

# Cálculo das órbitas das sondas

A vibrant space scene featuring a ringed planet like Saturn, a blue planet, a bright star, and a reddish planet against a starry background.

REALIZADO POR: BEATRIZ CARVALHO

GUILHERME AMORIM

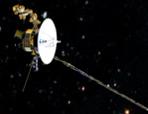


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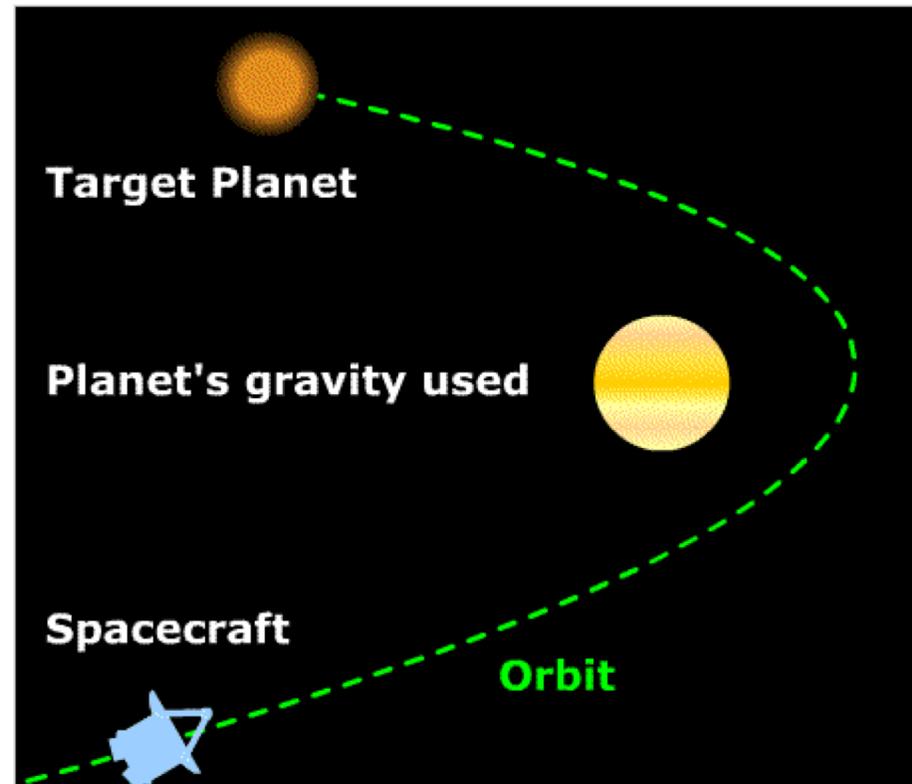
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# Introdução - Objetivo



# Efeito Slingshot

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# Fórmulas

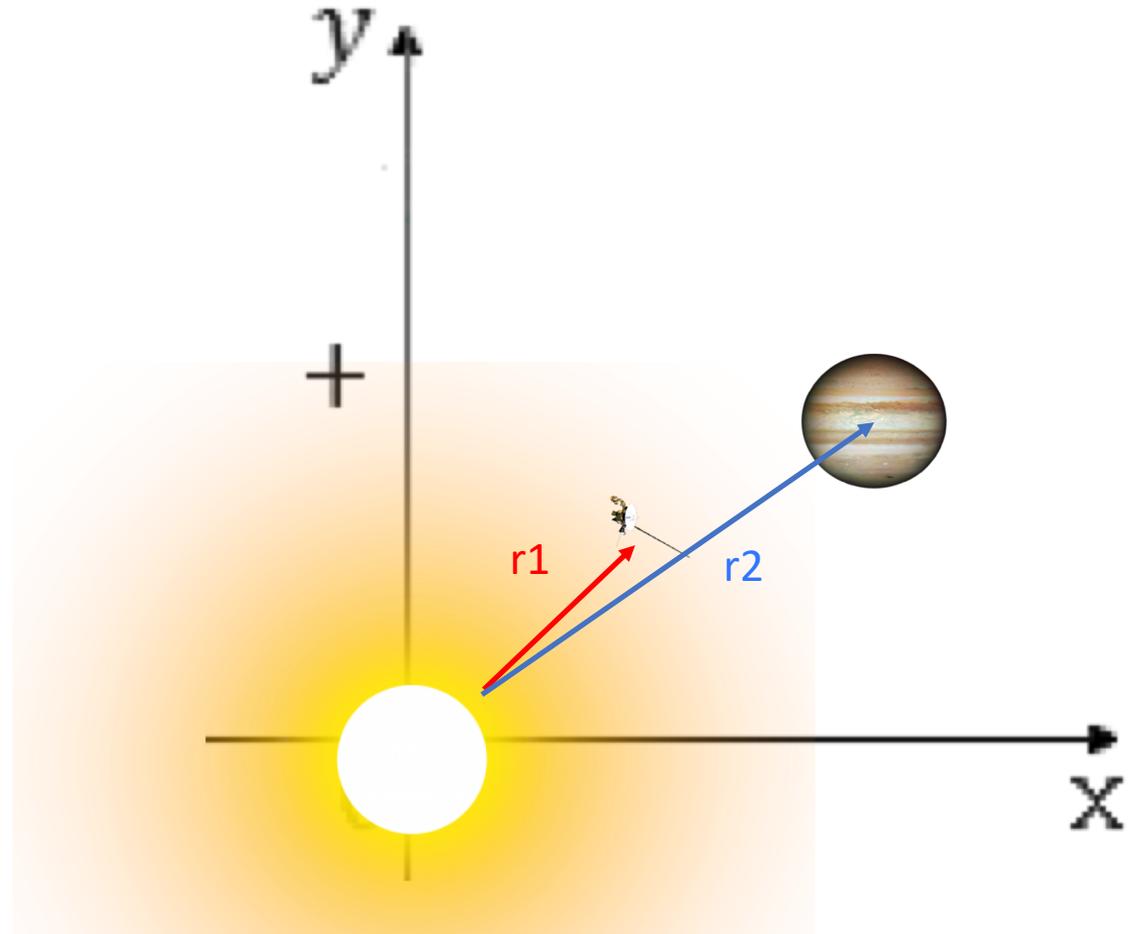
$$\vec{F}_g = G \frac{mM}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1)$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m |\vec{v}|^2$$

