

# Variace kórk v Hillovom úloze

(M)

Výšetkové rovnice

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} - 2n'y = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ \ddot{y} + 2n'x = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

plávanie Hillovú úlozu  $\wedge$

$$F = \frac{Gm}{R} + \frac{3}{2}n'^2x^2 \quad (+ n'^2 a' S_{12} x) \quad R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

zavedeme komplexný prometrom  $u = x + iy$

a časový paramet  $\tau = (n - n')t + \tau_0$

(téz  $\zeta = e^{i\tau}$ ,  $D = \frac{1}{i} \frac{d}{d\tau} = \zeta \frac{d}{d\zeta}$ )

zde máj paramet  $n$  je sidelové obežné oba mesiace, tj. periode  $P = 2\pi / (n - n')$  je synodické periode obitu mesiace v súhrtnom mytíu ( $\sim 29.5$  dne)

pať jednodušé vdične

$$\ddot{u} + 2n'i\dot{u} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) F$$

a pať označení  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\boxed{D^2 u + 2m D u = -2 \frac{\partial F'}{\partial \bar{u}}} \quad (1) \quad F' = F / (n - n')^2; \quad m \equiv \frac{n'}{n - n'} \approx 0.08085...$$

Préstlanje sa s  $n, n'$ , že vdični vledané periodické vdični zobecne súbové vdični; lude pať vylučové zavest malou vdičnu  $\underline{w}$  místo  $u$   $\bar{z}$

$$u = a \zeta (1+w), \quad \bar{u} = a \zeta^{-1} (1+\bar{w}) \quad (|w| \ll 1) \quad (V_2)$$

kde  $a$  je  $\text{řm}$  šřalsj parametř. Vidíme, ťe je ho vřhodně s puvodně  $(n-n')$  svazat vřtahnem

$$\frac{G_m}{(n-n')^2 a^3} = K(m) = 1 + 2m + \frac{3}{2} m^2$$

$$z \text{ definice } \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x + iy \\ \bar{u} = x - iy \end{array} \right\} x = \frac{1}{2} [u + \bar{u}]$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2} [\zeta(1+w) + \zeta^{-1}(1+\bar{w})]$$

$$x^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} [\zeta^2(1+w)^2 + \zeta^{-2}(1+\bar{w})^2] + \frac{a^2}{2} (1+w)(1+\bar{w})$$

$$R^2 = u\bar{u} = a^2 (1+w)(1+\bar{w})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{u}} = \frac{\zeta}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}} \quad ; \quad \text{přimou aplikaci dostaneme}$$

$$\text{levon sh. (1)} = \cancel{a\zeta} [D^2 w + 2(m+1)Dw] + (1+2m)\cancel{a\zeta}(1+w)$$

$$\text{pravon sh. (1)} = -\cancel{a\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{w}} \left\{ K \frac{2}{\sqrt{(1+w)(1+\bar{w})}} + \frac{3}{4} m^2 [\zeta^2(1+w)^2 + \zeta^{-2}(1+\bar{w})^2] + \frac{3}{2} m^2 (1+w)(1+\bar{w}) \right\}$$

odtud přě velmi snadno  $(1) \rightarrow (1')$

$$D^2 w + 2(m+1)Dw = - \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{w}} \quad (1')$$

$$G = K(m) \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{(1+w)(1+\bar{w})}} + (1+w)(1+\bar{w}) \right] + \frac{3}{4} m^2 [\zeta^2(1+w)^2 + \zeta^{-2}(1+\bar{w})^2]$$

když pěti člen SEP

$$(+ \lambda [\zeta(1+w) + \zeta^{-1}(1+\bar{w})])$$

$$\lambda \equiv m^2 \delta_{12} \frac{a'}{a}$$

Rovnice pro  $w$  tedy  $z$

(V3)

$$D^2 w + 2(m+1)Dw + \kappa(m) \left[ 1+w - (1+w)^{-1/2} (1+\bar{w})^{-3/2} \right] + \frac{3}{2} m^2 \zeta^{-2} (1+\bar{w}) + \lambda \zeta^{-1} = 0 \quad (2)$$

Dobrá na této čarě  
vše lineární!!

rozepíšeme lin. a nelin. části (2)

$$L(w, \bar{w}) = \cancel{Q}(w, \bar{w}) \quad (3)$$

$$L(w, \bar{w}) = D^2 w + 2(m+1)Dw + \frac{3}{2} \kappa(m)(w + \bar{w})$$

$$\cancel{Q}(w, \bar{w}) = -\frac{3}{2} m^2 \zeta^{-2} (1+\bar{w}) - \lambda \zeta^{-1} + \kappa(m) Q(w, \bar{w})$$

$$Q(w, \bar{w}) = (1+w)^{-1/2} (1+\bar{w})^{-3/2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} w + \frac{3}{2} \bar{w} = \frac{3}{8} w^2 + \frac{15}{8} \bar{w}^2 + \frac{3}{4} w\bar{w} + 0 \quad (3)$$

