

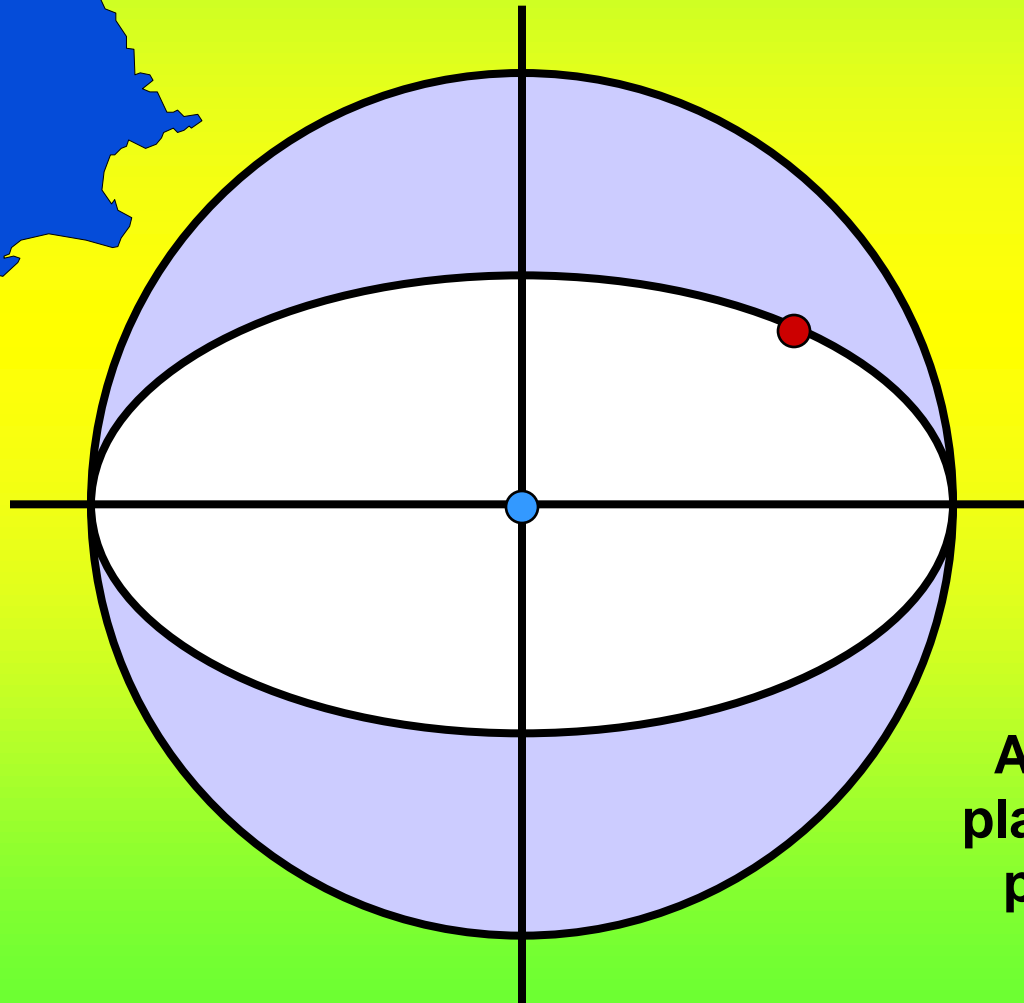
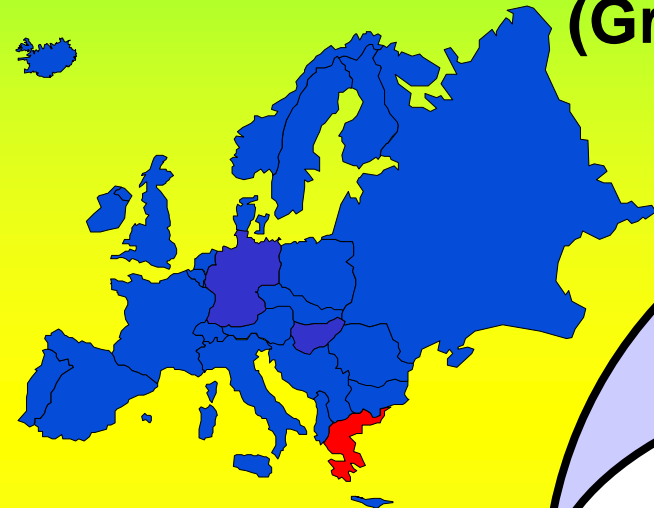
Movimento Elíptico

R. Boczko
IAG-USP

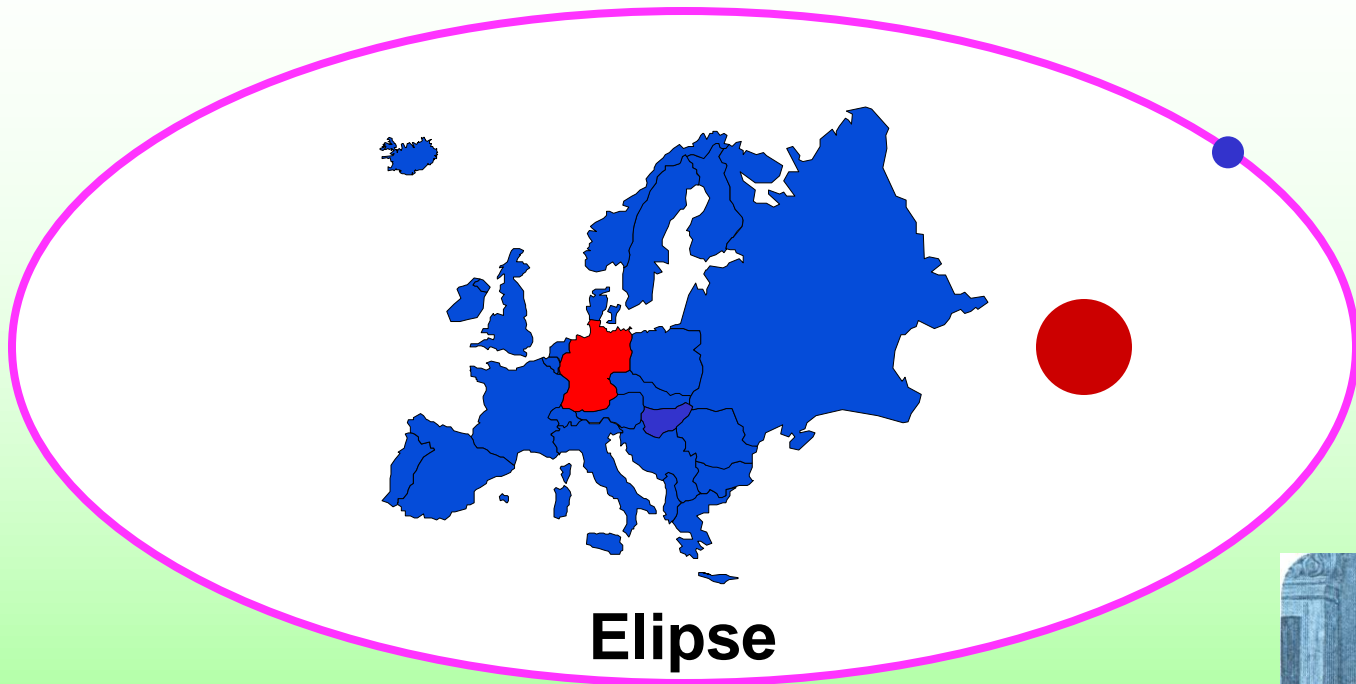
Órbitas não circulares

Eudoxo

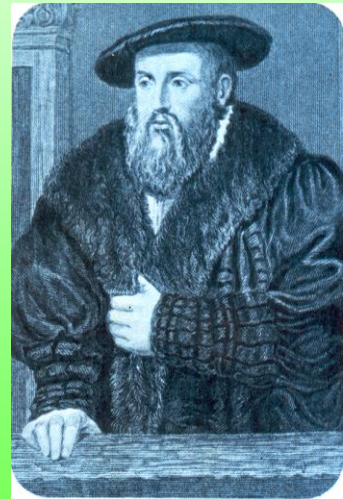
(Grego, 408 a.C. – 355 a.C.)



As órbitas dos planetas não são perfeitamente circulares



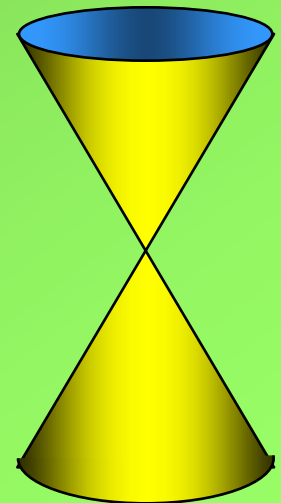
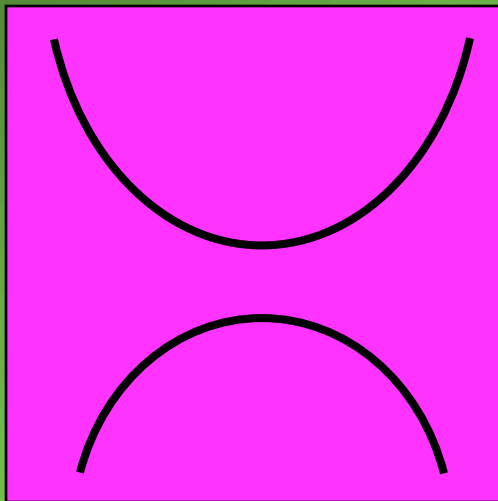
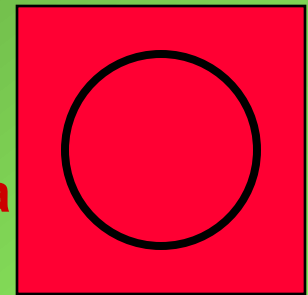
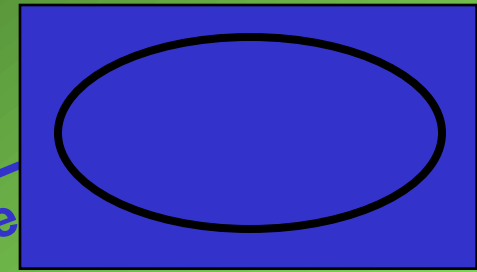
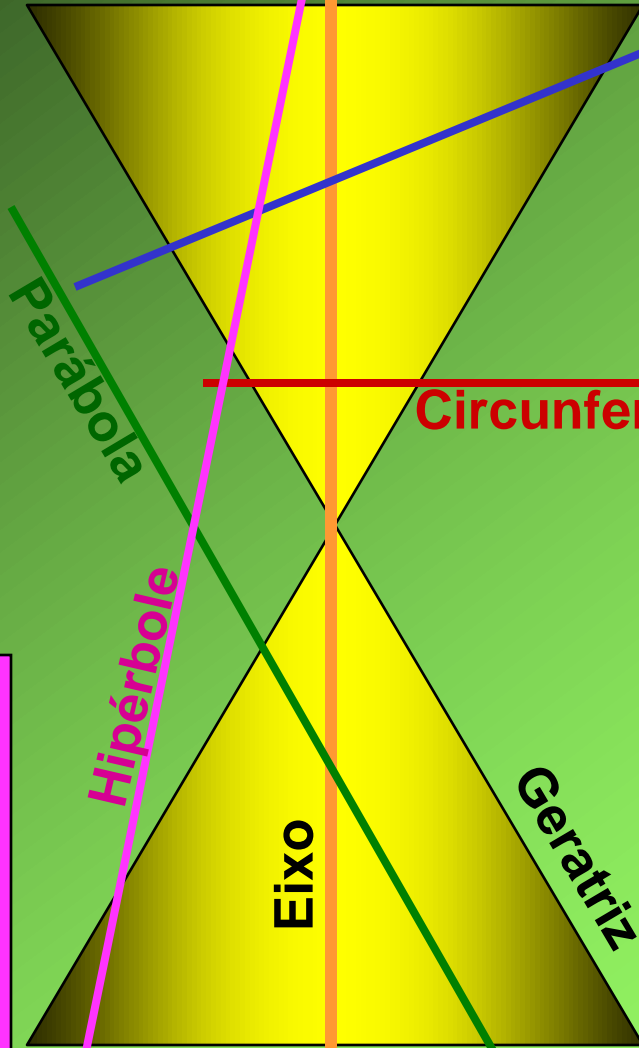
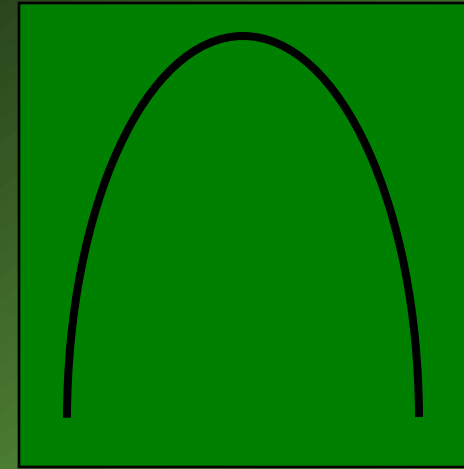
Movimento Kepleriano



Kepler
Alemão
1571 - 1630

Estudo da elipse

Secções Cônicas



Parábola

Hipérbole

Circunferência

Elipse

Eixo

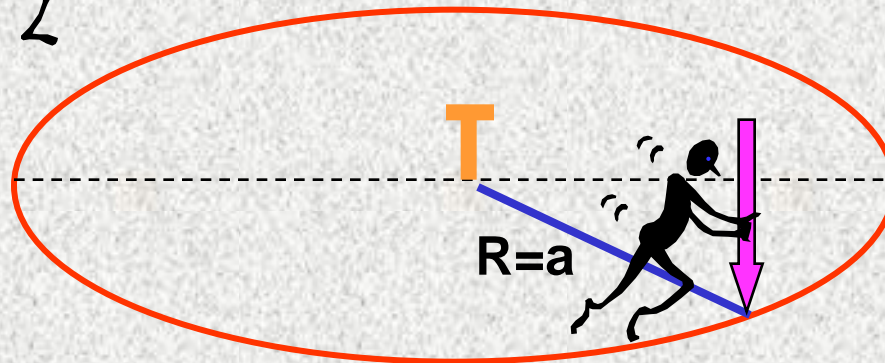
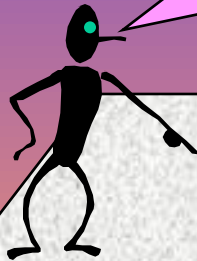
Geratriz