$$E_{pg} = -G \frac{mM}{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

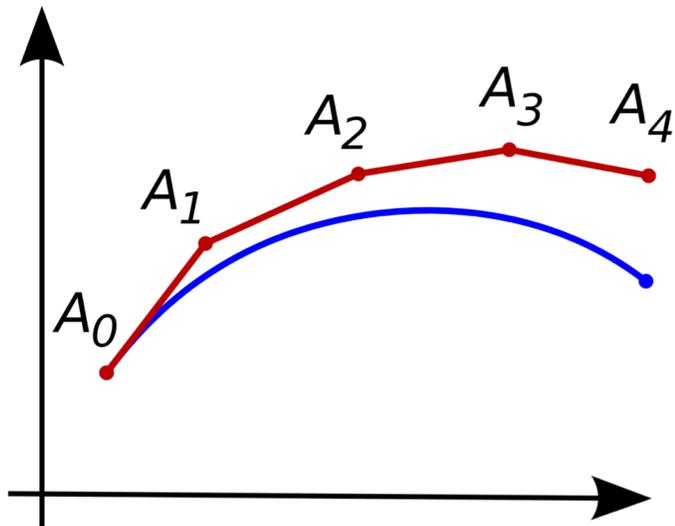
$$E_m = E_{pg} + E_c$$

$$|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$$



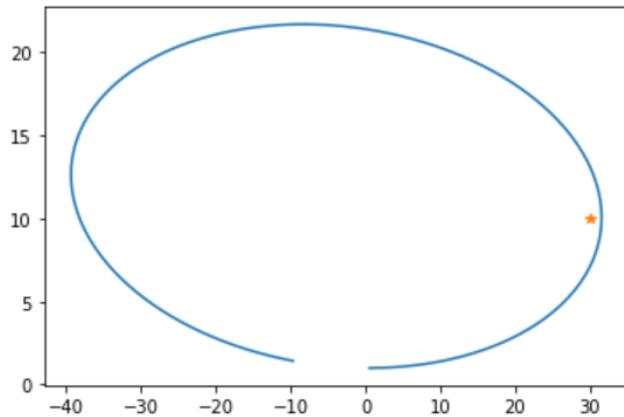
# Método de Euler

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \vec{r} = \vec{v} \Delta t \\ \Delta \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} \Delta t \end{cases}$$

