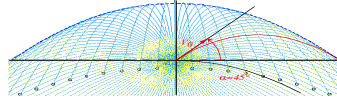


9/25/19 Assignment 5 - due Wed Oct.2 - Chapters 9 - 12. "Families of orbits and contact envelopes."



The atoms of NIST or volcanoes of Io

1. Suppose one of the volcanoes on Jupiter's moon Io detonates in a constant gravity- $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ vacuum sending equi-velocity $\pm v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$ fragments off at initial elevation angles $\alpha=0^\circ, 15^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ, 75^\circ,$ and 90° with the latter one going straight up to an altitude of $y=h_0=1$ -unit on the attached plot 1 graph and then falling straight down.

- That one distance unit has what *mks*-value in terms of $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ and $v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$? $h_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ().
- Derive the parabolic time-coordinates $x(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, y(t) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ in terms of $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ and $v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$ and elevation angle α .
- Derive the parabolic focus-locus coordinates $x_{foc} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, y_{foc} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ in terms of $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ and $v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$ and elevation angle α for $h_0=1$ and construct its curve on plot 1. This curve has Thales geometry (subtended angle of circle diameter or rectangle diagonal) that relate to trajectories. Show it on plots 1 to 4.)
- Derive the parabolic directrix coordinate $y_{dir} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ in terms of $h_0=1$ and elevation angle α and construct this directrix line on graph for the cases $\alpha=0^\circ$ to 90° listed above. Plot directrix of envelope, too.
- Give general parabolic trajectory curve function $y(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ in terms of $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ and $v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$ and α for $h_0=1$.

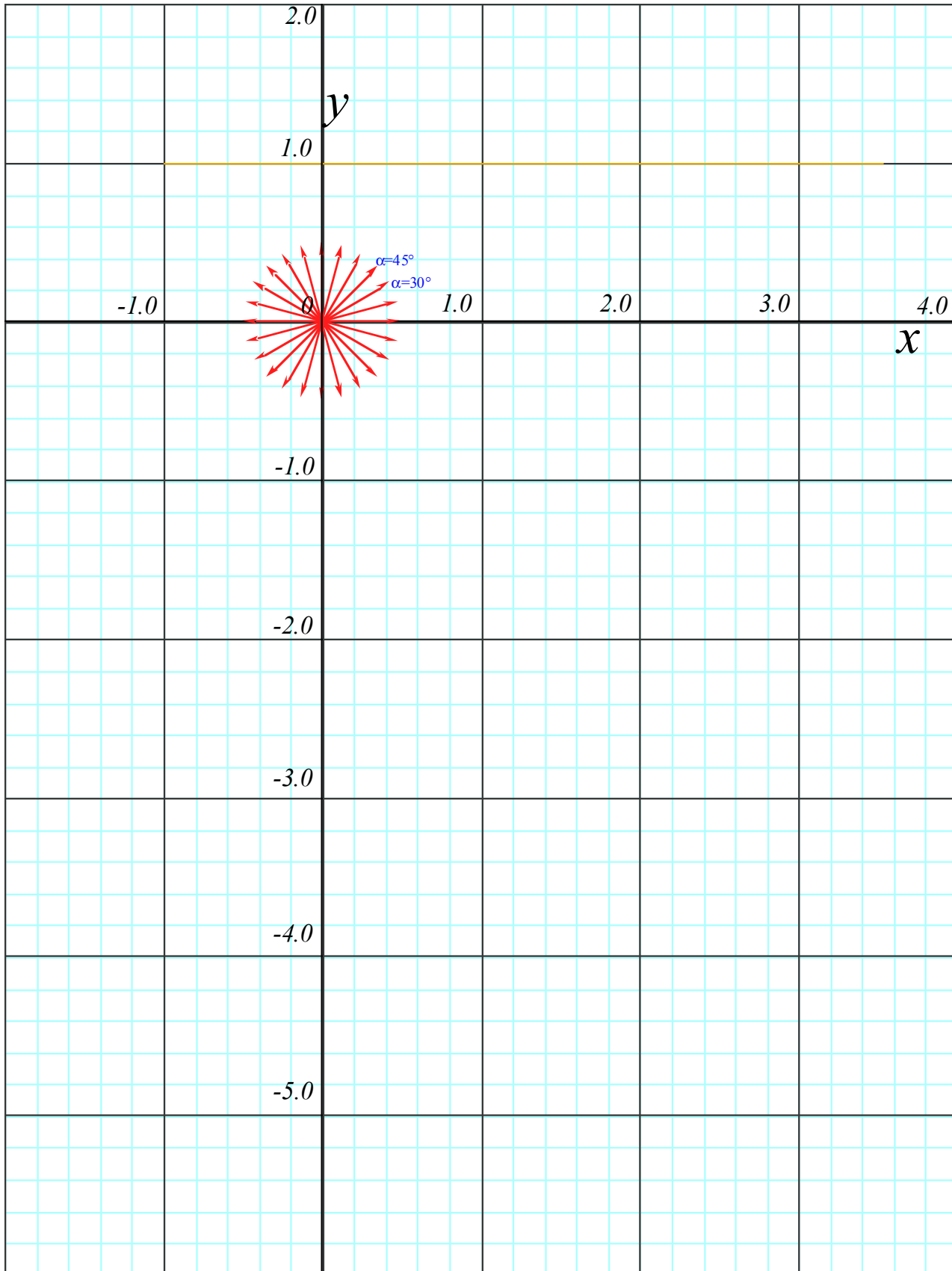
Four plots for four different launch angles $90^\circ, 60^\circ, 45^\circ,$ and 30°

