

Orbits in an inverse power law central potential

Set up the differential equations for motion in the xy -plane under an attractive central force $f = k/r^\beta$, and initial conditions $x(0) = a$, $y(0) = 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$, and $\dot{y}(0) = v_0$. Pick some values for m , k , and a that you will use to make some plots.

First solve the equations for $\beta = 2$, and $v_0 = v_{\text{Circ}}$, the speed you calculate for a circular orbit. Use “**ParametricPlot**” to convince yourself the orbit is circular. Execute the solution for at least two circular orbit periods to convince yourself that the orbit is in fact closed.

Next, use v_0 below and above the circular values, and convince yourself that you see closed elliptical orbits, or, if you choose a large enough v_0 , open hyperbolic or parabolic orbits.

Then choose $\beta = 3$ and again check for closed circular orbits when $v_0 = v_{\text{Circ}}$. Investigate what happens when you move away from the initial circular velocity.

Send the grader an email with your notebook as an attachment.