Definição de elipse e de seus elementos principais

Traçar uma circunferência

Desejo uma circunferência de raio \underline{a}

Comprimento do barbante = a

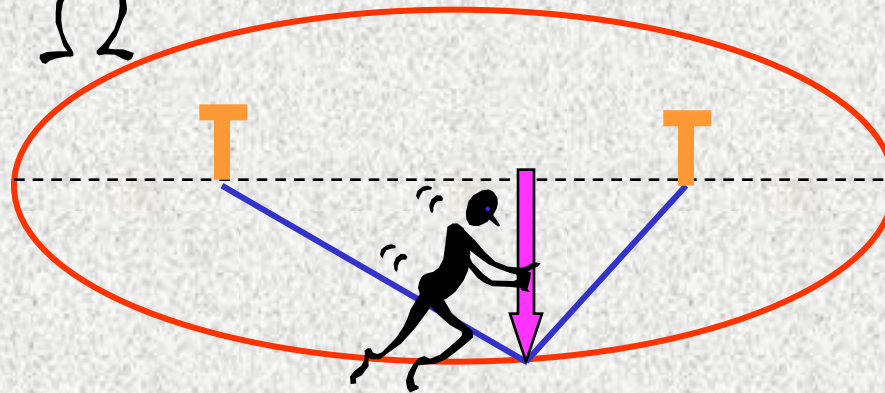


Chão

Traçar uma elipse

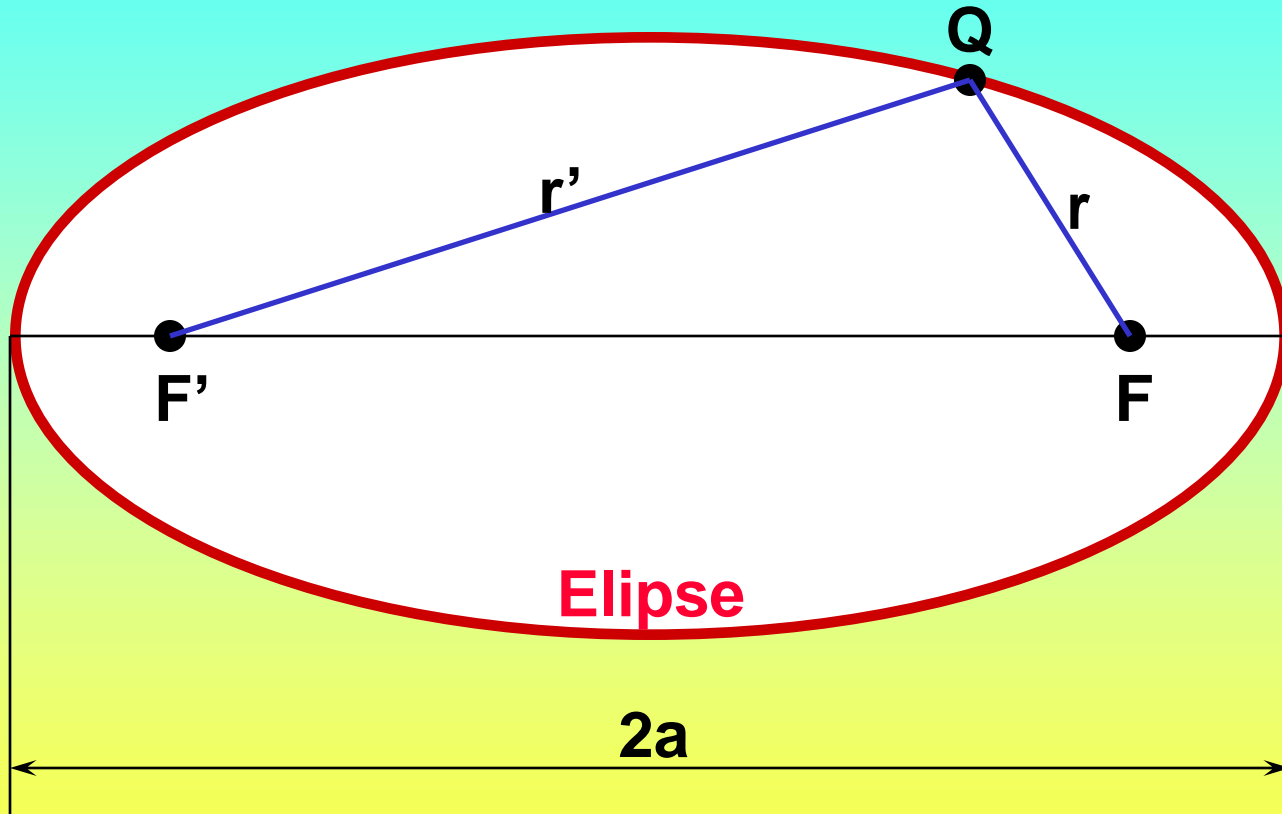
Desejo uma
elipse de
semidiâmetro a

Comprimento do barbante = $2.a$



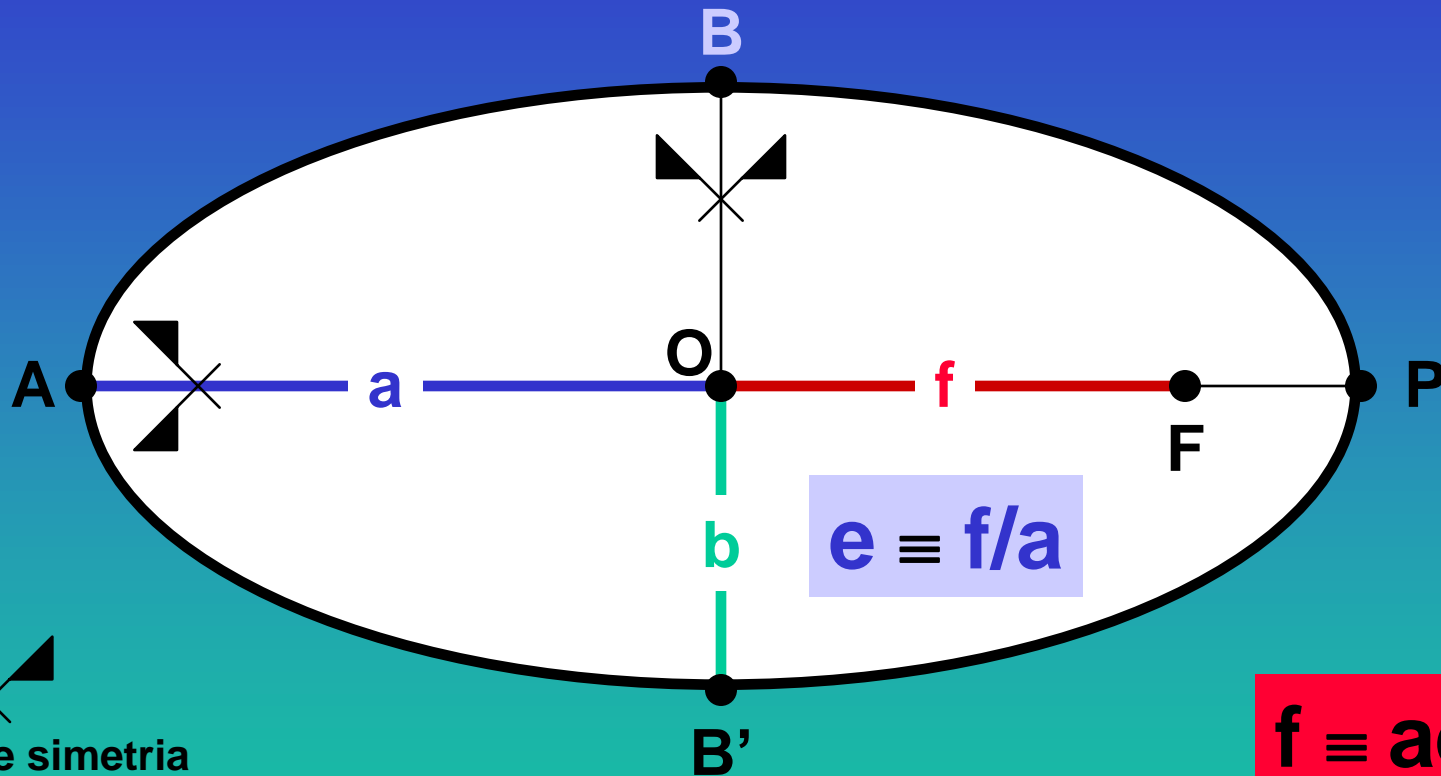
Chão

Definição de uma elipse



$$r + r' \equiv 2a$$

Elementos de uma elipse

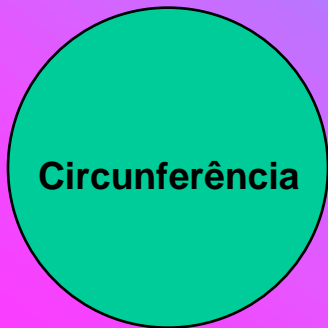


Símbolo de simetria

a = semi-eixo maior
 b = semi-eixo menor
 f = distância focal
 e = excentricidade

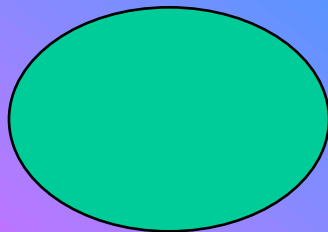
$$f \equiv ae$$

Forma da elipse em função da excentricidade

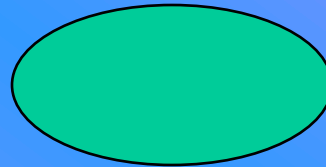


Circunferência

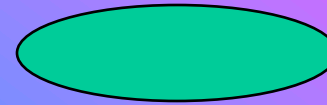
$e = 0$



$e = 0,2$



$e = 0,5$

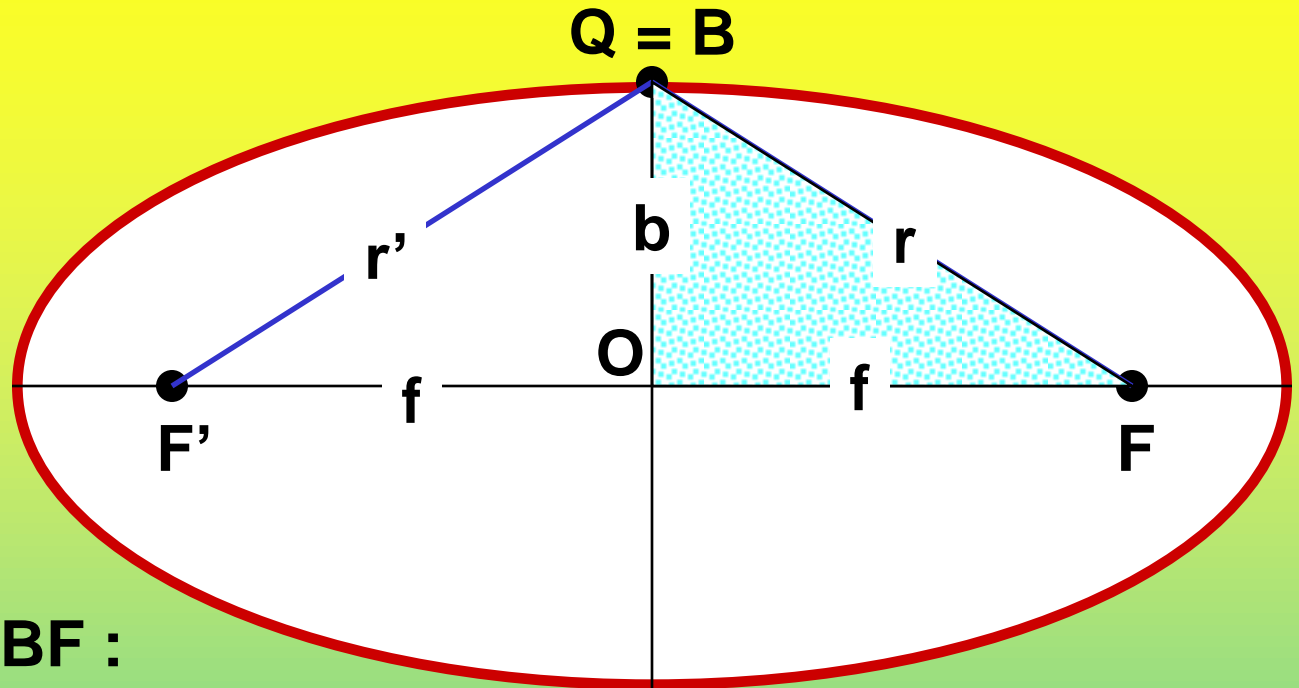


$e = 0,7$



$e = 0,9$

Semi-eixo menor b



$$\begin{aligned}r + r' &\equiv 2a \\ r &= r' \\ r &= a\end{aligned}$$

No $\triangle OBF$:

$$b^2 = r^2 - f^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - f^2$$

$$\leftarrow \mathbf{f \equiv ae}$$

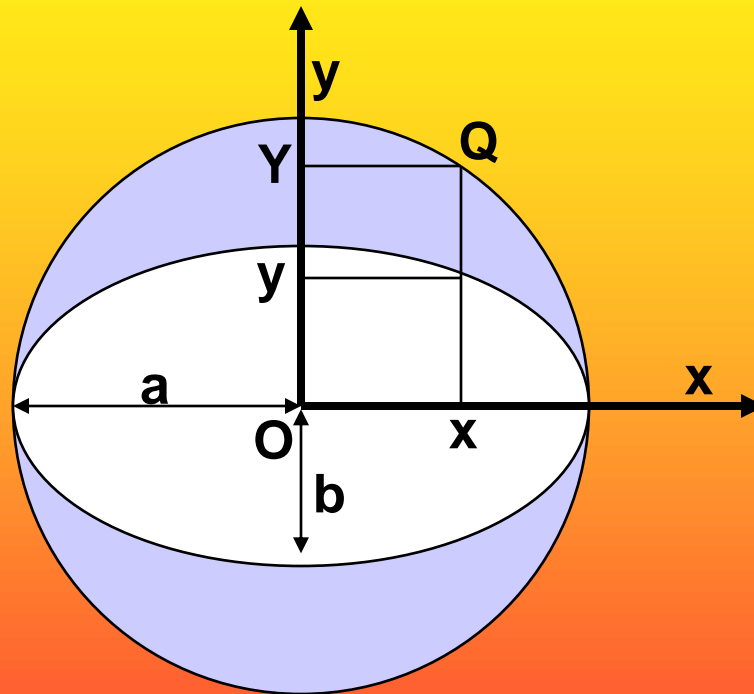
$$b^2 = a^2 - (ae)^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - a^2 e^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$$

$$\mathbf{b = a \sqrt{1 - e^2}}$$

Equação da circunferência e da elipse



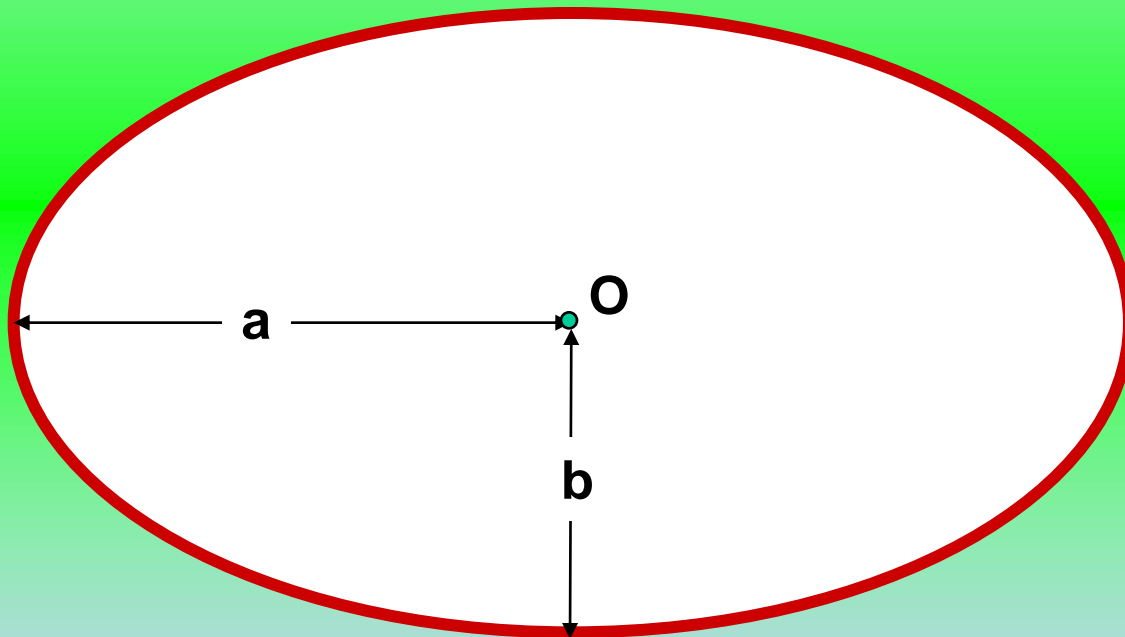
Circunferência

$$x^2 + Y^2 = a^2$$

Elipse

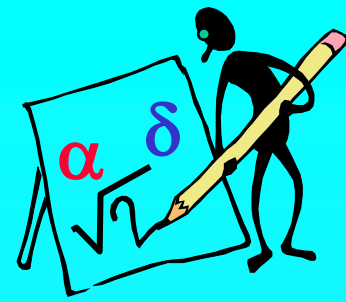
$$x^2 / a^2 + y^2 / b^2 = 1$$

Perímetro aproximado de uma elipse



$$P \cong 3 \pi (a+b) / 2 - \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

Velocidade média de translação da Terra



$$v = P / T$$

$$P \cong 3 \pi (a + b) / 2 - \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

$$T \cong 365,25 \text{ dias}$$

$$a = 1 \text{ UA} \cong 150.000.000 \text{ km}$$

$$e = 0,01673$$

$$b = a \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$b = 1 \sqrt{1 - 0,01673^2}$$

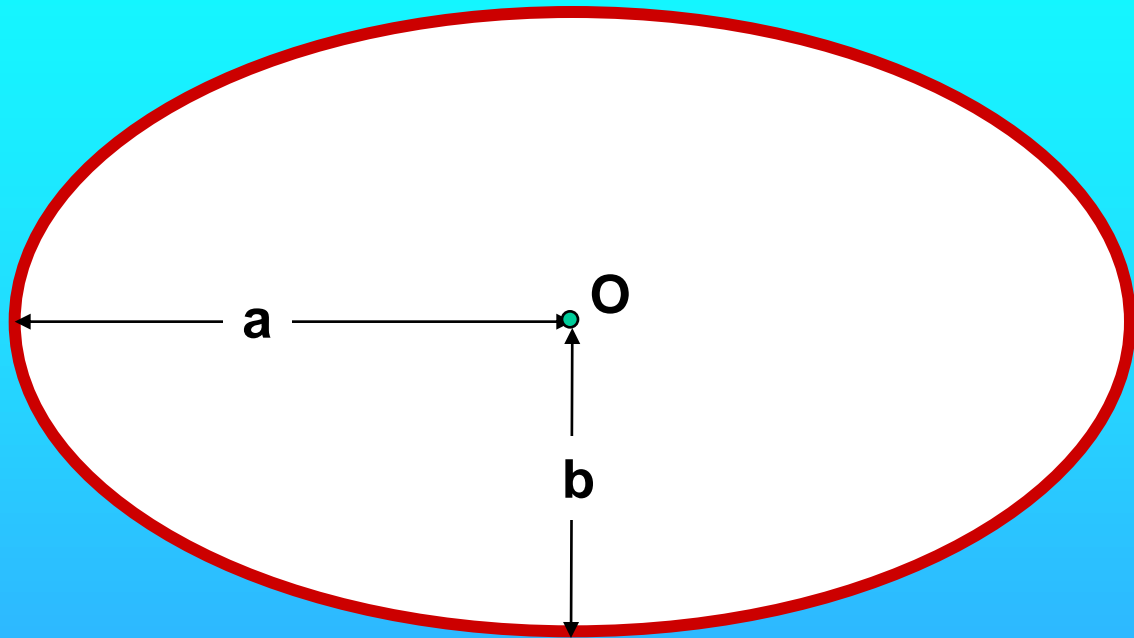
$$b = 0,999.860.043.8$$

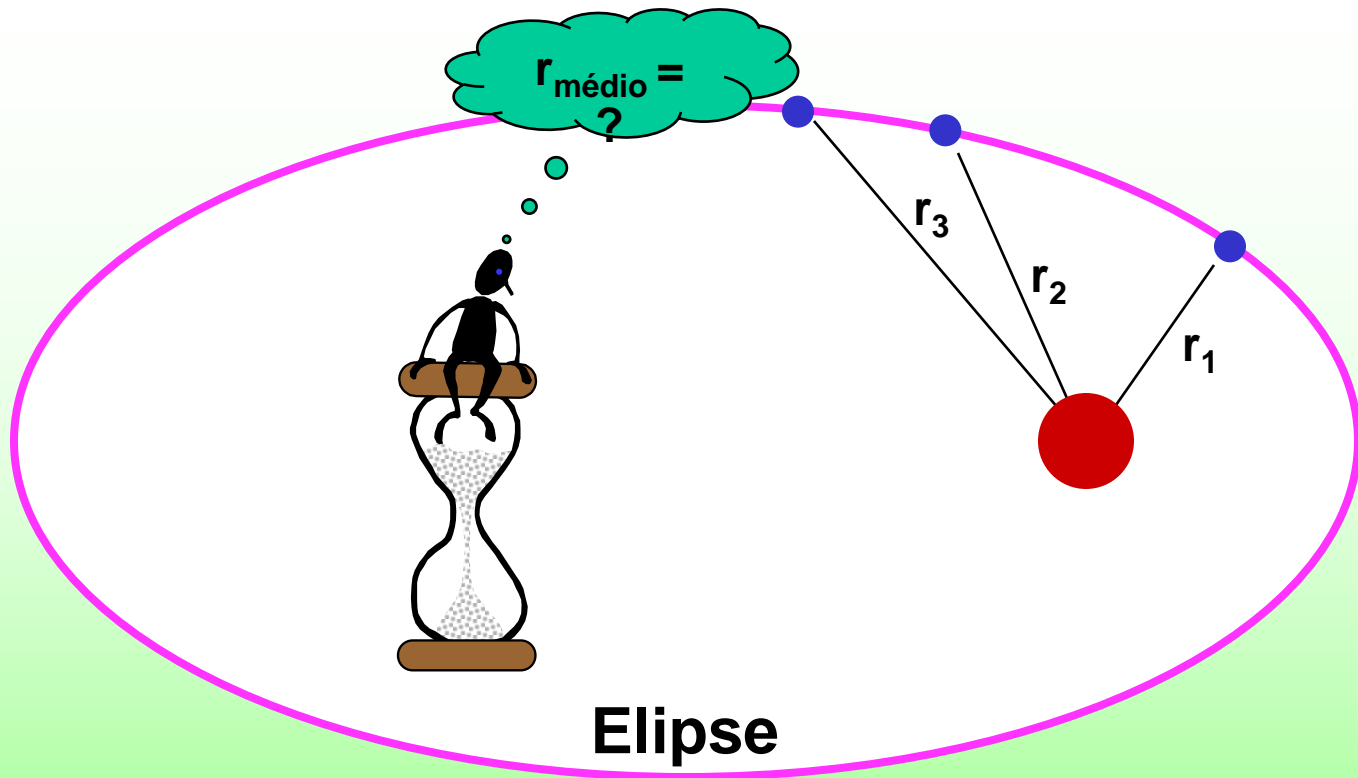
$$P \cong 3 \pi (1 + 0,999.860.043.8) / 2 - \sqrt{1 \times 0,999.860.043.8}$$