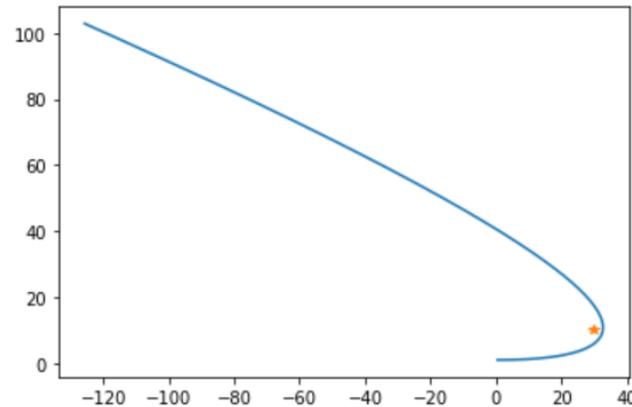


*Leonhard Euler*

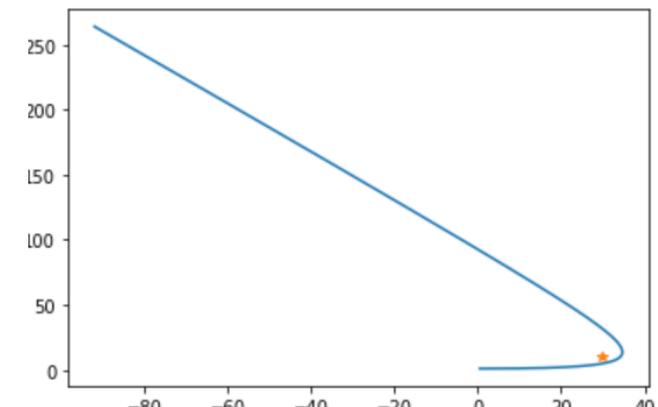
# Programação no Python – Trajetória da Sonda



```
v = np.array ([vescape-0.2,0])
```

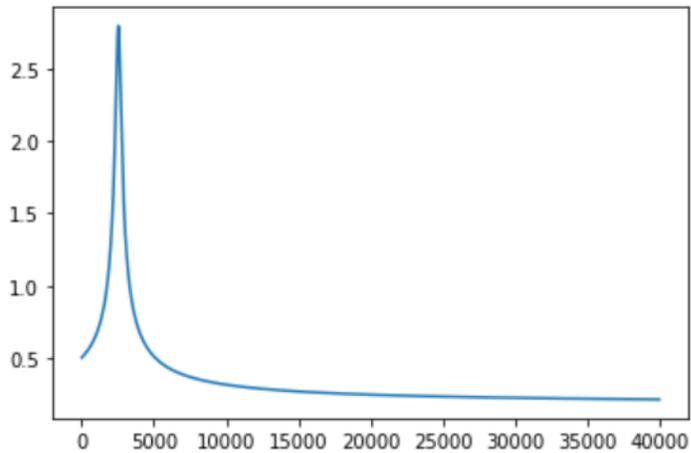


```
v = np.array ([vescape,0])
```

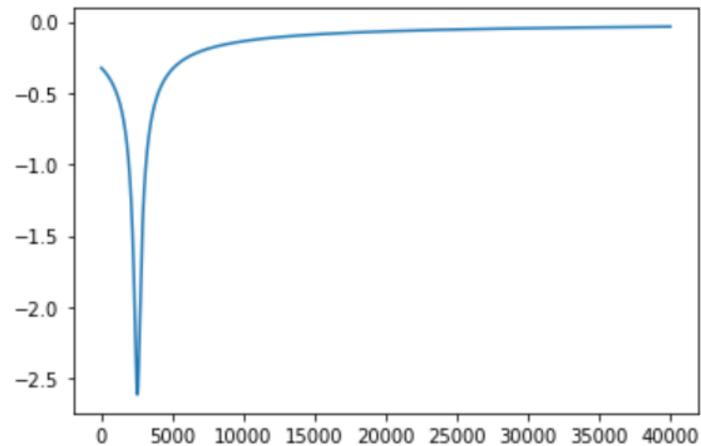


```
v = np.array ([vescape+0.2,0])
```

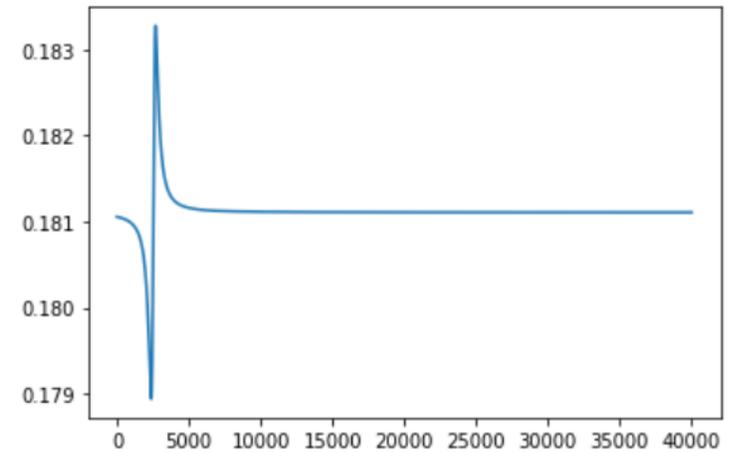
# Programação no Python – Energia da Sonda



$$E_c = (M \cdot v_{\text{modulo}}^2) / 2$$



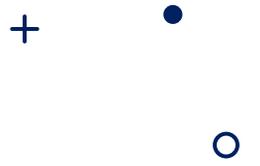
$$E_{pg} = -(G \cdot m \cdot M) / R$$



$$E_m = ((M \cdot v_{\text{modulo}}^2) / 2) - (m \cdot M \cdot G / R)$$

# Programação no Python – Outras conclusões

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$$W = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

```
W = W + np.dot (fgravitica (m,M,r1,r2), v*time_step)
```

```
W
```

```
-0.2973009362737541
```

# Próximo Objetivo

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