

Gravitation

The configuration and motion of the Earth, the Sun and the other planets in the Solar System was debated for ages, till Ptolemy, a Greek scientist, put forward his geocentric theory. Johannes Kepler, building on the work by Tycho Brahe, formulated the three famous laws of planetary motion that have been named after him. They are the Law of Orbits. The Sun is at one of the foci of the ellipse and the planets rotate around it in elliptical orbits. According to Kepler's Second Law, the Sun is the center of the arc of the Sun, the planets are under the influence of a central source. The force of attraction pulls the planet from the Sun, pulling the Earth from its orbit. The Law of Periods can be understood by the fact that the angular momentum of the planet revolving in its orbit remains constant.

The concept of Kepler's Second Law can be explained by the concept of the Law can also be understood in this Law. The concept can be understood by the concept that the angular momentum of the planet revolving around the Sun remains constant. This is because it is under the influence of the central source; the force of a central source. The force of gravity pulls Kepler's Laws revolutionized the field of astronomy and have helped people understand the configuration and movement of planets better.

The magnitude of the gravitational force between any two objects varies with the distance between them as well as their masses according to Newton. The force of attraction between two bodies applies to all the bodies in the universe. This force is referred to as gravitational force. The Moon revolving around the Earth has a centripetal force which is due to the Earth's gravitational force which makes it follow a curved path. The Earth's gravity force is similar to that of the force between the Moon and the Earth. The gravity force between a planet and the Sun is similar as that between the Earth and the Moon. The Moon's gravity force is provided by the Earth and the Earth. Planet towards the Sun. The Earth, the Moon, the Sun, the Sun, the Sun, the Sun's gravitational force, the Sun, the Moon, the Universe, the Solar System, the Universe, the Planet, the Galaxy, the Great Red Planet, the Universe, the Galaxy, the Planet, the Solar Sea, the Great Planet, Earth, the Sun, the Sun, the Earth.

Newton concluded that the magnitude of the Earth's gravitational force decreases with distance. The Universal Law of Gravitation states that every particle in the universe attracts our the particle with a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. The Law can be expressed as shown here:

$$F = (G * m_1 * m_2) / r^2$$

Here, m_1 and m_2 are point masses and r is the distance between the two particles. By its time period which is equal to $2\pi r m / t$, the expression, on simplification gives us: