

*Astronomia de Posição*  
*2º semestre - 2023*

*Aula\_16 – 06/11/2023*

*Noções de trigonometria esférica*

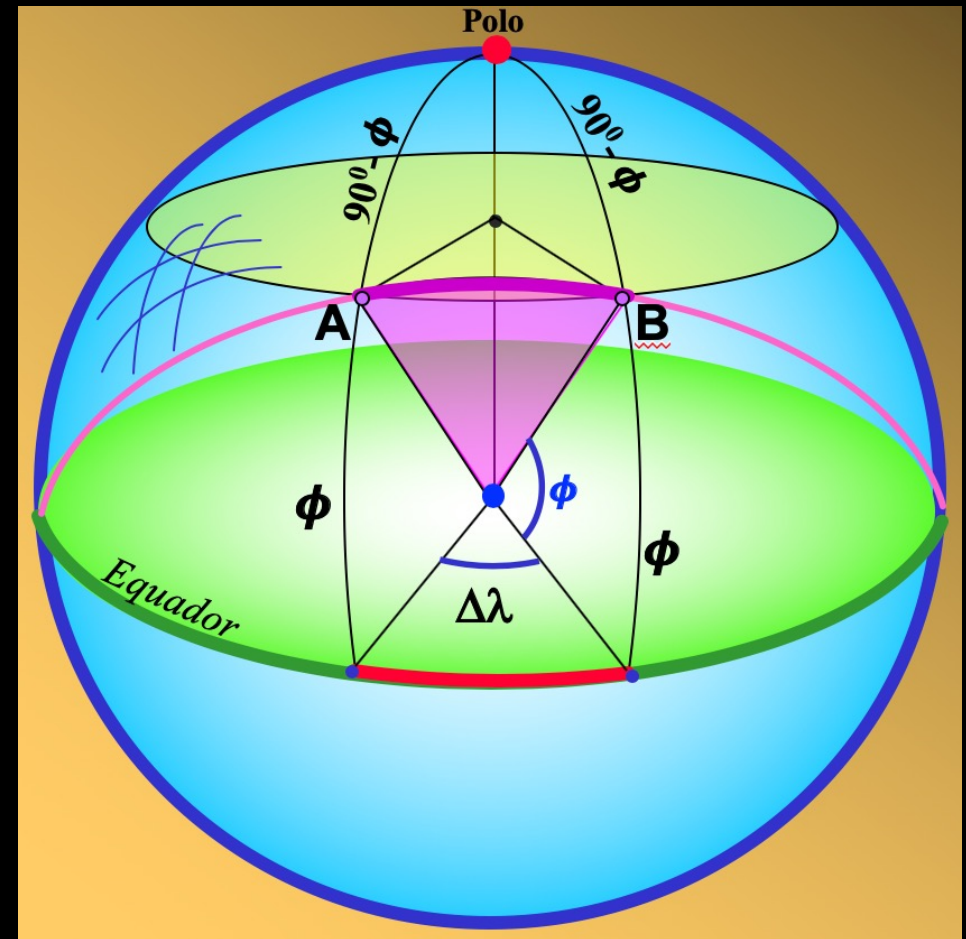
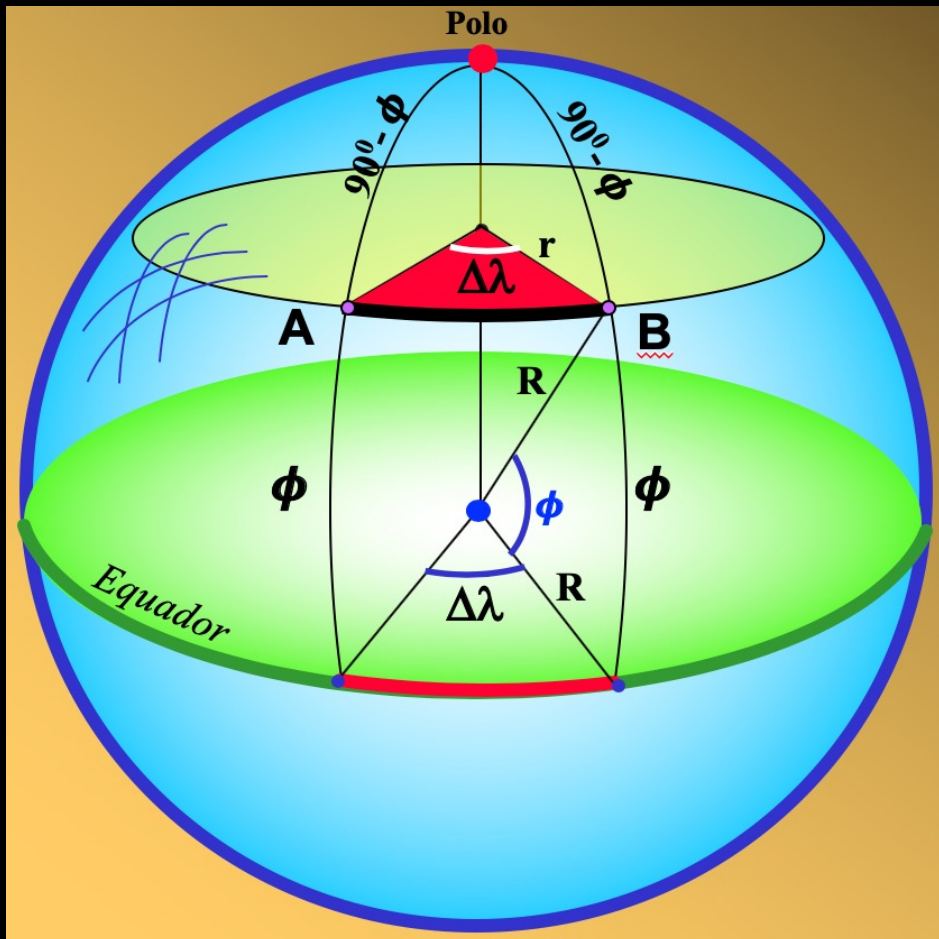
*Gaia/ESA/DPAC*

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**E1 - Duas cidades A e B estão sobre um mesmo paralelo de latitude ( $38^{\circ} 33' N$ ) e afastadas por  $123^{\circ} 19'$  em longitude. Tomando o raio da Terra igual a  $6378\text{Km}$  calcule a distância em Km entre as duas cidades ao longo do paralelo e ao longo do grande círculo.**

