GRAVITATION

1. INTRODUCTION

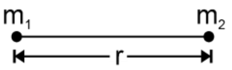
The motion of celestial bodies such as the sun, the moon, the earth and the planets etc. has been a subject of fascination since time immemorial. Indian astronomers of the ancient times have done brilliant work in this field, the most notable among them being Arya Bhatt the first person to assert that all planets including the earth revolve round the sun.

A millennium later the Danish astronomer Tycobrahe (1546-1601) conducted a detailed study of planetary motion which was interpreted by his pupil Johnaase Kepler (1571-1630), ironically after the master himself had passed away. Kepler formulated his important findings in three laws of planetary motion

2. UNIVERSAL LAW OF GRAVITATION : NEWTON'S LAW

According to this law "Each particle attracts every other particle. The force of attraction between them is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to square of the distance between them".

$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ or $F = G\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$



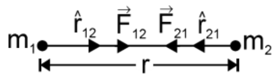
where G = 6.67 × 10^{-11} $Nm^2\ kg^{-2}$ is the universal gravitational constant. This law holds good irrespective of the nature of two objects (size, shape, mass etc.) at all places and all times. That is why it is known as universal law of gravitation.

Dimensional formula of G :

$F = \frac{Fr^2}{m_1 m_2} = \frac{[MLT^{-2}][L^2]}{[M^2]} = [M^{-1} L^3 T^{-2}]$

Newton's Law of gravitation in vector form :

$\vec{F}_{12} = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}\hat{r}_{12}$ & $\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}\hat{r}_{21}$



Where $\vec{F}_{12}$ is the force on mass m_1 exerted by mass m_2 and vice-versa.

Now $\hat{r}_{12} = -\hat{r}_{21}$, Thus $\vec{F}_{21} = \frac{-G\,m_1\,m_2}{r^2}\hat{r}_{12}$ Comparing above, we get $\vec{F}_{12} = -\vec{F}_{21}$

Important characteristics of gravitational force

(i) Gravitational force between two bodies form an action and reaction pair i.e. the forces are equal in magnitude but opposite in direction.

(ii) Gravitational force is a central force i.e. it acts along the line joining the centres of the two interacting bodies.

(iii) Gravitational force between two bodies is independent of the nature of the medium, in which they lie.

(iv) Gravitational force between two bodies does not depend upon the presence of other bodies.

(v) Gravitational force is negligible in case of light bodies but becomes appreciable in case of massive bodies like stars and planets.

(vi) Gravitational force is long range-force i.e., gravitational force between two bodies is effective even if their separation is very large. For example, gravitational force between the sun and the earth is of the order of 10^{27} N although distance between them is 1.5 × 10^7 km

Solved Examples

Example 1. The centres of two identical spheres are at a distance 1.0 m apart. If the gravitational force between them is 1.0 N, then find the mass of each sphere. (G = 6.67 × 10^{-11} $m^3\ kg^{-1}\ sec^{-1}$)

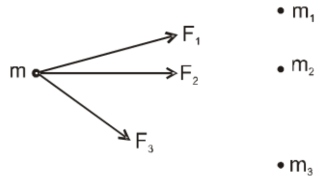
Solution. Gravitational force $F = \frac{Gm.m}{r^2}$

on substituting F = 1.0 N , r = 1.0 m and G = 6.67 × 10^{-11} $m^3\ kg^{-1}\ sec^{-1}$

we get m = 1.225 × 10^5 kg

Principle of superposition

The force exerted by a particle or other particle remains uneffected by the presence of other nearby particles in space.

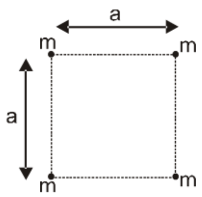


Total force acting on a particle is the vector sum of all the forces acted upon by the individual masses when they are taken alone.

$\vec{F} = \vec{F_1} + \vec{F_2} + \vec{F_3} + ...$

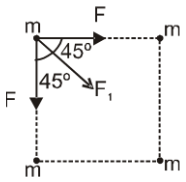
Solved Examples

Example 2.



Four point masses each of mass 'm' are placed on the corner of square of side 'a'. Calculate magnitude of gravitational force experienced by each particle.

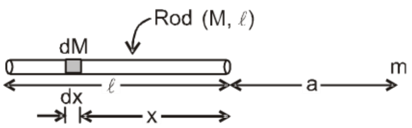
Solution.



F_r = resultant force on each particle = 2F cos 45º + F_1

$$= \frac{2G.m^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{Gm^2}{(\sqrt{2}a)^2} = \frac{G.m^2}{2a^2}\ (2\sqrt{2}+1)$$

Example 3.



Find gravitational force exerted by point mass 'm' on uniform rod (mass 'M' and length 'ℓ')

Solution : dF = force on element in horizontal direction = $\dfrac{G \cdot dM \cdot m}{(x+a)^2}$

where dM = $\dfrac{M}{\ell}$ dx.

$$\therefore \qquad F = \int dF = \int_0^{\ell} \frac{G.Mm\,dx}{\ell(x+a)^2} = \frac{G.Mm}{\ell}\int_0^{\ell}\frac{dx}{(x+a)^2} = \frac{G.Mm}{\ell}\left[-\frac{1}{(\ell+a)}+\frac{1}{a}\right] = \frac{GMm}{(\ell+a)a}$$

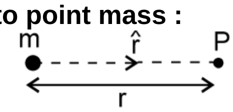
3. GRAVITATIONAL FIELD

The space surrounding the body within which its gravitational force of attraction is experienced by other bodies is called gravitational field. Gravitational field is very similar to electric field in electrostatics where charge 'q' is replaced by mass 'm' and electric constant 'K' is replaced by gravitational constant 'G'. The intensity of gravitational field at a points is defined as the force experienced by a unit mass placed at that point.

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$$

The unit of the intensity of gravitational field is N kg^{-1}.

Intensity of gravitational field due to point mass :



The force due to mass m on test mass m_0 placed at point P is given by :

$$F = \frac{GMm_0}{r^2}$$

Hence $\quad E = \frac{F}{m_0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E = \frac{GM}{r^2}$

In vector form $\quad \vec{E} = -\frac{GM}{r^2}\hat{r}$

Dimensional formula of intensity of gravitational field = $\frac{F}{m} = \frac{[MLT^{-2}]}{[M]} = [M^0LT^{-2}]$

Solved Examples

Example 4. Find the relation between the gravitational field on the surface of two planets A & B of masses m_A, m_B & radius R_A & R_B respectively if
(i) they have equal mass
(ii) they have equal (uniform) density

Solution : Let E_A & E_B be the gravitational field intensities on the surface of planets A & B. then,

$$E_A = \frac{Gm_A}{R_A^2} = \frac{G\frac{4}{3}\pi R_A^3\rho_A}{R_A^2} = \frac{4G\pi}{3}\rho_A R_A$$

Similarly, $\quad E_B = \frac{Gm_B}{R_{B^2}} = \frac{4G}{3}\pi \rho_B R_B$

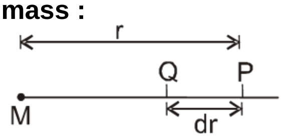
(i) for $m_A = m_B$ $\quad \frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{R_B^2}{R_A^2}$

(ii) For & $\rho_A = \rho_B$ $\quad \frac{E_A}{E_B} = \frac{R_A}{R_B}$

4. GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL

The gravitational potential at a point in the gravitational field of a body is defined as the amount of work done by an external agent in bringing a body of unit mass from infinity to that point, slowly (no change in kinetic energy). Gravitational potential is very similar to electric potential in electrostatics.

Gravitational potential due to a point mass :



Let the unit mass be displaced through a distance dr towards mass M, then work done is given by

dW = F dr = $\frac{GM}{r^2}dr$

Total work done in displacing the particle from infinity to point P is

W = $\int dW = \int_{\infty}^{r} \frac{GM}{r^2} dr = \frac{-GM}{r}$

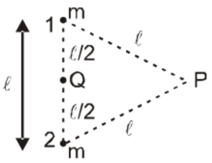
Thus gravitational potential, $\boxed{V = -\frac{GM}{r}}$.

The unit of gravitational potential is J kg^{-1}. Dimensional Formula of gravitational potential

= $\frac{\text{Work}}{\text{mass}} = \frac{[ML^2T^{-2}]}{[M]}$ = $[M^{\circ}L^2T^{-2}]$.