$$P \cong 8,424.188.413.1 \text{ UA} \cong 1.263.628.261,962 \text{ km}$$

$$v = 1.263.628.261,962 \text{ km} / 365,25 \text{ d}$$

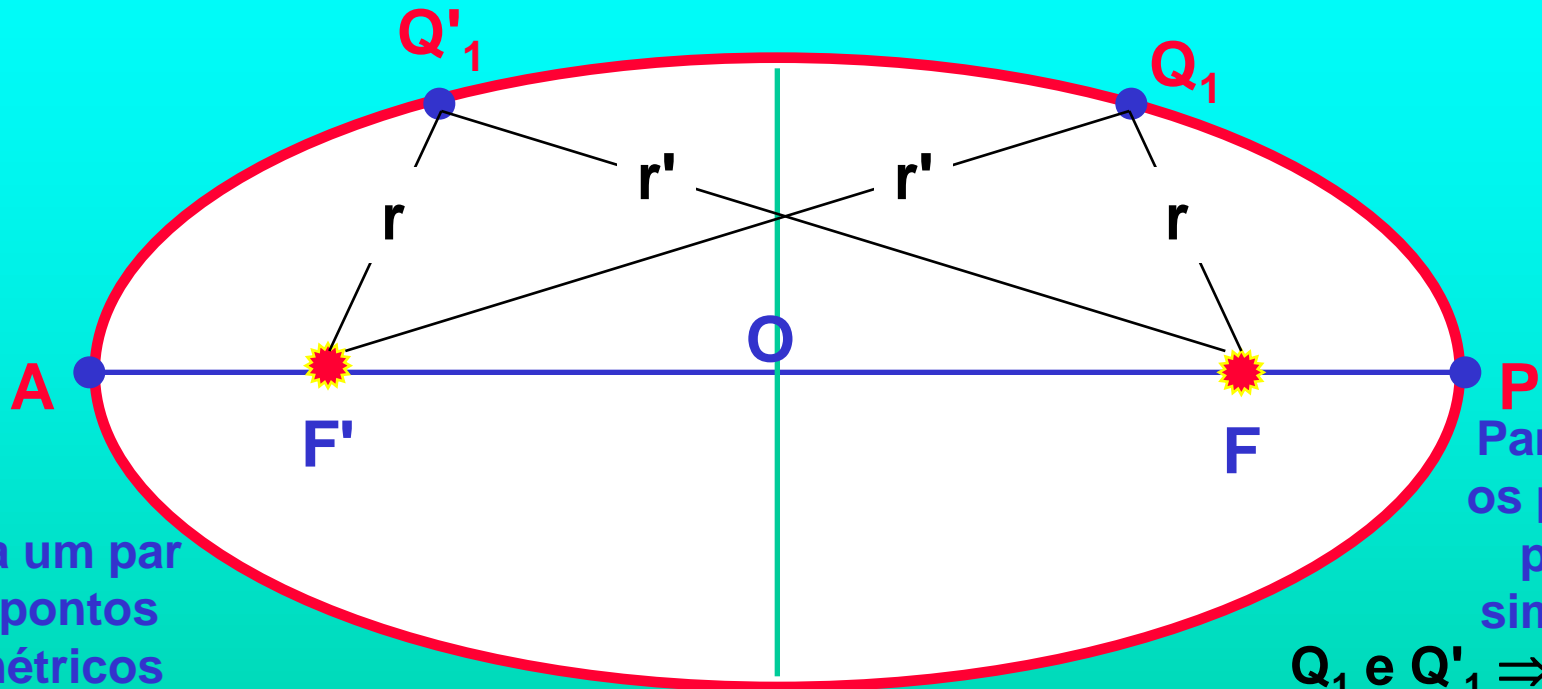
$$v \cong 3.459.625 \text{ km/dia} \cong 40 \text{ km/s}$$





Quanto vale o raio orbital médio ao longo de um ciclo?

Mostrar que a média dos raios orbitais é o semi-eixo maior



Para um par de pontos simétricos

$$Q_1 \Rightarrow r + r' = 2a$$

$$Q'_1 \Rightarrow r' + r = 2a$$

$$r + r' = 2a$$

Média

$$(r + r') / 2 = (2a) / 2$$

$$r_1 = a$$

Para todos os pares de pontos simétricos

$$Q_1 \text{ e } Q'_1 \Rightarrow r_1 = a$$

$$Q_2 \text{ e } Q'_2 \Rightarrow r_2 = a$$

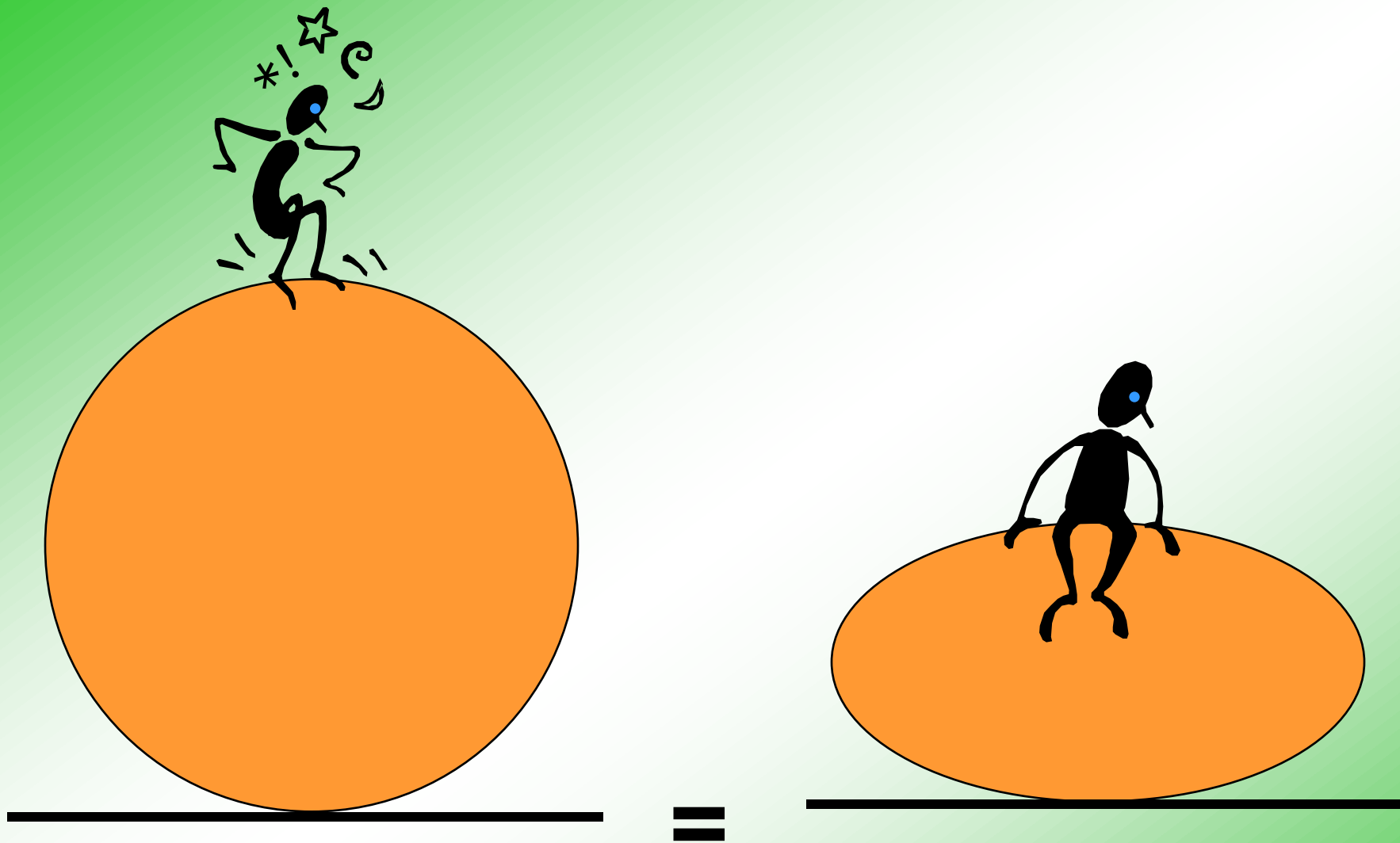
...

$$Q_N \text{ e } Q'_N \Rightarrow r_N = a$$

$$r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_N = N \cdot a$$

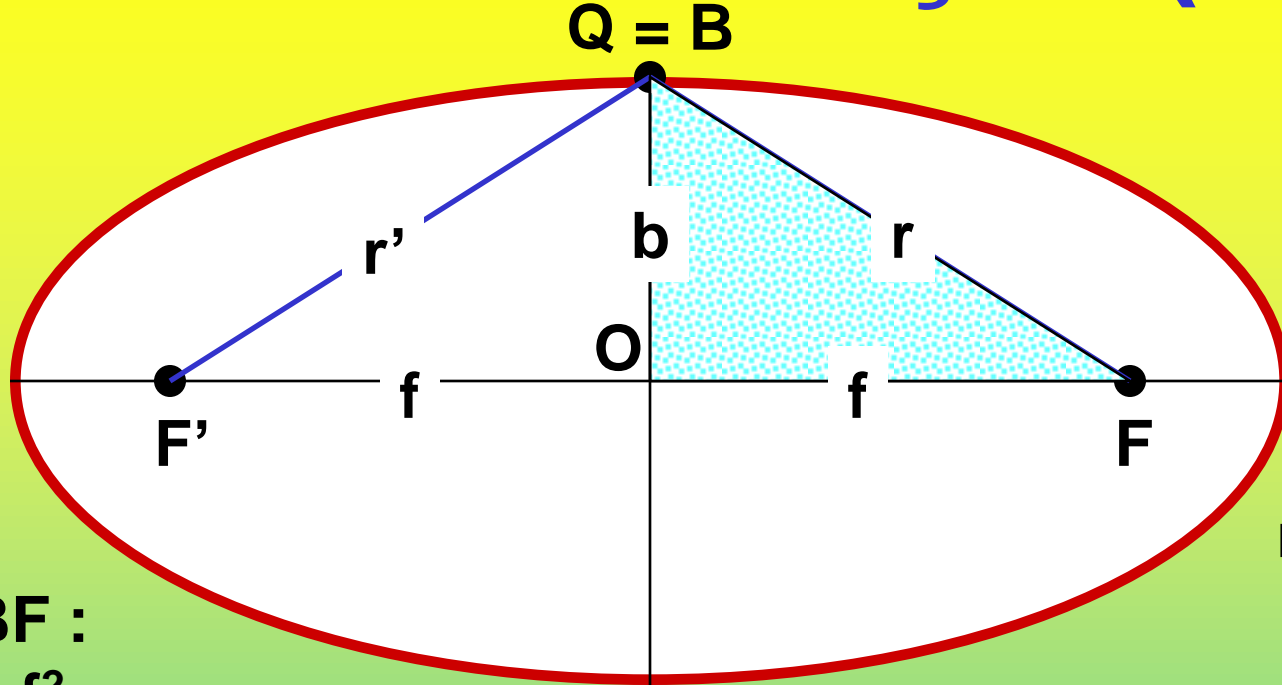
$$(r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_N) / N = a$$

$$\bar{r} = a$$



Circunferência achatada = Elipse

Fator de contração (C)



No $\triangle OBF$:

$$b^2 = r^2 - f^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - f^2$$

$$\leftarrow f \equiv ae$$

$$r + r' \equiv 2a$$

$$r = r'$$

$$r = a$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - (ae)^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2 - a^2 e^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$$

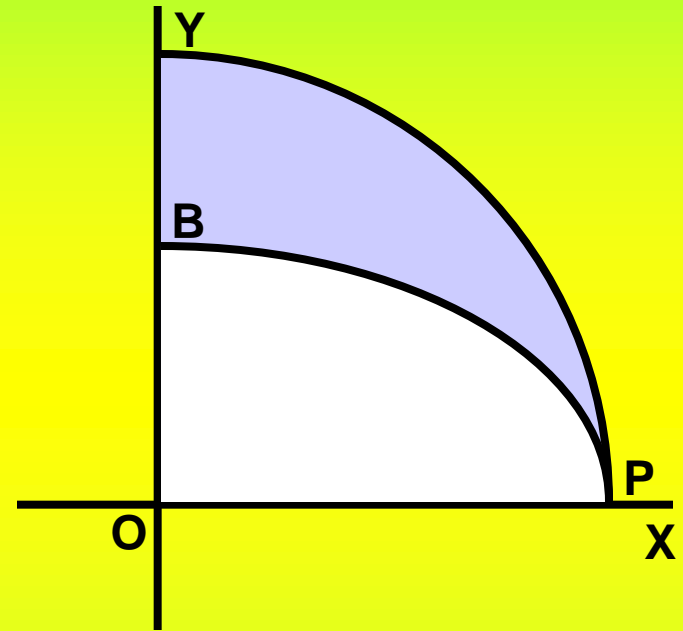
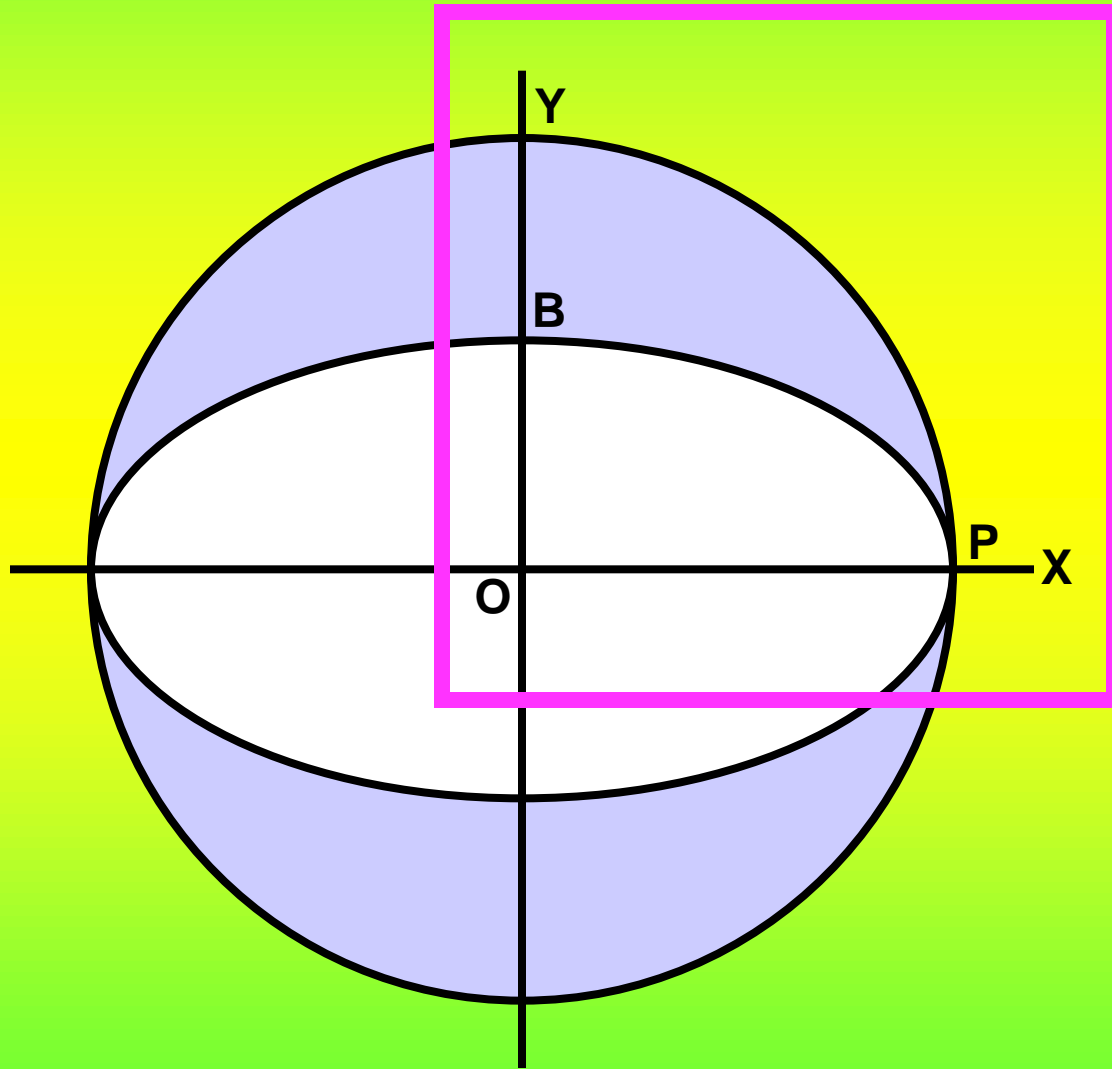
$$b = a \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$C \equiv \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$b = aC$$