**a) AB em Km – paralelo de latitude**

**b) AB em Km - grande círculo**



## a) AB em Km – paralelo de latitude

$$AB(\text{km}) = r(\text{km}) \cdot \Delta\lambda(\text{rd})$$

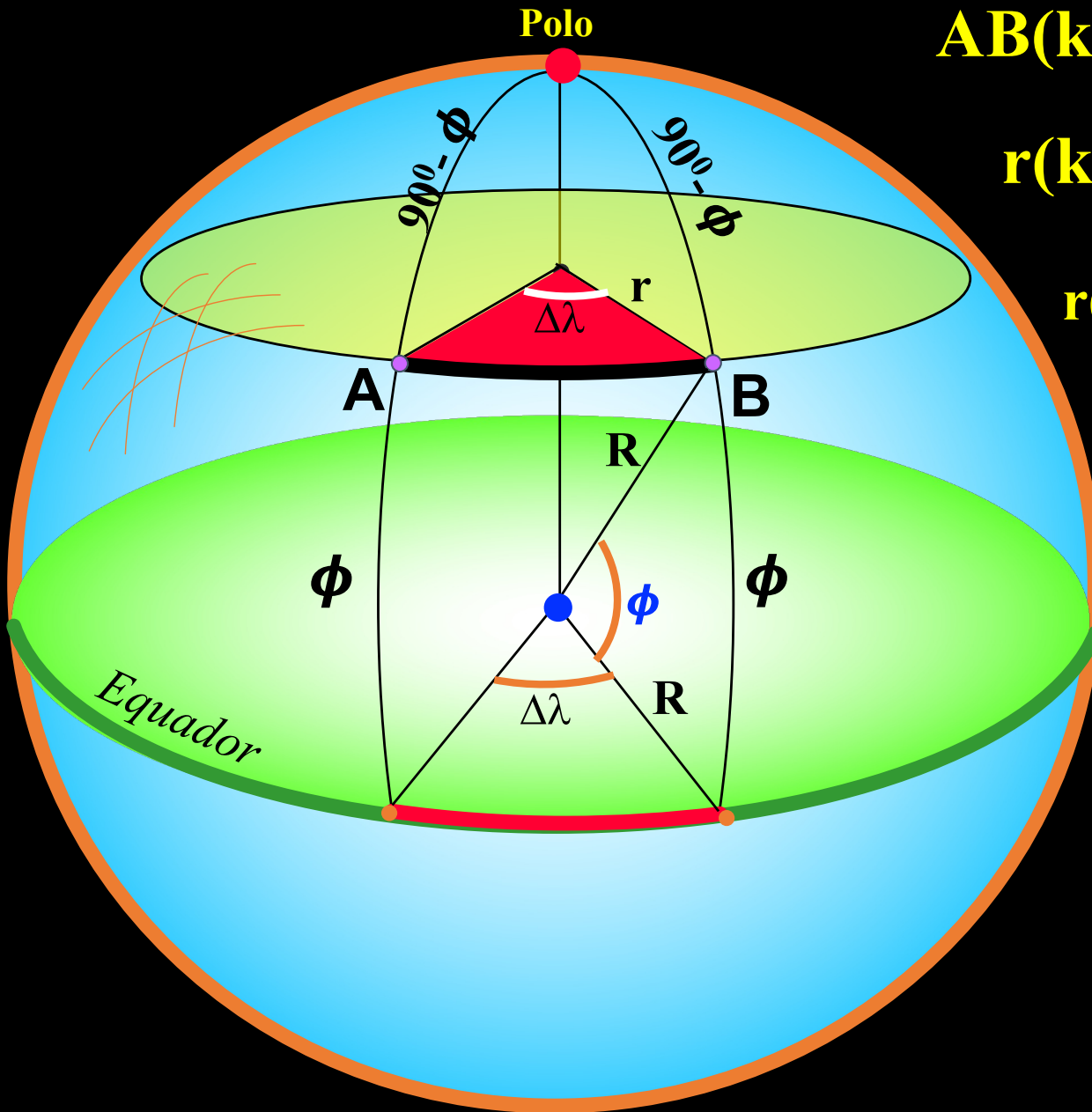
$$r(\text{km}) = R(\text{km}) \cdot \cos\phi$$

$$r(\text{km}) = 6378 \times 0.78 = 4988 \text{ Km}$$

$$AB(\text{km}) = 4988 \times 2.15$$



$$AB = 10736 \text{ Km}$$



## b) AB em Km - grande círculo

$$\cos AB = \cos (90-\phi) \cdot \cos (90-\phi) + \sen (90-\phi) \cdot \sen (90-\phi) \cdot \cos \Delta\lambda$$

$$\cos AB = \sen^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi \cdot \cos \Delta\lambda$$

