

Centripetal Force and Gravitational Potential Energy not on Earth**/27**

1. Sketch a labeled graph that shows how the gravitational field of a body varies with distance from its center. Describe the relationship between the strength of the gravitational field and the distance

---

---

---

---

2. Oberon is a satellite of the planet Uranus. It has an orbital radius of  $5.83 \times 10^8$  m and an orbital period of  $1.16 \times 10^6$  s. What is the mass of Uranus?

---

---

3. A planet of radius  $7.0 \times 10^7$  m has a gravitational field strength of  $68 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$  at its surface. What is the period of a satellite orbiting this planet at a radius of  $1.4 \times 10^8$  m (twice the planet's radius)?

---

4. On Earth, the maximum speed without skidding for a car on a level circular curved track of radius 40 m is 15 m/s. This car and track are then transported to another planet for the Indy Galactic 500. The maximum speed without skidding is now 8.4 m/s. What is the value of the acceleration due to gravity on this other planet?

---

---

The equation  $E_p = mgh$ , in which  $g$  is  $9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ , cannot be used for calculating the gravitational potential energy of an orbiting Earth satellite because

---

6. A  $1570 \text{ kg}$  satellite orbits a planet in a circle of radius  $5.94 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$ . Relative to zero at infinity the gravitational potential energy of this satellite is  $-9.32 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$ . What is the mass of the planet?

---

7. A  $120 \text{ kg}$  astronaut stands on the surface of an asteroid of radius  $600 \text{ m}$ . The astronaut leaves the surface with  $15 \text{ J}$  of kinetic energy and reaches a maximum height of  $300 \text{ m}$  above the surface. What is the mass of the asteroid?

---

