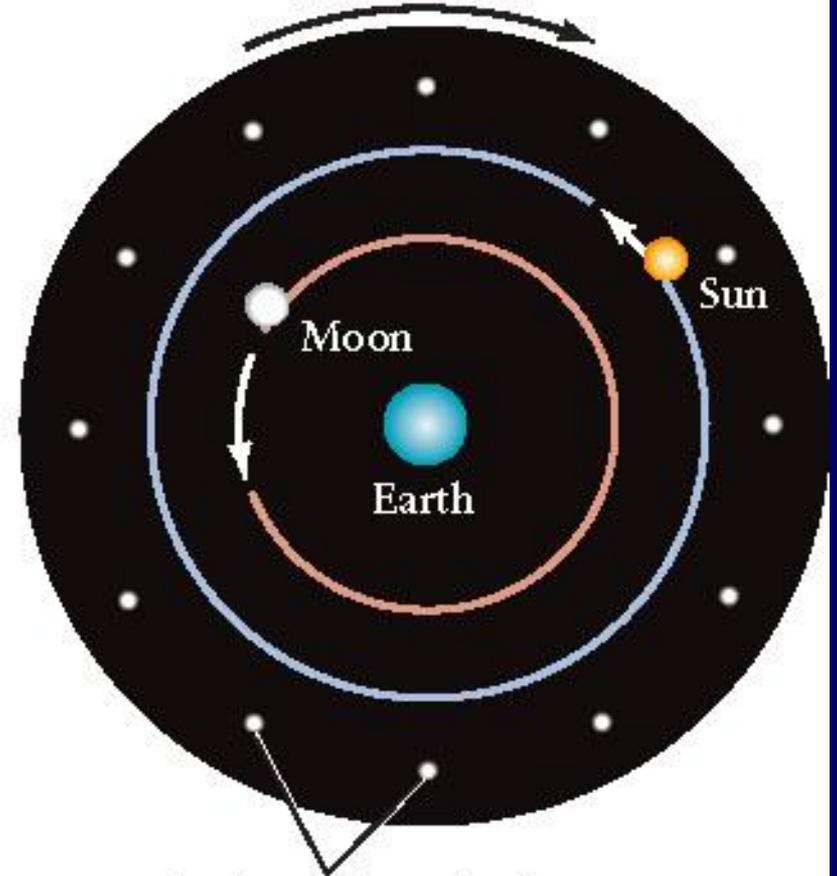
Merry-go-round rotates clockwise



Wooden horses fixed on merry-go-round

(a) A rotating merry-go-round

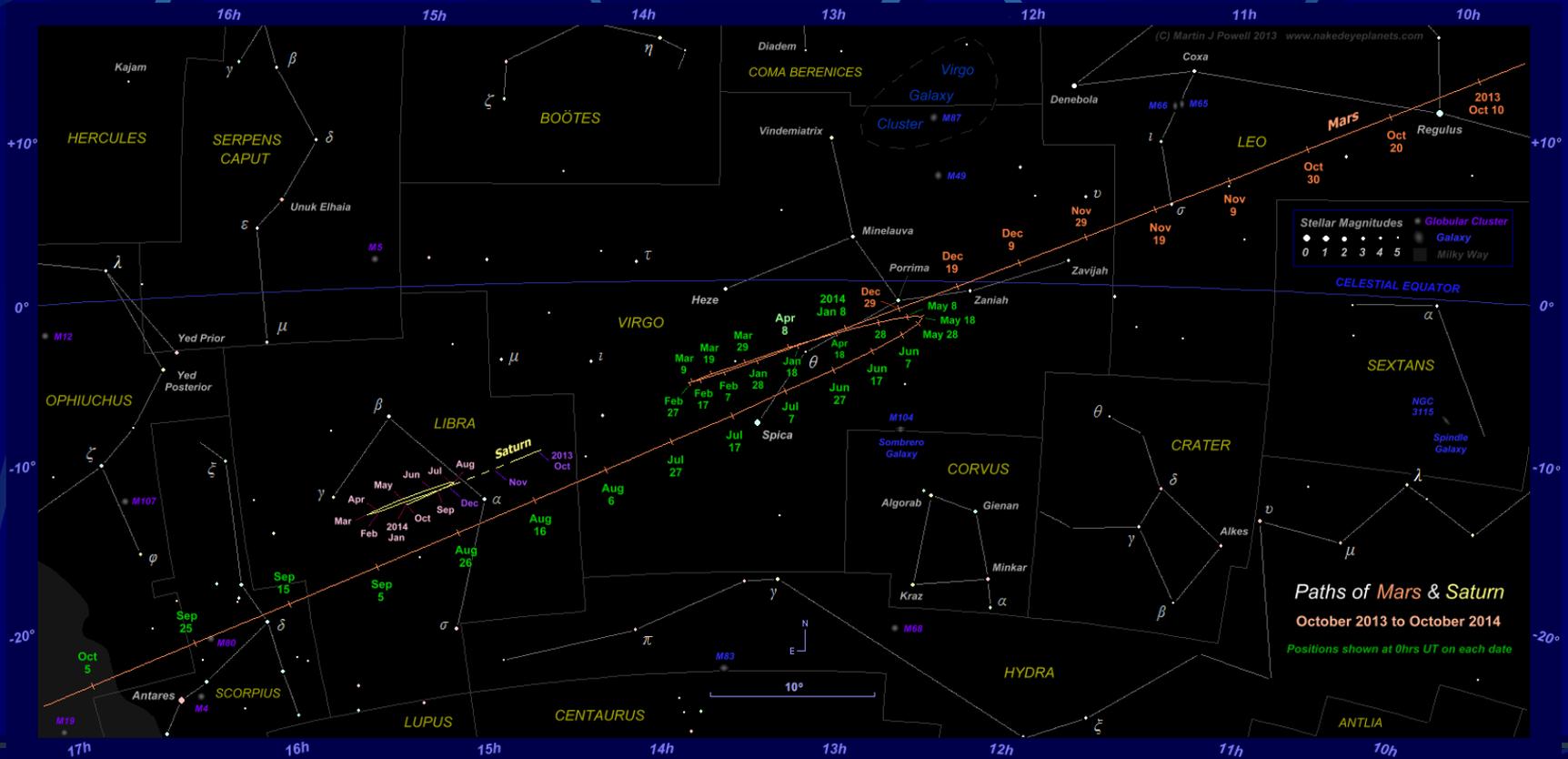
Celestial sphere rotates to the west



Stars fixed on celestial sphere

(b) The Greek geocentric model

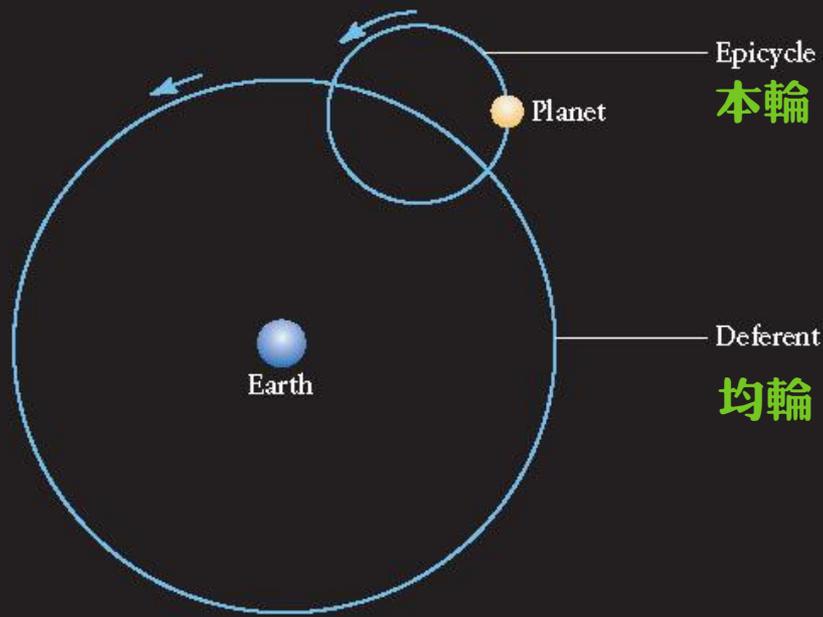
- 恆星 star
- 行星 planet ← wanderer
→ 東向順行 direct motion