Solved Examples

Example 5.



Find out potential at P and Q due to the two point mass system. Find out work done by external agent in bringing unit mass from P to Q. Also find work done by gravitational force.

Solution : (i) V_{P1} = potential at P due to mass 'm' at '1' = $-\frac{Gm}{\ell}$

$V_{P2} = -\frac{Gm}{\ell}$ $\quad\therefore\quad$ $V_P = V_{P1} + V_{P2} = -\frac{2Gm}{\ell}$

(ii) $V_{Q1} = -\frac{GM}{\ell/2}$ $\quad\Rightarrow\quad$ $V_{Q2} = -\frac{Gm}{\ell/2}$

$\therefore$ $V_Q = V_{Q1} + V_{Q2} = -\frac{Gm}{\ell/2} - \frac{Gm}{\ell/2} = -\frac{4Gm}{\ell}$

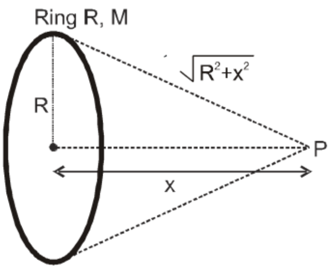
Force at point Q = 0

(iii) work done by external agent = $(V_Q - V_P) \times 1 = -\frac{2GM}{\ell}$

(iv) work done by gravitational force = $V_P - V_Q = \frac{2GM}{\ell}$

Example 6. Find potential at a point 'P' at a distance 'x' on the axis away from centre of a uniform ring of mass M and radius R.

Solution :



Ring can be considered to be made of large number of point masses (m_1, m_2 ....etc)

$$V_P = -\frac{Gm_1}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} - \frac{Gm_2}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}} - ....$$

$$= -\frac{G}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}}(m_1+m_2.....) = -\frac{GM}{\sqrt{R^2+x^2}}$$, where $M = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + ...$

Potential at centre of ring $= -\frac{G.M}{R}$

5. RELATION BETWEEN GRAVITATIONAL FIELD AND POTENTIAL

The work done by an external agent to move unit mass from a point to another point in the direction of the field E, slowly through an infinitesimal distance dr = Force by external agent × distance moved = – Edr.

Thus $dV = -Edr$ $\Rightarrow$ $E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$

Therefore, gravitational field at any point is equal to the negative gradient at that point.

Solved Examples

Example 7. The gravitational field in a region is given by $\vec{E} = -(20N/kg)\,(\hat{i}+\hat{j})$. Find the gravitational potential at the origin (0, 0) – (in J/kg)

(1) zero (2) $20\sqrt{2}$ (3) $-20\sqrt{2}$ (4) can not be defined

Solution : $V = -\int E.dr = \left[\int Ex.dx + \int Ey.dy\right] = 20x + 20y$

at origin V = 0

Ans. (1)

Example 8. In above problem, find the gravitational potential at a point whose co-ordinates are (5, 4) : (in J/kg)

(1) – 180 (2) 180 (3) – 90 (4) zero

Solution : $V = 20 \times 5 + 20 \times 4 = 180$ J/kg

Ans. (2)

Example 9. In the above problem, find the work done in shifting a particle of mass 1 kg from origin (0, 0) to a point (5, 4): (In J)

(1) – 180 (2) 180 (3) – 90 (4) zero

Solution : $W = m(V_f - V_i) = 1(180 - 0) = 180$ J

Ans. (2)

Example 10 $v = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + zx$. Find gravitational field at a point (x, y, z).

Solution. $E_x = \frac{-\partial v}{\partial x} = -4x - z$

$E_y = -by$

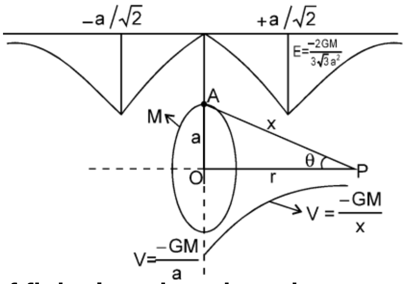
$E_z = -x$ $\therefore$ Field $= \vec{E} = -[(4x+z) + by + x]$

$\vec{E} = \nabla - V$

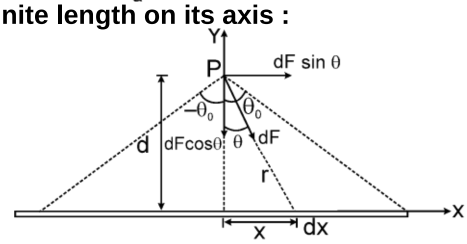
6. GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL & FIELD FOR DIFFERENT OBJECTS

I. Ring. $V = \frac{-GM}{x}$ or $\frac{-GM}{(a^2+r^2)^{1/2}}$ & $E = \frac{-GMr}{(a^2+r^2)^{3/2}}\hat{r}$ or $E = -\frac{GM\cos\theta}{x^2}$

Gravitational field is maximum at a distance, $r = \pm a/\sqrt{2}$ and it is $-\,2GM/3\sqrt{3}a^2$



II. **A linear mass of finite length on its axis :**



(a) Potential :

$$\Rightarrow \quad V = -\frac{GM}{L}\,\ell n\,(\sec\theta_0 + \tan\theta_0) = -\frac{GM}{L}\ln\left\{\frac{L+\sqrt{L^2+d^2}}{d}\right\}$$

(b) Field intensity :

$$\Rightarrow \quad E = -\frac{GM}{Ld}\sin\theta_0 = \frac{GM}{d\sqrt{L^2+d^2}}$$

III. **An infinite uniform linear mass distribution of linear mass density λ, Here $\theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$.**

And noting that $\lambda = \frac{M}{2L}$ in case of a finite rod

we get, for field intensity $E = \frac{2G\lambda}{d}$

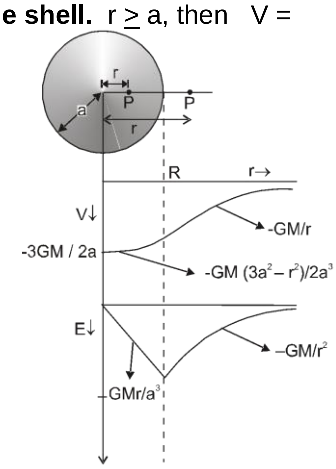
Potential for a mass-distribution extending to infinity is not defined. However even for such mass distributions potential-difference is defined. Here potential difference between points P_1 and P_2 respectively at distances d_1 and d_2 from the infinite rod, $v_{12} = 2G\lambda\,\ell n\,\frac{d_2}{d_1}$

IV. **Uniform Solid Sphere**

(a) Point P inside the shell. $r \le a$, then

$V = -\frac{GM}{2a^3}(3a^2 - r^2)$ & $E = -\frac{GMr}{a^3}$, and at the centre $V = -\frac{3GM}{2a}$ and $E = 0$

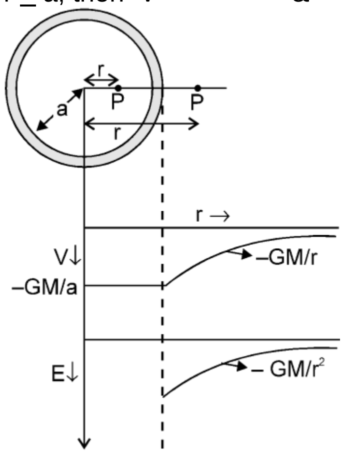
(b) Point P outside the shell. $r \ge a$, then $V = -\frac{GM}{r}$ & $E = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$



V. **Uniform Thin Spherical Shell**

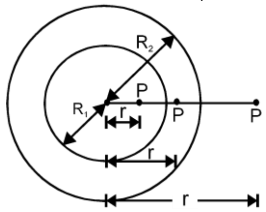
(a) Point P Inside the shell. $r \le a$, then $V = \frac{-GM}{a}$ & $E = 0$

(b) Point P outside shell. $r \ge a$, then $V = \frac{-GM}{r}$ & $E = -\frac{GM}{r^2}$



VI. **Uniform Thick Spherical Shell**

(a) Point outside the shell : $V = -G\frac{M}{r}$; $E = -G\frac{M}{r^2}$



(b) Point inside the Shell

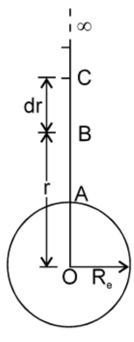
$$V = -\frac{3}{2}GM\left(\frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_2^2 + R_1R_2 + R_1^2}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad E = 0$$

