



SOLUCIONES EJERCICIOS CAPITÁN DE YATE

e) $a_e = \text{arcsen} (\sen d \times \sen l_e + \cos d \times \cos l_e \times \cos P) = 76^\circ 9.6'$ $\Delta a = (a_v - a_e) = + 2.4'$
 $Z = \arctan [\sen P / (\tan d \times \cos l_e - \sen l_e \times \cos P)] = + 1.5^\circ$ $Z = N 1.5 E$

Sol 1438(20)	$l_e = 13^\circ 40.8' S$ $l_e = 38^\circ 9.6' W$ $Z = N 1.5 E$ $\Delta a = + 2.4'$
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Nótese que la observación se ha hecho próxima al mediodía y cara al Norte, por lo que se obtiene un acimut casi cero (N).

f) $\Delta l = \Delta a \times \cos Z = 2.4' N$ $l_o = l_e + \Delta l = 13^\circ 38.4' S$ $l_m = (l_o + l_e)/2 = 13^\circ 39.6' S$
 $\Delta L = \Delta a \times \sen Z / \cos l_m = 0.1' E$ $L_o = L_e + \Delta L = 38^\circ 9.5' W$ **$S_0(13^\circ 38.4' S, 38^\circ 9.5' W)$**

g) Ver solución gráfica en gráfico 13.6.

Ejercicio 2.4.7.

a) $Z = + 5$ $H_{CG} = H_z + Z = 18^h 25^m + 5^h = 23^h 25^m$ (4)
b) $a_{obs} = a_{i_\star} + C_i = 41^\circ 54.1' - 5' = 41^\circ 49.1'$
 $C_{xdep} = - 1.78 \times \sqrt{15} = - 6.9'$ $C_{xr} = - 1.2'$ $\Sigma C = - 8.1'$
 $a_{v_\star} = a_{obs} + \Sigma C = 41^\circ 49.1' - 8.1' = 41^\circ 41'$
c) $AS = 15^\circ 25.4'$ $d = - 29^\circ 33.5'$
d) $h_{Gy} = 88^\circ 58' + 15^\circ 2.5' \times 25 / 60 = 95^\circ 14'$
 $h_{G_\star} = h_{Gy} + AS = 95^\circ 14' + 15^\circ 25.4' = 110^\circ 39.4'$
 $h_{L_\star} = h_{G_\star} - L_e = 110^\circ 39.3' - 81^\circ 20' = 29^\circ 19.4'$ $P_\star = 29^\circ 19.3' W$
e) $a_e = \text{arcsen} (\sen d \times \sen l_e + \cos d \times \cos l_e \times \cos P) = 41^\circ 37.5'$ $\Delta a = a_v - a_e = + 3.5'$
 $Z = \arctan [\sen P / (\tan d \times \cos l_e - \sen l_e \times \cos P)] = - 34.7^\circ$ $Z = S 34.7 W$

Fomalhaut 2325(4)	$l_e = 9^\circ 43' N$ $l_e = 81^\circ 20' W$ $Z = S 34.7 W$ $\Delta a = + 3.5'$
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f) $\Delta l = \Delta a \times \cos Z = 2.9' S$ $l_o = l_e + \Delta l = 9^\circ 40.1' N$ $l_m = (l_o + l_e)/2 = 9^\circ 41.5' N$
 $\Delta L = \Delta a \times \sen Z / \cos l_m = 2' W$ $L_o = L_e + \Delta L = 81^\circ 22' W$ **$S_0(9^\circ 40.1' N, 81^\circ 22' W)$**
g) Ver solución gráfica en gráfico 13.7.

Ejercicio 2.4.8.

a) $Z = - 1$ $H_{CG} = H_z + Z = 17^h 35^m - 1^h = 16^h 35^m$ (26)
b) $a_{obs} = a_{i_\star} + C_i = 27^\circ 43' + 6.2' = 27^\circ 49.2'$
 $C_{xdep} = - 1.78 \times \sqrt{14} = - 6.7'$ $C_{xr} = - 1.8'$ $\Sigma C = - 8.5'$
 $a_{v_\star} = a_{obs} + \Sigma C = 27^\circ 49.2' - 8.5' = 27^\circ 40.7'$
c) $AS = 145^\circ 55.9'$ $d = + 19^\circ 7.5'$
d) $h_{Gy} = 155^\circ 10.9' + 15^\circ 2.5' \times 35 / 60 = 163^\circ 57.4'$
 $h_{G_\star} = h_{Gy} + AS = 163^\circ 57.4' + 145^\circ 55.9' = 309^\circ 53.3'$
 $h_{L_\star} = h_{G_\star} - L_e = 309^\circ 53.5' + 20^\circ 9' = 330^\circ 2.3'$ $P_\star = 29^\circ 57.7 E$
e) $a_e = \text{arcsen} (\sen d \times \sen l_e + \cos d \times \cos l_e \times \cos P) = 27^\circ 42.9'$ $\Delta a = (a_v - a_e) = - 2.2'$
 $Z = \arctan [\sen P / (\tan d \times \cos l_e - \sen l_e \times \cos P)] = + 32.2^\circ$ $Z = N 32.2 E$

Arcturus 1635(20)	$l_e = 36^\circ 21' S$ $l_e = 20^\circ 9' E$ $Z = N 32.2 E$ $\Delta a = - 2.2'$
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