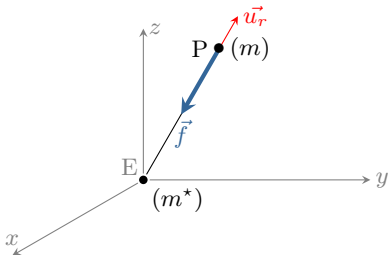


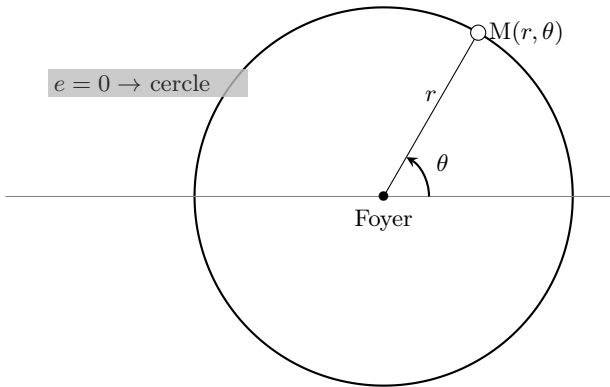
$$\vec{f}_{12} = -\mathcal{G} \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} \vec{u}_{12} \quad \text{avec} \quad \mathcal{G} = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ SI}$$



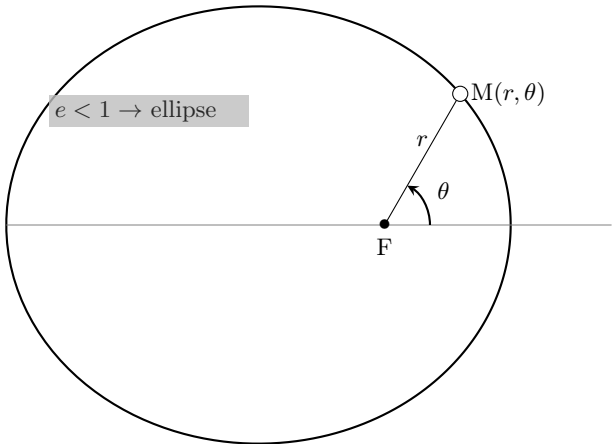
P : planète de masse m

E : étoile de masse m^*

$e = 0 \rightarrow$ cercle



$e < 1 \rightarrow$ ellipse



$2a \times 2b$

$e < 1 \rightarrow$ ellipse
 $2a$: grand-axe
 $2b$: petit-axe

F'

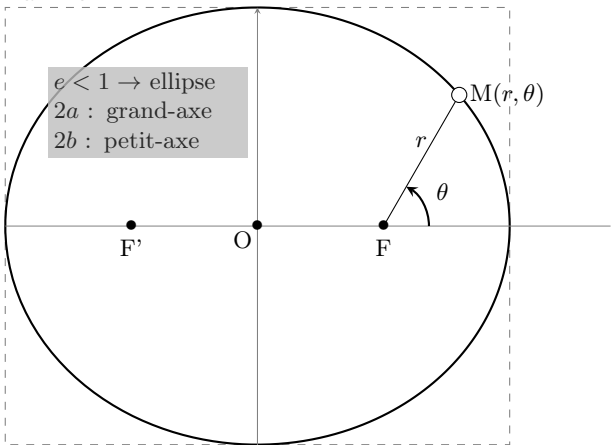
O

F

$M(r, \theta)$

r

θ



$2a \times 2b$

$e < 1 \rightarrow$ ellipse
 $2a$: grand-axe
 $2b$: petit-axe
 $e = c/a$

F'