$$\cos AB = 0.048661$$

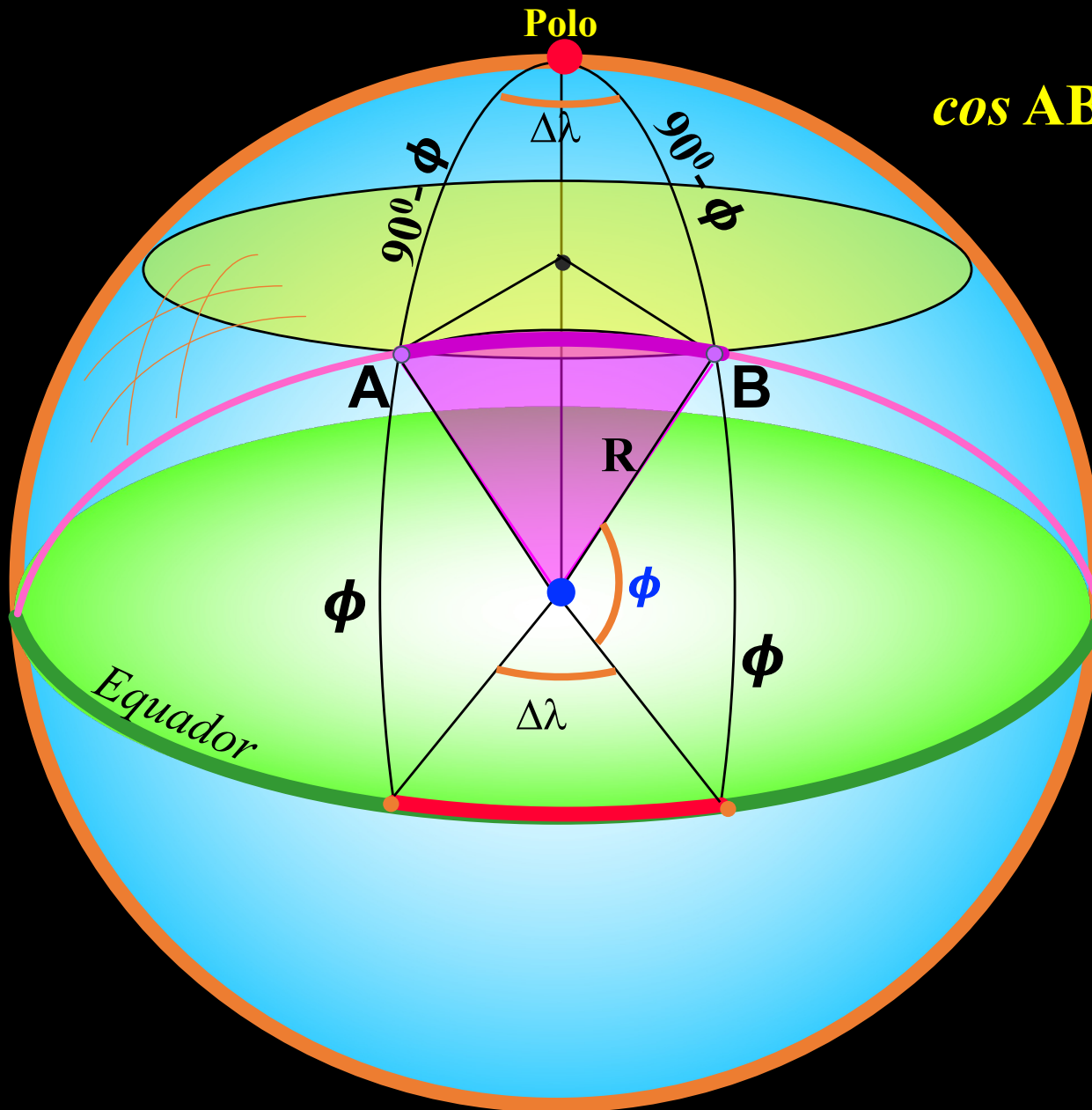
$$AB = 87.2^\circ = 1.522 \text{rd}$$

$$AB(\text{km}) = R(\text{km}) \cdot AB(\text{rd})$$

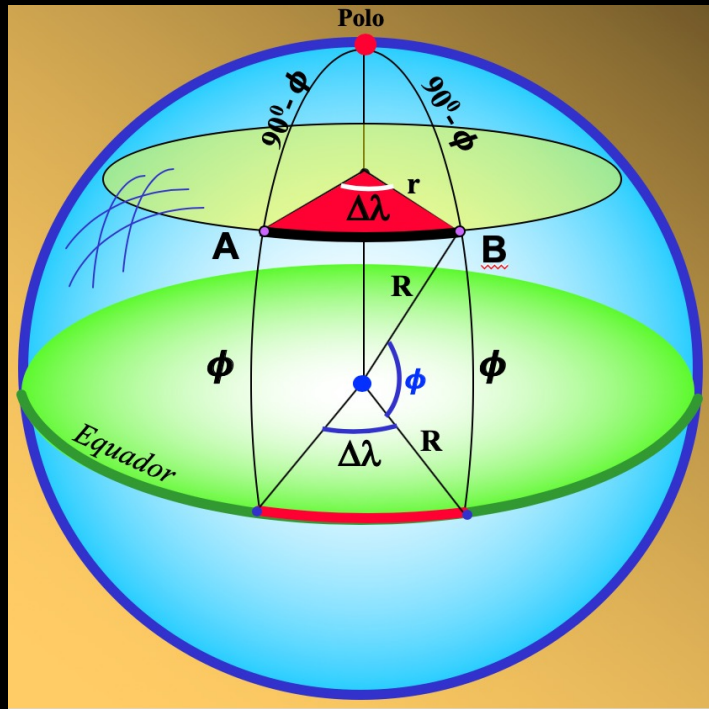
$$AB(\text{km}) = 6378 \times 1.522$$



$$AB = 9708 \text{ Km}$$

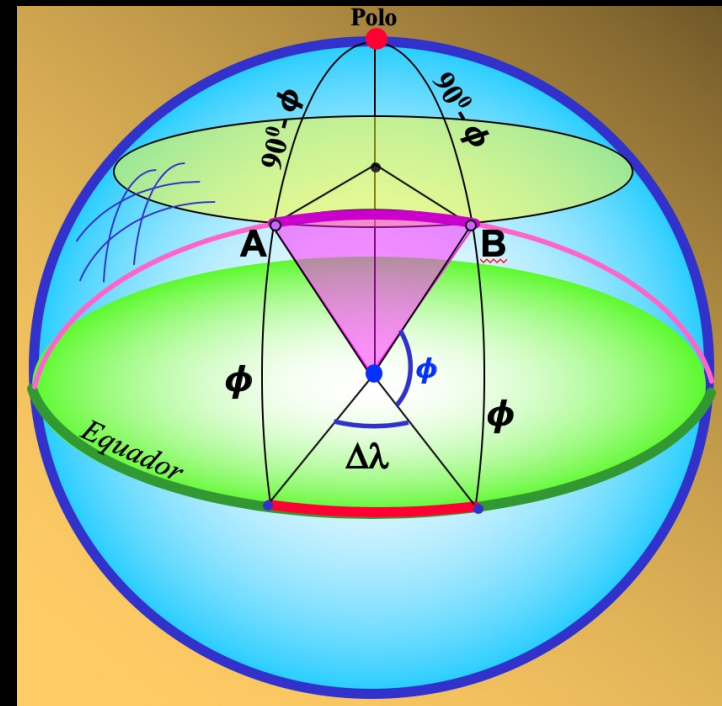


a) AB em Km – paralelo de latitude



$$AB = 10736 \text{ Km}$$

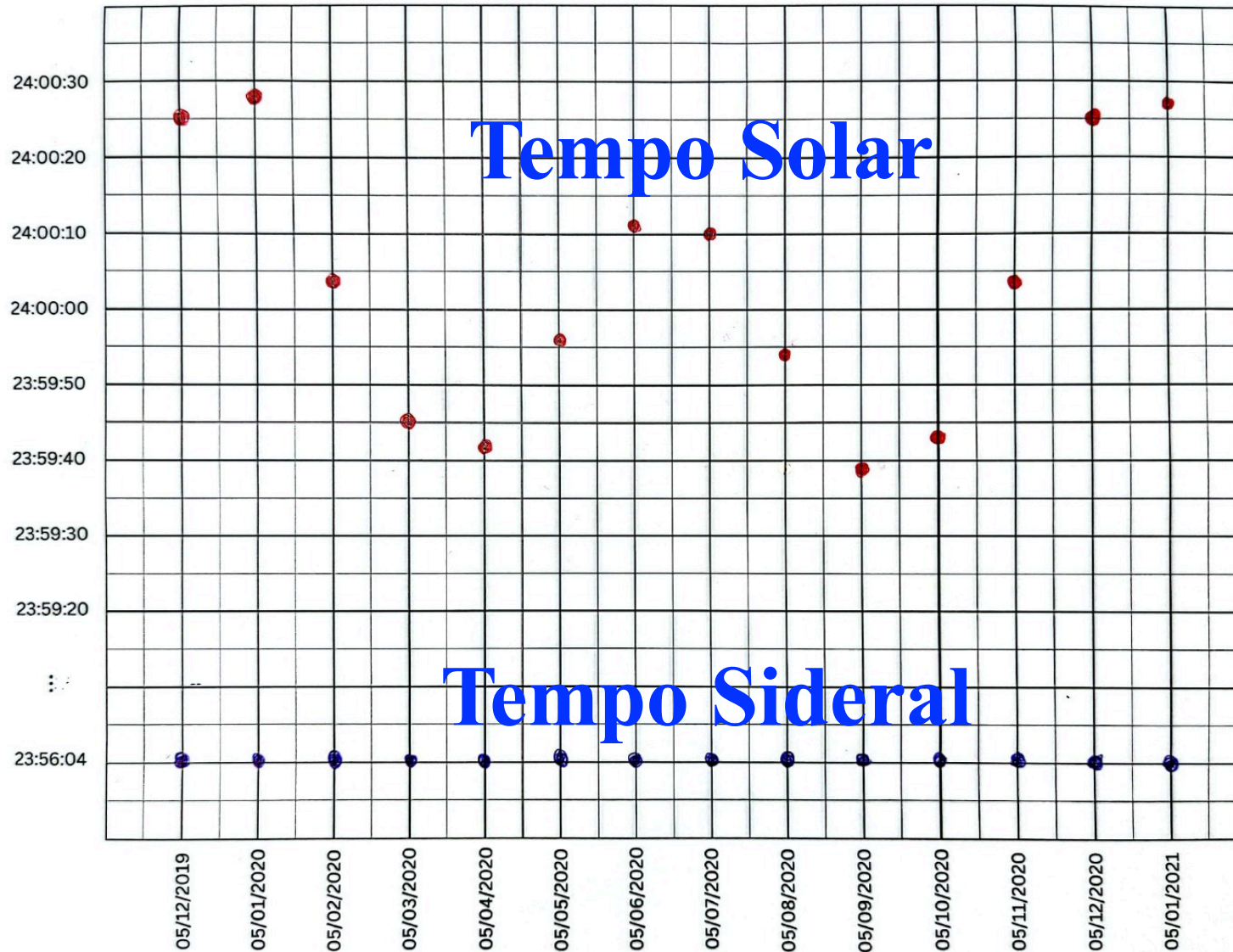