(c) Point between the two surface

$$V = -\frac{GM}{2r}\left(\frac{3rR_2^2 - r^3 - 2R_1^3}{R_2^3 - R_1^3}\right);$$

$$E = -\frac{GM}{r^2}\frac{r^3 - R_1^3}{R_2^3 - R_1^3}$$

7. GRAVITATIONAL POTENTIAL ENERGY



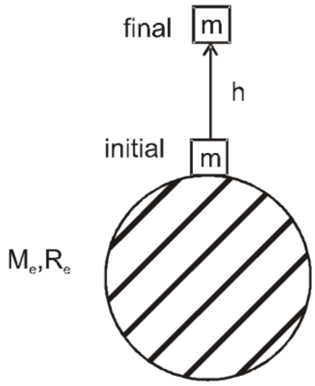
Gravitational potential energy of two mass system is equal to the work done by an external agent in assembling them, while their initial separation was infinity. Consider a body of mass m placed at a distance r from another body of mass M. The gravitational force of attraction between them is given by, $F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$

Now, Let the body of mass m is displaced from point. C to B through a distance 'dr' towards the mass M, then work done by internal conservative force (gravitational) is given by,

$$dW = F\,dr = \frac{GMm}{r^2}dr \Rightarrow \int dW = \int_{\infty}^{r}\frac{GMm}{r^2}dr$$

∴ Gravitational potential energy, $\boxed{U = -\frac{GMm}{r}}$

Increase in gravitational potential energy :



Suppose a block of mass m on the surface of the earth. We want to lift this block by 'h' height.
Work required in this process = increase in P.E. = $U_f - U_i = m(V_f - V_i)$

$$W_{ext} = \Delta U = (m)\left[-\left(\frac{GM_e}{R_e+h}\right)-\left(-\frac{GM_e}{R_e}\right)\right]$$

$$W_{ext} = \Delta U = GM_em\left(\frac{1}{R_e}-\frac{1}{R_e+h}\right) = \frac{GM_em}{R_e}\left(1-\left(1+\frac{h}{R_e}\right)^{-1}\right)$$

(as $h << R_e$, we can apply Binomical theorem)

$$W_{ext} = \Delta U = \frac{GM_em}{R_e}\left(1-\left(1-\frac{h}{R_e}\right)\right) = (m)\left(\frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}\right)h$$

$W_{ext} = \Delta U = mgh$

* This formula is valid only when $h << R_e$

Solved Examples

Example 11. A body of mass m is placed on the surface of earth. Find work required to lift this body by a height

(i) $h = \frac{R_e}{1000}$ (ii) $h = R_e$

Solution : (i) $h = \frac{R_e}{1000}$, as $h << Re$, so we can apply

$W_{ext} = U\uparrow = mgh$

$$W_{ext} = (m)\left(\frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}\right)\left(\frac{R_e}{1000}\right) = \frac{GM_em}{1000R_e}$$

(ii) $h = R_e$, in this case h is not very less than R_e, so we cannot apply $\Delta U = mgh$ so we cannot apply $\Delta U = mgh$

$W_{ext} = U\uparrow = U_f - U_i = m(V_f - V_i)$

$$W_{ext} = m\left[\left(-\frac{GM_e}{R_e+R_e}\right)-\left(-\frac{GM_e}{R_e}\right)\right] \Rightarrow W_{ext} = -\frac{GM_em}{2R_e}$$

8. GRAVITATIONAL SELF-ENERGY

The gravitational self-energy of a body (or a system of particles) is defined as the workdone by an external agent in assembling the body (or system of particles) from infinitesimal elements (or particles) that are initially an infinite distance apart.

Gravitational self energy of a system of n particles

Potential energy of n particles at an average distance 'r' due to their mutual gravitational attraction is equal to the sum of the potential energy of all pairs of particle, i.e.,

$$U_s = -G \sum_{\substack{\text{all pairs} \\ j \neq i}} \frac{m_i m_j}{r_{ij}}$$

This expression can be written as $U_s = -\frac{1}{2} G \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{j=n} \frac{m_i m_j}{r_{ij}}$

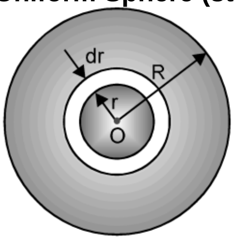
If consider a system of 'n' particles, each of same mass 'm' and seperated from each other by the same average distance 'r', then self energy

or $\quad U_s = -\frac{1}{2} G \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n} \left(\frac{m^2}{r}\right)_{ij}$

Thus on the right handside 'i' comes 'n' times while 'j' comes (n – 1) times. Thus

$$U_s = -\frac{1}{2} Gn(n-1) \frac{m^2}{r}$$

Gravitational Self energy of a Uniform Sphere (star)



$U_{sphere} = -G \dfrac{\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho\right)\left(4\pi r^2 dr\, \rho\right)}{r}$ where $\rho = \dfrac{M}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\pi R^3}$

$= -\frac{1}{3} G (4\pi\rho)^2 r^4 \, dr,$

$U_{star} = -\frac{1}{3} G (4\pi\rho)^2 \int_0^R r^4 \, dr \quad = -\frac{1}{3} G (4\pi\rho)^2 \left[\frac{r^5}{5}\right]_0^R \quad = -\frac{3}{5} G \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \rho\right)^2 \frac{1}{R}$

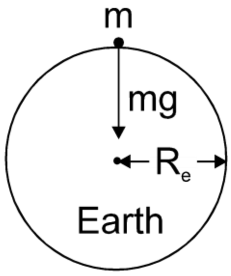
$\therefore \; U_{star} = -\frac{3}{5} \frac{GM^2}{R}$

9. ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY :

It is the acceleration, a freely falling body near the earth's surface acquires due to the earth's gravitational pull. The property by virtue of which a body experiences or exerts a gravitational pull on another body is called **gravitational mass m_G**, and the property by virtue of which a body opposes any change in its state of rest or uniform motion is called its **inertial mass m_I** thus if $\vec{E}$ is the gravitational field intensity due to the earth at a point P and $\vec{g}$ is acceleration due to gravity at the same point, then $m_I\vec{g} = m_G\vec{E}$.

Now the value of inertial & gravitational mass happen to be exactly same to a great degree of accuracy for all bodies. Hence, $\vec{g} = \vec{E}$

The gravitational field intensity on the surface of earth is therefore numerically equal to the acceleration due to gravity (g), there. Thus we get,



$$g = \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}$$

where , M_e = Mass of earth
R_e = Radius of earth

Note :

- Here the distribution of mass in the earth is taken to be spherical symmetrical so that its entire mass can be assumed to be concentrated at its center for the purpose of calculation of g.

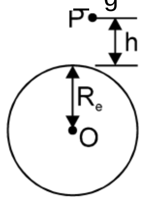
10. VARIATION OF ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY

(a) Effect of Altitude

Acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the earth is given by, $g = \frac{GM_e}{R_e^2}$

Now, consider the body at a height 'h' above the surface of the earth, then the acceleration due to gravity at height 'h' given by

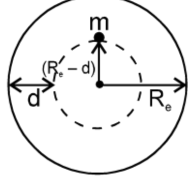
$$g_h = \frac{GM_e}{(R_e+h)^2} = g\left(1+\frac{h}{R_e}\right)^{-2} \simeq g\left(1-\frac{2h}{R_e}\right) \text{ when } h << R.$$



The decrease in the value of 'g' with height h = $g - g_h = \frac{2gh}{R_e}$. Then percentage decrease in the value of 'g' = $\frac{g-g_h}{g}\times 100 = \frac{2h}{R_e}\times 100\%$

(b) Effect of depth

The gravitational pull on the surface is equal to its weight i.e. $mg = \frac{GM_e m}{R_e^2}$



$\therefore \quad mg = \frac{G\times\frac{4}{3}\pi R_e^3\rho m}{R_e^2}$ or $g = \frac{4}{3}\pi G R_e \rho$ ....(1)

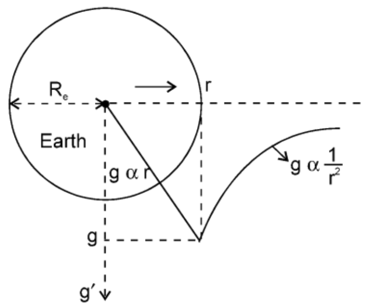
When the body is taken to a depth d, the mass of the sphere of radius $(R_e - d)$ will only be effective for the gravitational pull and the outward shall will have no resultant effect on the mass. If the acceleration due to gravity on the surface of the solid sphere is g_d, then

$g_d = \frac{4}{3}\pi G(R_e - d)\rho$ ....(2)

By dividing equation (2) by equation (1)

$\Rightarrow \qquad g_d = g\left(1 - \dfrac{d}{R_e}\right)$

IMPORTANT POINTS



(i) At the center of the earth, $d = R_e$, so $g_{centre} = g\left(1 - \dfrac{R_e}{R_e}\right) = 0$

Thus weight (mg) of the body at the centre of the earth is zero.

