

# Motion in Space

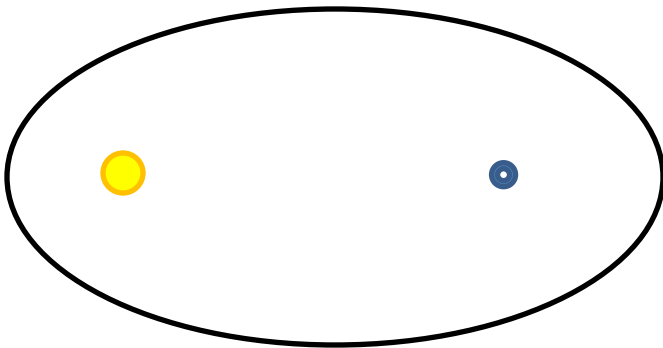
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# Objectives

- **Describe** Kepler's laws of planetary motion.
- **Relate** Newton's mathematical analysis of gravitational force to the elliptical planetary orbits proposed by Kepler.
- **Solve** problems involving orbital speed and period.

# Kepler's Laws

- Kepler discovered the laws that describe the motions of every planet and satellite.
- **Kepler's first law** states that the paths of the planets are ellipses, with the Sun at one focus.

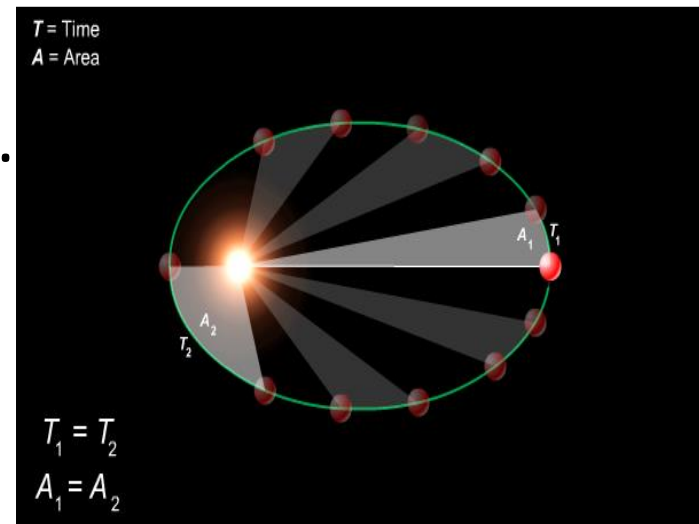


# Kepler's Laws

- Kepler found that the planets move faster when they are closer to the Sun and slower when they are farther away from the Sun.
- **Kepler's second law** states that an imaginary line from the Sun to a planet sweeps out equal areas in equal time intervals.

So, if it takes longer, the planet is...

(closer, farther)



# Kepler's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law

- Equation

$$\frac{T_1^2}{T_2^2} = \frac{r_1^3}{r_2^3}$$

OR

$$\left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^3$$

# Kepler's Laws

- **Kepler's third law** states the square of a planet's orbital period ( $T^2$ ) is proportional to the cube of the average distance ( $r^3$ ) between the planet and the sun.

$$\text{Orbital Period: } T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{Gm}\right) r^3 \longrightarrow T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{Gm}}$$

$$\text{Orbital Speed: } v_t = \sqrt{G \frac{m}{r}}$$

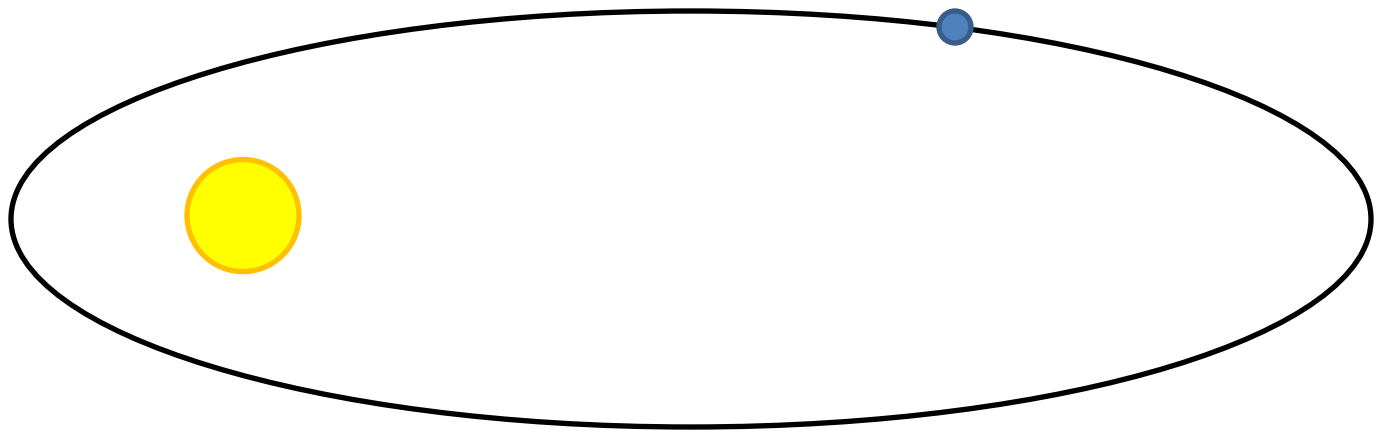
# Planetary Info.

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**Table 1 Planetary Data**

Planet	Mass (kg)	Mean radius (m)	Mean distance from sun (m)	Planet	Mass (kg)	Mean radius (m)	Mean distance from sun (m)
Earth	$5.97 \times 10^{24}$	$6.38 \times 10^6$	$1.50 \times 10^{11}$	Neptune	$1.02 \times 10^{26}$	$2.48 \times 10^7$	$4.50 \times 10^{12}$
Earth's moon	$7.35 \times 10^{22}$	$1.74 \times 10^6$	—	Saturn	$5.68 \times 10^{26}$	$6.03 \times 10^7$	$1.43 \times 10^{12}$
Jupiter	$1.90 \times 10^{27}$	$7.15 \times 10^7$	$7.79 \times 10^{11}$	Sun	$1.99 \times 10^{30}$	$6.96 \times 10^8$	—
Mars	$6.42 \times 10^{23}$	$3.40 \times 10^6$	$2.28 \times 10^{11}$	Uranus	$8.68 \times 10^{25}$	$2.56 \times 10^7$	$2.87 \times 10^{12}$
Mercury	$3.30 \times 10^{23}$	$2.44 \times 10^6$	$5.79 \times 10^{10}$	Venus	$4.87 \times 10^{24}$	$6.05 \times 10^6$	$1.08 \times 10^{11}$

# Make sure to watch the Period and Speed of Orbiting Objects Math Help Video





# Weight and Weightlessness

- What is apparent weightlessness?
- So, are astronauts really weightless?
- Give an example of something that is weightless.

# Assignment

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