b) AB em Km - grande círculo



$$AB = 9708 \text{ Km}$$

*E2 - Obter a variação da ascensão reta do Sol em função da variação de sua longitude eclíptica.*

# Movimento anual aparente do Sol em Ascensão Reta - Stellarium



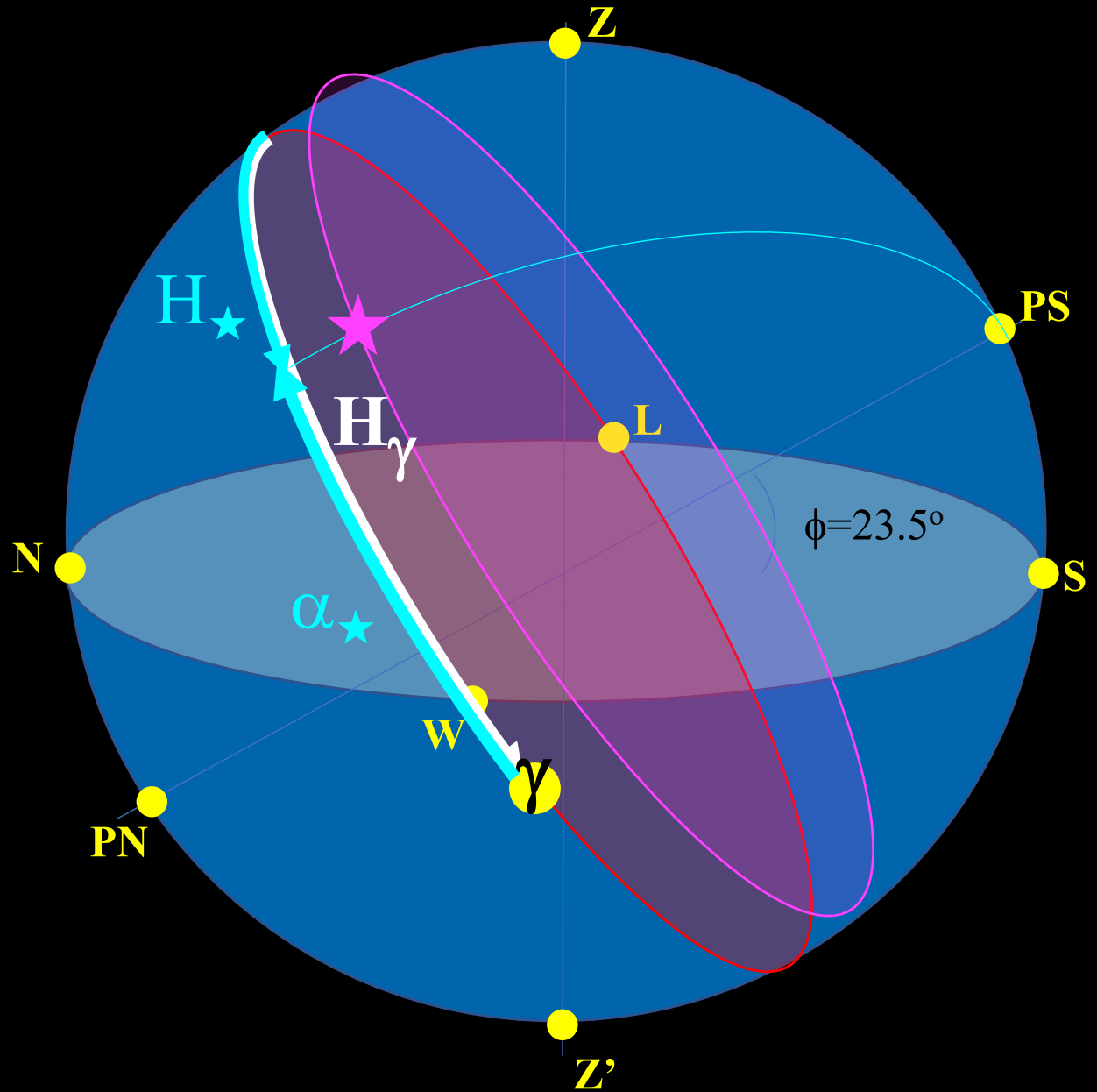
# Tempo Sideral

$$TS = H_{\gamma}$$



$$TS = H_{\star} + \alpha_{\star}$$

TS uniforme a menos  
de irregularidades na  
rotação da Terra e de  
deslocamentos do  
ponto vernal



