

Exercise 11

Go through following exercises with the solution file `h11_sol.nb`. Comment every step/line in the solution.

- Let's look at the object that feels the gravity of the Earth (a bit larger and scale than before). Equation of motion is

$$m\mathbf{r}''(t) = -G \frac{mM}{|\mathbf{r}(t)|^3} \mathbf{r}(t) - \gamma |\mathbf{r}'(t)| \mathbf{r}'(t). \quad (1)$$

and in two dimensions $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\hat{\mathbf{x}} + y(t)\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ ($\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ are unit vectors), $|\mathbf{r}(t)| = \sqrt{x(t)^2 + y(t)^2}$ is the distance between object and center of the Earth and M is mass of the Earth, G is the gravitational constant. Equation (1) corresponds system of two non-linear differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= -\frac{GM}{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2)^{3/2}} x(t) - \frac{\gamma}{m} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} x'(t) \\ y''(t) &= -\frac{GM}{(x(t)^2 + y(t)^2)^{3/2}} y(t) - \frac{\gamma}{m} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} y'(t) \end{aligned}$$

- Construct functions $\mathbf{r}(0)$, which lies in somewhere on the surface of the sphere, radius R (in xy-plane, on the circle, radius R) and $\mathbf{r}'(0)$ at $\mathbf{r}(0)$ (direction given in respect to surface of the Earth). Solve equations of motion using `NDSolve`, when $\gamma = 0$. Plot $(x(t), y(t))$. Try different values for initial location and velocity. With which values the object lands to the initial location?
- Add the term of air resistance (i.e. $\gamma \neq 0$) and again try to find initial values so that object lands to the $\mathbf{r}(0)$
- Solve the equation on motion using *finite difference method*. Now equations are so complicated that x_{i+1} and y_{i+1} can't be solved directly. The solution could be obtained using `FindRoot`-function, or you can make little code that uses bisection or Newton's method. With `FindRoot` the procedure is

Do $\{ \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i} + 1], \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i} + 1] \} = \{ \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i} + 1], \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i} + 1] \} /. \mathbf{0} .$

FindRoot $\left[\left\{ \frac{\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i} + 1] - 2\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i}] + \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i} - 1]}{h^2} + \frac{GM\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i}]}{(\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i}]^2 + \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i}]^2)^{3/2}} = \mathbf{0}, \right. \right.$

$\left. \frac{\mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i} + 1] - 2\mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i}] + \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i} - 1]}{h^2} + \frac{GM\mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i}]}{(\mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i}]^2 + \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i}]^2)^{3/2}} = \mathbf{0} \right\},$

$\{ \{ \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i} + 1], \mathbf{x}[\mathbf{i}] \}, \{ \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i} + 1], \mathbf{y}[\mathbf{i}] \} \}, \{ \mathbf{i}, 2, \mathbf{n} \} \] // \mathbf{Quiet}$