- 熒惑之星? 火星的逆行運動 (retrograde motion)



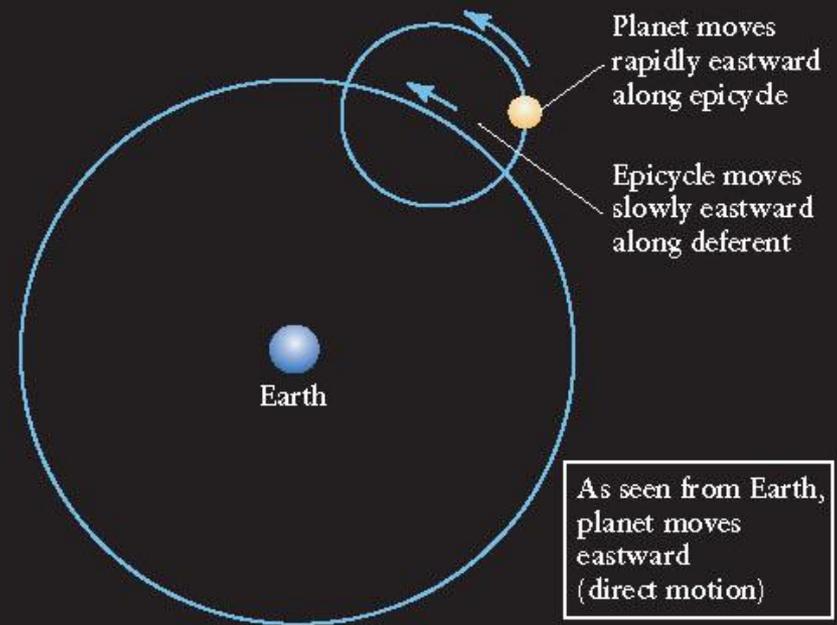


(C) 2013-4 Tunç Tezel

APOD 2014.10.28

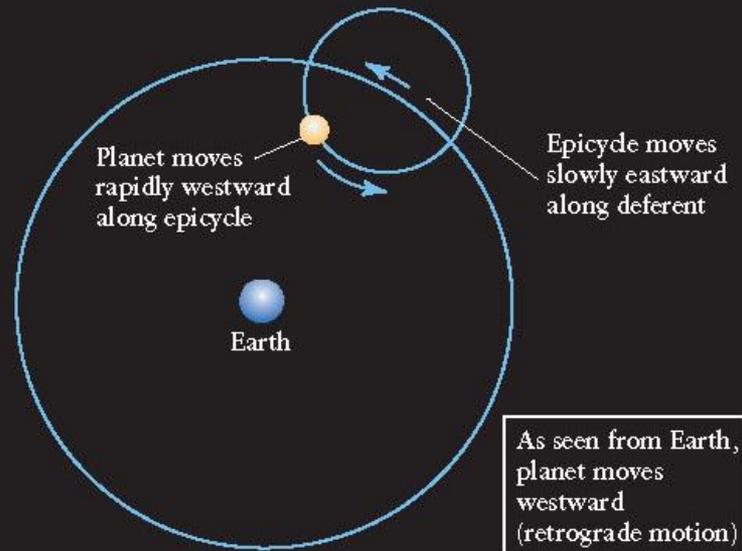


(a) Planetary motion modeled as a combination of circular motions



(b) Modeling direct motion

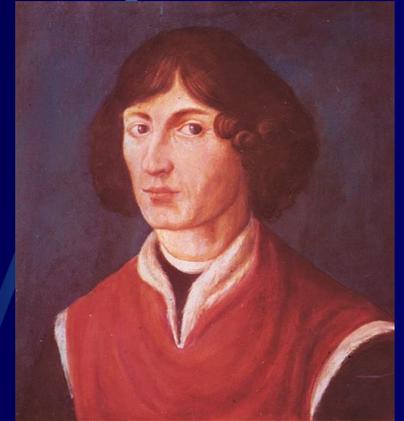
「地心說」也可以解釋行星的逆行運動



(c) Modeling retrograde motion

從「地心說」(geocentric) 到「日心說」(heliocentric)