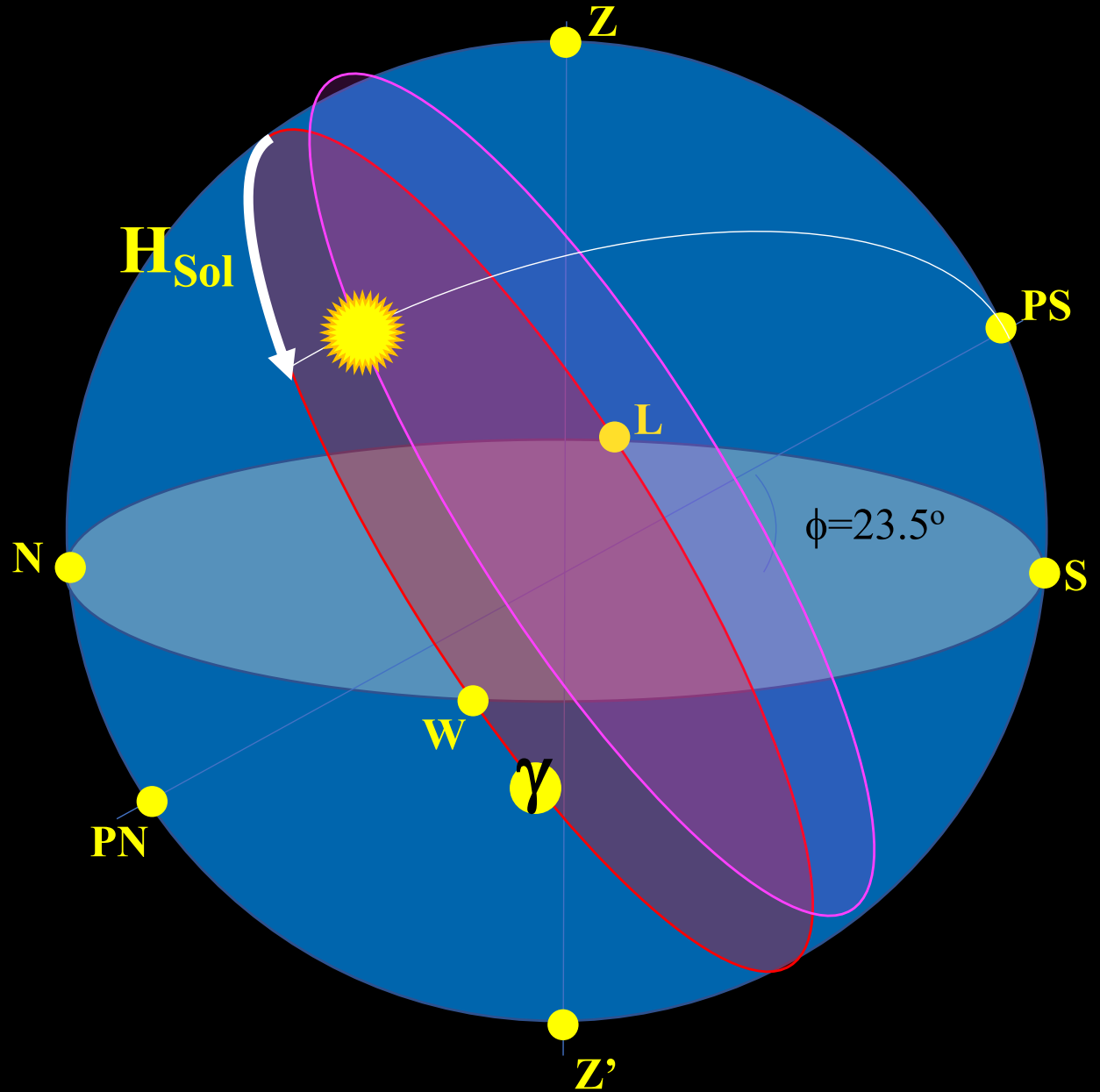


# Tempo Solar

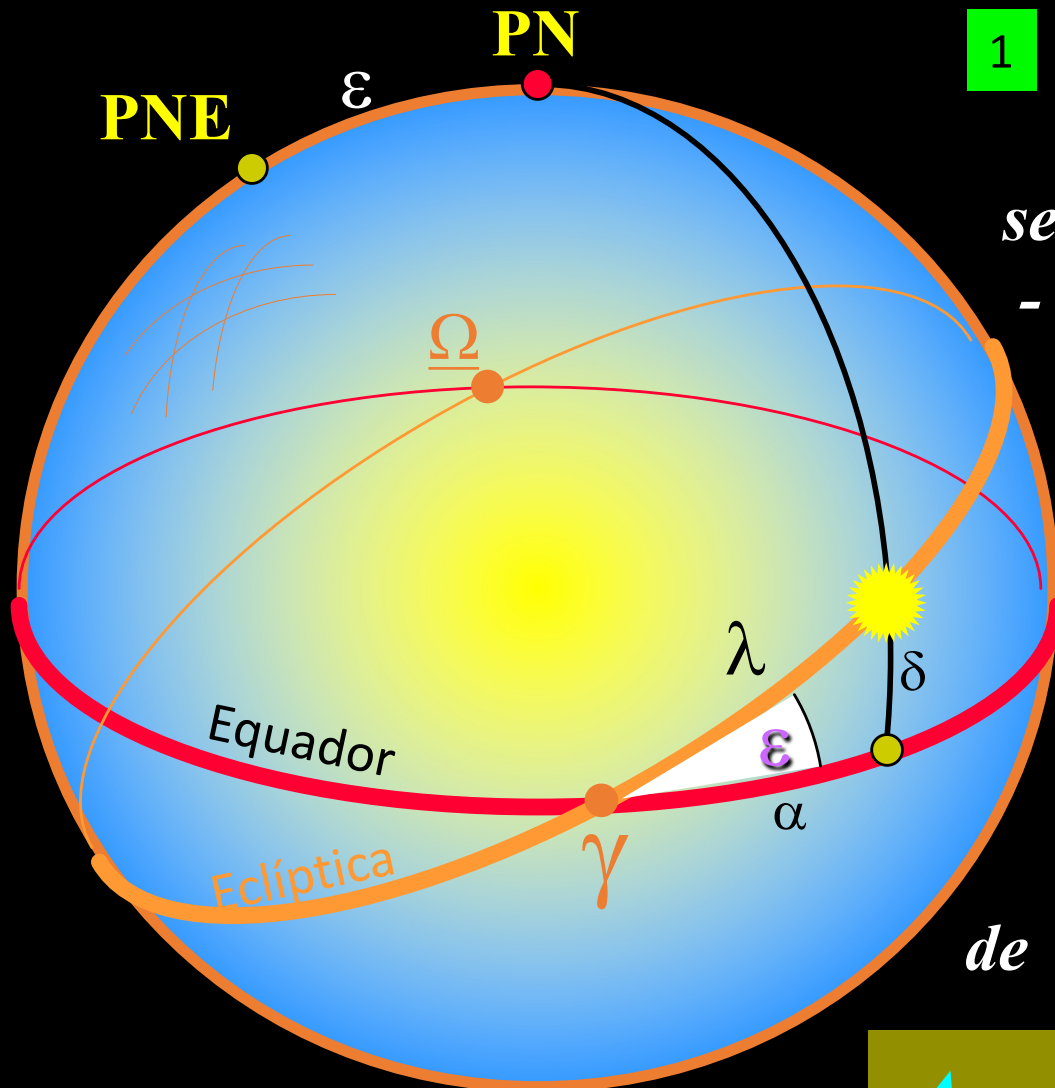
$$T_{\text{Sol}} = H_{\text{Sol}} + 12\text{h}$$



**não uniforme devido  
ao seu movimento  
variável em  
ascensão reta**



*E2 - Obter a variação da ascensão reta do Sol em função da variação de sua longitude eclíptica.*



$$\cos \lambda = \cos \delta \cdot \cos \alpha + \sin \delta \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \cos 90^\circ$$

**1**  $\cos \lambda = \cos \delta \cdot \cos \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \lambda \cdot \cos \epsilon &= \cos \delta \cdot \sin \alpha - \\ &- \sin \delta \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

**2**  $\sin \lambda \cdot \cos \epsilon = \cos \delta \cdot \sin \alpha$

**2**  $\div$  **1**

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \lambda \cdot \cos \epsilon$$

*derivando em relação ao tempo*

$$\Delta \alpha / \cos^2 \alpha = \Delta \lambda \cdot \cos \epsilon / \cos^2 \lambda$$

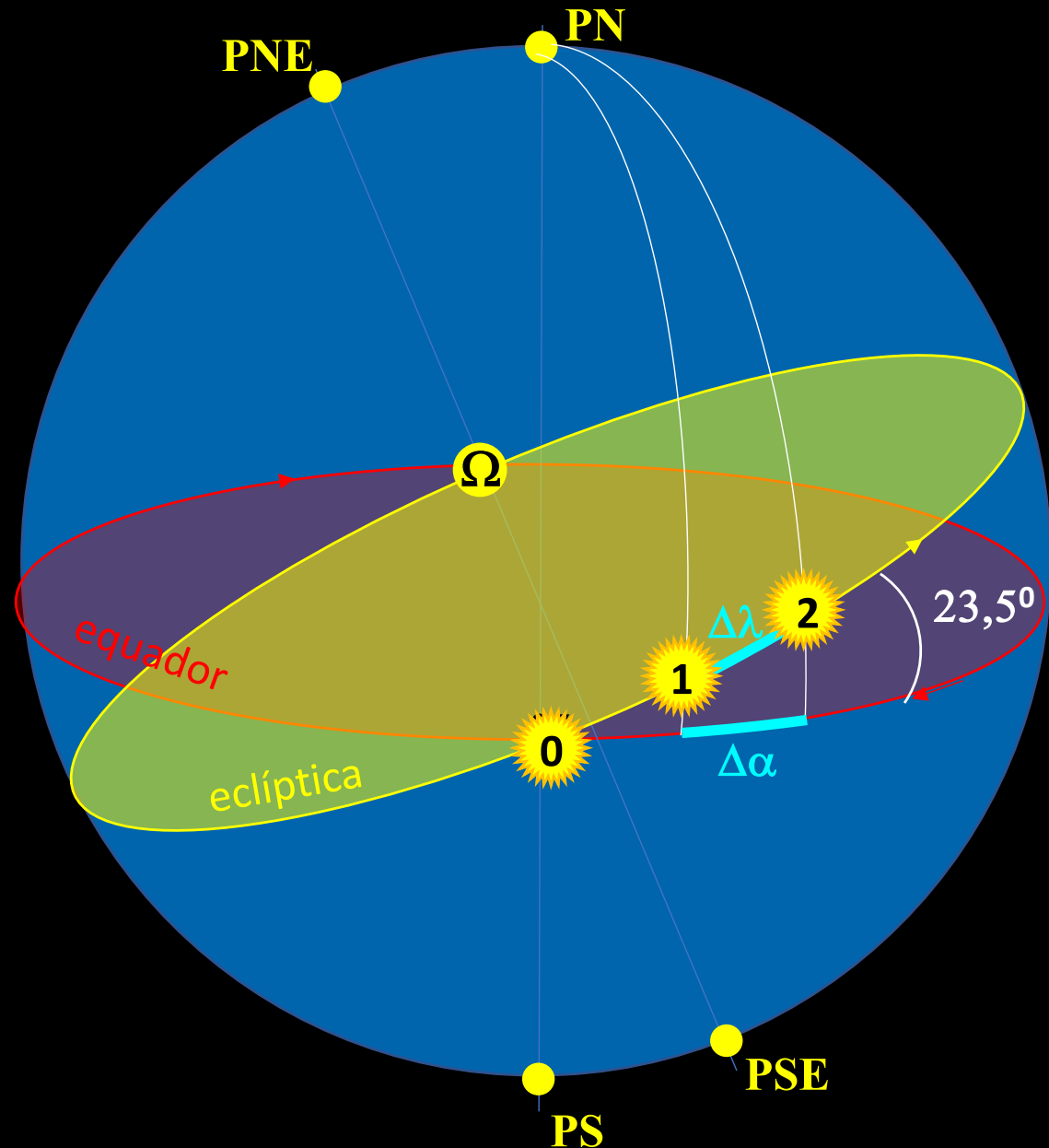
de **1**  $\cos^2 \lambda = \cos^2 \delta \cdot \cos^2 \alpha$