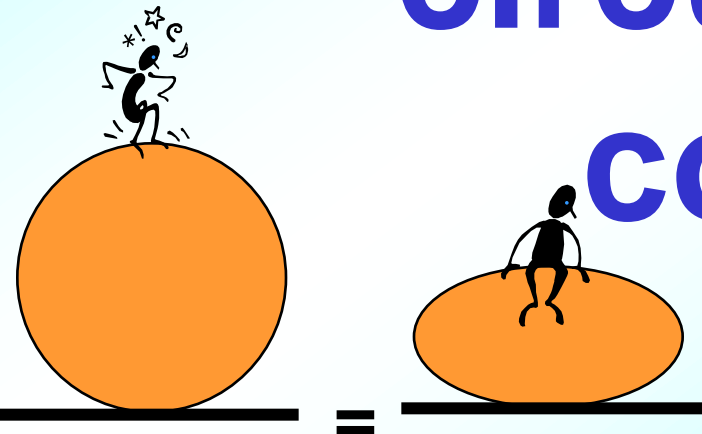
Convenção de representação

Quadrante elíptico

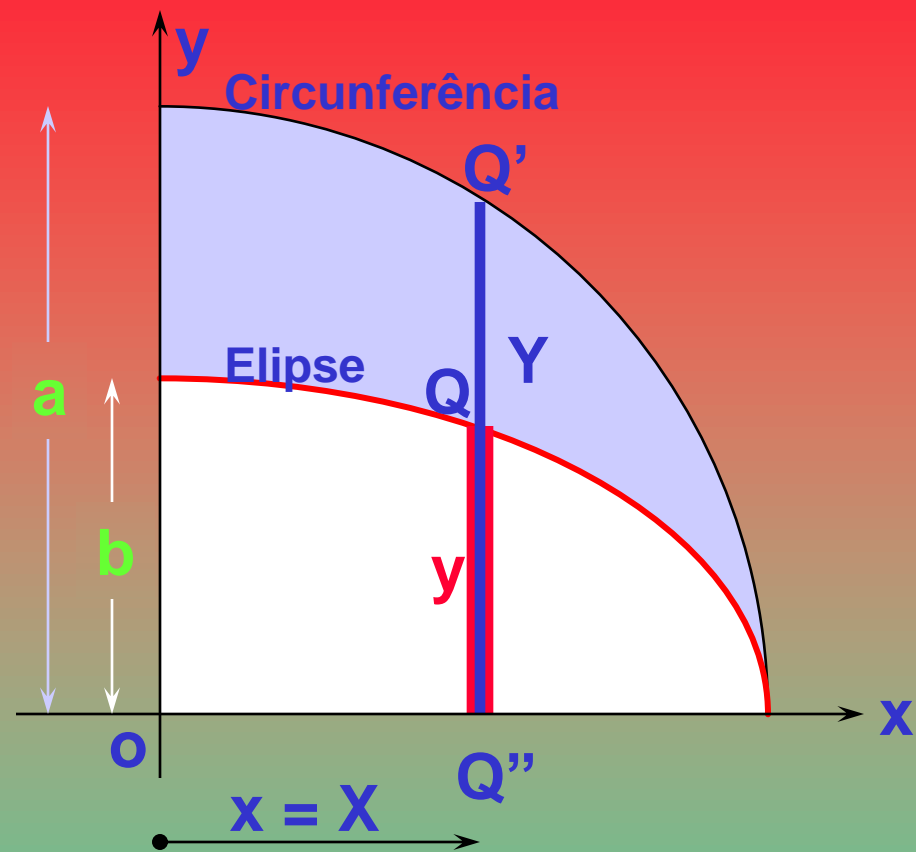


**Quadrante de círculo
&
Quadrante de elipse**

**Elipse
considerada
como uma
circunferência
contraída**



Elipse = Circunferência contraída



Para a circunferência:

$$X^2 + Y^2 = a^2$$

Como $x = X$, então:

$$x^2 + Y^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 = a^2 - Y^2$$

Para a elipse:

$$x^2 / a^2 + y^2 / b^2 = 1$$

$$(a^2 - Y^2) / a^2 + y^2 / b^2 = 1$$

$$1 - Y^2 / a^2 + y^2 / b^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 / b^2 = Y^2 / a^2$$

$$y^2 = Y^2 (b^2 / a^2)$$

$$y = Y (b / a)$$

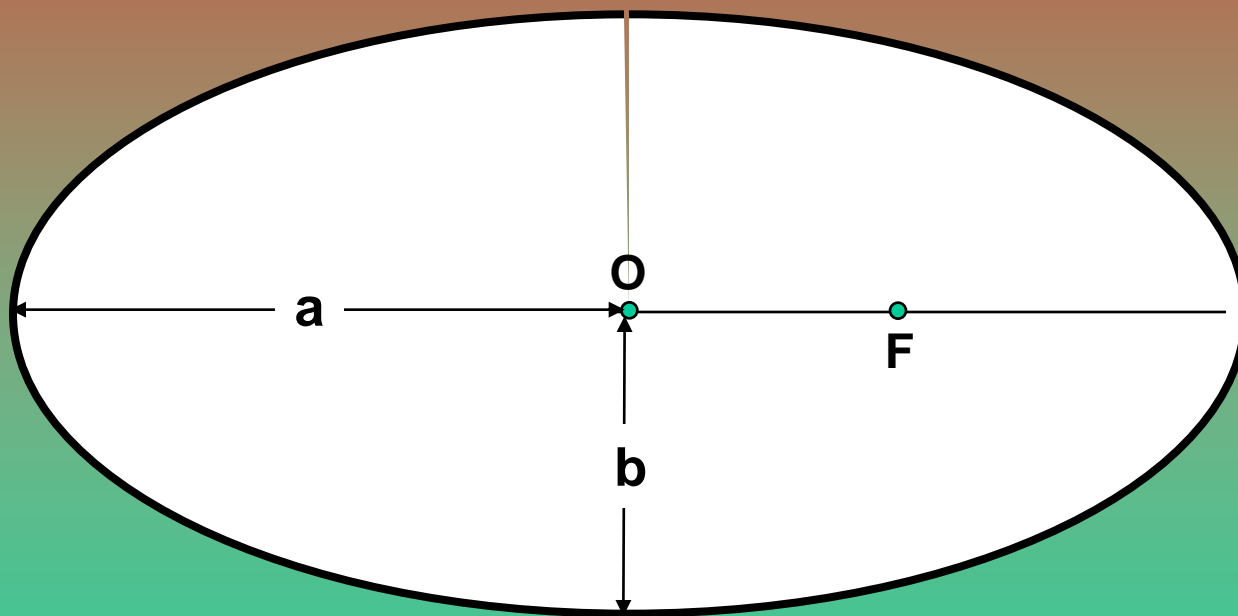
$$b = aC \rightarrow$$

$$y = Y (aC / a) \rightarrow$$

$$y = YC$$

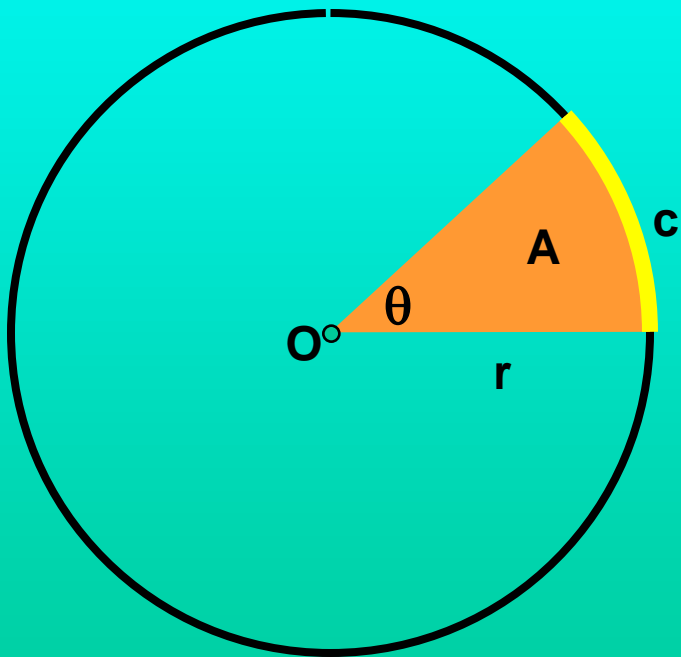
Áreas envolvidas com a elipse

Área da elipse



$$A = \pi \cdot a \cdot b$$

Área de um setor circular



Medida em graus

$$\begin{aligned} 360^\circ &\rightarrow \pi r^2 \\ \theta^\circ &\rightarrow A \end{aligned}$$

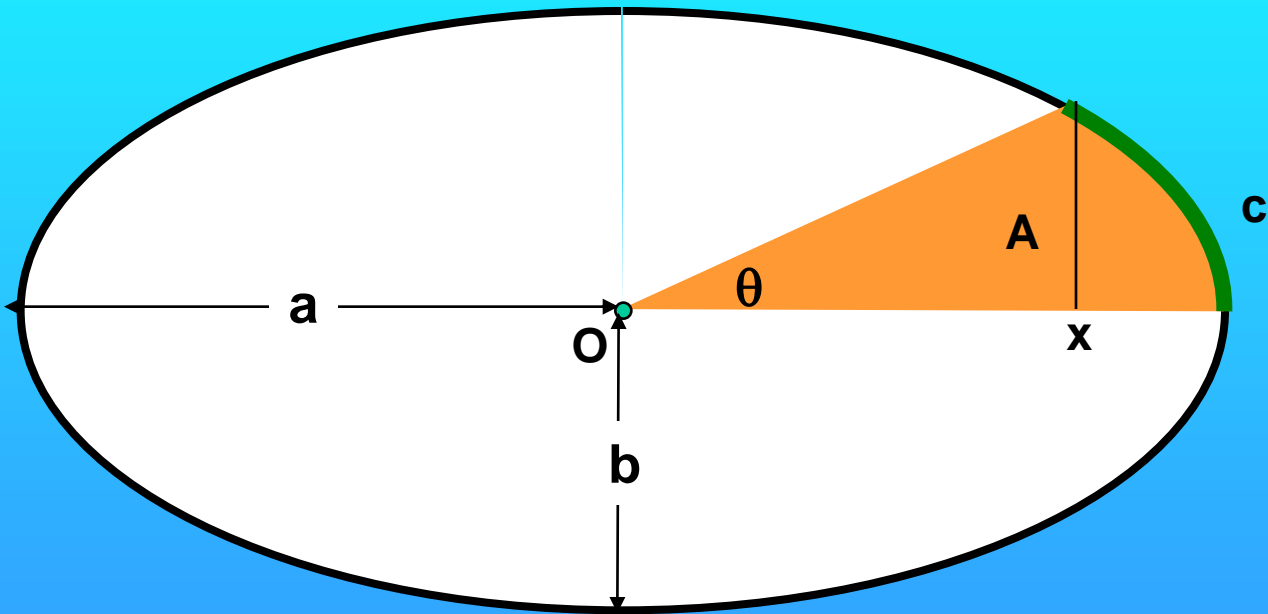
$$A = \pi r^2 \cdot \theta^\circ / 360^\circ$$

Medida em radianos

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi &\rightarrow \pi r^2 \\ \theta &\rightarrow A \end{aligned}$$

$$A = r^2 \cdot \theta / 2$$

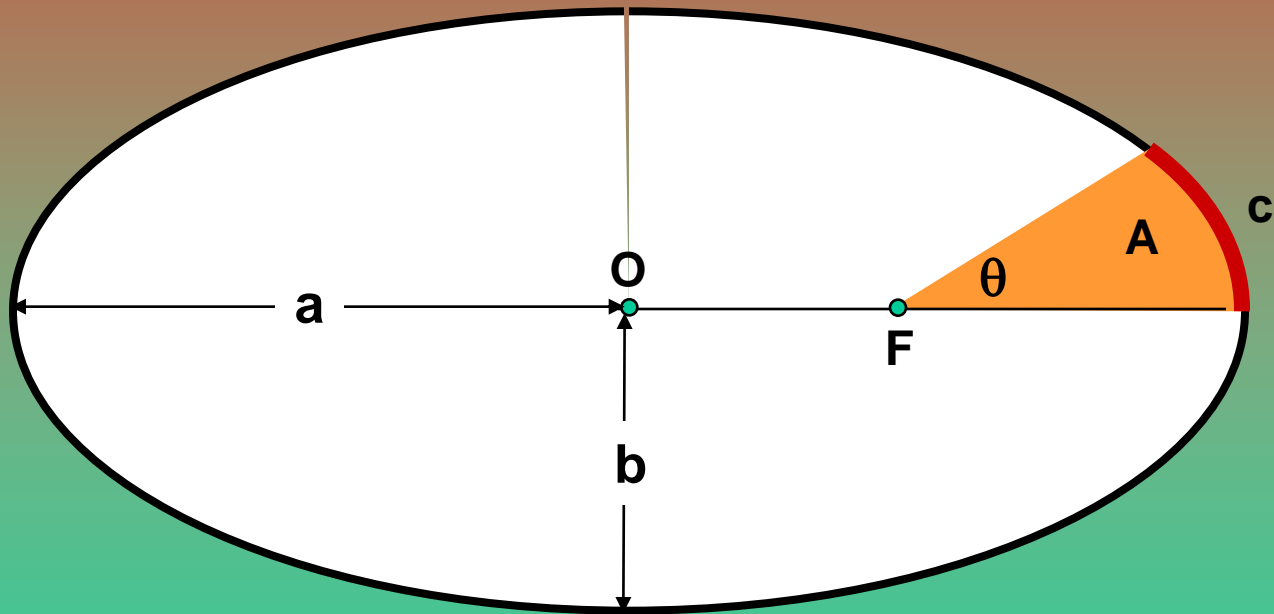
Setor elíptico



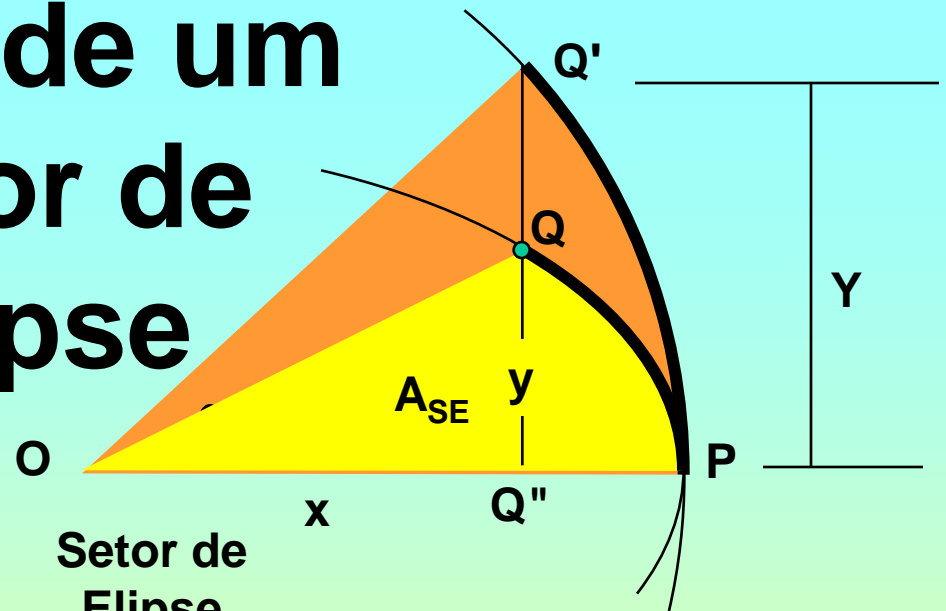
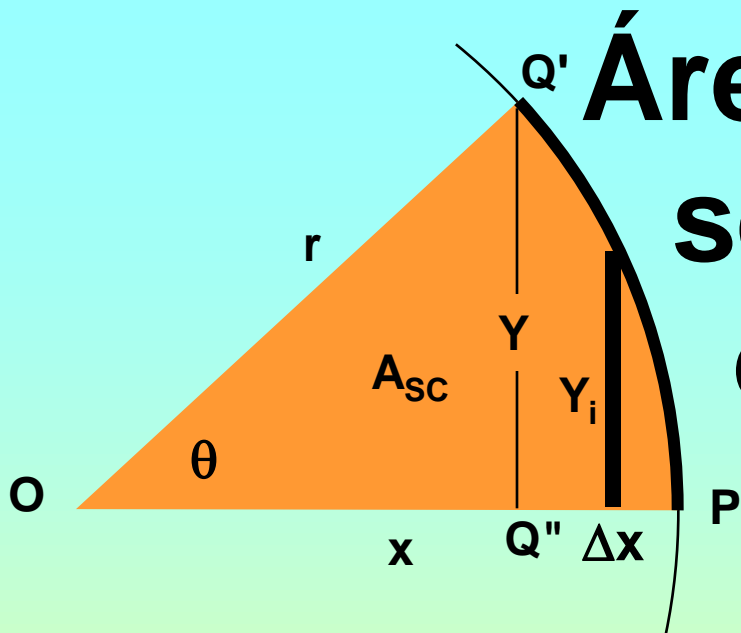
$$A = (a \cdot b / 2) \cdot [\arccos (x / a)] \text{ rad}$$

Vamos
tentar
não usar!

