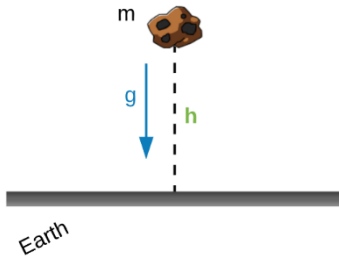


## CONCEPT: Gravitational Potential Energy

- In Gravitation, we use a different equation for Gravitational Potential Energy.

### Grav. Potential Energy (Simple)

$$U_G = mgh$$



- Alternative for solving kinematics problems
- $g$  is [ constant | changing ]

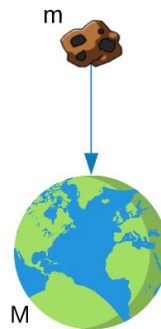
### Grav. Potential Energy (Gravitation)

$$U_G = \text{———}$$



- \_\_\_\_\_ use kinematics!
- As  $r$  changes,  $g$  is [ constant | changing ]

EXAMPLE: An asteroid at rest falls to Earth from a distance of  $6 \times 10^7$  m from Earth's center. What will be its impact speed?



EQUATIONS	CONSTANTS
$F_G = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$ $r = R + h$	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}$ $M_E = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ $R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
$g_{\text{surf}} = \frac{GM}{R^2}$ $g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$	
$U_G = -\frac{GMm}{r}$ $K_i + U_i + W_{NC} = K_f + U_f$	

- There's still some Grav. Potential Energy at the surface!

$$-\frac{GMm}{r} \rightarrow -\frac{GMm}{R}$$

PRACTICE: How much energy is required to move a 1000-kg object from Earth's surface to a height twice Earth's radius?

EQUATIONS	CONSTANTS
$F_G = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$ $r = R + h$	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}$ $M_E = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ $R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
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EXAMPLE: Two identical small planets of mass  $7 \times 10^{22}$  kg and radius  $2 \times 10^6$  m are initially at rest  $5 \times 10^{10}$  m apart. What is the speed of each planet when the two eventually collide?

EQUATIONS	CONSTANTS
$F_G = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \quad r = R + h$	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}$ $M_E = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ $R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
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PRACTICE: You launch a rocket with an initial speed of  $5 \times 10^3$  m/s from Earth's surface. At what height above the Earth will it have  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its initial launch speed? Assume the rocket's engines shut off after launch.

EQUATIONS	CONSTANTS
$F_G = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \quad r = R + h$	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}$ $M_E = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ $R_E = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$
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