$$\Delta \alpha = \Delta \lambda \cdot \cos \epsilon / \cos^2 \delta$$

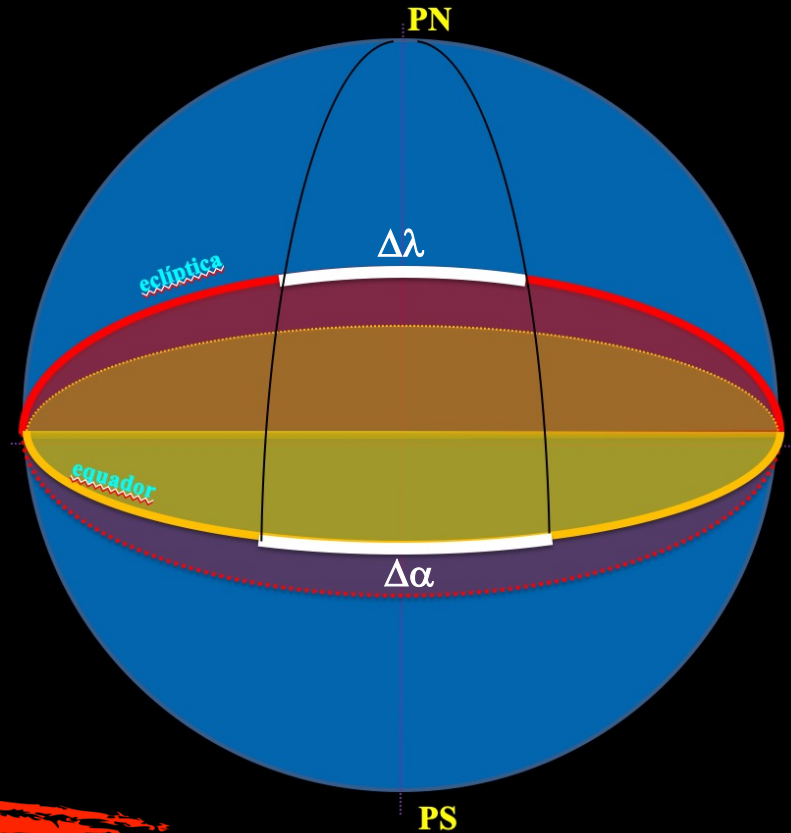
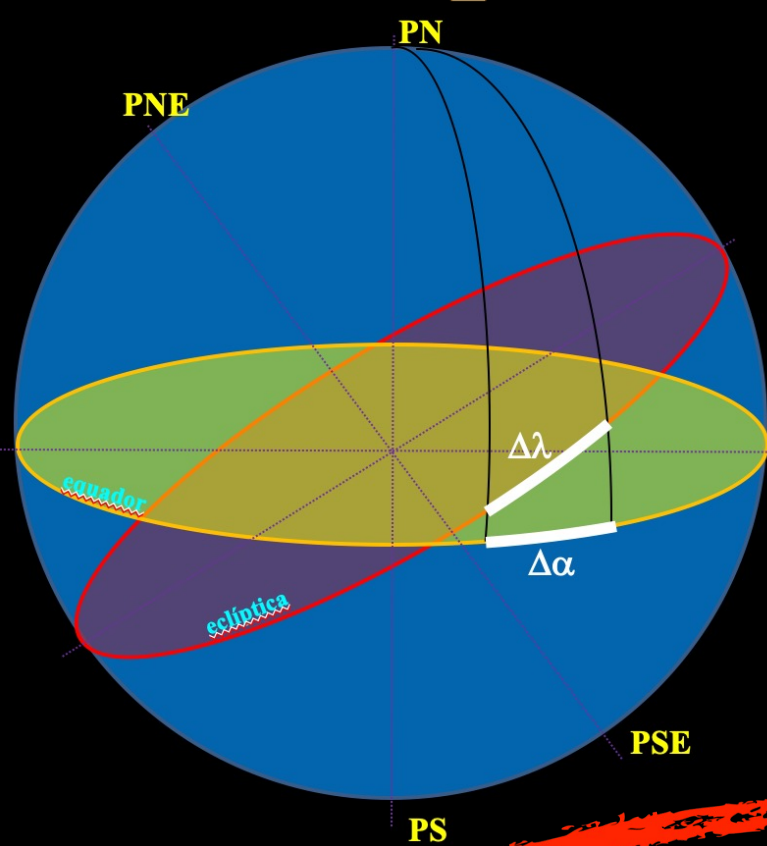
# Movimento anual aparente do Sol em Ascensão Reta

$\Delta\alpha$  variável devido:

- Não uniformidade do movimento solar aparente na eclíptica (Kepler  $\Rightarrow \Delta\lambda$  variável)
- Projeção deslocamento na eclíptica sobre o equador depende da posição do Sol.