Nicolaus Copernicus (哥白尼；十六世紀波蘭人)：如果假設太陽在中央，則可以解釋很多現象，包括讓人困惑的逆行運動

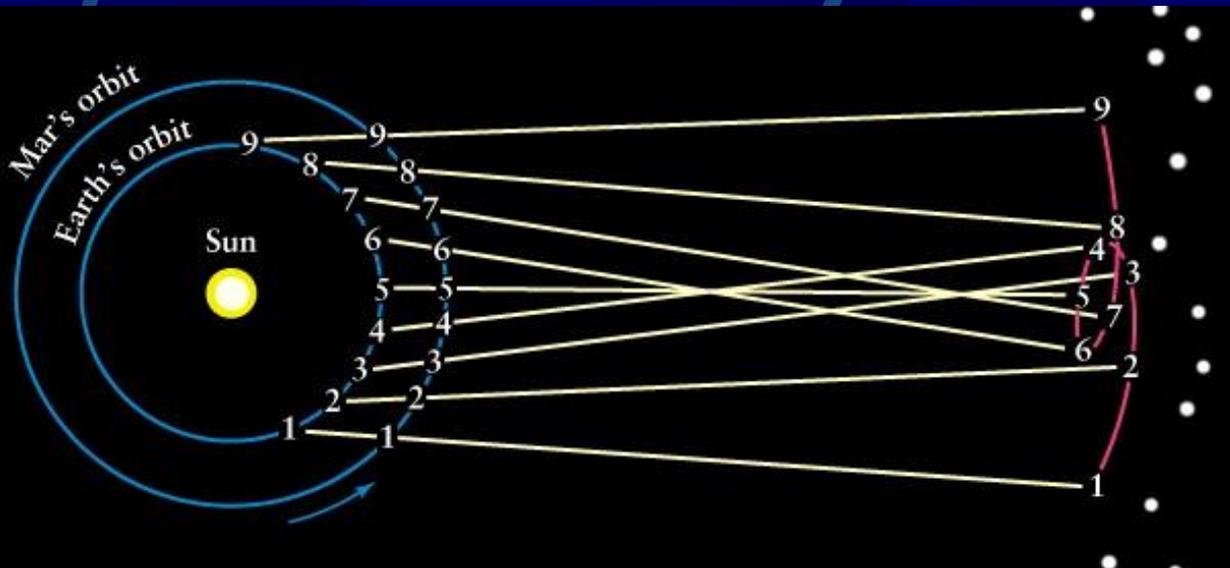


地球與火星皆繞行太陽

地球動得快

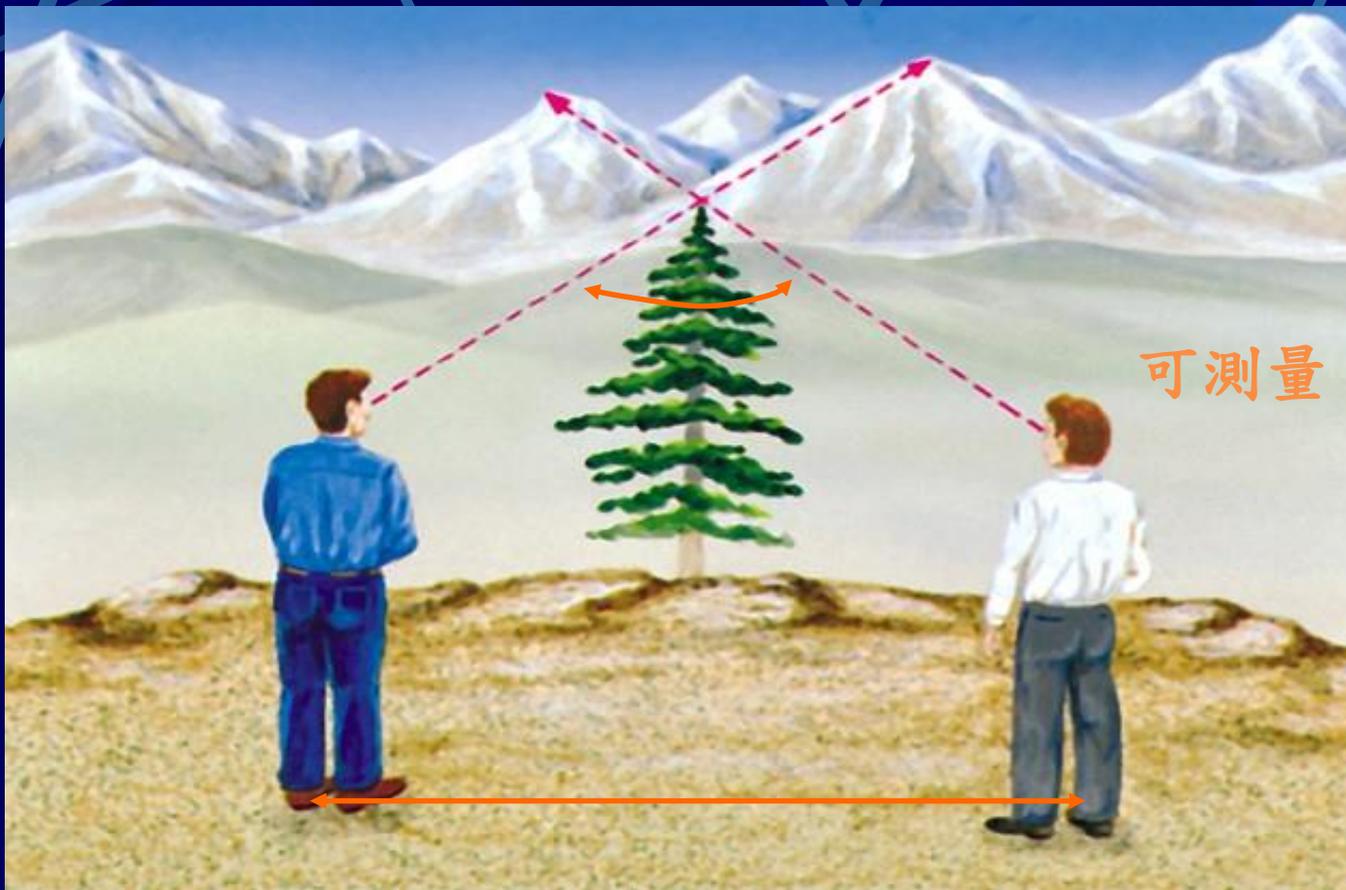
→ 火星看起來似乎逆行

刮刮鬍子？



視差 (parallax)