O

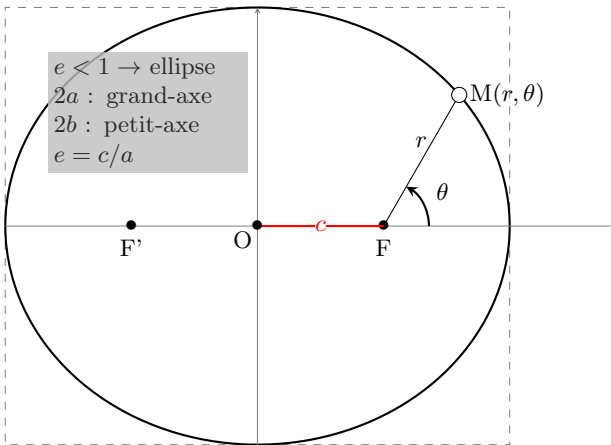
F

c

r

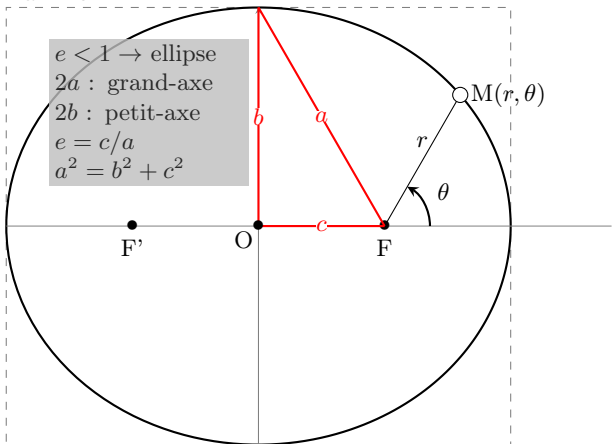
θ

M(r, θ)

