

**WORKSHEET**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Class : F. 6 \_\_\_\_ ( )

Grade : \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECTILE ORBITS AND SATELLITE ORBITS**

(A) **Apple and the Moon**

An apple will accelerate towards the Earth (i.e. downwards) when it falls freely on the Earth's surface. However, the Moon continues to rotate about the Earth without crushing onto it. **Why? Are the forces acting on that apple and the Moon the same in nature? Or not?**

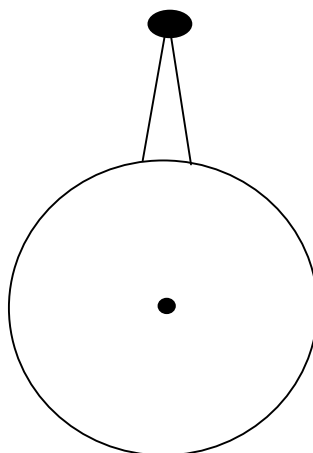
You may know the answer after you've finished part (B).

- (B) Now, consider a stone is projected horizontally at the top of a very high tower (68375 km high) with different initial speed. We are going to look at the path of the motion for different initial velocity.

Go to the website <http://drive.to/PhysicsSpace> > Multimedia Notes > F. 6  
> Projectile and Satellite Orbits

Vary the speed by pressing "+" or "-" and press start to see the motion of the stone. For  $v_1 = 1581 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ,  $v_2 = 2372 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ,  $v_3 = 3163 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ ,  $v_4 = 3953 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , and so on, observe the paths of motion.

1. Draw the motions for  $v_1$ ,  $v_3$ ,  $v_7$ ,  $v_8$ ,  $v_9$  and  $v_{11}$  (with labels) on the following diagram.



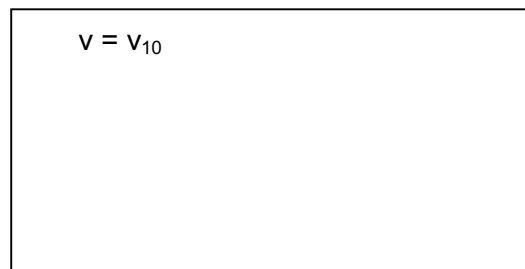
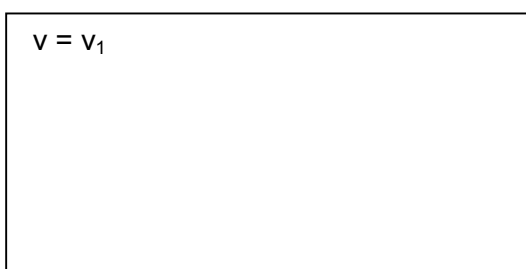
2. The motion of stone with speed(s) ( $v_1$ ,  $v_5$ ,  $v_7$ ,  $v_{11}$ ) \_\_\_\_\_ are parabolic.
3. Which stone ( $v_7$ ,  $v_8$  or  $v_9$ ) start to go around without striking the ground?

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- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which stone is moving in a circular orbit? \_\_\_\_\_

The path of motions differed for different speed of projectile . How to explain these motions with the aids of Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law of motion.

5. Consider the stone is projected with  $v_1$  and  $v_{10}$ , draw the free body diagram just after it is projected at the top of the tower in the two cases. Label the force(s).



6. For  $v = v_1$  , the magnitude of velocity is (increasing / decreasing / uniform) \_\_\_\_\_ and the direction is (changing / constant) \_\_\_\_\_.

For  $v = v_{10}$  , the magnitude of velocity is ( increasing / decreasing / uniform) \_\_\_\_\_ and the direction is (changing / constant) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. With the free body diagrams drawn in (5), try to explain the motions by Newton's law of motion.

The path of the stone with speed  $v_1$  is a \_\_\_\_\_, the net force acting on it is to change the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the stone. However, the path of the stone with speed  $v_{10}$  is a \_\_\_\_\_, the net force acting on it is to change the \_\_\_\_\_ of it only.

**SUMMARY**

The forces acting on a dropping apple on the Earth's surface and the Moon in orbit of the Earth are \_\_\_\_\_. The force on the former object is to \_\_\_\_\_ and the force on the latter one is to \_\_\_\_\_. These forces are the weight and also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Also, the path of motion highly depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the projected object.

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(C) **More about the path of motion**

If the mass of the Earth is considered to be concentrated at the center of it (please press “full” once to choose it), then, observe the full motion of the object without any blocking by the solid Earth.

1. It is observed that the projectile motion of the object is actually a part of an \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
2. For  $v_1$  to  $v_7$ , observe the change in speed throughout the motion. The speed is (increasing / decreasing ) \_\_\_\_\_ while it is moving near to the earth’s center. This can be explained by the fact that the angular momentum of the stone about the earth’s center is (conserved / not conserved ) \_\_\_\_\_ as there is no net torque acting on it (the weight is pointing towards the center of the Earth.) i.e. angular momentum  $L =$  \_\_\_\_\_

The greater the distance from the center of the Earth, the (larger / smaller) \_\_\_\_\_ the speed is.

3. Adjust the speed to  $v_{13} = 11071 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and then observe the motion. The speed is (increasing / decreasing) \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the motion.

Will the speed of the stone stop changing after a very long time? What does this mean?

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**SUMMARY**

A rock thrown from a tall building sails in a modest orbit that soon intersects the earth not far from its point of launch. If the ball were fired more swiftly to start with, it would travel further. Further increasing the speed would result in ever (larger / smaller) \_\_\_\_\_, (rounder / flatter) \_\_\_\_\_ elliptical paths and more distant impact point. Finally, at one particular launch speed, the ball would glide out just above the planet's surface all the way around to the other side without ever striking the ground.

At successively (greater / smaller ) \_\_\_\_\_ launch speeds, the ball would resolve in ever-increasing elliptical orbit until it moved so (fast / slow) \_\_\_\_\_ initially that it sailed off in an open parabolic or into a still flatter, hyperbolic orbit, never come back to its starting point.