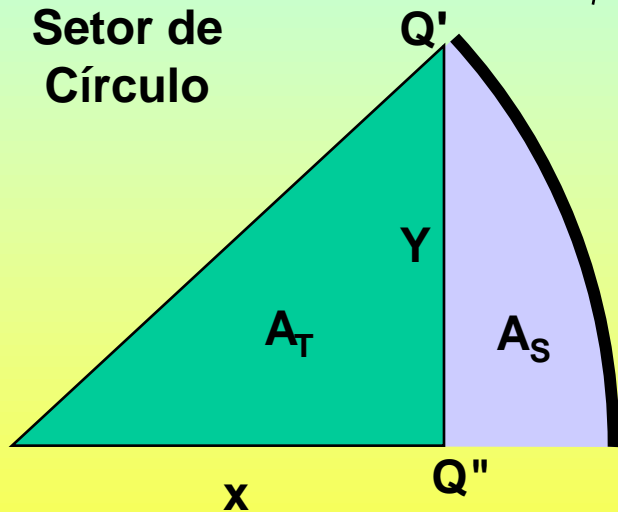
Setor ' kepleriano'



Área de um setor de elipse



Setor de Círculo



$$A_{sc} = A_T + A_S$$

$$A_T = x Y / 2 \quad A_S = \sum Y_i \cdot \Delta X$$

Setor de Elipse

$$A_1 = x y / 2$$

$$A_1 = x (Y \cdot C) / 2$$

$$A_1 = C (x Y / 2)$$

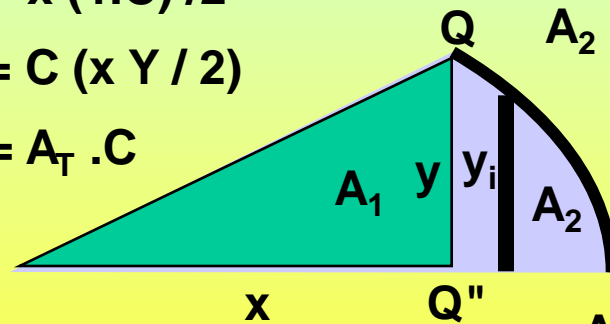
$$A_1 = A_T \cdot C$$

$$y = Y \cdot C$$

$$A_2 = \sum y_i \cdot \Delta X$$

$$A_2 = \sum Y_i \cdot C \cdot \Delta X$$

$$A_2 = A_S \cdot C$$



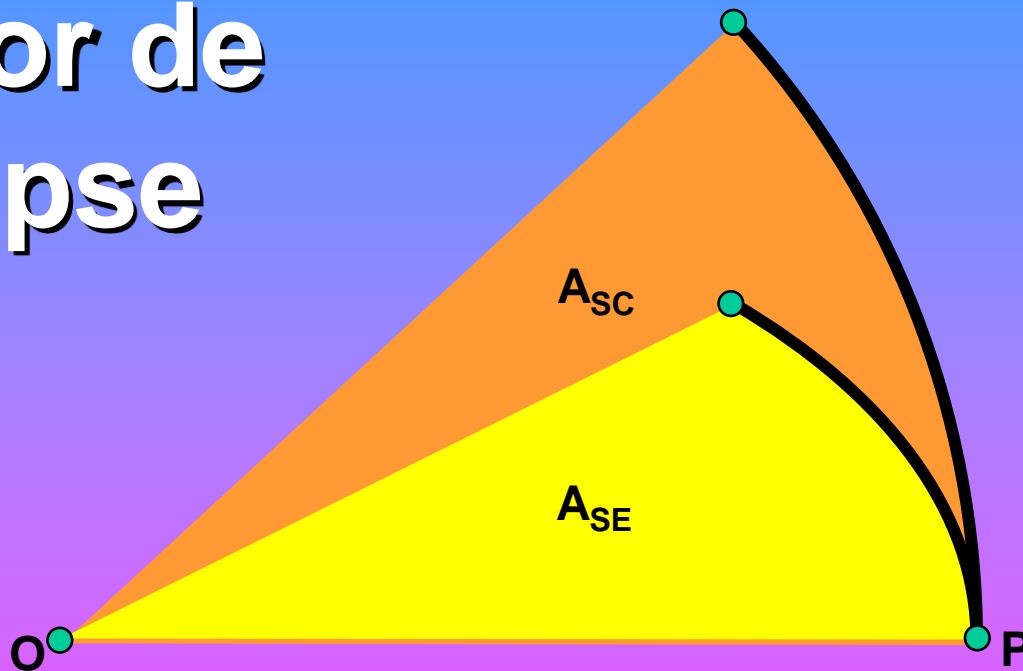
$$A_{SE} = A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_{SE} = A_T \cdot C + A_S \cdot C$$

$$A_{SE} = (A_T + A_S) C$$

$$A_{SE} = A_{sc} \cdot C$$

Área de um setor de elipse



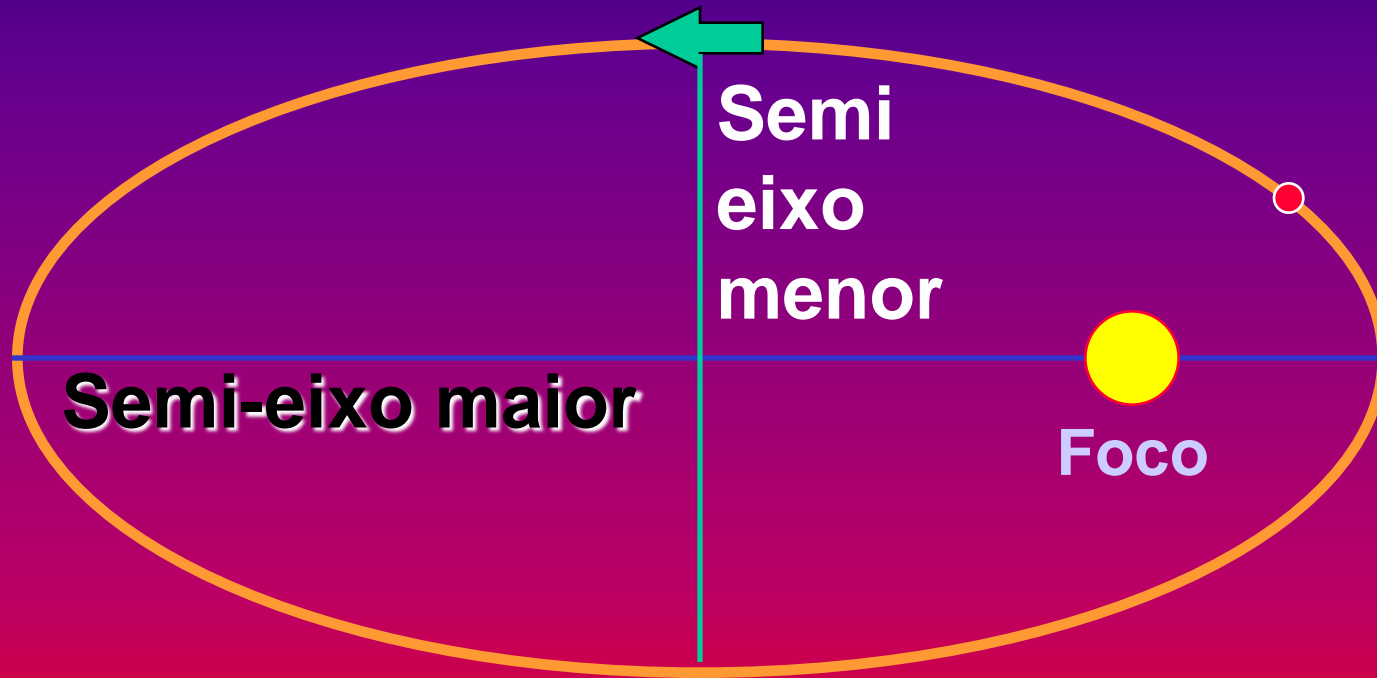
$$C \equiv \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$A_{\text{SetorElíptico}} = A_{\text{SetorCircular}} \cdot C$$

Kepler e os movimentos elípticos

Primeira Lei de Kepler

(1571 - 1630)



Um corpo ligado a outro gravitacionalmente gira em torno dele numa órbita elíptica, sendo que um deles ocupa o foco da elipse.

Afélio e Periélio



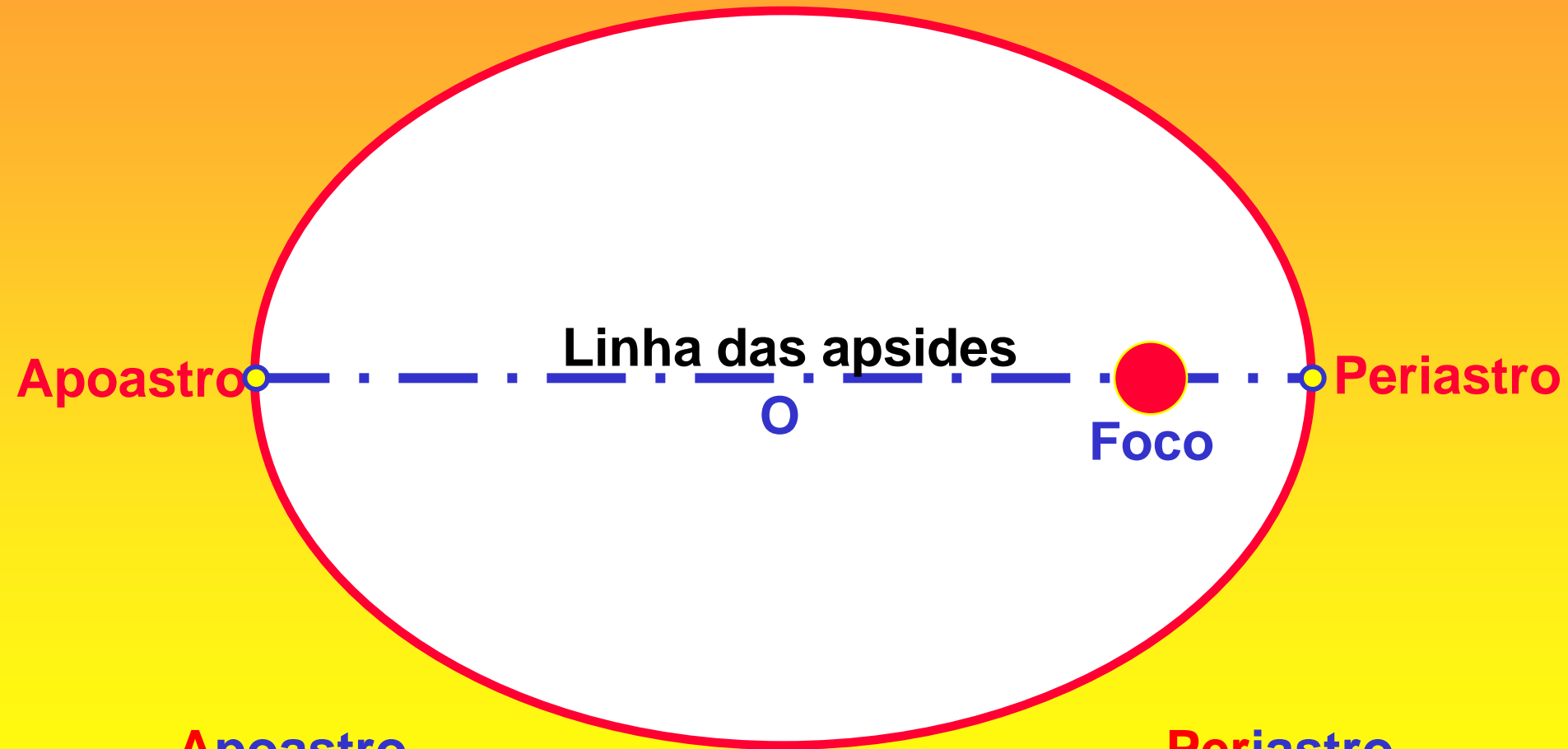
Afélio

Ponto da órbita mais
afastado do foco

Periélio

Ponto da órbita mais
perto do foco

Apoastro e Periastro



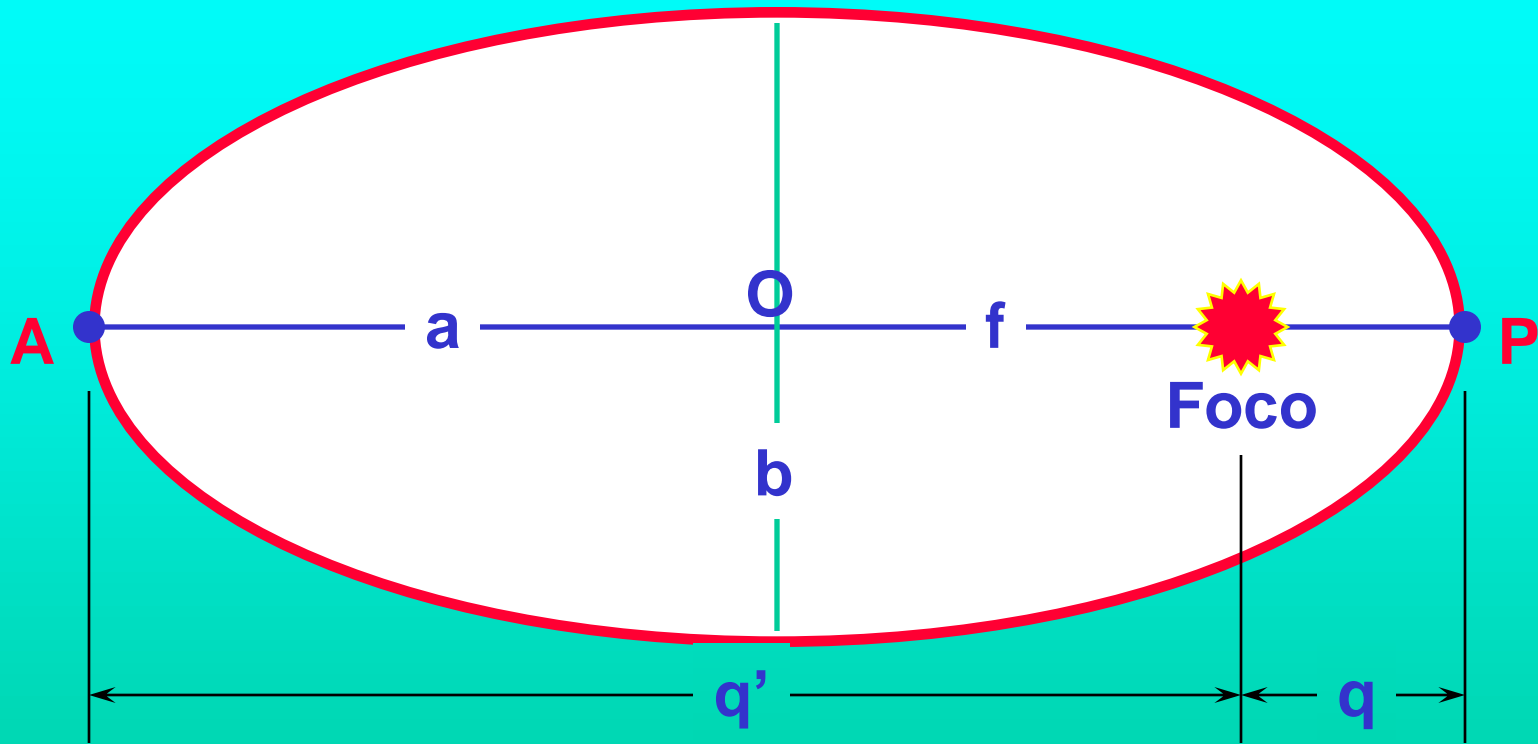
Apoastro

Ponto da órbita mais
afastado do foco

Periastro

Ponto da órbita mais
perto do foco

Raio vetor no Afélio e no Periélio



Afélio:

$$q' = a + f$$

$$q' = a + ae$$

$$q' = a (1 + e)$$

Periélio:

$$q = a - f$$

$$q = a - ae$$

$$q = a (1 - e)$$

Anomalias

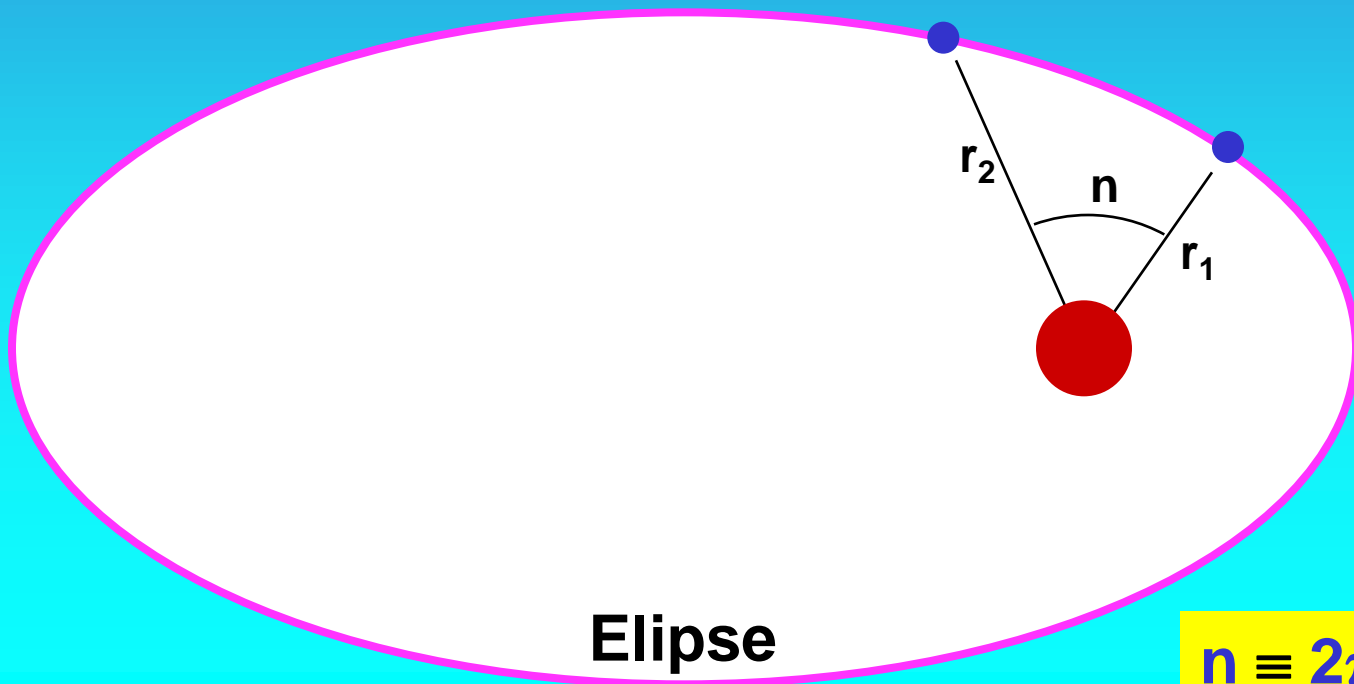
M
u
v

Movimento Médio

T = Período orbital do astro: tempo para dar uma volta completa em torno do Sol

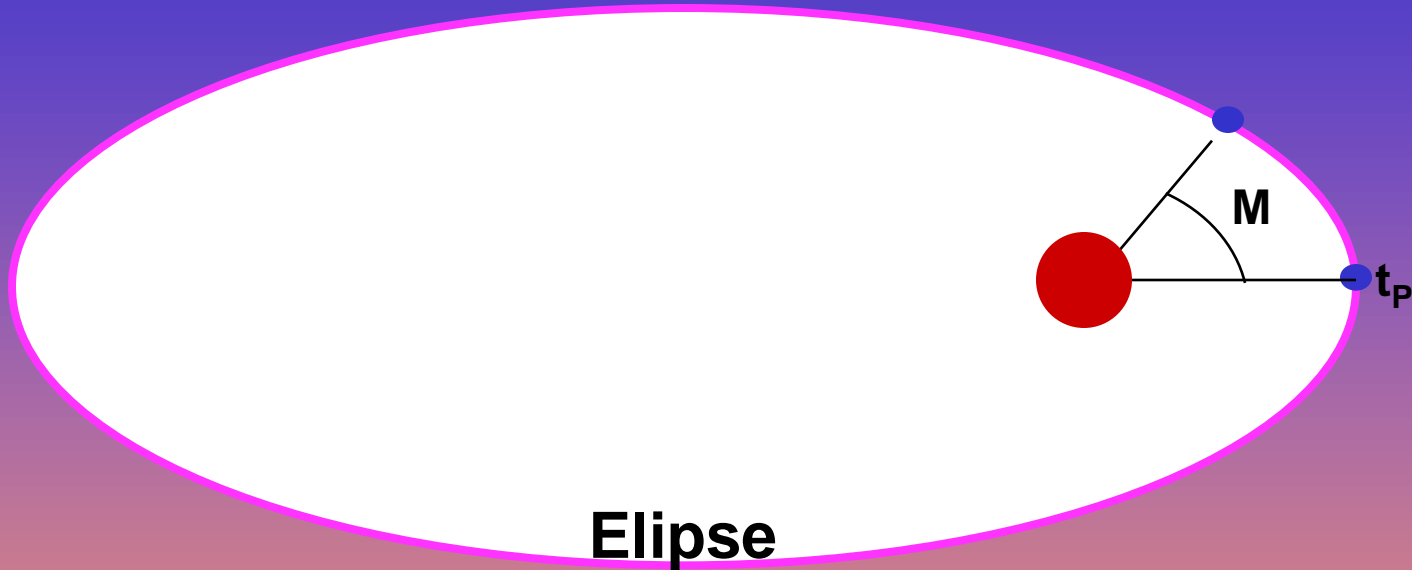
n = Movimento médio: velocidade angular do astro

$$n \equiv 360^\circ / T \text{ } ^\circ/\text{dia}$$



$$n \equiv 2\pi / T \text{ rad/dia}$$

Anomalia Média



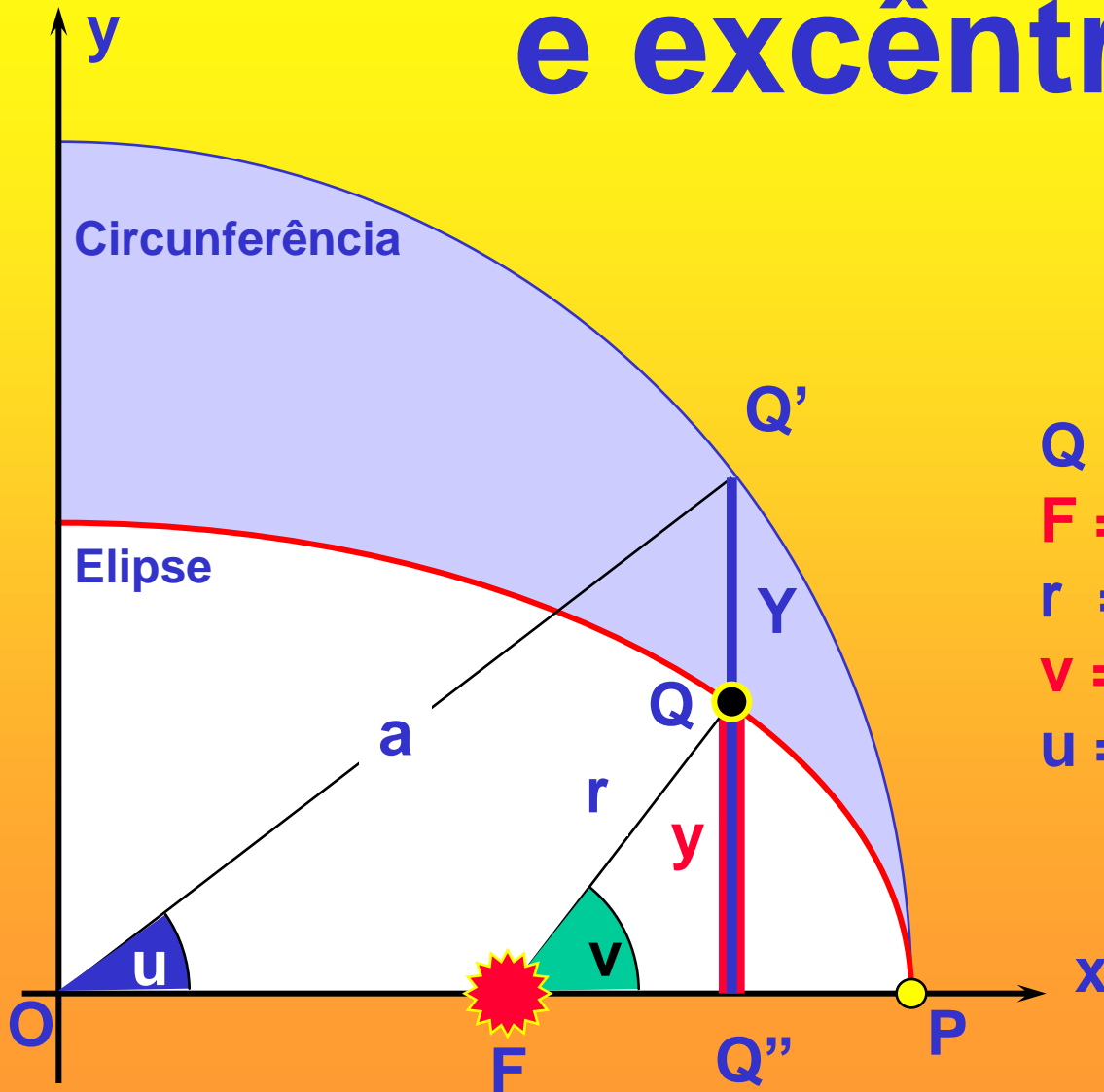
t_p = instante da passagem periélica
 t = instante no qual se deseja a posição do astro

M = **Anomalia Média**: ângulo que seria percorrido pelo astro, no intervalo de tempo $(t - t_p)$, se ele tivesse movimento circular uniforme

$$M \equiv n (t - t_p)$$

$$n \equiv 360^\circ / T$$

Anomalias verdadeira e excêntrica



Q = Astro

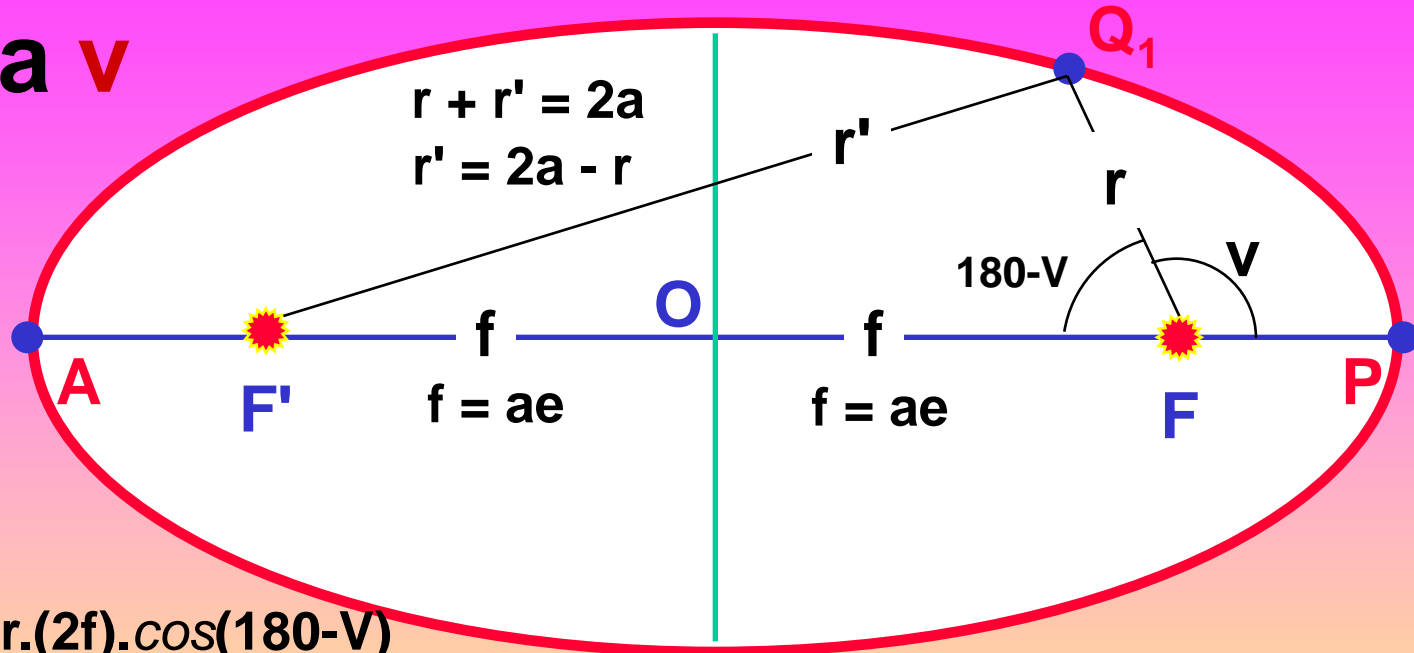
F = Sol

r = raio vetor do astro

v = anomalia verdadeira

u = anomalia excêntrica

Raio orbital r em função da anomalia verdadeira v



$$r'^2 = r^2 + (2f)^2 - 2 \cdot r \cdot (2f) \cdot \cos(180 - v)$$

$$(2a - r)^2 = r^2 + 4f^2 + 4 \cdot r \cdot f \cdot \cos v$$

$$4a^2 - 4ar + r^2 = r^2 + 4(ae)^2 + 4 \cdot r \cdot (ae) \cdot \cos v$$

$$4a^2 - 4ar + \# = \# + 4a^2 \cdot e^2 + 4 \cdot r \cdot a \cdot e \cdot \cos v$$

$$4a^2 - 4a^2 \cdot e^2 = 4ar + 4 \cdot r \cdot a \cdot e \cdot \cos v$$

$$4a^2 (1 - e^2) = 4ar (1 + e \cdot \cos v)$$

$$r = a (1 - e^2) / (1 + e \cdot \cos v)$$

$$C \equiv \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

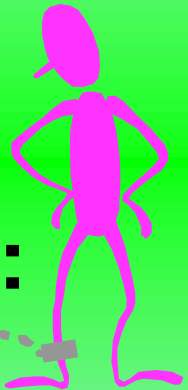
$$r = a C^2 / (1 + e \cdot \cos v)$$

Obtenção da Equação de Kepler

Objetivo de trabalho



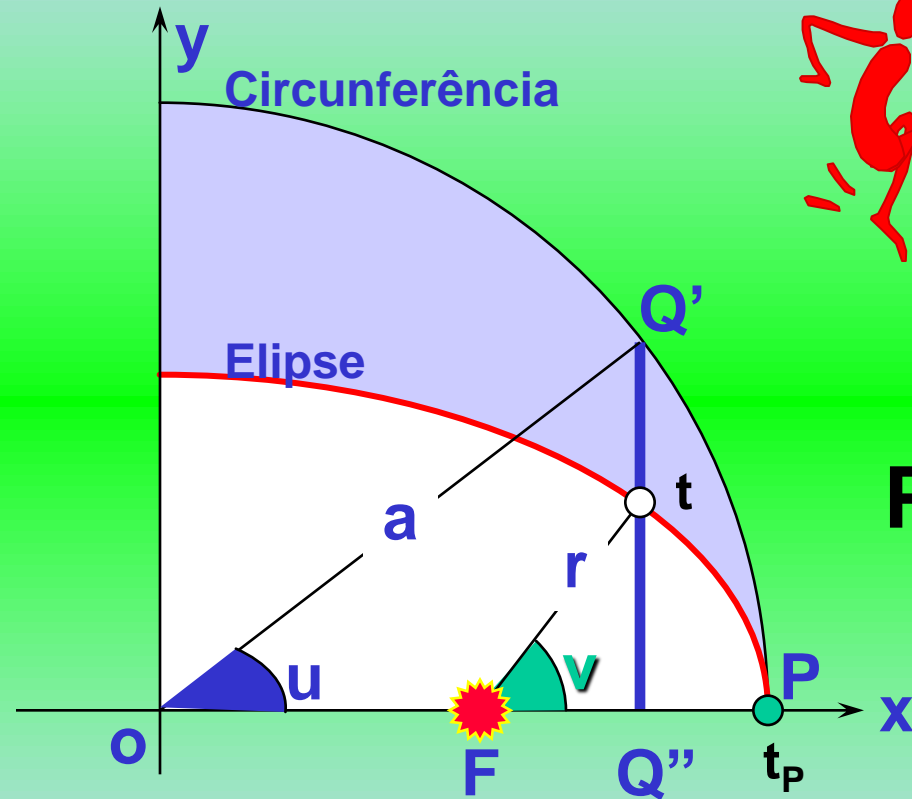
Desejamos:
 $v = f \{ t \}$



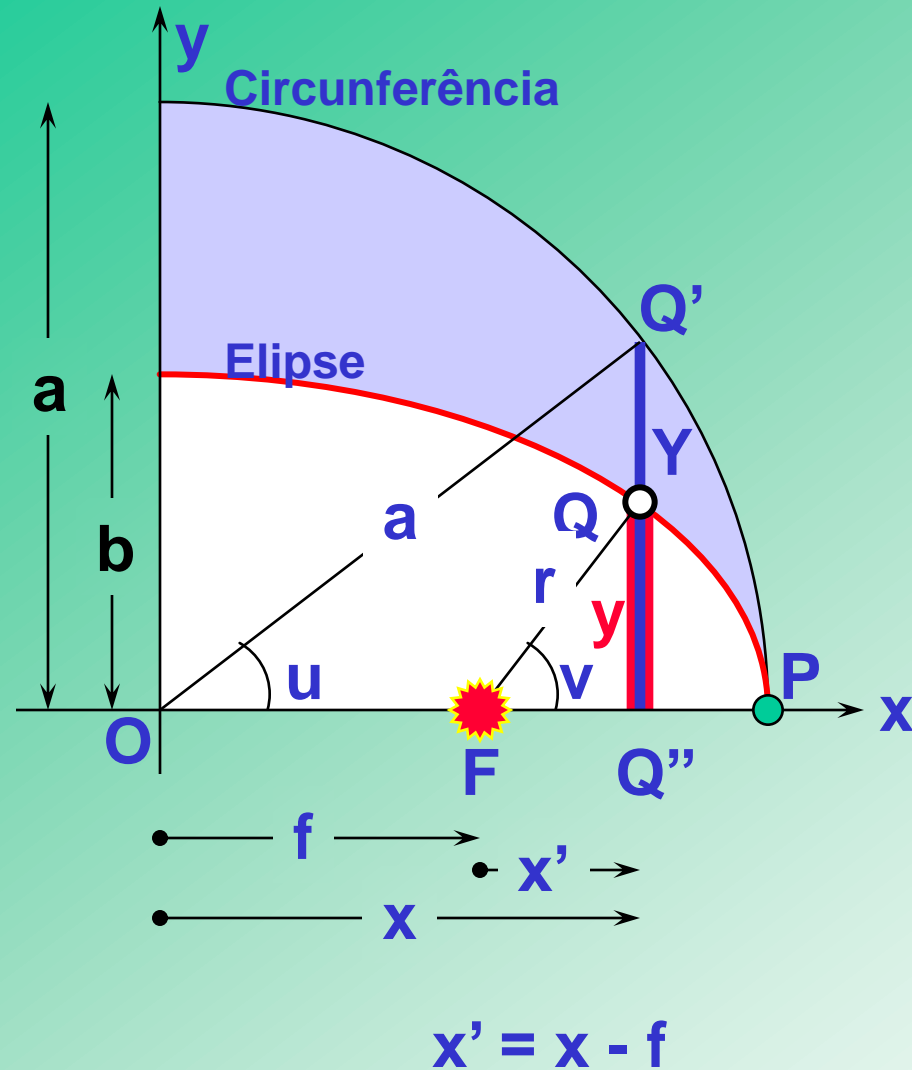
Passo intermediário:
 $v = g \{ u \}$



Conseguimos:
 $u = h \{ t \}$



Relacionar **u** e **v**



No $\Delta OQ'Q''$:

$$x = a \cdot \cos u$$

$$Y = a \cdot \text{sen } u$$

$$y = Y \cdot C$$

$$y = (a \cdot \text{sen } u) C$$

$$b = aC$$

$$y = b \cdot \text{sen } u$$

Do $\Delta OQ'Q''$:

$$x = a \cdot \cos u$$

$$y = b \cdot \text{sen } u$$

No $\Delta FQQ''$:

$$x' = r \cdot \cos v$$

$$y = r \cdot \text{sen } v$$

Raio vetor r em função da anomalia excêntrica u

Do $\triangle OQ'Q''$:

$$x = a \cdot \cos u$$

$$y = b \cdot \sin u$$

Do $\triangle FQQ''$:

$$x' = r \cdot \cos v$$

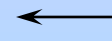
$$y = r \cdot \sin v$$

$$r \cdot \sin v = b \cdot \sin u$$

$$\sin v = b \cdot \sin u / r$$

$$b = aC$$

$$x' = x - f$$



$$f = ae$$

$$\sin v = aC \cdot \sin u / r$$

$$C = \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$r \cdot \cos v = a \cdot \cos u - ae$$

$$\cos v = a (\cos u - e) / r$$

$$\sin v = a \sqrt{1 - e^2} \cdot \sin u / r$$

$$\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v = 1$$

$$a^2 (1 - e^2) \cdot \sin^2 u / r^2 + a^2 (\cos u - e)^2 / r^2 = 1$$

$$a^2 [\sin^2 u - e^2 \cdot \sin^2 u + (\cos^2 u - 2e \cos u + e^2)] = r^2$$

$$a^2 [\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u + e^2 - e^2 \cdot \sin^2 u - 2e \cos u] = r^2$$

$$a^2 [1 + e^2 (1 - \sin^2 u) - 2e \cos u] = r^2$$

$$a^2 [1 + e^2 \cos^2 u - 2e \cos u] = r^2$$

$$a^2 [1 - e \cos u]^2 = r^2$$

$$r = a (1 - e \cos u)$$

Relacionar **u** e **v**

$$\text{sen } v = aC \cdot \text{sen } u / r$$

$$\text{cos } v = a (\text{cos } u - e) / r$$

$$r = a (1 - e \text{cos } u)$$

$$\text{sen } v = aC \cdot \text{sen } u / [a (1 - e \text{cos } u)]$$

$$C \equiv \sqrt{1 - e^2}$$

$$\text{sen } v = \sqrt{1 - e^2} \cdot \text{sen } u / [1 - e \text{cos } u]$$

$$\text{cos } v = a (\text{cos } u - e) / [a (1 - e \text{cos } u)]$$

$$\text{cos } v = (\text{cos } u - e) / [1 - e \text{cos } u]$$

$$0 \leq \underline{v} \leq 180^{\circ}$$

Se $\text{sen } v \geq 0$ então $v = \underline{v}$

Se $\text{sen } v < 0$ então $v = 360^{\circ} - \underline{v}$

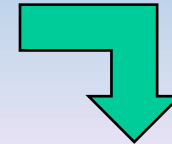
Outro jeito de relacionar **u** e **v**

Fórmula da tangente do arco metade:

$$\tan (v/2) = \sqrt{\{ (1-\cos v) / (1+\cos v) \}}$$

Usando:


$$\cos v = (\cos u - e) / [1 - e \cos u]$$



$$q \equiv \tan (v/2)$$

$$\tan (v/2) = \sqrt{\{ (1+e) / (1-e) \}} \cdot \tan (u/2)$$

$$\underline{v} = 2 \arctan (q)$$

 $\rightarrow -90^{\circ} \leq \underline{v} \leq +90^{\circ}$

$$\sin v = \sqrt{\{1 - e^2\}} \cdot \sin u / [1 - e \cos u]$$

Se $\underline{v} \geq 0$

Se $\sin \underline{v} \geq 0 \Rightarrow v = \underline{v}$

Se $\sin \underline{v} < 0 \Rightarrow v = \underline{v} + 180^{\circ}$

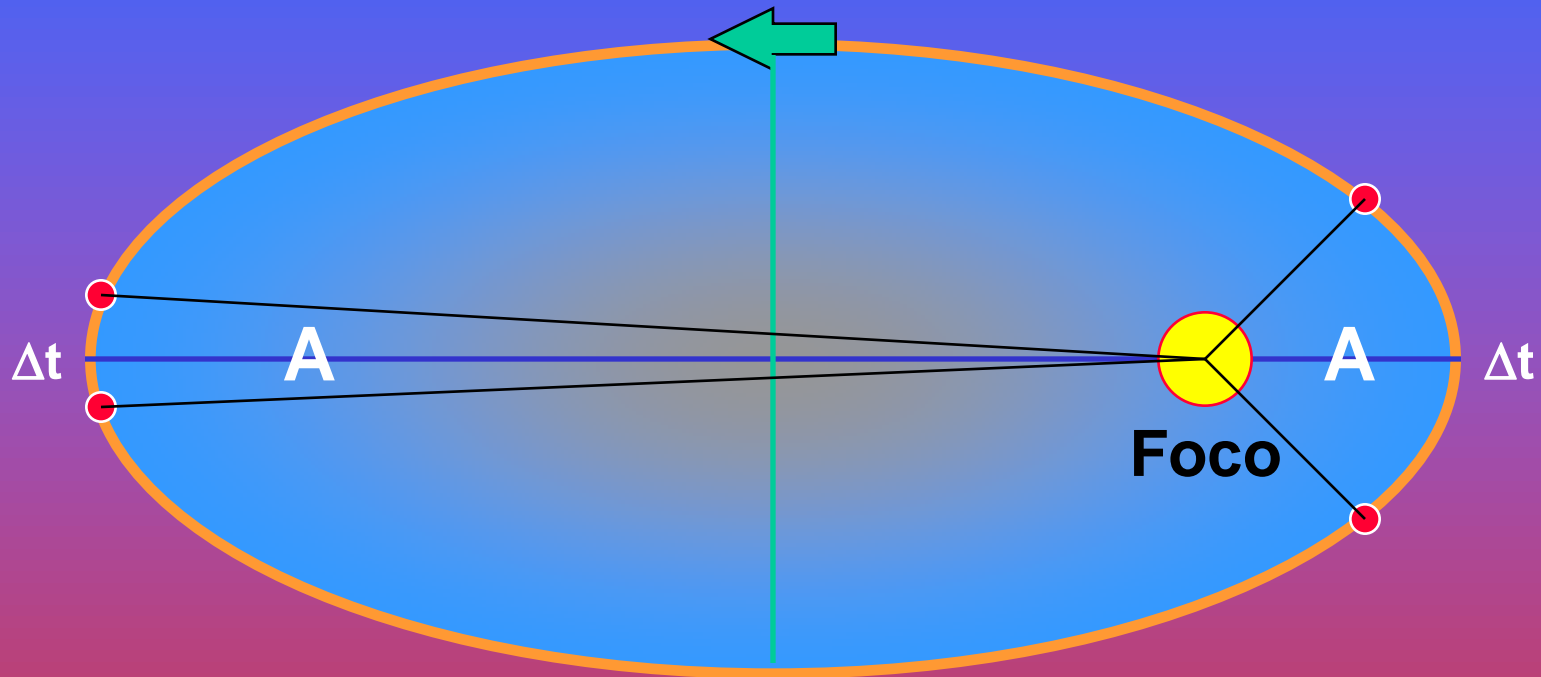
Se $\underline{v} < 0$

Se $\sin \underline{v} \geq 0 \Rightarrow v = \underline{v} + 180^{\circ}$

Se $\sin \underline{v} < 0 \Rightarrow v = \underline{v} + 360^{\circ}$

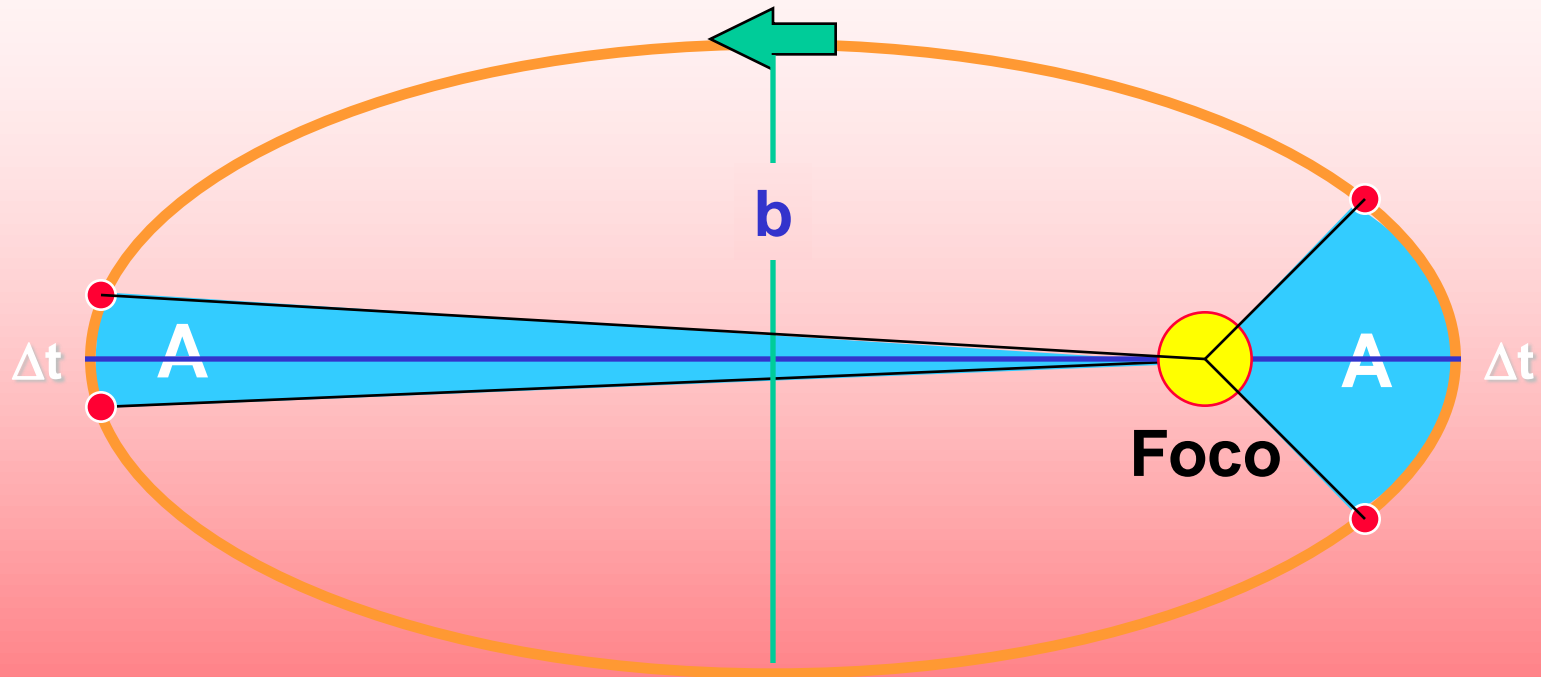
Segunda Lei de Kepler

(1571 - 1630)



Um corpo ligado a outro gravitacionalmente gira em torno dele, com seu raio vetor varrendo áreas iguais em tempos iguais.

Velocidade areolar (VA)



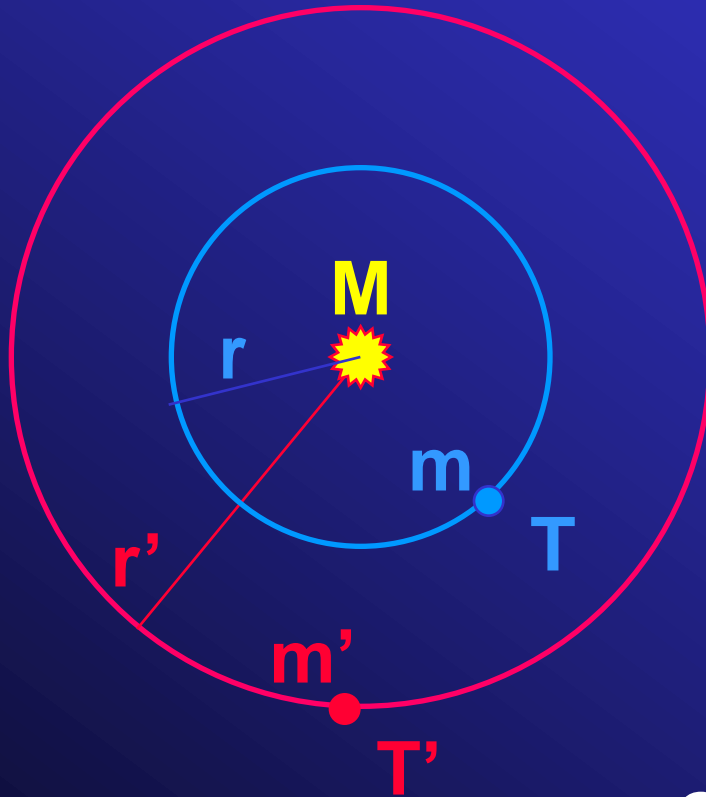
$$(VA) = \Delta A / \Delta t$$

$$A_{\text{elipse}} = \pi ab$$

T = Período orbital

$$(VA) = \pi ab / T$$

Terceira Lei de Kepler

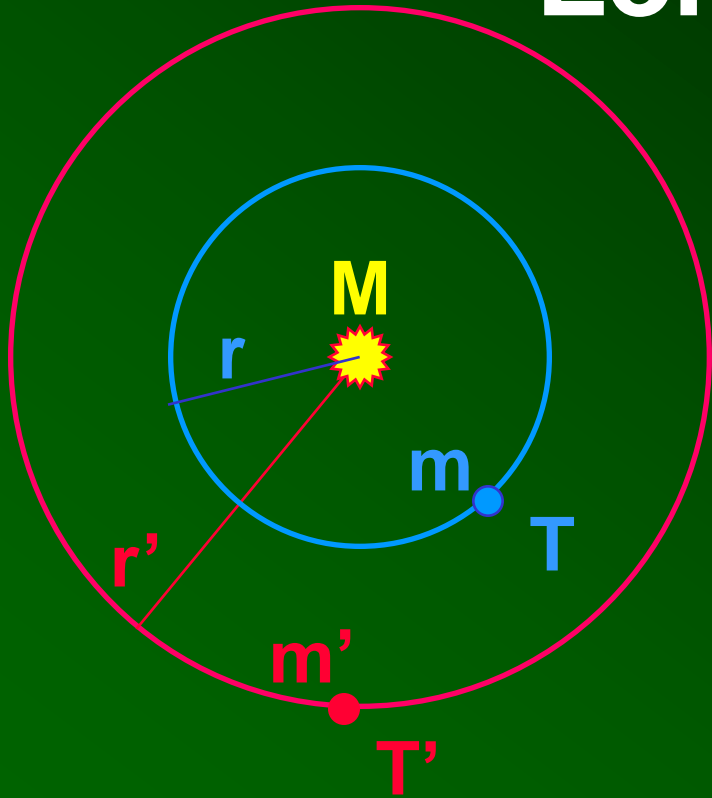


$$\left(\frac{r}{r'} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{T}{T'} \right)^2$$

$$r^3 = k T^2$$

O cubo do semi-eixo maior
é proporcional ao quadrado
do período orbital

Enunciado atual da Terceira Lei de Kepler



$$\left(\frac{r}{r'} \right)^3 = \left(\frac{T}{T'} \right)^2$$

$$r^3 = k T^2$$

Expressão correta:

$$r^3 = \left[\frac{G}{4\pi^2} \right] (M + m) T^2$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{r'} \right)^3 = \left\{ \frac{(M + m)}{(M + m')} \right\} \times \left(\frac{T}{T'} \right)^2$$