2. For cases $\alpha=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ,$ and 90° construct curve points, tangents, kites, and contacts for $\alpha=60^\circ$ on an attached $\alpha=60^\circ$ plot 2, for $\alpha=45^\circ$ on $\alpha=45^\circ$ plot 3, and for $\alpha=30^\circ$ on $\alpha=30^\circ$ plot 4. (Separate plots for clarity.)

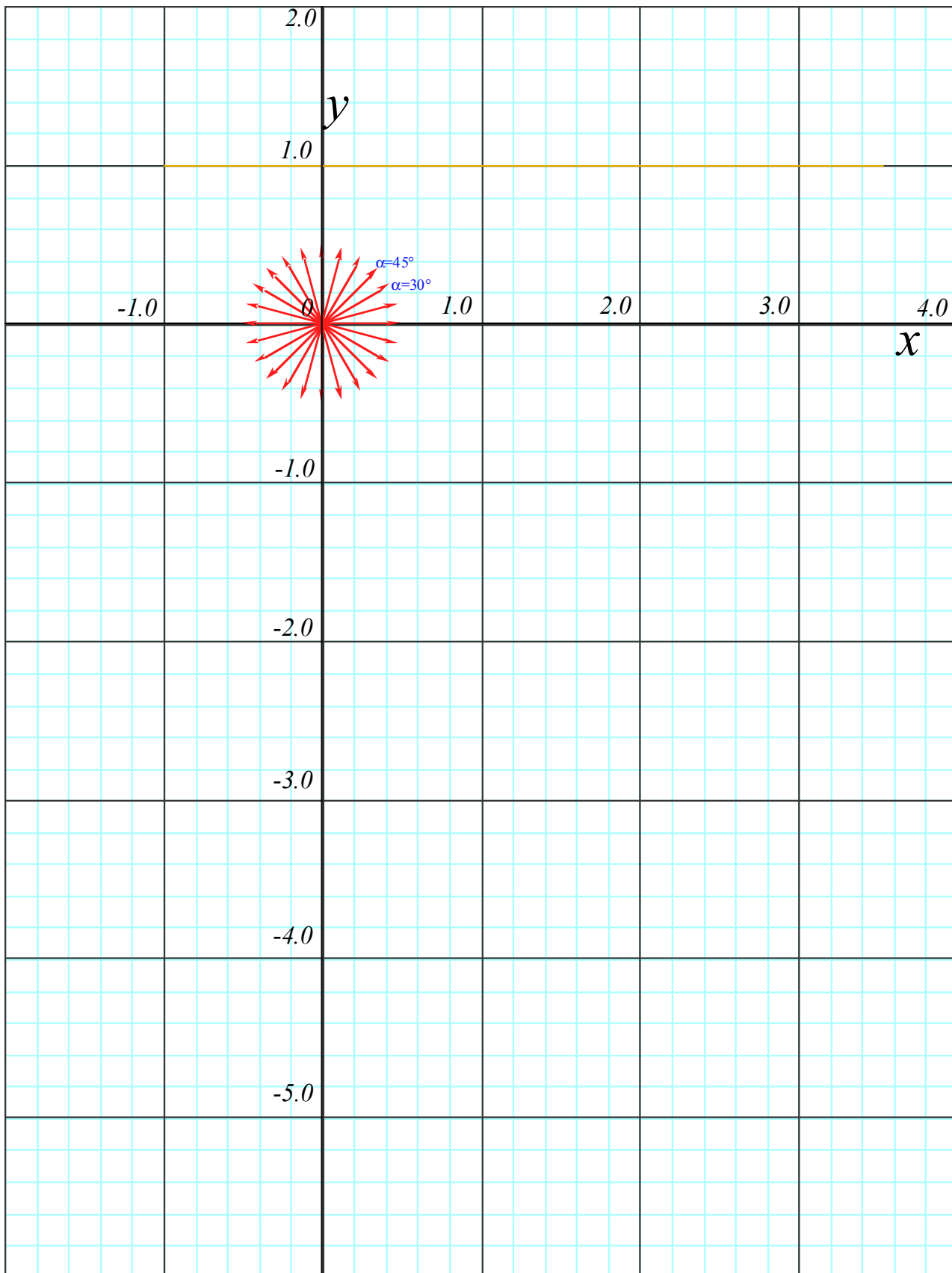
- Locate the envelope contact points for the cases $\alpha=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ,$ and 90° and construct enough of the envelope points and tangents to accurately represent the envelope on each of plots 2 to 4. If a contact point lies off a graph indicate where. Deduce $y_{envelope}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ in terms of $h_0=1$.
- Each parabola trajectory has kite-like structure (See Fig. 9.4.) as does the envelope. Draw and relate them.
- Do any of the α -trajectories have the same shape as the envelope? If so, tell which one.