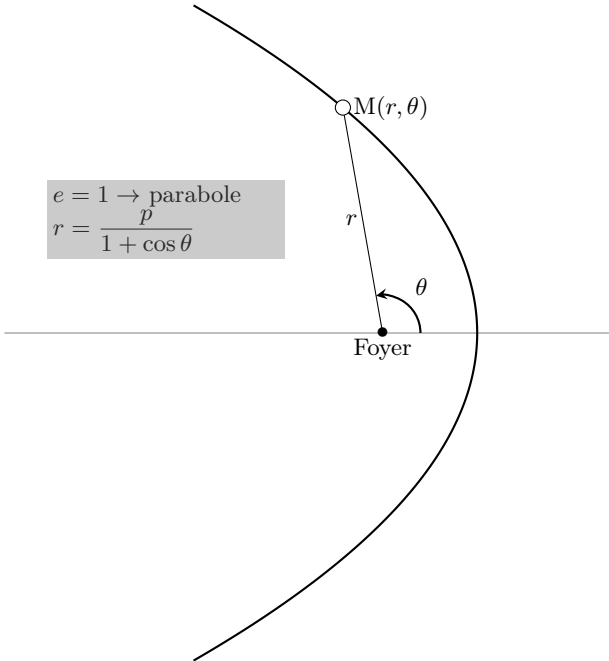


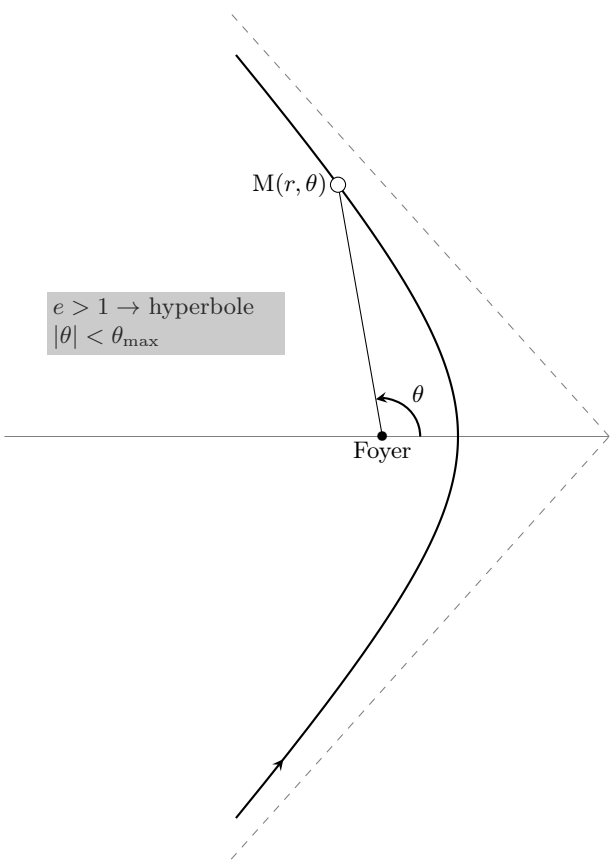
$2a \times 2b$

$e < 1 \rightarrow$ ellipse
 $2a$: grand-axe
 $2b$: petit-axe
 $e = c/a$
 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

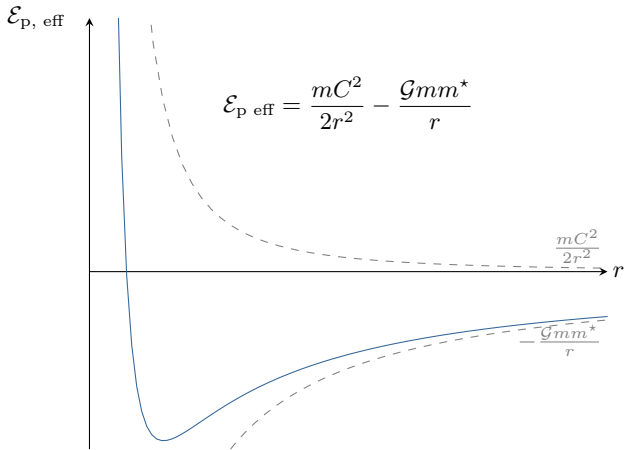


$e = 1 \rightarrow$ parabole
$$r = \frac{p}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

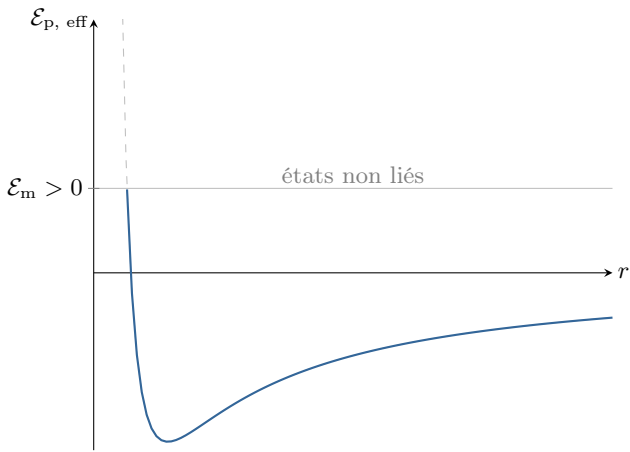




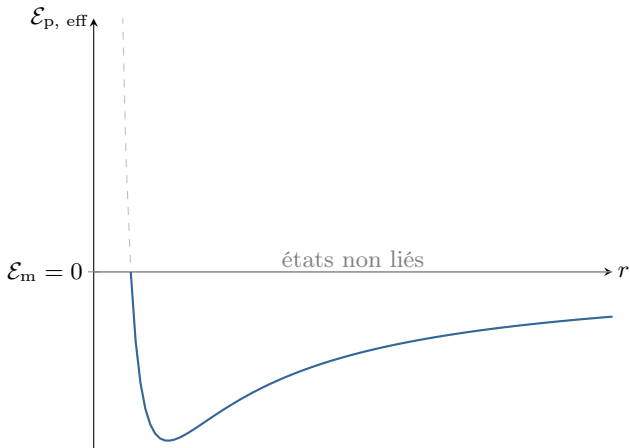
$\mathcal{E}_{\text{p, eff}}$ en fonction de r



