

$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_2 - \vec{F}_1$ <http://eolros.dm.unipi.it/homenodoli.html>
 m_1, m_2 $O \equiv \vec{R}_{CM}$ 6 gradi di libert 
 \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2
 $\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{M}$ $M = m_1 + m_2$
 $\vec{F} = -\frac{GM\mu}{r^3} \vec{r}$ massa ridotta
 problema dei 2 corpi ridotto ad 1 solo corpo
 $\vec{F} = -\frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r}$
 $M \dot{\vec{R}}_{CM} = \text{cost}$
 $(M \dot{\vec{R}}_{CM}) = M \ddot{\vec{R}}_{CM} = \vec{F}_{ext} = 0$
 $\vec{F} = m \ddot{\vec{a}} = m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2}$

Se $m_2 \ll m_1$ $\frac{m_2}{m_1} \ll 1$
 $\mu = m_2$
 $\frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1} = 1 + \epsilon$
 $= \frac{m_2}{1 + \epsilon} = m_2 (1 + \epsilon)^{-1}$
 $= m_2 (1 - \epsilon + O(\epsilon^2)) \approx m_2$

$\vec{T} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$ INTEGRALI PRIMI: \vec{P}_{CH} (3), Energia, \vec{J} (2) direzione (pseudovettore) modulo
 $T = |\vec{r} \times \vec{F}| = r F \sin(\theta)$ FORZA CENTRALE \Rightarrow moto piano
 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \hat{n}$
 $\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = -(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$
 $\vec{J} = \mu \vec{r} \times \dot{\vec{r}}$ $\frac{d\vec{J}}{dt} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_G = 0$
 $\vec{T} = \frac{d\vec{J}}{dt}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{J} = \text{costante} \Rightarrow$ il piano $\vec{r}, \dot{\vec{r}}$   costante $\vec{r}(t=0), \dot{\vec{r}}(t=0)$

$x, y \rightarrow \hat{e}_x, \hat{e}_y$ R1 $\vec{F} = r \hat{e}_r$
 $r, \vartheta \rightarrow \hat{e}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ RNI \hat{e}_ϑ
 $(r \geq 0)$
 $-\infty < x, y < +\infty$
 $\vec{F} = -\frac{GM}{r^3} \vec{r}$
 $\vec{F} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \hat{e}_r$
 $\hat{e}_r = \dot{\vartheta} \sin \vartheta \hat{e}_x + \dot{\vartheta} \cos \vartheta \hat{e}_y$
 $\hat{e}_\vartheta = (-\sin \vartheta, \cos \vartheta) = -\sin \vartheta \hat{e}_x + \cos \vartheta \hat{e}_y$
 $\hat{e}_r \hat{e}_\vartheta = -\sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta + \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta = 0$
 $\dot{\hat{e}}_r = \dot{\vartheta} (-\sin \vartheta \hat{e}_x + \cos \vartheta \hat{e}_y)$
 $\dot{\hat{e}}_\vartheta = -\dot{\vartheta} \hat{e}_r$
 $\ddot{\vec{r}} = \ddot{r} \hat{e}_r + 2\dot{r} \dot{\hat{e}}_r + \ddot{\vartheta} \hat{e}_\vartheta - r \dot{\vartheta}^2 \hat{e}_r$