

For the case  $E = 0$  we get  $E = \dots$

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$$\frac{m}{2} (\dot{r}^2) + \frac{\sigma}{r^2} = 0 \Rightarrow (\dot{r})^2 = \left(-\frac{2\sigma}{m}\right) \frac{1}{r^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{r} = \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{m}{-2\sigma}} r \Rightarrow$$

$$t - t_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{m}{-2\sigma}} [r^2 - r_0^2] \Rightarrow r^2 - r_0^2 = \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} 2(t - t_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \left[ r_0^2 + \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} (t - t_0) \right]^{1/2} \quad \dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{mr^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{L}{m} \frac{1}{\left[ r_0^2 + \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} (t - t_0) \right]} \Rightarrow$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \frac{L}{m} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{\left[ r_0^2 + \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} (t' - t_0) \right]} \Rightarrow \quad \tau = t' - t_0$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \frac{L}{m} \int_0^{t-t_0} \frac{d\tau}{\left[ r_0^2 + \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} \tau \right]} \Rightarrow$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \frac{L}{m} \sqrt{\frac{m}{-2\sigma}} \log \left( r_0^2 + \sqrt{\frac{-2\sigma}{m}} \tau \right) \Big|_0^{t-t_0}$$