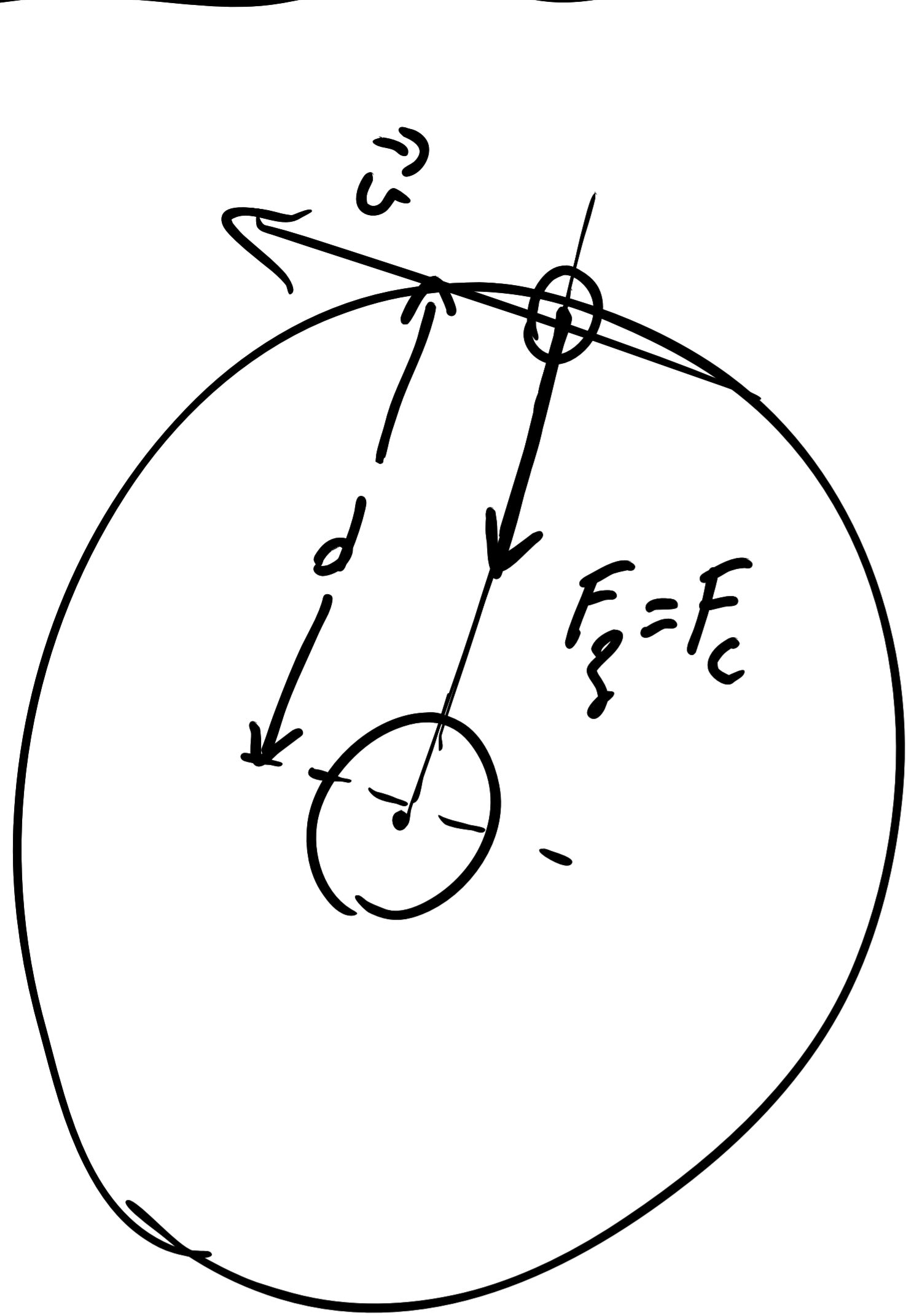


EXERCICIO DE AMPLIACION DE VELOCIDAD ORBITAL

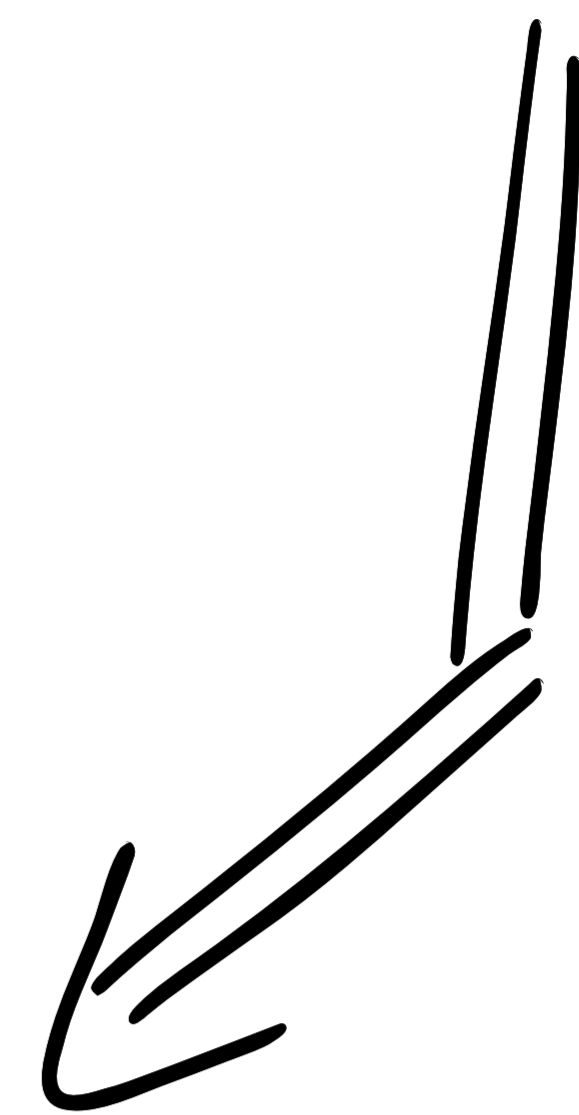
34º) EDELWIVES (p. 73)



$$F_g = G \cdot \frac{M_T \cdot m_s}{d^2}$$

$$F_c = m_s \cdot a_N = m_s \cdot \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$F_g \equiv F_c$$



~~$$G \cdot \frac{M_T \cdot m_s}{d^2} = m_s \cdot \frac{v^2}{R}$$~~

R y d son lo mismo; "R" es el radio de curvatura
 = radio de la trayectoria circular descrita por el
 satélite y "d" es la distancia entre la Tierra y
 el satélite medida de centros a centros.

~~$$G \cdot \frac{M_T}{d} = \frac{v^2}{d} \Rightarrow v^2 = G \cdot \frac{M_T}{d} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{G \cdot \frac{M_T}{d}}$$~~

d = RADIO TIERRA + distancia Tierra-Satelite + RADIO SATELITE
 despreciable

$$d = (637 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}) + (3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m}) + 0 = \boxed{667 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m} = d}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\left(667 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}\right) \cdot \frac{(596 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg})}{(667 \cdot 10^5 \text{ m})}} = \sqrt{\frac{667 \cdot 596}{667} \cdot 10^{24-11-5}} = \boxed{\frac{7720 \text{ m}}{\text{s}}}$$