從不同角度，看到東西不同面



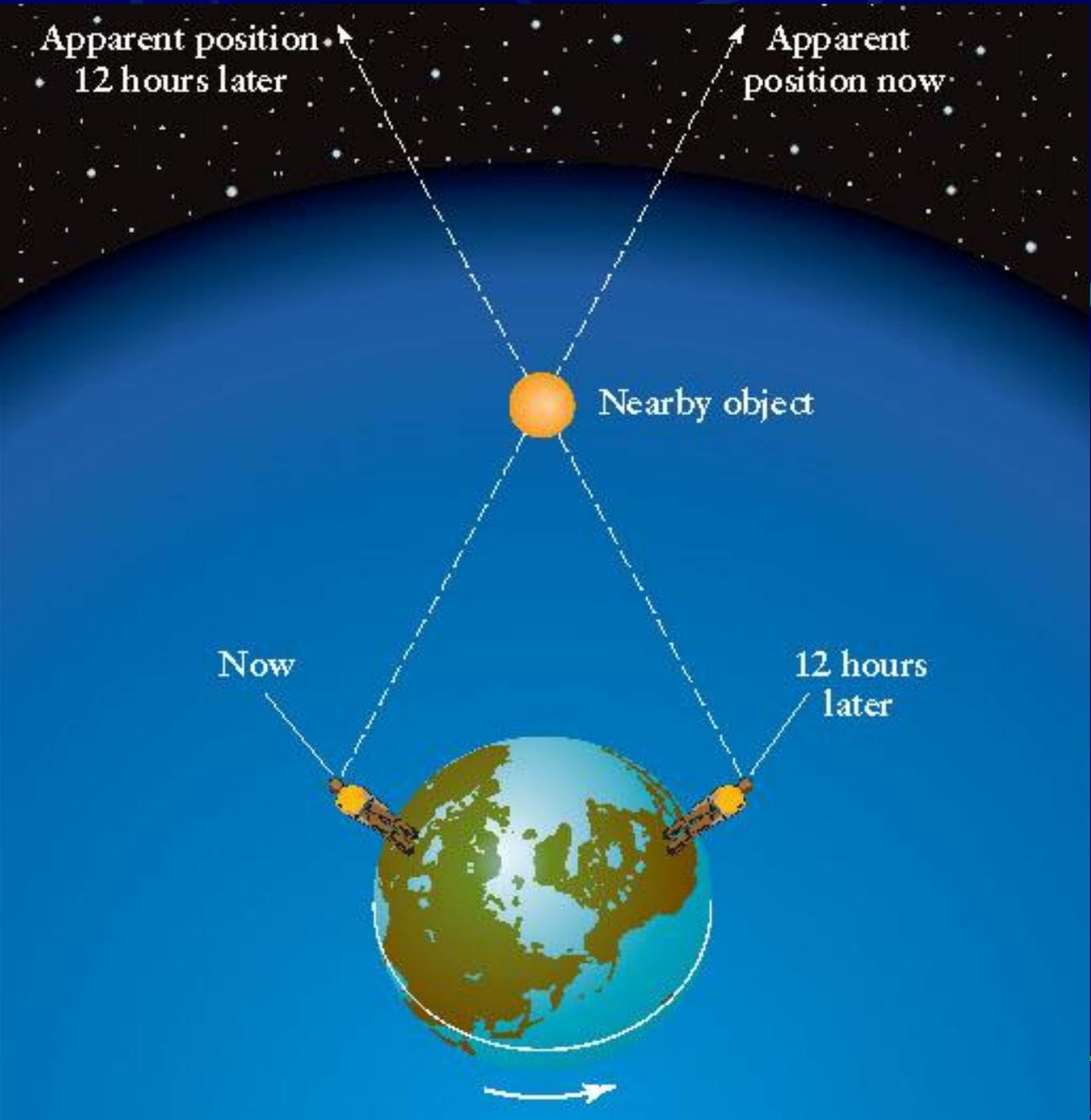
利用視差原理測量遠方物體距離

Tycho Brahe (第谷)

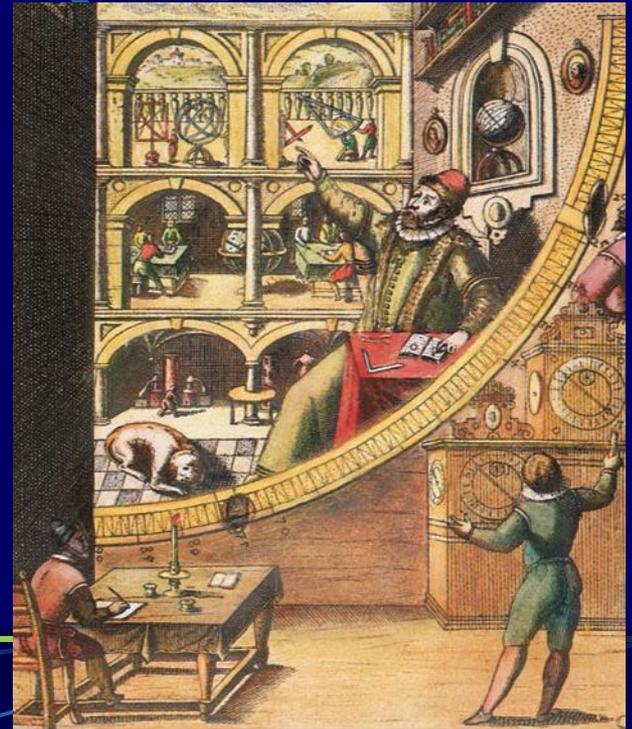
(1546~1601)



- 1572 年一顆亮星突然出現在 Cassiopeia (仙后座)，比金星還耀眼，一年半以後才漸漸黯淡
- 如果天是永恆、不會變的 (從 Aristotle 及 Plato 傳下來的觀念)，這一定不是星，而是地球附近一個發亮的東西
- 丹麥天文學家 Tycho Brahe 想到，如果「這個東西」離我們很近，應該可以量到它的視差 (parallax)。結果量不到，Brahe 因此認為這個東西非常遠。

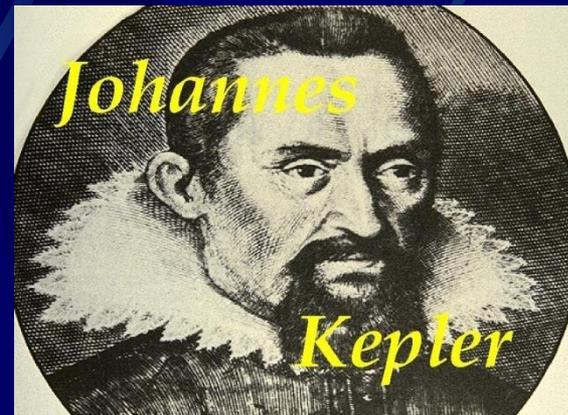


- 現在我們知道這是在 1572 年「看到」爆發的一顆超新星
- Brahe 於 1576~1597 年有系統地觀測行星的位置，準確到 1'，於 1601 年辭世，留下大量珍貴的觀測資料給了 Johannes Kepler（刻卜勒）



