

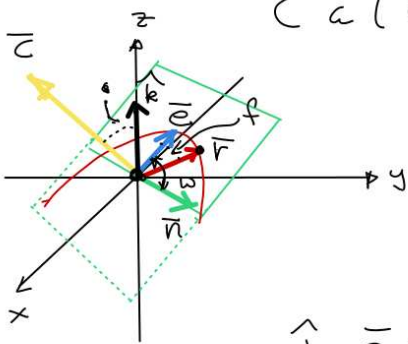
Parámetros orbitales perturbados

$$\dot{\Omega} = \frac{r \dot{f}_e \operatorname{sen}(\omega + f)}{c \operatorname{sen}(i)}$$

$$\mu \dot{e} = c e F_r \operatorname{sen}(f) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$+ c e F_a \left\{ \frac{e + 2 \cos(f) + e \cos^2(f)}{1 + e \cos(f)} \right\}$$

Cálculo de $\dot{\omega}$ $\rightarrow \vec{n} = \hat{k} \times \vec{c} \quad n = c \operatorname{sen}(i)$



$$\vec{n} \times \vec{c} = (\hat{k} \times \vec{c}) \times \vec{c}$$

$$= (\hat{k} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{c} - (\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c}) \hat{k}$$

$$a \times b \times c = (a \cdot c) b - (a \cdot b) c$$

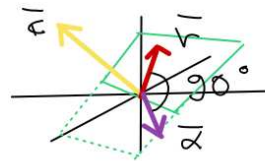
magnitud \downarrow

$$n e \operatorname{sen}(\omega) = (\hat{k} \cdot \vec{c}) c \quad \text{despejando } \hat{k} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{n e}{c} \operatorname{sen}(\omega) = \frac{c \operatorname{sen}(i) e}{c} \operatorname{sen}(\omega)$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \vec{c} = e \operatorname{sen}(i) \operatorname{sen}(\omega)$$

Calculamos $\hat{k} \cdot \vec{r}$



$$a \cdot b \times c = -b \cdot a \times c$$

$$\alpha = cr$$

$$n = c \sin(i)$$

$$\vec{r} = c(\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) / c^2$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \vec{a} = cr \sin(i) \cos(\omega + f)$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \vec{r} = \hat{k} \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{a} \times \vec{c}}{c^2} \right) = \frac{1}{c^2} (-\vec{a} \cdot \hat{k} \times \vec{c}) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{c^2} \alpha n \cos(\omega + f + 90^\circ)$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \vec{r} = -\frac{r}{c^2} \alpha n \sin(i) \cos(\omega + f + 90^\circ)$$

$$\checkmark \hat{k} \cdot \vec{r} = r \sin(i) \sin(\omega + f)$$

derivamos $\hat{k} \cdot \vec{e}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\hat{k} \cdot \vec{e} = e \sin(i) \sin(\omega))$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \dot{\vec{e}} = \dot{e} \sin(i) \sin(\omega) + e \cos(i) \sin(\omega) \frac{di}{dt} + e \sin(i) \cos(\omega) \dot{\omega}$$

Por otro lado

$$\hat{k} \cdot (\mu \dot{\vec{e}} = \frac{2cF_\alpha}{r} \vec{r} - (\frac{F_r}{r} + \frac{Ar}{c} F_\alpha) \vec{\alpha} - \frac{Ar^2}{c} F_c \vec{c})$$

$$\hat{k} \cdot \dot{\vec{e}} = \frac{2cF_\alpha}{r} \hat{k} \cdot \vec{r} - (\frac{F_r}{r} + \frac{Ar}{c} F_\alpha) \vec{\alpha} \cdot \hat{k} - \frac{Ar^2}{c} F_c \vec{c} \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$= \frac{2cF_\alpha}{r} r \sin(i) \sin(\omega + \phi) - (\frac{F_r}{r} + \frac{Ar}{c} F_\alpha) c r \sin(i) \cos(\omega + \phi) - \frac{Ar^2}{c} F_c c \cos(i)$$

Substituyendo y despejando a $\dot{\omega}$

$$\dot{\omega}(e \operatorname{sen}(i) \cos(\omega)) = - \frac{c}{\mu} \left[F_r \operatorname{sen}(f) + \frac{F_\alpha (e + 2 \cos(f) + e \cos^2(f))}{1 + e \cos(f)} \right] \frac{\operatorname{sen}(i)}{\operatorname{sen}(\omega)}$$

$$- e \cos(i) \underbrace{\frac{r}{c} F_c \cos(\omega + f)}_{\text{---}} \operatorname{sen}(\omega)$$

$$+ \frac{c}{\mu} \left[2 c F_\alpha \operatorname{sen}(i) \operatorname{sen}(\omega + f) - \left(\frac{F_r}{r} + \frac{A r}{c} F_\alpha \right) c r \operatorname{sen}(i) \cos(\omega + f) - A r F_c \cos(i) \right]$$

$$\dot{\omega} = F_r \left\{ \frac{-\frac{c}{\mu} \sin(f) \sin(i) \sin(w) - \frac{1}{\mu} c \sin(i) \cos(w+f)}{e \sin(i) \cos(w)} \right\}$$

$$+ F_c \left\{ \frac{-\frac{e r}{c} \cos(w+f) \cos(i) \sin(w) - A r \cos(i) / \mu}{e \sin(i) \cos(w)} \right\}$$

$$+ F_\alpha \left\{ \frac{-\frac{c}{\mu} (e + 2 \cos(f) + e \cos^2(f)) \sin(i) \sin(w)}{(1 + e \cos(f)) (e \sin(i) \sin(w))} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\mu} \left\{ \frac{2 c \sin(i) \sin(w+f) - \frac{A r^2}{c} \sin(i) \cos(w+f)}{e \sin(i) \sin(w)} \right\}$$