Jak nyní řešit (3)?! metoda iterací

o 1. úroveň  $Q \equiv 0$  a vyjádřit jen součást lineární zohledněn

$$w = -\frac{3}{2} m^2 \zeta^{-2} (1+\bar{w}) - \lambda \zeta^{-1}$$

o takže řešení  $w$  a dosadit do  $Q \dots$

my se omešleme jen na řešení 1. řádu

$$L(w, \bar{w}) = -\frac{3}{2} m^2 \zeta^{-2} - \lambda \zeta^{-1}$$

Snadno se převedeme, že řešení je

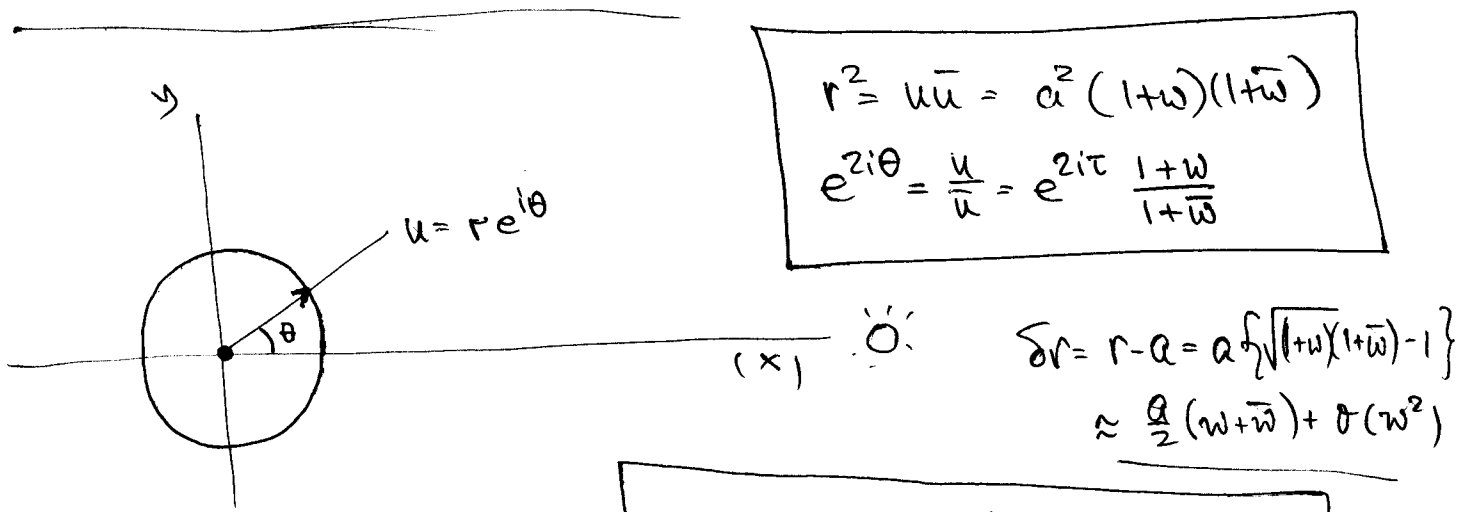
$$w = w_2 \zeta^2 + w_{-2} \zeta^{-2} + w_1 \zeta + w_{-1} \zeta^{-1} \quad \text{kde}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{9}{4} \frac{\kappa(m) m^2}{4(3-2m+\frac{1}{2}m^2)} \approx \frac{3}{16} m^2 + o(m^4)$$

$$w_2 = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{4+4(m+1)+\frac{3}{2}\kappa(m)}{4(3-2m+\frac{1}{2}m^2)} m^2 \approx -\frac{19}{16} m^2 + o(m^4)$$

$$w_1 = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\kappa(m) \lambda}{m(-2+\frac{1}{2}m)} \approx -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\lambda}{m}$$

$$w_{-1} = -\frac{1+2(1+m)+\frac{3}{2}\kappa}{m(-2+\frac{1}{2}m)} \lambda \approx \frac{9}{4} \frac{\lambda}{m}$$



ordens do pontos rade

$$\delta r \approx \frac{a}{2} (w + \bar{w})$$

$$\theta - \tau \approx \frac{1}{2i} \ln \left( \frac{1+w}{1+\bar{w}} \right) \approx \frac{1}{2i} (w - \bar{w})$$

pro deus adfunderat' variaci:

$$w = w_2 \zeta^2 + w_{-2} \zeta^{-2}, \quad \bar{w} = w_2 \bar{\zeta}^2 + w_{-2} \bar{\zeta}^2$$

$$\delta r = \frac{1}{2} [w_2 (\zeta^2 + \bar{\zeta}^2) + w_{-2} (\bar{\zeta}^2 + \zeta^2)] = (w_2 + w_{-2}) \cos 2\tau =$$

$$= \underline{-am^2 \cos 2\tau}$$

$$\delta \theta = \frac{1}{2i} [w_2 (\zeta^2 - \bar{\zeta}^2) + w_{-2} (\bar{\zeta}^2 - \zeta^2)] = (w_2 - w_{-2}) \sin 2\tau =$$

$$= \underline{\frac{11}{8} m^2 \sin 2\tau}$$

radiálnu' perturbace  $\delta r$  je asi 2500 km (V5)  
 a variace v delke je  $\approx$  31'; ve Sutečuti  
 celni hodnota je  $\approx$  39.5'. Znamená jz Kepleroni.  
 (resp. Tychonovi) má periode 14.72 dne.