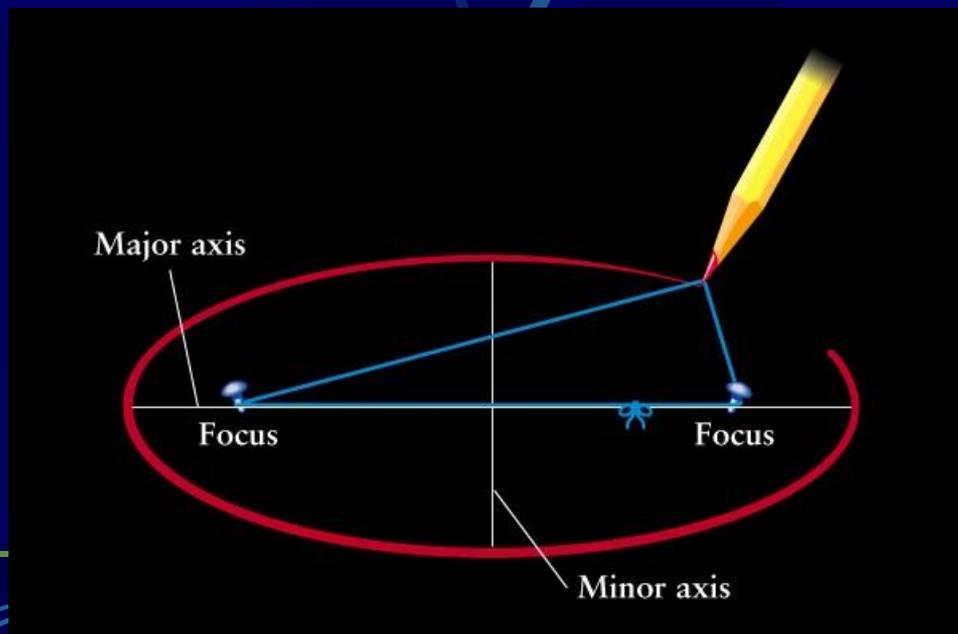
Johannes Kepler

(刻卜勒) 1571~1630



刻卜勒行星三大運動定律

1. 行星繞行太陽的軌道為橢圓形，太陽位於橢圓其中一個焦點 (Q: 另外一個焦點有什麼?)



If a particle moves in a central force field, its path must be a plane curve.

Let $\vec{F} = f(r)\vec{r}_1$ be the central force field. Then because r_1 is in the direction of the position vector r ,

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 0$$

Since $\vec{F} = m d\vec{v}/dt$, this becomes

$$\vec{r} \times d\vec{v}/dt = 0 \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) = 0$$

Integrating, we get

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \vec{h} = \text{const.} \Rightarrow \vec{r} \perp \vec{h}$$

For a particle moving in a central force field, the angular momentum must be conserved.

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \vec{h}$$

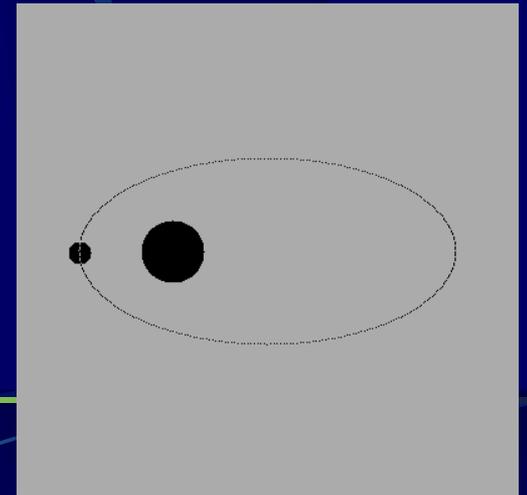
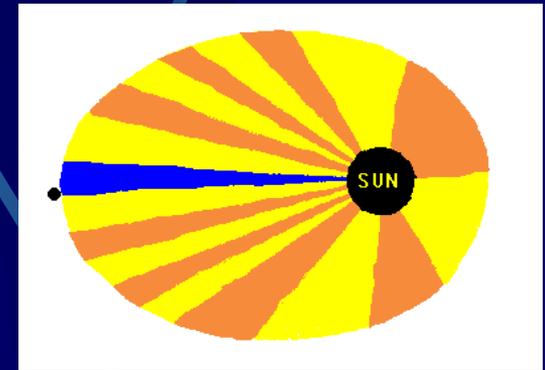
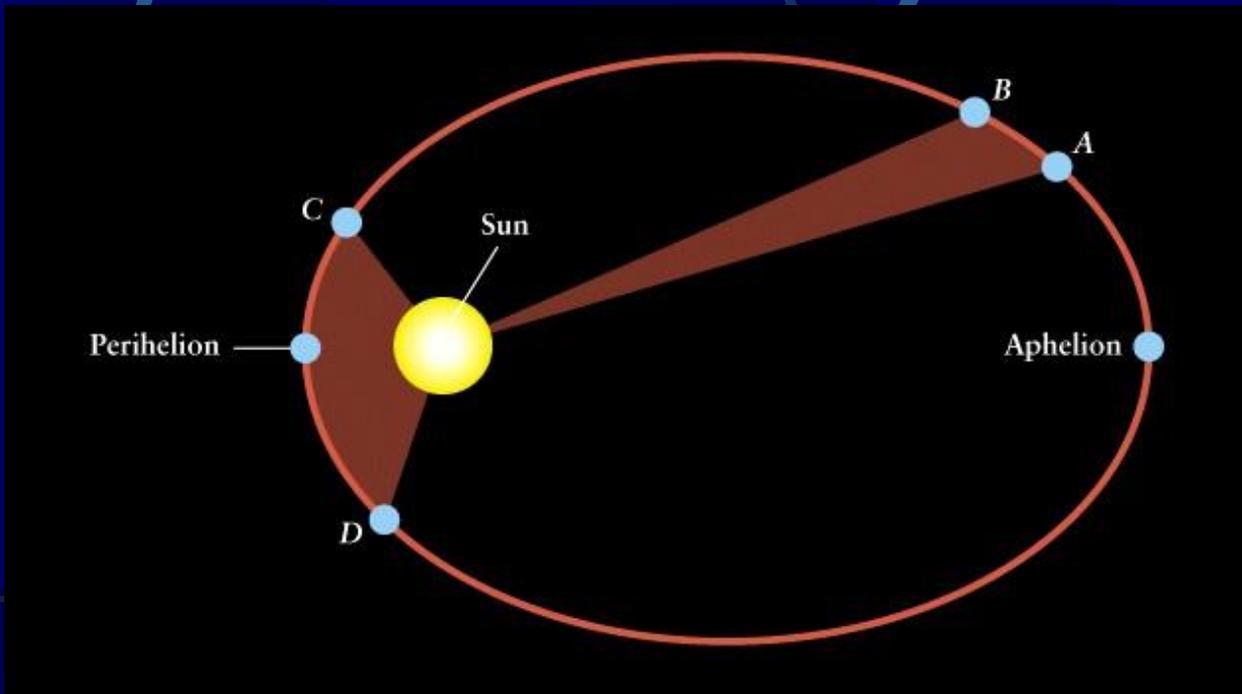
Multiplaying by mass m ,