3. Now consider time behavior implicit in problem 1. In a "snapshot" of each moment, volcano fragments lie on "blast-front" curve. A geometric time unit T_1 is the time for the $\alpha=90^\circ$ fragment to reach its peak.

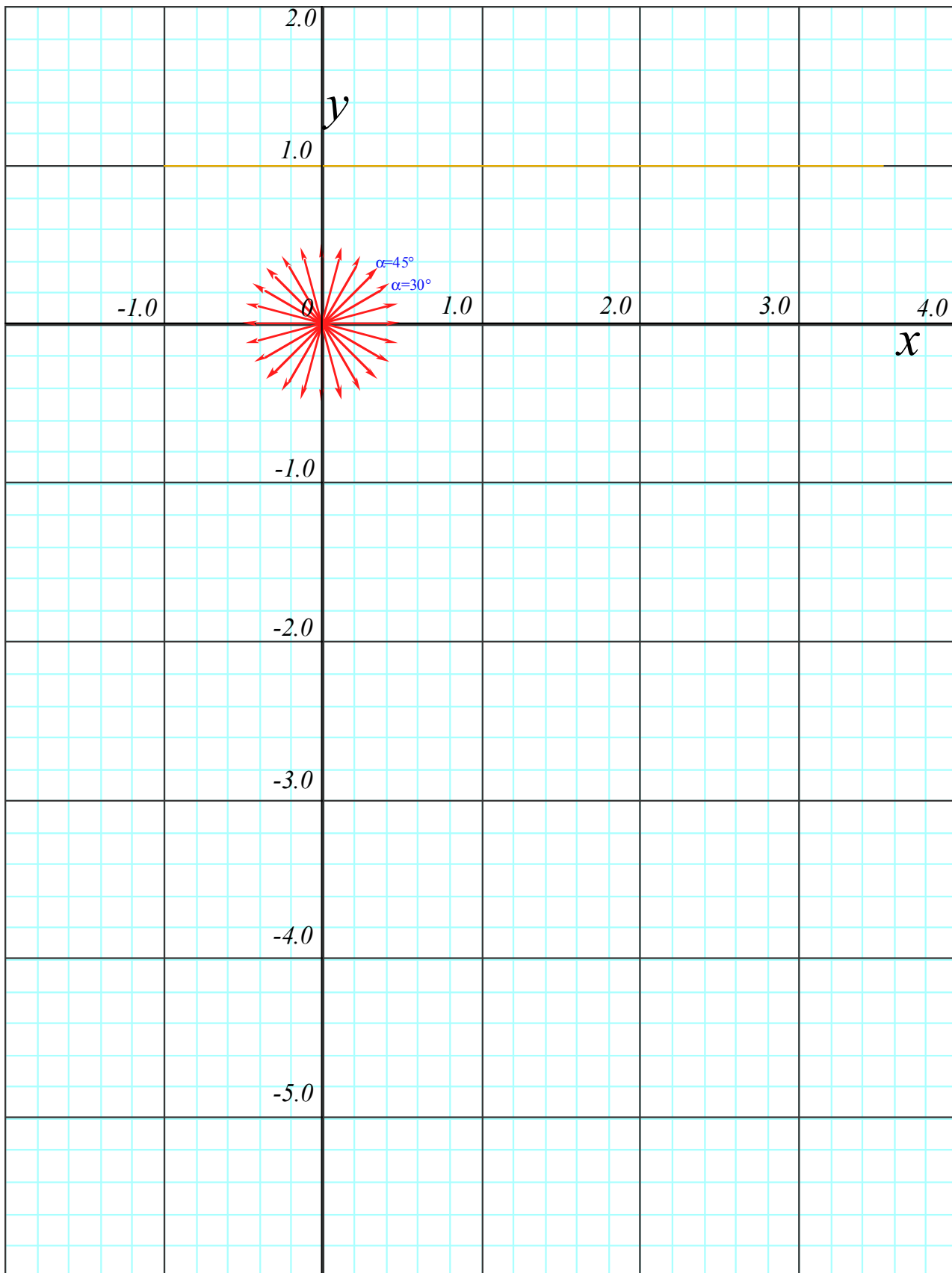
- That one time unit has what *mks*-value in terms of $g(m \cdot s^{-2})$ and $v_0(m \cdot s^{-1})$? $T_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ().
- Give a brief explanation addressing why this "snapshot" curve or locus has to be (whichever): a parabola? ___ straight line? ___ circle? ___ ellipse? ___ (Check one and explain choice.)
- Derive and/or construct the "blast-front" curve for the case $\alpha=90^\circ$ at the moment when that fragment first contacts volcano envelope. Give time in T_1 units. $T_{90^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Find polar angle of contact normal.
- Derive and/or construct the "blast-front" curve for the case $\alpha=60^\circ$ at the moment when that fragment first contacts volcano envelope. Give time in T_1 units. $T_{60^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Find polar angle of contact normal.
- Derive and/or construct the "blast-front" curve for the case $\alpha=45^\circ$ at the moment when that fragment first contacts volcano envelope. Give time in T_1 units. $T_{45^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Find polar angle of contact normal.
- Derive and/or construct the "blast-front" curve for the case $\alpha=30^\circ$ at the moment when that fragment first contacts volcano envelope. Give time in T_1 units. $T_{30^\circ} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Find polar angle of contact normal.



