

Herleitung der Kepler-Gl.

(1)

Voraussetzungen Drehimpulserhaltung für $\dot{\varphi}$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{L}{mrv^2} \Rightarrow t = \int_0^{\varphi} d\varphi' \frac{dt}{d\varphi'} = \frac{m}{L} \int_0^{\varphi} d\varphi' r^2(\varphi')$$

(1)

$$r = \frac{u_p u_s}{u_p + u_s} \approx_{u_s \rightarrow \infty} u_p$$

Um Gl. für Zeitabhängigkeit der Bahn zu erhalten, ist es sinnvoll, statt φ die ~~exzentrische~~ Anomalie u zu verwenden.
Ausföhr. in Skript auf S. 67:

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= (x-e)^2 + y^2 = (a \cos u - e)^2 + b^2 \sin^2 u \\ &= a^2 \cos^2 u + e^2 + b^2 \sin^2 u - 2ae \cos u \\ &= \underbrace{a^2 \cos^2 u + e^2}_{''} + \underbrace{a^2 \sin^2 u}_{''} - \underbrace{(a^2 - b^2)}_{\frac{e^2}{''}} \sin^2 u - 2ae \cos u \\ &= \underbrace{a^2}_{''} + \underbrace{e^2 \cos^2 u}_{''} - 2ae \cos u \\ &= (a - e \cos u)^2 \quad \text{Da } a > e \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r = a - e \cos u = a(1 - \epsilon \cos u)} \quad (2)$$

Andererseits ist

$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \epsilon \cos u} \quad \text{mit} \quad p = \frac{b^2}{a}$$

$$p = \frac{a^2 - e^2}{a} = a(1 - e^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos \varphi} = a(1 - e \cos \varphi)$$

oder

$$\frac{1 - e^2}{1 + e \cos \varphi} = 1 - e \cos \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 + e \cos \varphi}{1 - e^2} = \frac{1}{1 - e \cos \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e \cos \varphi &= \frac{1 - e^2}{1 - e \cos \varphi} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - e^2 - (1 - e \cos \varphi)}{1 - e \cos \varphi} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{e \cos \varphi - e^2}{1 - e \cos \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi - e}{1 - e \cos \varphi}$$

Integral für $t \Rightarrow$ Umrechnung auf Integral bzgl. u (3)

$$t \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{r}{L} \int_0^{\varphi} d\varphi' r^2(\varphi')$$

$$= \frac{r}{L} \int_0^{\varphi} du' \frac{d\varphi'}{du'} r^2[\varphi'(u')] \quad (3)$$

$$\varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{\cos u - \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon \cos u}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{du} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\cos u - \epsilon}{1 - \epsilon \cos u}\right)^2}} \cdot \left[\frac{-\sin u (1 - \epsilon \cos u) - \epsilon \sin u \cdot (\cos u - \epsilon)}{(1 - \epsilon \cos u)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \epsilon \cos u)^2 - (\cos u - \epsilon)^2}}$$

$$(\epsilon^2 - 1) \sin u$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \epsilon^2) \sin u}{1 - \epsilon \cos u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + \epsilon^2 \cos^2 u - 2\epsilon \cos u - \cos^2 u + 2\epsilon \cos u - \epsilon^2)}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dq}{du} = \frac{1 - \epsilon^2 \sin^2 u}{1 - \epsilon \cos u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\quad}}$$

Ausdruck unter Wurzel

$$1 + \epsilon^2 \cos^2 u - 2\epsilon \cos u - \cos^2 u + 2\epsilon \cos u - \epsilon^2$$

$$= \sin^2 u - \epsilon^2 (1 - \cos^2 u) = \sin^2 u (1 - \epsilon^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dq}{du} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{1 - \epsilon \cos u}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow t = \frac{\tau}{L} \int_0^u du' \frac{\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{1 - \epsilon \cos u'} \underbrace{a^2 (1 - \epsilon \cos u')^2}_{\substack{\frac{dq'}{du'} \\ \sqrt{2} \text{ wegen (2)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\tau a^2 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{L} \int_0^u du' (1 - \epsilon \cos u')$$

$$= \frac{\tau a^2 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{L} (u - \epsilon \sin u)$$

Skript Gl. (2.8.28):

(5)

$$\rho = \frac{b^2}{a} = \frac{L^2}{\mu \kappa} \quad \text{mit } \kappa = \gamma M_p m_s = \gamma M (m_s + m_p)$$

$$\frac{\mu a^2 \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}}{L} = \frac{\mu a \sqrt{a^2 - \epsilon^2}}{L} = \frac{\mu a b}{L}$$

$$= \frac{\mu a \sqrt{a \rho}}{L}$$

$$= \frac{\mu a^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\mu \kappa}}$$

$$= \frac{a^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\gamma (m_s + m_p)}} \approx \frac{a^{3/2}}{m_s \sqrt{\gamma m_s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{a^{3/2}}{\sqrt{\gamma (m_s + m_p)}} (\kappa - \epsilon \sin \psi)$$

Ein Umlauf $\psi = 2\pi \Rightarrow t = T$ (Umlaufdauer)

$$\Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{a^3 (2\pi)^2}{\gamma (m_s + m_p)} \approx \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{m_s \gamma m_s} \Rightarrow \frac{T^2}{a^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{\gamma m_s}$$

for alle Pl. Sterns
 \Rightarrow Kepler III