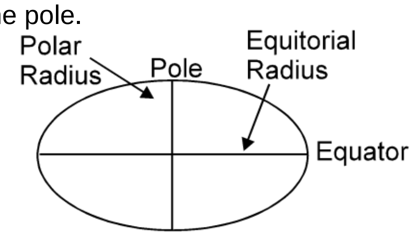
(ii) Percentage decrease in the value of 'g' with the depth

$= \left(\dfrac{g - g_d}{g}\right) \times 100 = \dfrac{d}{R_e} \times 100$

(c) **Effect of the surface of Earth**

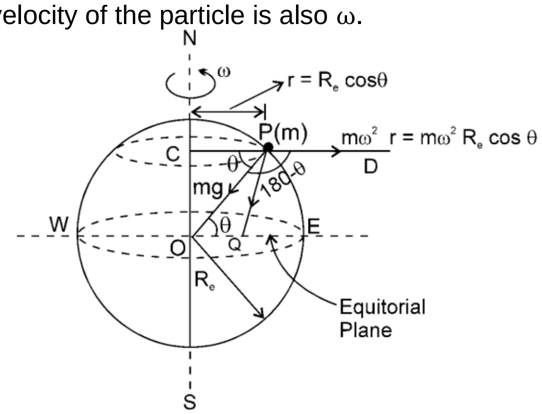
The equatorial radius is about 21 km longer than its polar radius.

We know, $g = \dfrac{GM_e}{R_e^2}$ Hence $g_{pole} > g_{equator}$. The weight of the body increase as the body taken from the equator to the pole.



(d) **Effect of rotation of the Earth**

The earth rotates around its axis with angular velocity ω. Consider a particle of mass m at latitude θ. The angular velocity of the particle is also ω.



According to parallelogram law of vector addition, the resultant force acting on mass m along PQ is

$$F = [(mg)^2 + (m\omega^2 R_e \cos\theta)^2 + \{2mg \times m\omega^2 R_e \cos\theta\} \cos(180 - \theta)]^{1/2}$$

$$= [(mg)^2 + (m\omega^2 R_e \cos\theta)^2 - (2m^2 g\omega^2 R_e \cos\theta)\cos\theta]^{1/2}$$

$$= mg\left[1 + \left(\frac{R_e\,\omega^2}{g}\right)^2 \cos^2\theta - 2\frac{R_e\,\omega^2}{g}\cos^2\theta\right]^{1/2}$$

At pole $\theta = 90° \Rightarrow g_{pole} = g$, At equator $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow g_{equator} = g\left[1 - \dfrac{R_e\,\omega^2}{g}\right]$

Hence $g_{pole} > g_{equator}$

If the body is taken from pole to the equator, then $g' = g\left(1 - \dfrac{R_e\omega^2}{g}\right)$

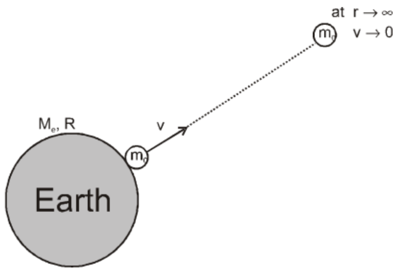
Hence % change in weight = $\dfrac{mg - mg\left(1 - \dfrac{R_e\omega^2}{g}\right)}{mg} \times 100 = \dfrac{mR_e\,\omega^2}{mg} \times 100 = \dfrac{R_e\,\omega^2}{g} \times 100$

11. ESCAPE SPEED

The minimum speed required to send a body out of the gravity field of a planet (send it to $r \to \infty$)

11.1 Escape speed at earth's surface :

Suppose a particle of mass m is on earth's surface
We project it with a velocity V from the earth's surface, so that it just reaches $r \to \infty$ (at $r \to \infty$, its velocity become zero)
Applying energy conservation between initial position (when the particle was at earth's surface) and find positions (when the particle just reaches to $r \to \infty$)



$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f$

$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + m_0\left(-\frac{GM_e}{R}\right) = 0 + m_0\left(-\frac{GM_e}{(r \to \infty)}\right) \Rightarrow \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_0}{R}}$

Escape speed from earth is surface $v_e = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_e}{R}}$
If we put the values of G, Me, R the we get
$V_e = 11.2$ km/s.

11.2 Escape speed depends on :

(i) Mass (M_e) and size (R) of the planet
(ii) Position from where the particle is projected.

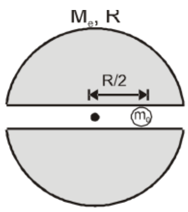
11.3 Escape speed does not depend on :

(i) Mass of the body which is projected (m_0)
(ii) Angle of projection.

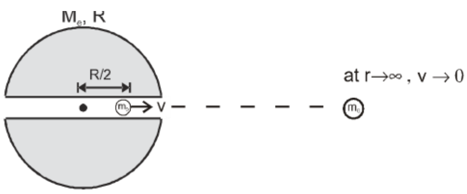
If a body is thrown from Earth's surface with escape speed, it goes out of earth's gravitational field and never returns to the earth's surface. But it starts revolving around the sun.

Solved Examples

Example 12. A very small groove is made in the earth, and a particle of mass m_0 is placed at R/2 distance from the centre. Find the escape speed of the particle from that place.



Solution : Suppose we project the particle with speed v, so that it just reaches at ($r \to \infty$). Applying energy conservation



$K_i + U_i = K_f + U_f$

$\frac{1}{2}m_0v^2 + m_0\left(-\frac{GM_e}{2R^3}\left(3R^2 - \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2\right)\right) = 0 + 0$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{11GM_e}{4R}} = V_e$ at that position.

Example 13. Find radius of such planet on which the man escapes through jumping. The capacity of jumping of person on earth is 1.5 m. Density of planet is same as that of earth.

Solution. For a planet : $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{GM_P m}{R_p} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{GM_P m}{R_p}$

On earth $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = m\left(\frac{GM_E}{R_E^2}\right)h$

$\therefore \frac{GM_P m}{R_p} = \frac{GM_E.m}{R_E^2} . h \Rightarrow \frac{M_p}{R_p} = \frac{M_E h}{R_E^2}$

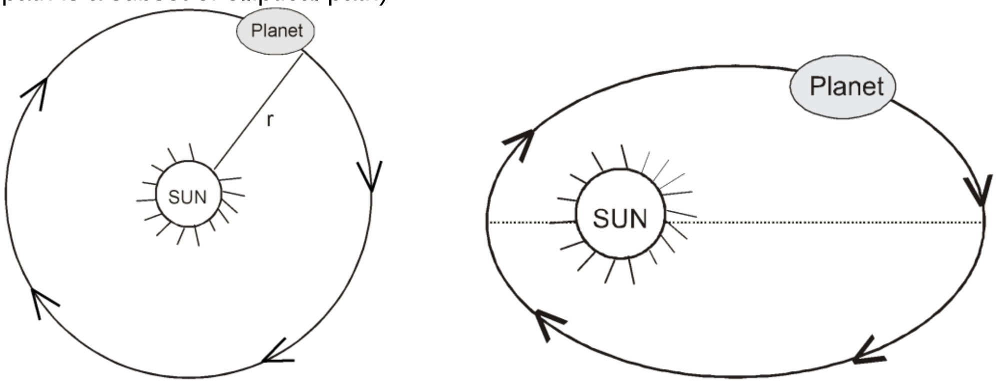
$\therefore$ Density (ρ) is same $\frac{4/3\,\pi R_p^3 \rho}{R_p} = \frac{4/3\,\pi R_E^2\, h\, \rho}{R_E^2}$ $R_P = \sqrt{R_E h}$

12. KEPLER'S LAW FOR PLANETARY MOTION

Suppose a planet is revolving around the sun, or a satelite is revolving around the earth, then the planetary motion can be studied with help of Kepler's three laws.