$$m(\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) = m\vec{h}$$

The left side is the angular momentum, and the right side is a constant vector. Hence the proof.

刻卜勒行星三大運動定律

2. 連接行星與太陽的直線，在相同時間內劃過相同面積（對同一行星而言）



The velocity in polar coordinates is

$$\vec{r} = r\hat{r}_1 \rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \dot{r}\hat{r}_1 + r\dot{\theta}\hat{\theta}_1$$

The acceleration in polar coordinates is

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = (\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r}_1 + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\hat{\theta}_1$$

So the equation of motion for a particle in a central force field is [mass] [acceleration] = [net force]

$$m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2)\hat{r}_1 + (r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta})\hat{\theta}_1 = f(r)\hat{r}_1$$

Thus, separating the \hat{r}_1 and the $\hat{\theta}_1$ parts

$$\begin{cases} m(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\theta}^2) = f(r) \\ m(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

For the $\hat{\theta}_1$ part,

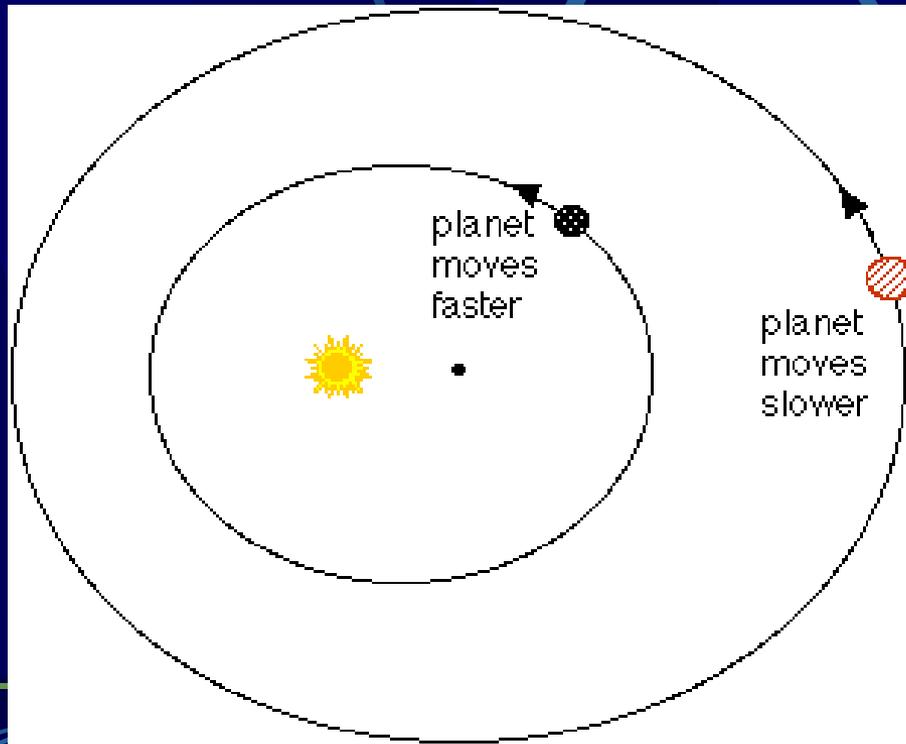
$$m(r\ddot{\theta} + 2\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) = \frac{m}{r}(r^2\ddot{\theta} + 2r\dot{r}\dot{\theta}) = \frac{m}{r} \frac{d}{dt}(r^2\dot{\theta}) = 0$$

Thus $\frac{d}{dt}(r^2\dot{\theta}) = 0$, and so

$$r^2\dot{\theta} = h = \text{constant}$$

刻卜勒行星三大運動定律

3. 行星繞太陽所需的「時間長短」（週期）的平方正比於「和太陽的距離」（軌道半長軸）的三次方（對不同行星而言）

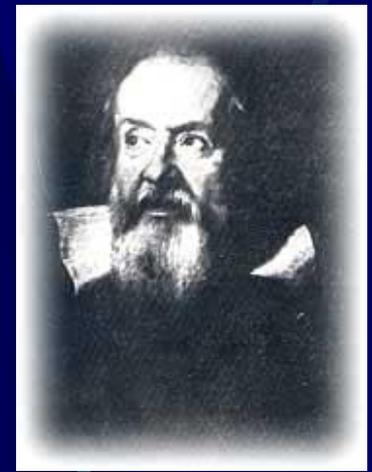


$$P^2 \propto a^3$$

- 凱卜勒接收來自 Tycho Brahe 大量精確的觀測資料，歸納出行星運動定律，屬於經驗法則，並沒有學理基礎
- 換句話說，刻卜勒的偉大發現乃「知其然」但不知「其所以然」
- 直到牛頓推導出萬有引力定律，才成功解釋行星運動的根本原理

Galileo Galilei

(加利略) 1564~1642



- 當時已經發明了望遠鏡
- 加利略首先使用望遠鏡觀察天體、天象
- 看到了月球表面的坑洞、金星圓缺、太陽黑子、木星的(四顆)衛星、銀河繁星
- 木星的這四顆衛星稱為 Galileo moons (or satellites)
- 這些觀測乃支持日心說的有力證據