Relacionar u e t

Equação de Kepler

$$(A_{PFQ})_{\text{Segunda lei de Kepler}} = (A_{PFQ})_{\text{Geometria}}$$

Kepler:

$$\pi ab \Rightarrow T$$

$$A_{PFQ} \Rightarrow (t-t_p)$$

$$A_{PFQ} = (\pi ab/T) (t-t_p)$$

Geometria:

$$A_{PFQ} = A_{POQ} - A_{FOQ}$$

$$A_{FOQ} = f \cdot y / 2$$

$$A_{FOQ} = (ae) \cdot (b \cdot \text{sen } u) / 2$$

$$A_{FOQ} = (a \cdot b \cdot e \text{ sen } u) / 2$$

$$f \equiv ae$$

$$y = b \cdot \text{sen } u$$

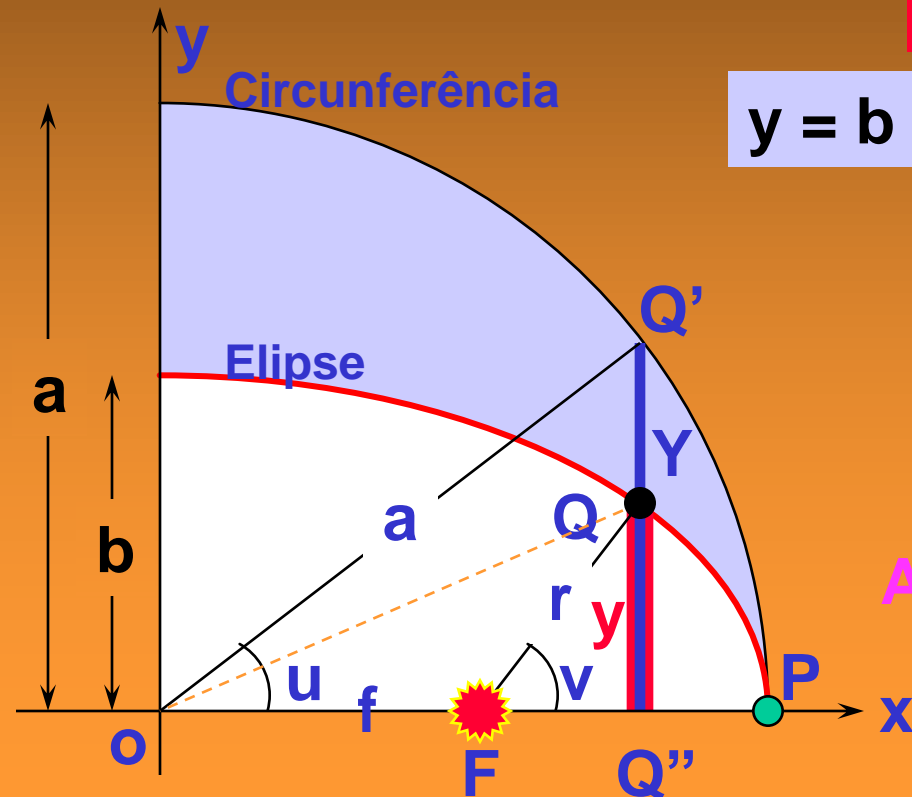
$$A_{POQ} = A_{POQ'} \cdot C$$

$$A_{POQ} = [(u \cdot a) \cdot a / 2] \cdot C$$

$$A_{POQ} = [u \cdot a \cdot b / 2]$$

$$A_{PFQ} = [u \cdot a \cdot b / 2] - (a \cdot b \cdot e \text{ sen } u) / 2$$

$$A_{PFQ} = (ab/2)[u - e \text{ sen } u]$$



Equação de Kepler

$$(A_{\text{PFQ}})_{\text{Segunda lei de Kepler}} = (A_{\text{PFQ}})_{\text{Geometria}}$$

$$A_{\text{PFQ}} = (\pi ab / T) (t - t_p)$$

$$A_{\text{PFQ}} = (ab/2)[u - e \text{ sen } u]$$

$$(\pi ab / T) (t - t_p) = (ab/2)[u - e \text{ sen } u]$$

$$(2\pi / T) (t - t_p) = [u - e \text{ sen } u]$$

$$n \equiv 2\pi / T$$

$$(n) (t - t_p) = [u - e \text{ sen } u]$$

$$M \equiv n (t - t_p)$$

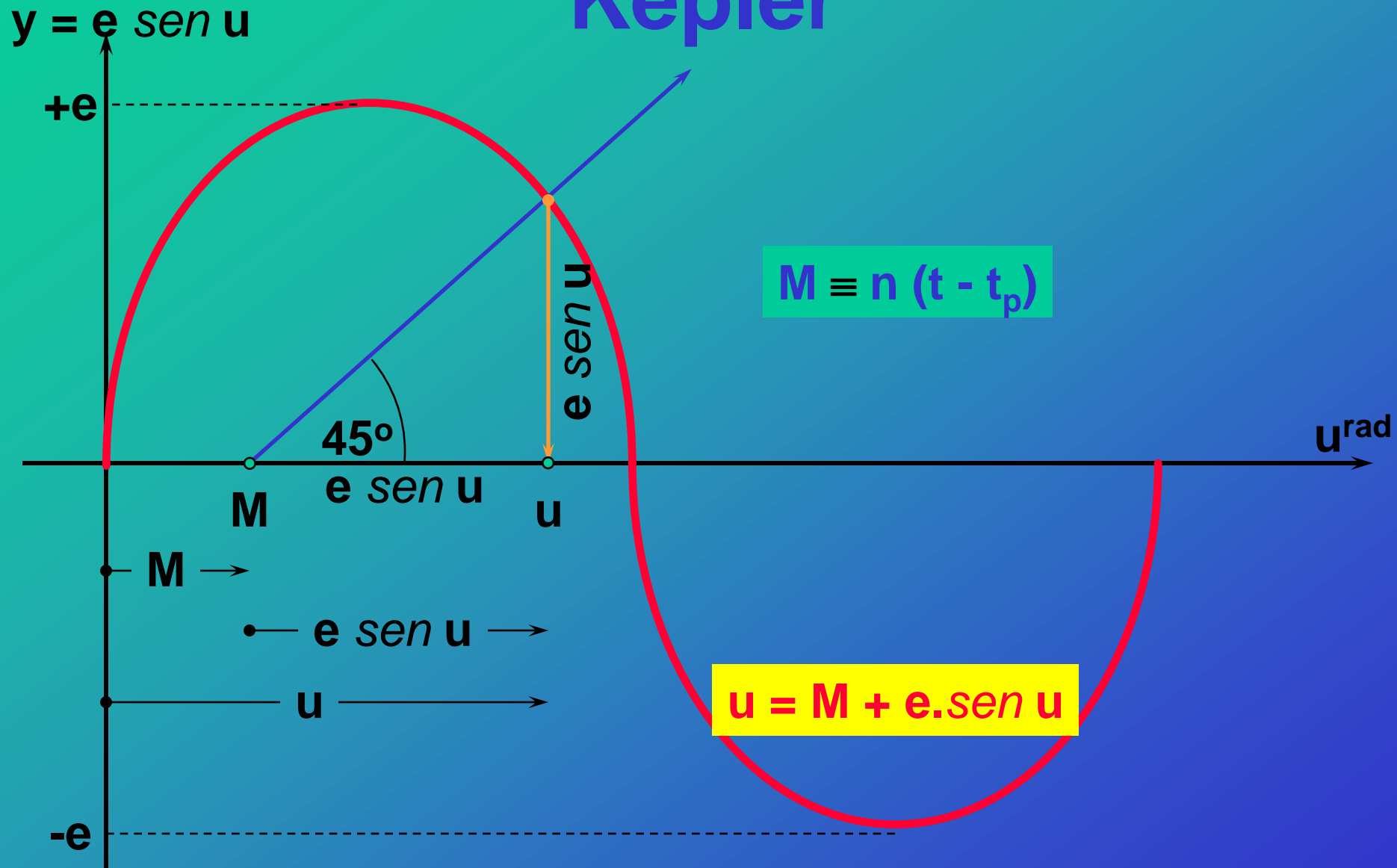
$$M = u - e \text{ sen } u \quad (\text{em radianos})$$

$$M^0 = u^0 - (180^0 / \pi) e \cdot \text{sen } u \quad (\text{em graus})$$

$$u^0 = M^0 + (180^0 / \pi) e \cdot \text{sen } u \quad (\text{em graus})$$

**Soluções
aproximadas da
Equação de Kepler**

Solução gráfica da equação de Kepler



Solução algébrica aproximada da equação de Kepler

Desejo obter u com precisão ε (tolerância)

$$u^0 = M^0 + (180^\circ / \pi) \cdot e \cdot \text{sen } u \quad (\text{em graus})$$

Adotar: $u_0 = M$

$$u_1 = M + (180^\circ / \pi) \cdot e \cdot \text{sen } u_0$$

$$u_2 = M + (180^\circ / \pi) \cdot e \cdot \text{sen } u_1$$

$$u_3 = M + (180^\circ / \pi) \cdot e \cdot \text{sen } u_2$$

.

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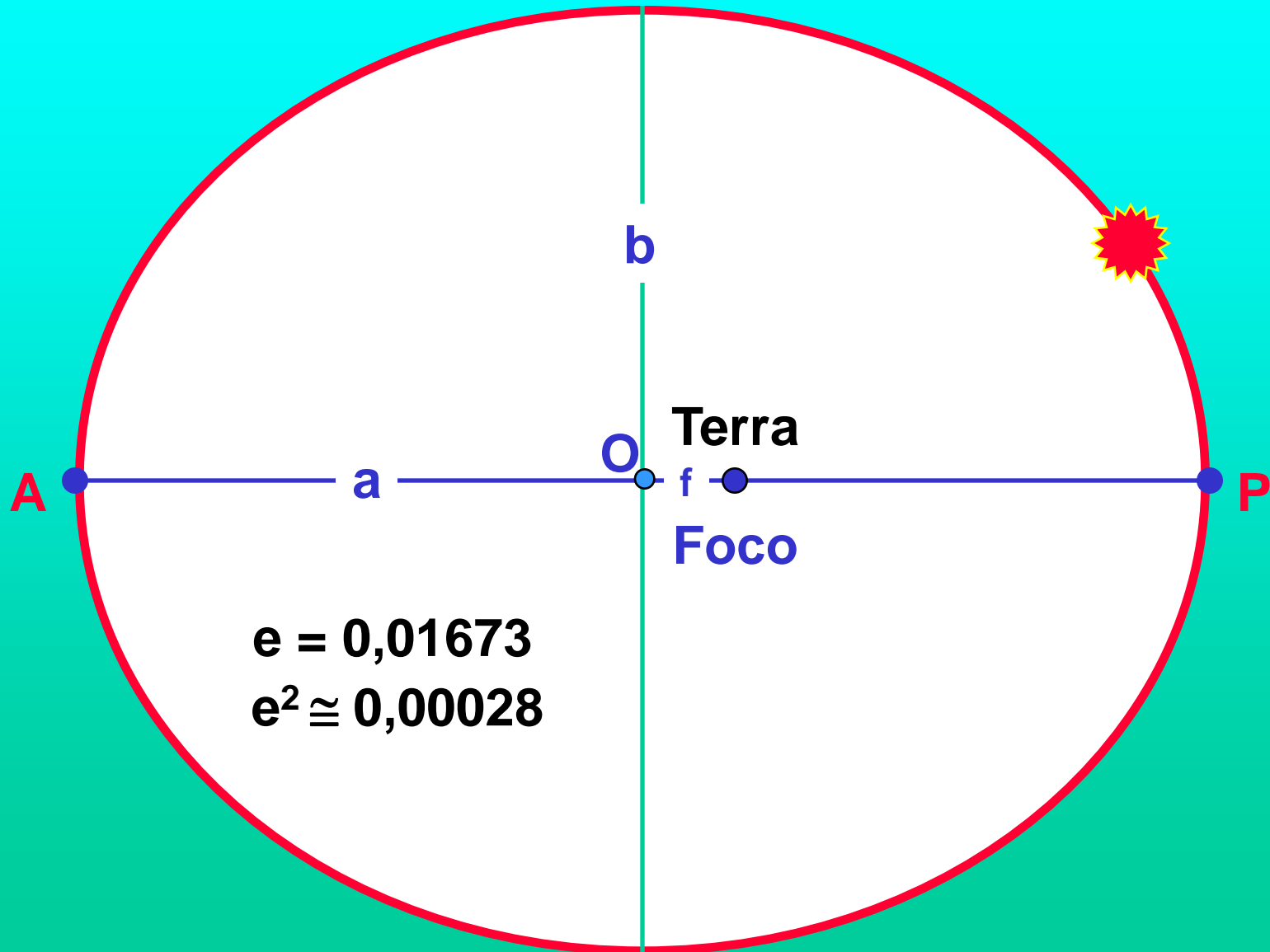
$$u_n = M + (180^\circ / \pi) \cdot e \cdot \text{sen } u_{n-1}$$

Até que $|u_n - u_{n-1}| \leq \varepsilon$

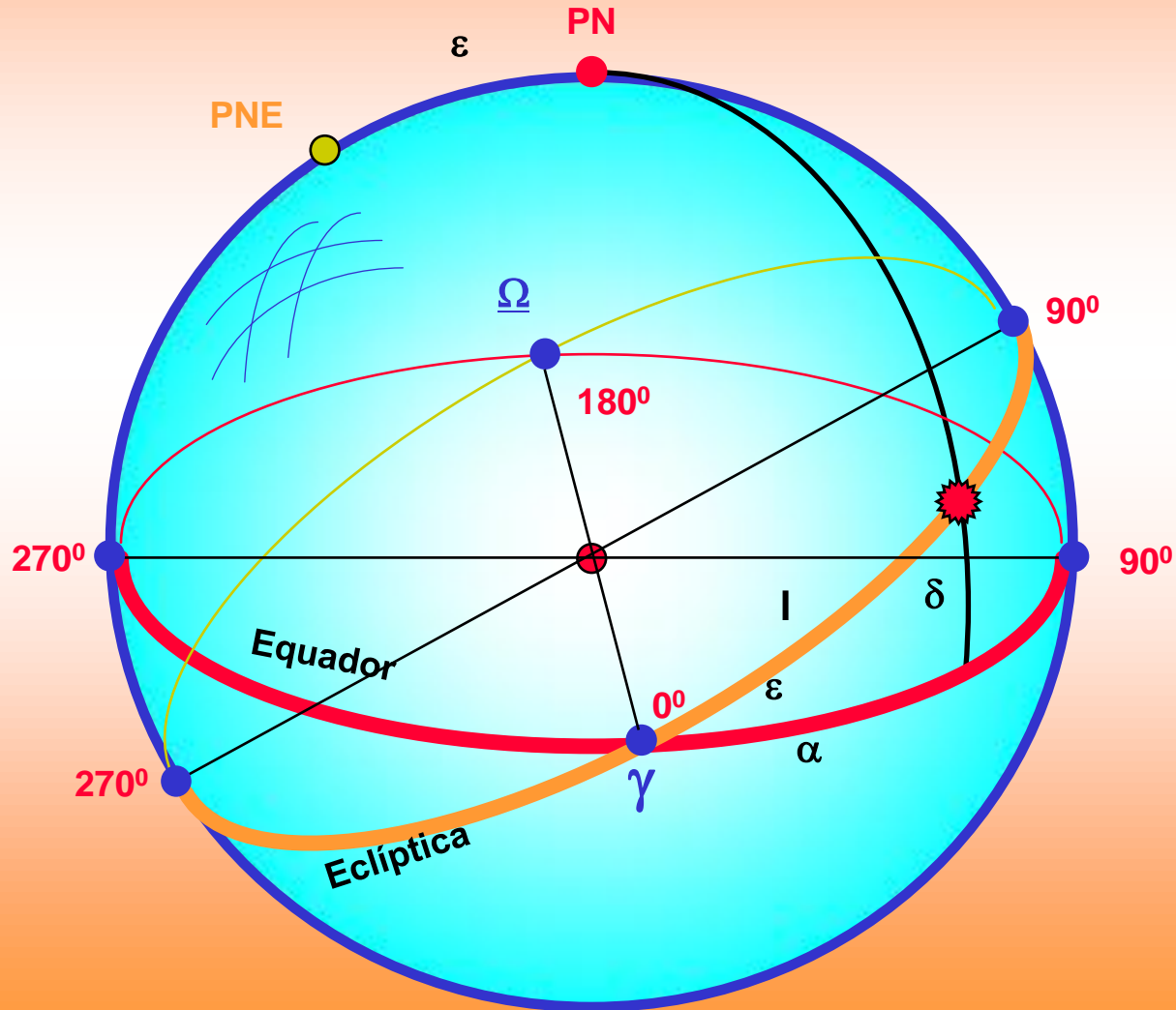
Solução aproximada: $u = u_n$

**Coordenadas
aproximadas do Sol
em movimento
elíptico**

Movimento elíptico do Sol



Coordenadas equatoriais do Sol



Coordenadas aproximadas do Sol

(precisão de $0,01^{\circ}$ entre 1950 e 2050)

$$DJ2000 = 2\,451\,545,0$$

$$n = DJ - DJ2000 \quad (\text{Número de dias desde o meio-dia de 01/jan/2000})$$

$$\varepsilon \cong 23,439^{\circ} - 0,000\,000\,4\,n \quad (\text{Obliquidade da eclíptica})$$

$$L \cong 280,461^{\circ} + 0,985\,6474\,n \quad (\text{Longitude média})$$

$$0 \leq L < 360^{\circ} \quad (\text{Imposição})$$

$$g \cong 357,528^{\circ} + 0,985\,6003\,n \quad (\text{Anomalia média})$$

$$0 \leq g < 360^{\circ} \quad (\text{Imposição})$$

$$R \cong 1,000\,14^{UA} - 0,016\,71 \cos g - 0,000\,14 \cos 2g \quad (\text{Raio vetor do Sol})$$

$$l_{\bullet} = L^{\circ} + 1,915^{\circ} \sin g + 0,020 \sin 2g \quad (\text{Longitude eclíptica do Sol})$$

$$f = 180^{\circ} / \pi$$

$$t = \tan^2 (\varepsilon / 2)$$

$$\alpha \cong l_{\bullet}^{\circ} - f \cdot t \cdot \sin 2l_{\bullet} + (f/2) \cdot t^2 \cdot \sin 4l_{\bullet} \quad (\text{Ascensão reta do Sol})$$

$$Eq.T^{\text{minutos}} \cong 4 \cdot (L^{\circ} - \alpha^{\circ}) \quad (\text{Equação do tempo: precisão de } 0,1^{\text{min}})$$

$$\delta \cong \arcsen (\sin \varepsilon \cdot \sin l_{\bullet}) \quad (\text{Declinação do Sol})$$