12.1 Kepler's Law of orbit

Each planet moves around the sun in a circular path or elliptical path with the sun at its focus. (Infact circular path is a subset of elliptical path)



12.2 Law of areal velocity :

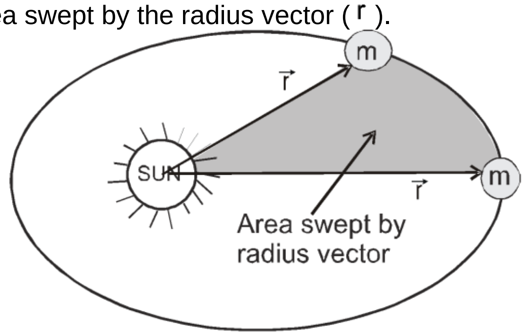
To understand this law, lets understand the angular momentum consarvation for the planet.
If a planet moves in an elliptical orbit, the gravitation force acting on it always passes through the centre of the sun. So torque of this gravitation force about the centre of the sun will be zero. Hence we can say that angular momentum of the planet about the centre of the sun will remain conserved (constant)
τ about the sun = 0

$\Rightarrow \frac{dJ}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow J_{planet}$ / sun = constant $\Rightarrow$ mvr sinθ = constant

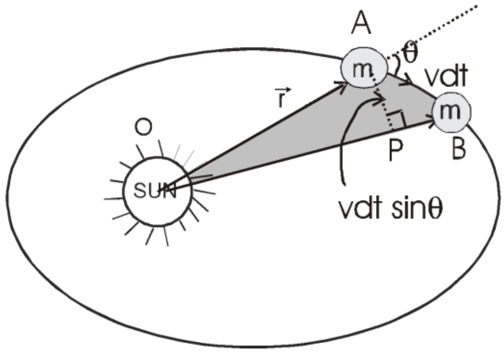
Now we can easly study the Kapler's law of areal velocity.

If a planet moves around the sun, the radius vector ($\vec{r}$) also rotates are sweeps area as shown in figure.

Now lets find rate of area swept by the radius vector ($\vec{r}$).



Suppose a planet is revolving around the sun and at any instant its velocity is v, and angle between radius vector () and velocity (). In dt time, it moves by a distance vdt, during this dt time, area swept by the radius vector will be OAB which can be assumed to be a triangle



dA = 1/2 (Base) (Perpendicular height)
dA = 1/2 (r) (vdtsinθ)

so rate of area swept $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}$ vr sinθ

we can write $\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{mvr\sin\theta}{m}$

where mvr sinθ = angular momentum of the planet about the sun, which remains conserved (constant)

$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{L_{planet/sun}}{2m}$ = constant

so **Rate of area swept by the radius vector is constant**

12.3 Kepler's law of time period :

Suppose a planet is revolving around the sun in circular orbit

then $\frac{m_0v^2}{r} = \frac{GM_sm_0}{r^2}$

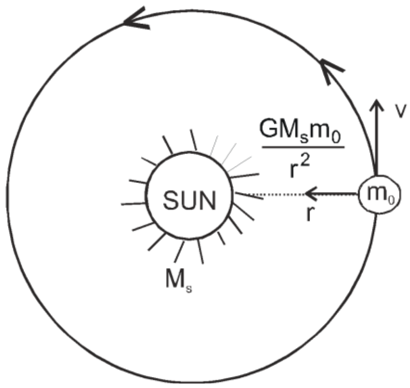
$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM_s}{r}}$

Time period of revolution is

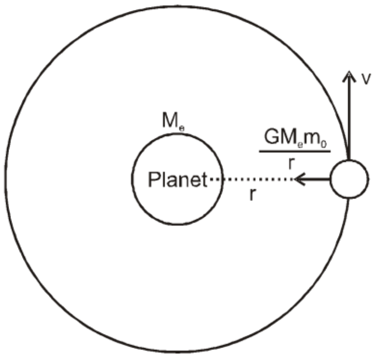
$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = 2\pi r\sqrt{\frac{r}{GM_s}}$

$T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM_s}\right) r^3 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad T^2 \alpha\, r^3$

For all the planet of a sun , $T^2 \propto r^3$



13. CIRCULAR MOTION OF A SATELLITE AROUND A PLANET



Suppose at satellite of mass m_0 is at a distance r from a planet. If the satellite does not revolve, then due to the gravitational attraction, it may collide to the planet.
To avoid the collision, the satellite revolve around the planet, for circular motion of satellite.

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{GM_e m_0}{r^2} = \frac{m_0 v^2}{r}$ ....(1)

$\Rightarrow \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{r}}$ this velocity is called orbital velocity (v_0)

$v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{r}}$

13.1 Total energy of the satellite moving in circular orbit :

(i) KE = $\frac{1}{2}$ m_0v^2 and from equation …(1)

$\frac{m_0v^2}{r} = \frac{GM_e m_0}{r^2} \Rightarrow m_0v^2 = \frac{GM_e m_0}{r} \Rightarrow$ KE = $\frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 = \frac{GM_e m_0}{2r}$

(ii) Potential energy U = – $\frac{GM_e m_0}{r}$

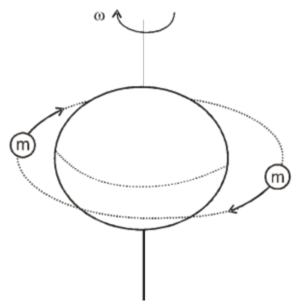
Total energy = KE + PE = $\left(\frac{GM_e m_0}{2r}\right) + \left(\frac{-GM_e m_0}{r}\right) \Rightarrow$ TE = – $\frac{GM_e m_0}{2r}$

Total energy is –ve. It shows that the satellite is still bounded with the planet.

14. GEO - STATIONERY SATELITE :

We know that the earth rotates about its axis with angular velocity ω_{earth} and time period T_{earth} = 24 hours.

Suppose a satellite is set in an orbit which is in the plane of the equator, whose ω is equal to ω_{earth}, (or its T is equal to T_{earth} = 24 hours) and direction is also same as that of earth. Then as seen from earth, it will appear to be stationery. This type of satellite is called geo- stationery satellite. For a geo-stationery satelite,



$w_{satelite} = w_{earth}$

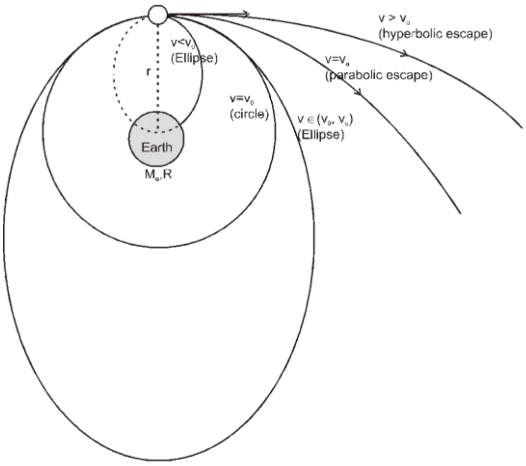
$\Rightarrow \quad T_{satelite} = T_{earth}$ = 24 hr.

So time period of a geo-stationery satelite must be 24 hours. To achieve T = 24 hour, the orbital radius geo-stationery satelite :

$T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM_e}\right) r^3$

Putting the values, we get orbital radius of geo stationery satelite r = 6.6 R_e (here Re = radius of the earth)
height from the surface h = 5.6 R_e.

15. PATH OF A SATELLITE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT SPEED OF PROJECTION



Suppose a stallite is at a distance r from the centre of the earth. If we give different velocities (v) to the satellite, its path will be different.

(i) If $v < v_0$ $\left(\text{or } v < \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{r}}\right)$ then the satellite will move is an elliptical path and strike the earth's surface.
But if size of earth were small, the satellite would complete the elliptical orbit, and the centre of the earth will be at is farther focus.

(ii) If $v = v_0$ $\left(\text{or } v = \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{r}}\right)$, then the satellite will revolve in a circular orbit.