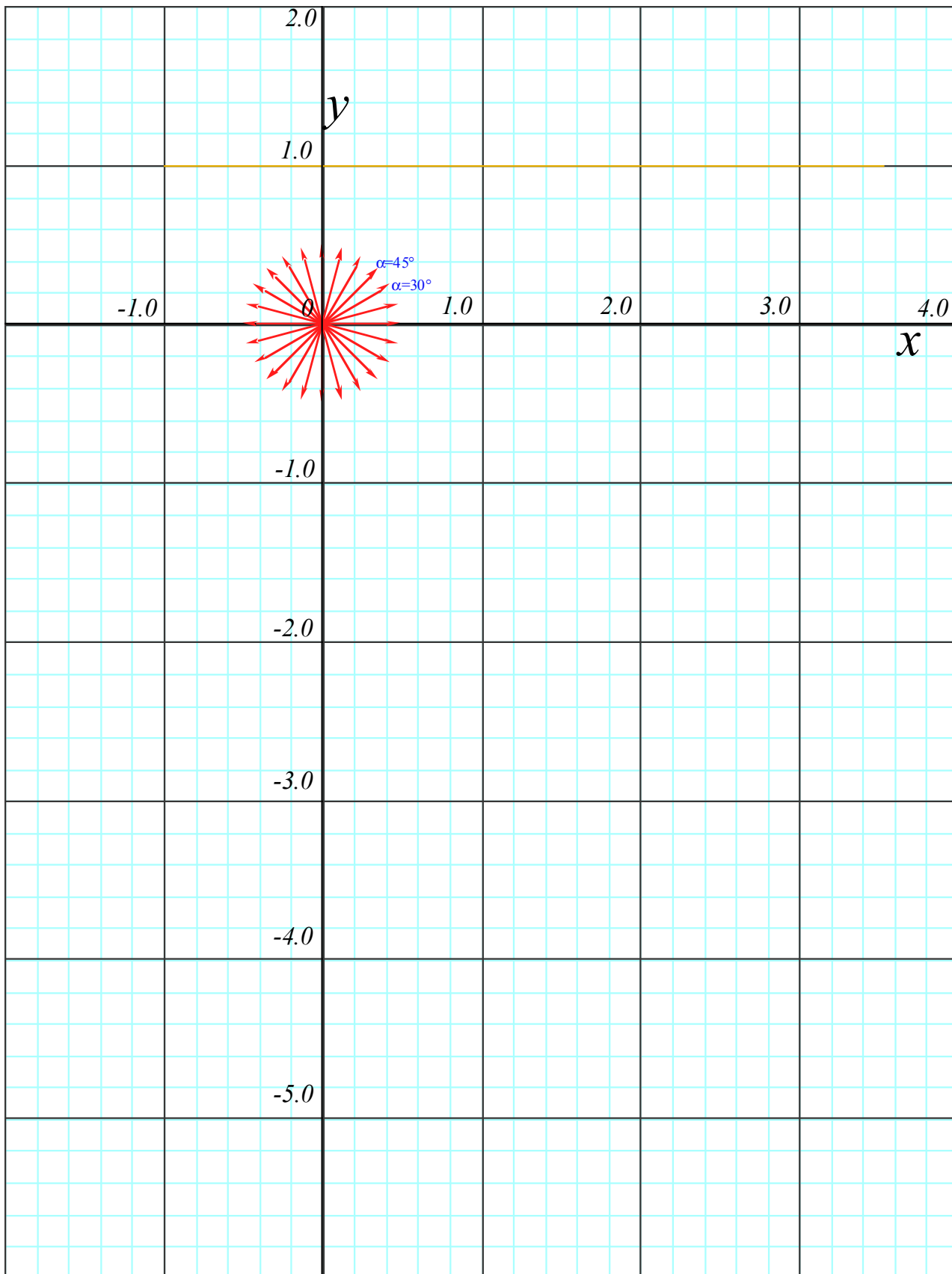
Plot 1: Geometry of $\alpha=90^\circ$ path and $\alpha=0^\circ$ path and where (if ever) they contact a “blast-front” .



2. Show geometry of $\alpha=60^\circ$ path contacting envelope and “blast-front”, kites, and foci of path and envelope. Show center of “blast-front” and its radius to contact point and its radius to intersection with $\alpha=0^\circ$ path.



3. Show geometry of $\alpha=45^\circ$ path contacting envelope and “blast-front”, kites, and foci of path and envelope. Show center of “blast-front” and its radius to contact point and its radius to intersection with $\alpha=0^\circ$ path.



4. Show geometry of $\alpha=30^\circ$ path contacting envelope and “blast-front”, kites, and foci of path and envelope. Show center of “blast-front” and its radius to contact point and its radius to intersection with $\alpha=0^\circ$ path.