

## 12.400: The Solar System

### Problem Set #3

Useful number:  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ nt m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

Make sure your mass units are in kg, length units in m.

Please show all work *neatly and clearly*. Circle final answer for clarity.

#### 1. Interplanetary Olympics

In the interplanetary Olympics, you are a gold medal contender for the longest measured throw of the javelin. Assuming you throw with a constant speed of 25 meters / second and at an optimum angle for maximum distance:

- a. What is the minimum diameter planet where this event should be held so that the judges can make a determination of how far you threw (i.e. it does not escape)?
- b. For a planet having this diameter, what is the minimum time it could take for a javelin you throw to circle the planet and strike you in the back? (The velocity doesn't need to equal your maximum of 25 meters / second.)

(Assume an average density for planetary bodies equal to  $3000 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ )

#### 2. Tidal Forces

Show that the Moon exerts a tidal force on the Earth that is about twice that of the tidal force exerted by the Sun on the Earth.

#### 3. Should We Duck for Cover?

A comet is discovered with the following orbital elements

$a=110.0 \text{ AU}$     $e=0.995$     $i=89 \text{ deg}$   
 $\Omega=180 \text{ deg}$     $\omega=0 \text{ deg}$     $T=2008 \text{ March } 21.$

- a. How close does the comet come to Earth?
- b. If  $\Omega=0 \text{ deg}$ , how close does the comet come to Earth?
- c. What is the comet's velocity at 1 AU?