(iii) If $v_0 > v > v_0$ $\left(\text{or } \sqrt{\frac{2GM_e}{r}} > v > \sqrt{\frac{GM_e}{r}}\right)$, then the satellite will revolve in a elliptical orbital, and the centre of the earth will be at its nearer focus.

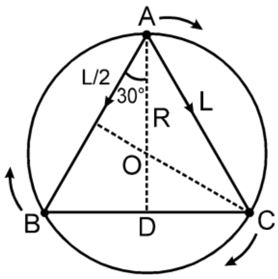
(iv) If $v = v_e$ $\left(\text{or } v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM_e}{r}}\right)$, then the satellite will just escape with parabolic path.

Solved Miscellaneous Problems

Problem 1. Three identical bodies of mass M are located at the vertices of an equilateral triangle with side L. At what speed must they move if they all revolve under the influence of one another's gravity in a circular orbit circumscribing the triangle while still preserving the equilateral triangle ?

Solution : Let A, B and C be the three masses and O the centre of the circumscribing circle. The radius of this circle is

$$R = \frac{L}{2}\sec 30° = \frac{L}{2}\times\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{3}}$$



Let v be the speed of each mass M along the circle. Let us consider the motion of the mass at A. The force of gravitational attraction on it due to the masses at B and C are

$\frac{GM^2}{L^2}$ along AB and $\frac{GM^2}{L^2}$ along AC

The resultant force is therefore

$2\dfrac{GM^2}{L^2}\cos 30° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}\,GM^2}{L^2}$ along AD.

This, for preserving the triangle, must be equal to the necessary centripetal force.

That is ,

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\,GM^2}{L^2} = \frac{Mv^2}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\,Mv^2}{L} \qquad [\because R = L/\sqrt{3}] \quad \text{or} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{L}}$$

Problem 2. In a double star, two stars (one of mass m and the other of 2m) distant d apart rotate about their common centre of mass. Deduce an expression of the period of revolution. Show that the ratio of their angular momenta about the centre of mass is the same as the ratio of their kinetic energies.

Solution : The centre of mass C will be at distances d/3 and 2d/3 from the masses 2m and m respectively. Both the stars rotate round C in their respective orbits with the same angular velocity ω. The gravitational force acting on each star due to the other supplies the necessary centripetal force.

The gravitational force on either star is $\dfrac{G(2m)m}{d^2}$. If we consider the rotation of the smaller star, the centripetal force ($m\,r\,\omega^2$) is $\left[m\left(\dfrac{2d}{3}\right)\omega^2\right]$ and for bigger star $\left[\dfrac{2md\omega^2}{3}\right]$ i.e.same

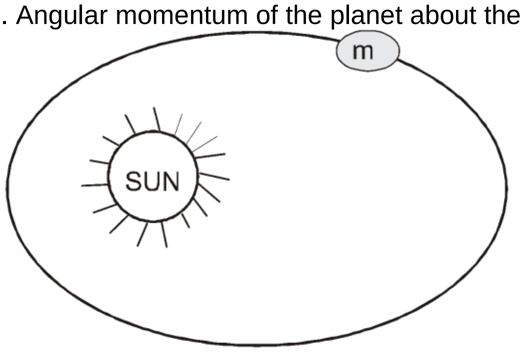
$$\therefore \qquad \frac{G(2m)m}{d^2} = m\left(\frac{2d}{3}\right)\omega^2 \qquad \text{or} \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3Gm}{d^3}\right)}$$

Therefore, the period of revolution is given by $T = \dfrac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi\sqrt{\left(\dfrac{d^3}{3Gm}\right)}$

The ratio of the angular momenta is $\dfrac{(I\omega)_{big}}{(I\omega)_{small}} = \dfrac{I_{big}}{I_{small}} = \dfrac{(2m)\left(\dfrac{d}{3}\right)^2}{m\left(\dfrac{2d}{3}\right)^2} = \dfrac{1}{2}$,

since ω is same for both. The ratio of their kinetic energies is $\dfrac{(\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2)_{big}}{(\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2)_{small}} = \dfrac{I_{big}}{I_{small}} = \dfrac{1}{2}$, which is the same as the ratio of their angular momenta.

Problem 3. Suppose a planet is revolving around the sun in an elliptical path given by $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$. Find time period of revolution. Angular momentum of the planet about the sun is L.

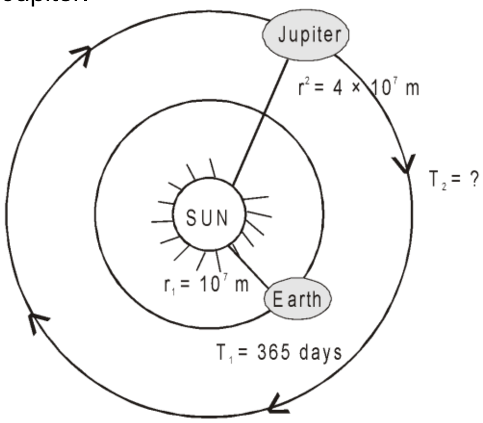


Solution. Rate of area swept $\dfrac{dA}{dt} = \dfrac{L}{2m}$ = constant

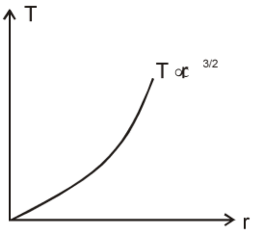
$$\Rightarrow \quad dA = \frac{L}{2m}dt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_{A=0}^{A=\pi ab} dA = \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \frac{L}{2m}dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \pi ab = \frac{L}{2m}T \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = \frac{2\pi mab}{L}$$

Problem 4. The Earth and Jupiter are two planets of the sun. The orbital radius of the earth is 10^7 m and that of Jupiter is 4×10^7 m. If the time period of revolution of earth is T = 365 days, find time period of revolution of the Jupiter.



Solution.



For both the planets $\quad T^2 \propto r^3$

$$\left(\frac{T_{jupiter}}{T_{earth}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{T_{jupiter}}{r_{earth}}\right)^3 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \left(\frac{T_{jupiter}}{365\,\text{days}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{4\times 10^7}{10^7}\right)^3$$

$T_{jupiter} = 8 \times 365$ days

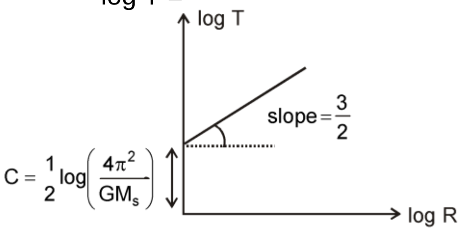
Graph of T vs r :-

$$T^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM_s}\right)R^3$$

Graph of log T v/s log R :-

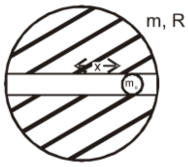
$\Rightarrow \qquad 2\log T = \log\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM_s}\right) + 3\log R$

$$\log T = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{GM_s}\right) + \frac{3}{2}\log R$$



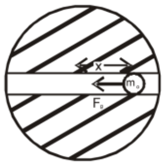
* If planets are moving in elliptical orbit, then $T^2 \propto a^3$ where a = semimajor axis of the elliptical path.

Problem 5. The earth can be assumed to be a uniform sphere of mass and radius R. A small tunnel is dug in the earth as shown. A particle of mass m_0 is released from radial distance x. Find the fore acting on the particle due to earth. Estimate the motion of the particle and find its time period.