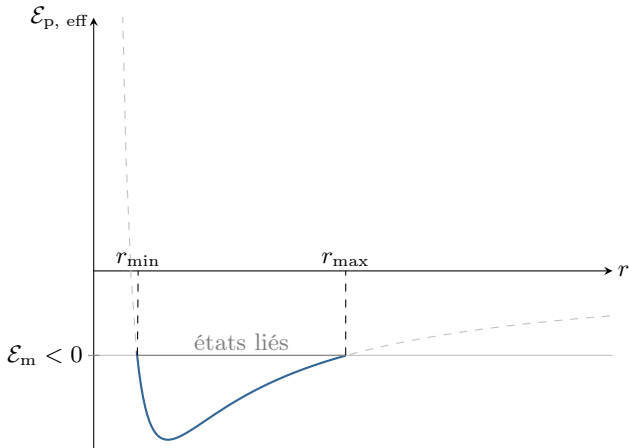
$\mathcal{E}_m > 0$: trajectoire hyperbolique ($\mathcal{E}_c(\infty) > 0$)



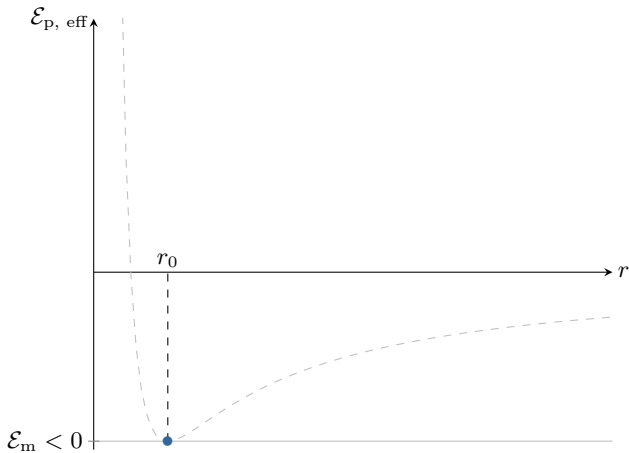
$\mathcal{E}_m = 0$: trajectoire parabolique ($\mathcal{E}_c(\infty) = 0$)

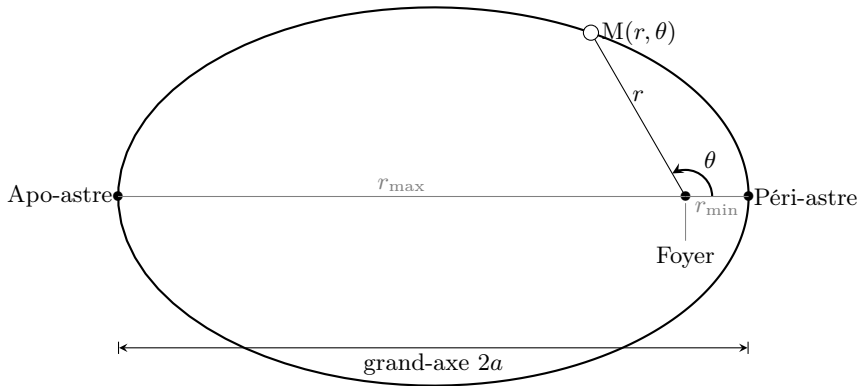


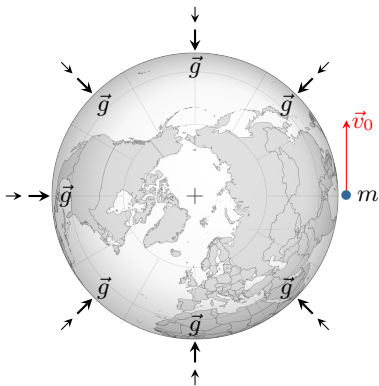
$\mathcal{E}_m < 0$: trajectoire elliptique

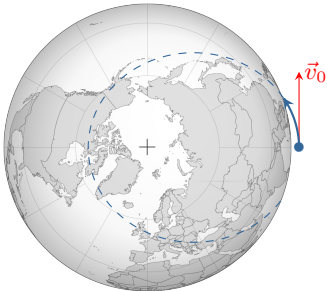


Cas particulier : trajectoire circulaire









$$v_0 = v_{\text{sat}}$$

