## Astronomy Ranking Task: Kepler's Laws - Orbital Motion

## Exercise \#4

Description: The table below provides a partial list of the orbital periods (in years), and orbital distances (in AU ) for six planets orbiting a one solar-mass star. The mass of each planet is also provided (in Earth masses).

| PLANET | ORBIT DISTANCE <br> (Semi-major axis in AU) | PERIOD <br> (Years) | MASS <br> (Earth Masses) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | 0.8 | 20.0 | 500 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | 3.0 |  | 375 |
| $\mathbf{C}$ |  |  | 100 |
| $\mathbf{D}$ | 5.0 | 2.0 | 50 |
| $\mathbf{E}$ |  | 3.5 | 3 |
| F |  | 3.5 |  |

Ranking Instructions: Use the provided information to rank the distance (from farthest to closest) of the planets ( $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{F}$ ) from the star. Note that it is not necessary, but may be helpful, to complete the table before making your rankings.

Ranking Order: Farthest 1 $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$ 4 ___ 5 $\qquad$ 6 $\qquad$ Closest

Or, the orbital distance for each of the planets would all be the same. $\qquad$ (indicate with check mark).

Carefully explain your reasoning for ranking this way:
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