Issac Newton

(牛頓) 1643~1727



● 牛頓力學定律

- 動者恆動、靜者恆靜
- 物體加速度正比於施加的力量
- 當某物體施加作用力於另一個物體，
另一個物體則施加反作用力，大小相等，方向相反

力 \leftrightarrow 運動

- 力 (force) \rightarrow 影響 (改變狀態)

變形、運動狀態

快慢、轉彎

加速度 (acceleration) \leftarrow 速度改變

- 力 = 惰性 \times 加速度

保持原狀；抗拒改變

- 東西保持直走，並沒有改變運動狀態（速度沒改變），所以不需要施加力量也就是「**動者恆動、靜者恆靜**」
- 若要顯著改變狀態，需要大的力量
- 惰性越大的物理，越不容易改變其狀態；若要改變其運動狀態，需要越大的力
- **惰性 = 質量**（包含物質的多寡）
- 其實，質量是由「力」與「加速度」所定義

牛頓萬有引力定律

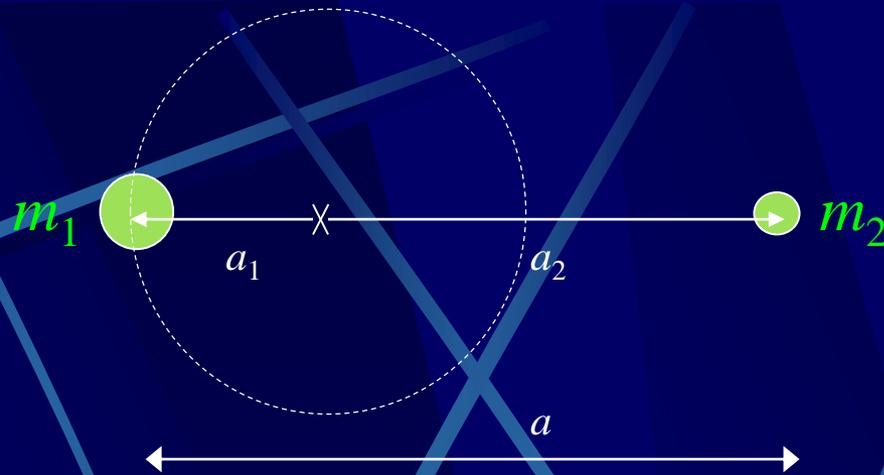
兩物之間恆存互相吸引力，其大小與各自質量乘積成正比，與彼此距離平方成反比

$$\text{萬有引力} = (\text{質量A}) \times (\text{質量B}) / (\text{距離})^2$$

可以成功解釋凱卜勒行星運動定律！

行星距離太陽遠 → 萬有引力小
→ 不能轉得太快

→ 行星距離遠則（公轉）軌道速率慢
適用於相同行星在軌道不同位置，
或是不同行星



For two bodies m_1 and m_2 , we have

$$a_1 : a_2 : a = m_2 : m_1 : (m_1 + m_2)$$

$$m_1 a_1 = m_2 a_2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} a \equiv \mu a$$

where $\mu = m_1 m_2 / (m_1 + m_2)$ is the **reduced mass**, and $1/\mu = 1/m_1 + 1/m_2$

行星	軌道半長軸 (AU)	公轉週期 (年)	P^2/a^3
水星	0.3871	0.2408	0.9996
金星	0.7233	0.6152	1.0002
地球	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
火星	1.5237	1.8809	1.0001
(穀神星)	2.7656	4.603	1.0016
木星	5.2034	11.862	0.9987
土星	9.5371	29.458	1.0004
天王星	19.1913	84.01	0.9985
海王星	30.0690	164.79	0.9989
(冥王星)	39.4817	247.9	0.9985

Consider the motion of m_1

[centrifugal force] = [mutual gravitation force]

$$\frac{4\pi^2 a_1}{P^2} = \frac{Gm_2}{a^2}$$

Then,

$$\frac{4\pi^2}{P^2} \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1(m_1 + m_2)} a = \frac{Gm_2}{a^2}$$

Thus,

$$\frac{a^3}{P^2} = \frac{G}{4\pi^2} (m_1 + m_2) = \text{constant}$$

For solar-system planets, with a proper selection of units

$$\frac{a_{\text{AU}}^3}{P_{\text{yr}}^2} = (M_{\text{sun}} + m_{\text{planet}}) M_{\text{sun}} \approx 1$$

The generalized Kepler's law

$$\frac{P^2}{a^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{G(M_1 + M_2)}$$

For the Earth

$$\frac{1\text{yr}}{1\text{AU}} = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM_{\text{sun}}}$$

So the generalized Kepler's law becomes,

$$P_{\text{yr}}^2 (M_1 + M_2)_{\text{sun}} = a_{\text{AU}}^3$$

This applies to any orbiting bodies, e.g., a binary system.

The general Newton's form of Kepler's third law

$$P^2 = \left[\frac{4\pi^2}{G(m_1 + m_2)} \right] a^3$$

P : sidereal period of orbit, in seconds

a : semimajor axis of orbit, in meters

m_1, m_2 : masses of objects, in kilograms

G : universal constant of gravitation = 6.67×10^{-11} (MKS)

Note: use consistent units.

This can be used to estimate the mass of stars, black holes and entire galaxies of stars.

Ex 1: Io is one of the four large moons of Jupiter discovered by Galileo. It orbits a distance of 421,600 km from the center of Jupiter and has an orbital period of 1.77 days. Determine the combined mass of Jupiter and Io.

Sol: This is not an orbit around the Sun, so we must use the general form.

$$a = 4.21 \times 10^8 \text{ m};$$

$$P = 1.77 \times 86400 = 1.529 \times 10^5 \text{ s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } m_1 + m_2 &= 4\pi^2 a^3 / G P^2 = \dots \\ &= 1.90 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Since Jupiter is much more massive, this is mostly Jupiter's mass.