Solution : Force acting on the particle $= (m_0)\,(g_{earth})$

$= (m_0)\left(\frac{Gm}{R^3}x\right)$ so $F = \left(\frac{Gm_{mo}}{R^3}\right)x$



As this form is opposite of x so we can write

$F = -\left(\frac{Gm\,m_0}{R^3}\right)x$

Now this form F α – x, So motion of the particle
Will be simple harmonic motion

$F = -\left(\frac{Gm\,m_0}{R^3}\right)x \quad \Rightarrow \quad F = -K\,x$

Comparing with the standard eqn. of SHM the force constant $K = \frac{Gm\,m_0}{R^3}$

So time period of the particle $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m_o}{k}}$ $\quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m_o}{\frac{Gm_{mo}}{R^3}}}$ $\quad T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{R^3}{Gm}}$

Problem 6. Gravitational potential at certain place is given by $V_g = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + zx$. Find gravity field at position (x, y, z)

Solution. $\vec{g} = -\left(\frac{\partial V_g}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial V_g}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial V_g}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right)$ $\Rightarrow$ $\vec{g} = -[(x+z)\,\hat{i} + (6y)\,\hat{j} + (x)\,\hat{k}]$

If a charge q_o is placed in electrical potential V. Then electrical potential energy of the charge $U = q_o V$

Self electrostatics potential energy of a uniformly charged spherical shell is

$U_{self} = \frac{Kq^2}{2R}$

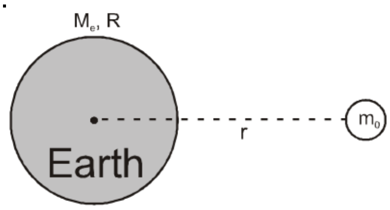
Self electrostatics potentia energy of a uniformly charged solid sphere is

$U_{self} = \frac{3Kq^2}{5R}$

Problem 7. Suppose earth has radius R and mass M. A point mass m_o is at a distance r from the centre. Find the gravitational potential energy of the mass due to earth.

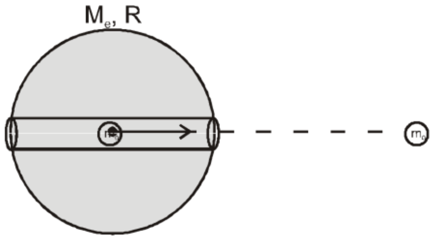
Solution : $U_g = (m_o)\,(V_{earth})$

$U_g = (m_o)\left(-\frac{GM_e}{r}\right) = \left(-\frac{GM_e m_0}{r}\right)$

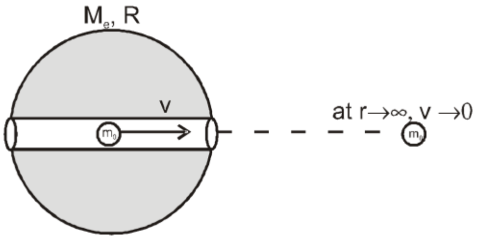


Problem 8. Suppose the earth has mass and radius R. A small groove in made and point mass m_0 is placed at the centre of the sphere. With what minimum velocity should we project the particle so that it

may escape out of the gravity field (reaches to $r \to \infty$)



Solution :



Suppose the particle projected with speed v, and to send it to infinity , its velocity should be zero at $r \to \infty$.

Applying energy conservation between its initial position (centre) and final position ($r \to \infty$)

$K_i + U_i = k_f + U_f$

$\frac{1}{2} m_o v^2 + (m_o)\,(V_{earth}) = 0 + (m_o)\,(V_{earth\ at\ infinitely})$ $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2} m_o v^2 + (m_o)\left(-\frac{3GM_e}{2R}\right) = 0 + m_o\,(0)$

$v = \left(\sqrt{\frac{3GM_e}{R}}\right)$

Problem 9. Gravity field in a region is given by $\vec{g} = 6x^2\hat{i} - 2y\hat{j}$. Assuming gravitational potential at origin (0,0) to be zero, Find potential at general point (x,y)

Solution : $V_B - V_A = -\int_{r=r_A}^{r=r_B} \vec{g}.\vec{dr}$

Choose the point A, at which potential is given and choose the point B, at which potential is to be found. Choose A $\to$ (0, 0) and B $\to$ (x, y)

$V_{(x,y)} - V_{(0,0)} = -\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (6x^2\hat{i} - 2y\hat{j}).(dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j})$ $\Rightarrow V_{(x,y)} - 0 = -\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 6x^2dx - 2ydy$

$\Rightarrow$ $V(x,y) = -2x^3 + y^2$

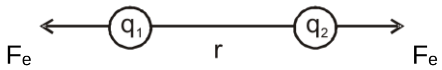
Problem 10. In the previous question, find the work required to shift a particle of 2 kg mass from (0,0) to (1,2), slowly.

Solution. $W_{ext} = U_f - U_i$ $\Rightarrow$ $W_{ext} = (m_0)V_f - (m_0)\,Vi = m_0\,(V_f - V_i)$

$\Rightarrow W_{ext} = 2[(-2(1)^2) + (2)^2] - (-0 + 0)]$

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTROSTATICS AND GRAVITATION

ELECTROSTATICS



Force a acting between two point charges

$$F_e = \frac{kq_1q_2}{r^2}$$

(attractive of reputure)

Electric field (E) :-

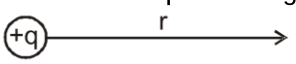
Electrostatic force acting on unit charge

$$E = \frac{F_e}{q_o}$$

If a charge q_0 is placed in electric field E, then

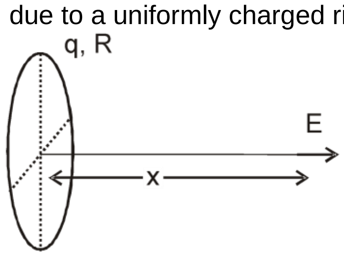
force acting on the charge $\vec{F} = q_0\vec{E}$

Electric field due to a point charge



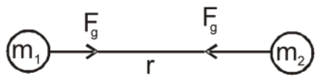
$$\vec{E} = \frac{kq}{r^2}\hat{r}$$

Electric field due to a uniformly charged ring



$$E = \frac{K\,q\,x}{\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

GRAVITATION



Gravitation force acting between two point masses

$F_g = \dfrac{G\,m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ (always attractive)

all the formulae of gravitation are Similar to electrostatics. Simply K is replaced by G , and q_1, q_2 are replaced by m_1 m_2 .

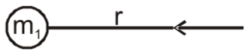
Gravitational field (g) :-

Gravitational force acting on unit mass $g = \dfrac{F_g}{m_o}$

If a mass m_0 is placed in a gravity field $\vec{g}$, then force acting on the mass is $F_g=(m_0)\,\vec{g}$

(Here force is always in the direction $\vec{g}$)

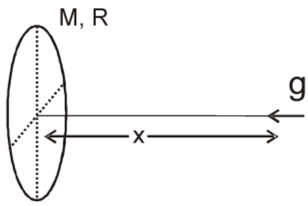
Gravitation field due point mass



$$\vec{g} = -\frac{Gm}{r^2}\hat{r}$$

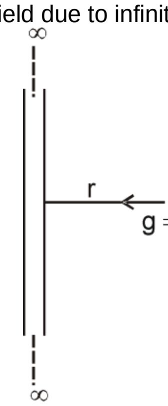
(always towards point mass)

Gravitational field due to a uniform ring



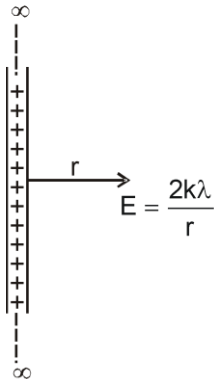
$$g = \frac{Gmx}{\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

Gravitational field due to infinitely long wire having = λ



$$g = \frac{2G\lambda}{r}$$

Electric field due to an infinitely long wire having $\frac{\text{charge}}{\text{length}}$ λ



Electric field due to a uniformly charge spherical shell

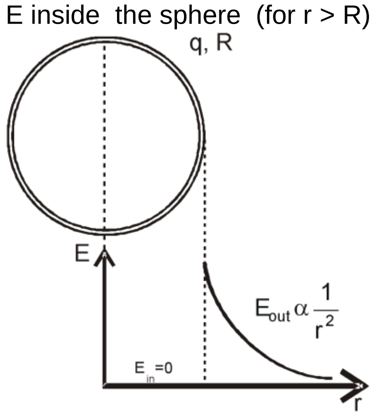
(i) Electric field outside the sphere (for r > R) :

$$\vec{E}_{out} = \frac{kq}{r^2}\hat{r} = \frac{kq}{(\text{distance from centre})^2}$$

(ii) Electric field just outside the surface

$$\vec{E}_{surface} = \frac{kq}{R^2}\hat{r}$$

(iii) E inside the sphere (for r > R) : $E_{in} = 0$



Electric potential:

Work done by external agent to bring a unit charge from infinity to that point , slowly .

