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TITLE: An Alternative Method for the Determination of Elliptic and Hyperbolic Trajectories

DISTRIBUTION: Section 312 Engineers, J. F. Scott, W. Scholey

(i) Replace formula (7) on page 3 by

$$\frac{d^2 f}{da^2} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{f(a)}{a^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^3 \mu}} \left\{ (s-c) \sqrt{\frac{1-x_2}{1+x_2}} - s \sqrt{\frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1}} + \frac{s}{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1} - \frac{s-c}{\sqrt{1-x_2^2}} \cdot \frac{1-x_2}{1+x_2} \right\}$$

(ii) Replace the interval $\frac{1}{2}(r_1 + r_2) \leq a \leq r_1 + r_2$ and correspondingproof on pages 3 and 4 by the interval $s-c \leq a \leq s$ and the following argument:Since $x_1 = 1 - \frac{s}{a}$ and $s-c \leq a \leq s$

$$\frac{1}{1+x_1} \equiv 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{1-x_1}}{1+x_1} \equiv \sqrt{1-x_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_1}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x_1}} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{1-x_1}}{\sqrt{1+x_1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{s}{\sqrt{1-x_1^2}} \cdot \frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1} \equiv s \sqrt{\frac{1-x_1}{1+x_1}}$$

Since $x_2 = 1 - \frac{s-c}{a}$,

$s-c \leq a \leq s$ implies

$$1 \geq \frac{1}{1+x_2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{1-x_2}}{\sqrt{1+x_2}} \geq \frac{1-x_2}{\sqrt{1-x_2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x_2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x_2}$$

$$\therefore (s-c) \sqrt{\frac{1-x_2}{1+x_2}} \geq \frac{s-c}{\sqrt{1-x_2}} \frac{1-x_2}{1+x_2}$$

hence in view of (7) the lower half of C is convex from below in

$$s-c \leq a \leq s$$

(iii) Replace F_1^* and F_0^* appearing below \overline{PQ} on page 11 by \tilde{F}_1^* and \tilde{F}_0^* respectively.

(iv) Replace \tilde{F}_0^* on page 12 line 3 by F_0^* .

MM:ws