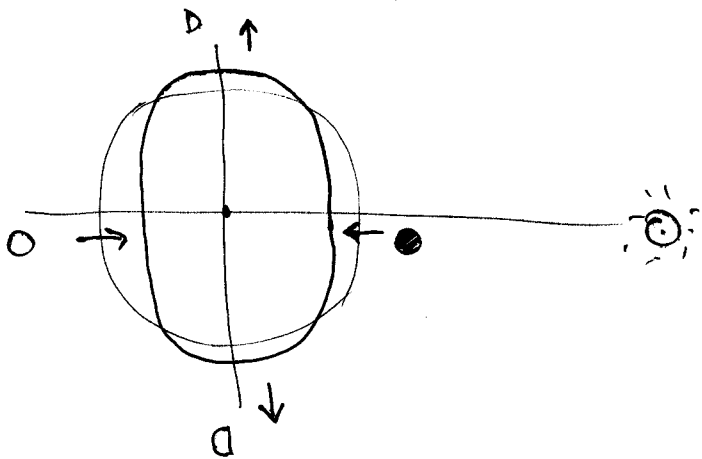
tedy odpovídá SEP:

$$\vec{w} = w_1 \vec{\zeta} + w_{-1} \vec{\zeta}^{-1}; \quad \bar{w} = w_1 \vec{\zeta}^{-1} + w_{-1} \vec{\zeta}$$

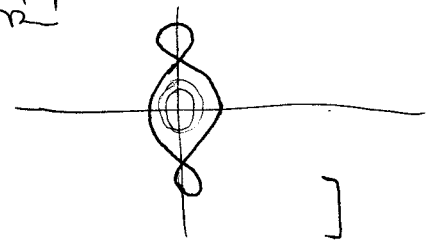
$$\delta r = (w_1 + w_{-1}) \cos \tau = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\lambda a}{m} \cos \tau$$

$$\delta \theta = (w_1 - w_{-1}) \sin \tau = -3 \frac{\lambda}{m} \sin \tau$$

u variace je vpleštné křivo



[přem. Poincaré došel  
 přesně]



$\mu$  ~~SEP~~ SEP

$$\text{citlivost} \approx \frac{3}{2} m \left( \frac{a'}{a} \right) \cdot \delta_{12} \cdot a$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{2} m a' \delta_{12}$$

$$\approx 1.82 \times 10^{12} \delta_{12} \text{ (cm)}$$

ve Sutečuti:  $\underline{2.9 \times 10^{12} \delta_{12} \text{ (cm)}}$

parabola se podává omezení 1 cm

$$\rightarrow \underline{|\delta_{12}| \leq \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-12} \sim 3.5 \times 10^{-12} !}$$

# Janus - Epimetheus

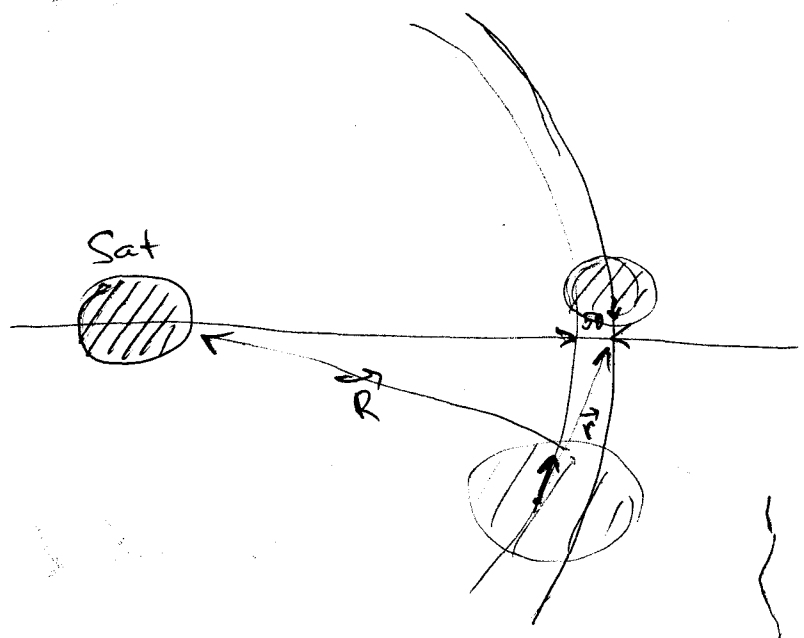
$$a_1 = 151460 \text{ km}$$

$$a_2 = 151410 \text{ km}$$

$$\Delta a = 50 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{\text{Jan}} = 90 \text{ km}$$

$$R_{\text{Spi}} = 57 \text{ km}$$



o Hillman system