$$V_E = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \vec{E}.\vec{dr}$$

Gravitational field due to uniform spherical shell is

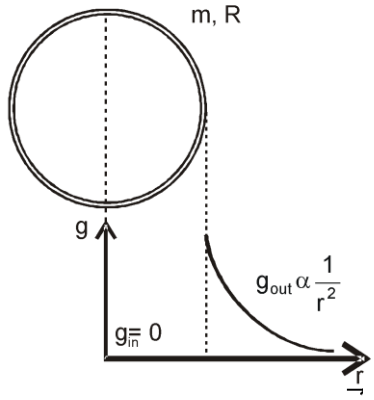
(i) Gravity field outside the sphere (for r > R):

$$\vec{g}_{out} = -\frac{Gm}{r^2}\hat{r} = \frac{Gm}{(\text{distance from center})^2}$$

(ii) gravity field just outside the surface

$$\vec{g}_{surface} = -\frac{Gm}{R^2}\hat{r}$$

(iii) Gravity field inside the surface (for r < R) : $g_{in} = 0$



(figures shows magnitude of $\vec{g}$)

Gravitational field due to uniform solid sphere

(i) Gravitational field outside the sphere (for r $\geq$ R)

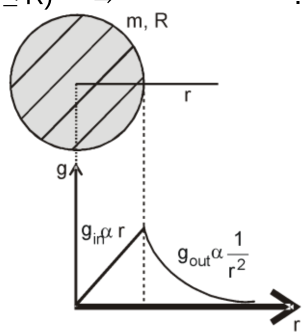
$$\vec{g}_{out} = -\frac{Gm}{r^2}\hat{r}$$

(ii) Gravitational field at the surface of the sphere (r = R)

$$\vec{g}_{surface} = -\frac{Gm}{R^2}\hat{r}$$

(iii) Gravitational field inside the sphere

(for r $\leq$ R) $\Rightarrow$ $\vec{g}_{in} = \frac{Gm}{R^3} . \vec{r}$



$g_{out} \alpha \frac{1}{r^2}$ (figures shows magnitude of)

Gravitational potential :

work done by external agent to bring a unit mass from infinity to that point slowly.

$$V_g = -\int_{r+\infty}^{r=r} \vec{g}.\vec{dr}$$

and potential difference

$$V_B - V_A = -\int_A^B \vec{E}.\vec{dr}$$

Potential due a point charge

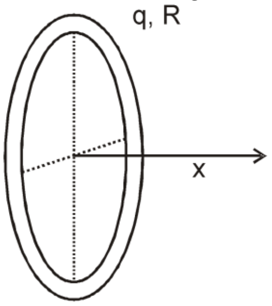
$$V = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \vec{E}.\vec{dr}$$

$$V = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \frac{kq}{r^2}\hat{r}.\vec{dr}$$

$$V = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \frac{kq}{r^2}dr = \frac{kq}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{kq}{r}$$

Electric potential due to a charged ring



$$V = \frac{kq}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

Electric potential due to uniformly charged spherical shell

(i) Potential outside the shell (r > R)

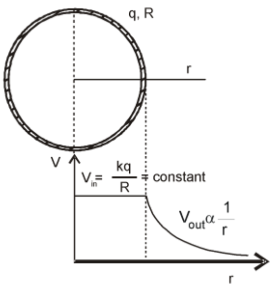
$$V_{out} = \frac{kq}{r} = \frac{kq}{(\text{distance from center})}$$

(ii) Potential at the surface of the shell (r = R)

$$V_{surface} = \frac{kq}{R} = \frac{kq}{(\text{Radius of sphere})}$$

(iii) Potential inside the shell (r < R)

$$V_{in} = \frac{kq}{R} = \frac{kq}{(\text{Radius of sphere})}$$



and gravitational potential difference

$$V_B - V_A = -\int_A^B \vec{g}.\vec{dr}$$

Gravitational potential due to point mass

$$V_g = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \vec{g}.\vec{dr}$$

Now gravitation field due to a point mass is

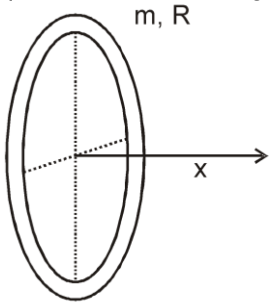
$$\vec{g} = \frac{Gm}{r^2}(-\hat{r})$$

(gravitational field is always attractive so $(-\hat{r})$ is used for direction)

$$\Rightarrow \quad V_g = -\int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \frac{Gm}{r^2}(-\hat{r}).\vec{dr}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad V_g = \int_{r\to\infty}^{r=r} \frac{Gm}{r^2} = -\frac{Gm}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_g = -\frac{Gm}{r}$$

Gravitational potential due to a ring



$$V_g = -\frac{Gm}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

Gravitational field due to uniform spherical shell

(i) Gravitational potential outside the shell (r > R)

$$V_{out} = -\frac{Gm}{r} = -\frac{Gm}{(\text{distance from centre})}$$

(ii) Gravitational Potential at the surface of the shell (r = R)

$$V_{surface} = -\frac{Gm}{R}$$

$$= -\frac{Gm}{(\text{radius of the sphere})}$$

(iii) Gravitational Potential inside the shell (r < R)

$$V_{in} = -\frac{Gm}{R} = -\frac{Gm}{(\text{radius of the sphere})}$$

Electric potential due to a uniformly charged solid sphere

(i) Potential at outside point (r > R)

$V_{out} = \frac{kq}{r} = \frac{kq}{(\text{distance from centre})}$

(ii) Potential at the surface of sphere (r = R) :-

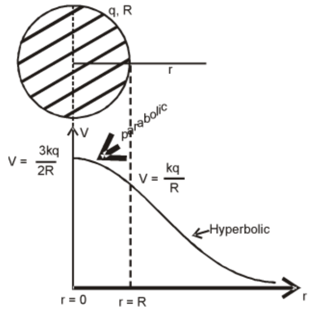
$V_{surface} = \frac{kq}{R} = \frac{kq}{(\text{radius of the sphere})}$

(iii) Potential at a point inside the sphere (r < R)

$V_{in} = \frac{kq}{2R^3}(3R^2 - r^2)$

(iv) Potential at centre (r = 0)

$V_{cnetre} = \frac{3kq}{2R}$



$E = -\frac{dV}{dr}$

If V depends on x, y, z then

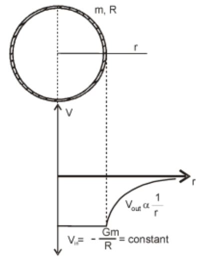
$\vec{E} = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right)$

If a charge q_o is placed in electrical potential V. Then electrical potential energy of the charge
$U = q_o V$

Self electrostatics potential energy of a uniformly charged spherical shell is

$U_{self} = \frac{Kq^2}{2R}$

Self electrostatics potentia energy of a uniformly charged solid sphere is $U_{self} = \frac{3Kq^2}{5R}$



Gravitational potential due to a uniform solid sphere .

(i) Gravitational potential at outside point (r > R)

$V_{out} = -\frac{Gm}{r} = -\frac{Gm}{(\text{distance from centre})}$

(ii) Gravitational potential at the surface of sphere (r = R)

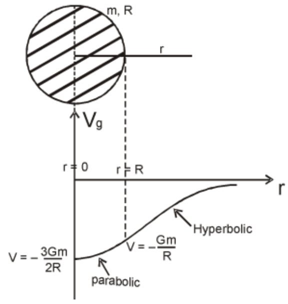
$V_{surface} = -\frac{Gm}{R} = -\frac{Gm}{(\text{radius of the sphere})}$

(iii) Gravitational potential at a point inside the sphere

$V_{in} = -\frac{Gm}{2R^3}(3R^2 - r^2)$

(iv) Gravitational potential at the centre (r = 0)

$V_{cnetre} = -\frac{3Gm}{2R}$



$g = -\frac{dV_g}{dr}$

If V_g depends on x, y, z then

$\vec{g} = -\left(\frac{\partial V_g}{\partial x}\hat{i} + \frac{\partial V_g}{\partial y}\hat{j} + \frac{\partial V_g}{\partial z}\hat{k}\right)$

If a point mass m_o is placed in gravitational potential V_g, then the gravitational potential energy of the charge.
$U_g = (m_o)(V_g)$

Self gravitational potential energy of a uniform spherical shell is

$(U_g)_{self} = -\frac{GM^2}{2R}$

Self gravitational potential energy of a uniformly solid sphere $U_{self} = -\frac{3GM^2}{5R}$