

Problem Set #2

1. Space Car: In 2018, a rocket company launched a car into orbit around the sun. The orbital period of the car is 557 Earth days.

- Calculate the semimajor axis of the orbiting car.
- The car's orbit has an eccentricity of $\epsilon=0.26$. Calculate the distances of the car from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.
- Suppose instead that the car has a circular orbit with the same orbital period ($\epsilon=0$). Calculate the velocity of the car in m/s and km/h.

2. Applicability of Kepler's laws: In class, we saw that Kepler's laws apply to planets, comets, and asteroids orbiting the Sun. Please provide 1-2 sentence explanations for your answers to the following questions:

- Does the type of object (i.e. its material, shape, color, living vs inanimate, etc) orbiting the Sun affect whether Kepler's laws apply? Explain.
- Can you apply Kepler's laws to moons or satellites orbiting a planet? Explain.
- Describe an orbital situation in which one or more of Kepler's laws do not apply.

3. Comet speeds: Consider a comet with a very eccentric orbit around the Sun. Suppose that the velocity of the comet at perihelion is 54 km/s at a distance of 89×10^6 km from the Sun. The comet's aphelion distance from the Sun is 5.2×10^9 km.

- Calculate the velocity in km/s of the comet at aphelion.
- Calculate the semimajor axis of the comet in AU.
- Calculate the eccentricity of the orbit
- Calculate the period of the comet in Earth years.

4. Constellation: Draw a picture of your favorite constellation or asterism (and give its name): You should show the main stars of the constellation/asterism and how they are connected with lines (you do not have to make a picture of the character or object that it depicts). Name at least one of the stars or stellar objects in or near the constellation/asterism.

Note: The constellation does not have to be from the lecture. If you pick one that is not from the Greco-Roman set (e.g. African, Chinese, Polynesian, etc), then you should state its origin.