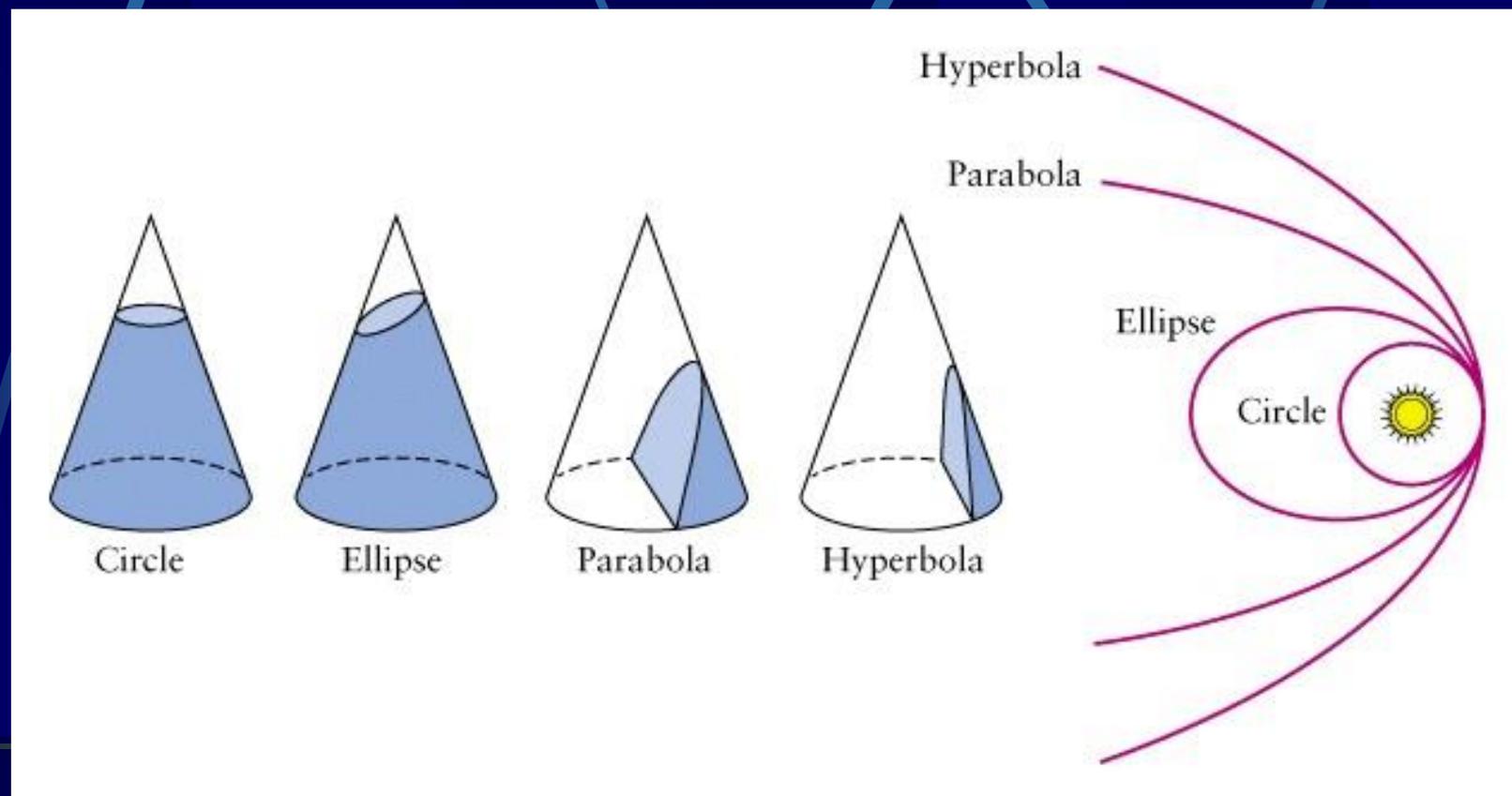


Observations Perseus 1610

2. Jovis marc H. 12	○ **
3. marc	** ○ *
2. Jovis	○ ** *
3. marc	○ * *
3. H. s.	* ○ *
4. marc	* ○ **
6. marc	** ○ *
8. marc H. 13.	* * * ○
10. marc	* * * ○ *
11.	* * ○ *
12. H. 4. vesp.	* ○ *
13. marc	* ** ○ *
14. Jovis	* * * ○ *



牛頓推論出天體軌道除了**橢圓**（ellipse；圓形 circle 只是特殊的橢圓）以外，還可以是 parabola（**拋物線**）或 hyperbola（**雙曲線**）

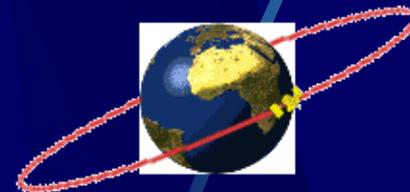
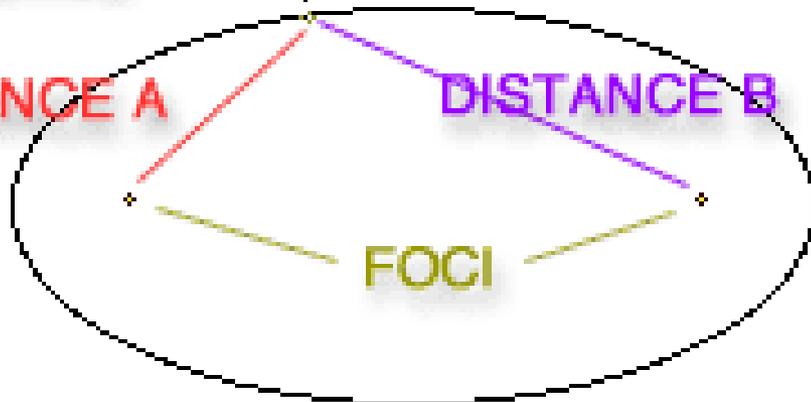


ANY POINT
ON THE CURVE

DISTANCE A

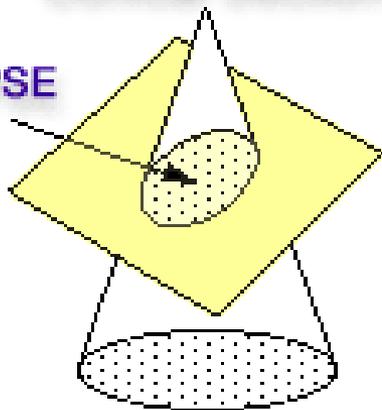
DISTANCE B

FOCI



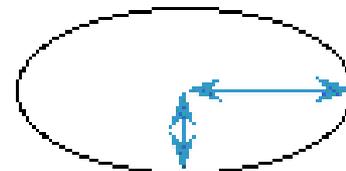
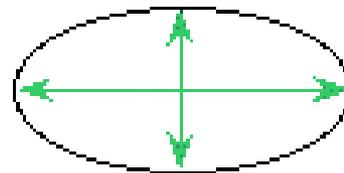
Ellipse From a
Conical Section

ELLIPSE



CIRCULAR BASE OF CONE

Major and Minor Axes



Semi-major and Semi-minor Axes