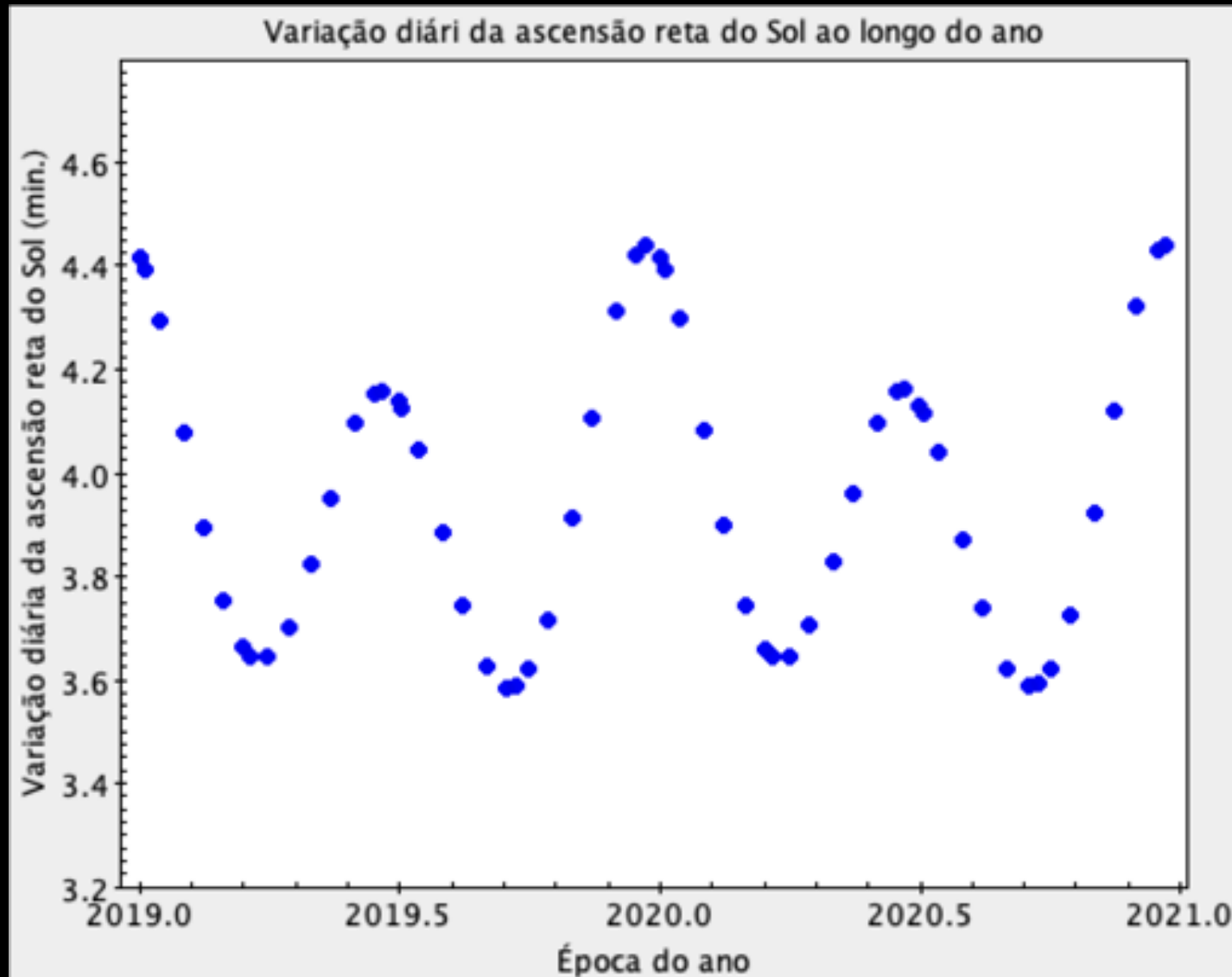


# *Irregularidades do Tempo Solar Verdadeiro*



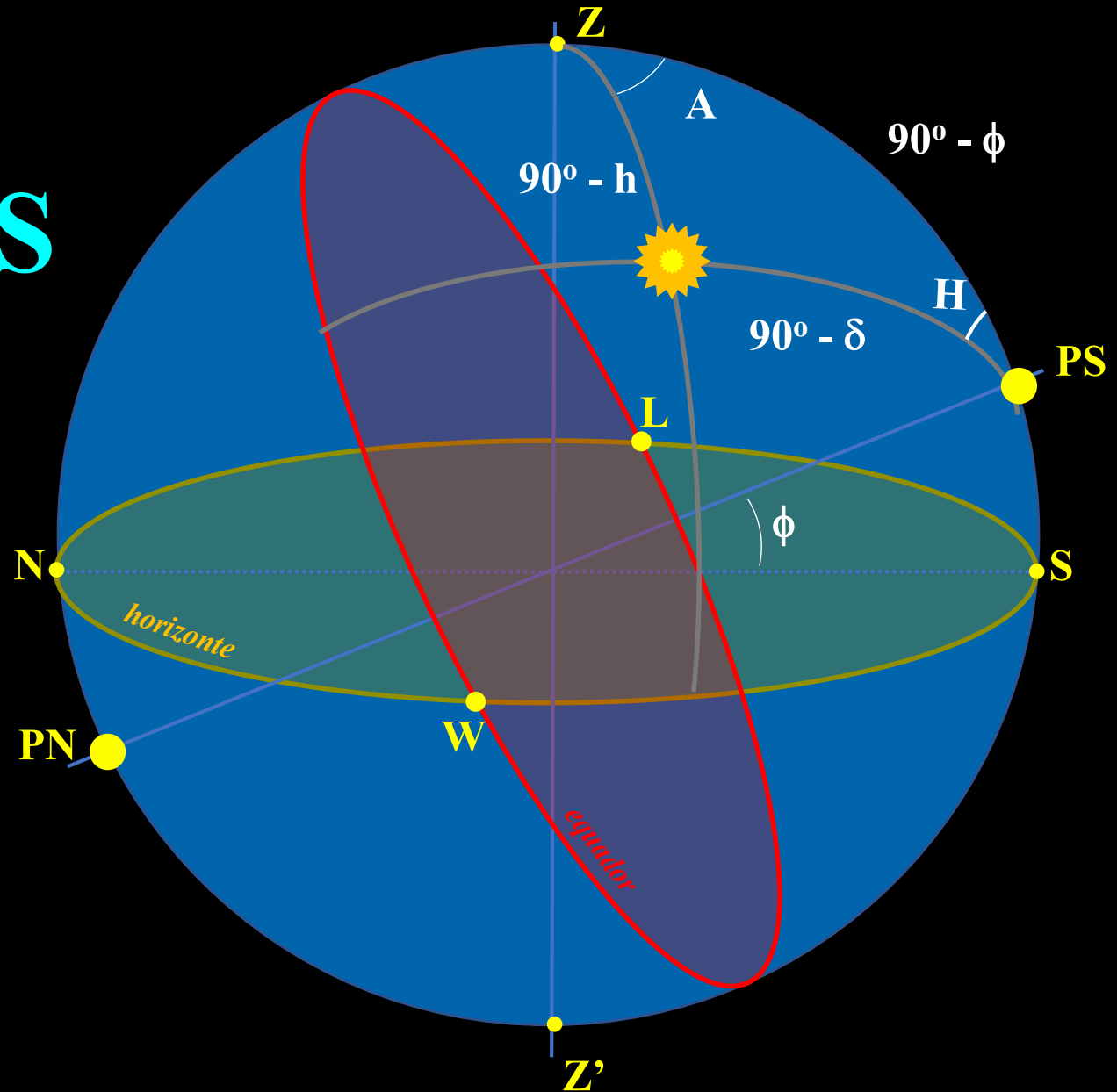
$$\Delta\alpha = \frac{\Delta\lambda \cdot \cos\epsilon}{\cos^2\delta}$$

# Varição da ascensão reta do ao longo do ano

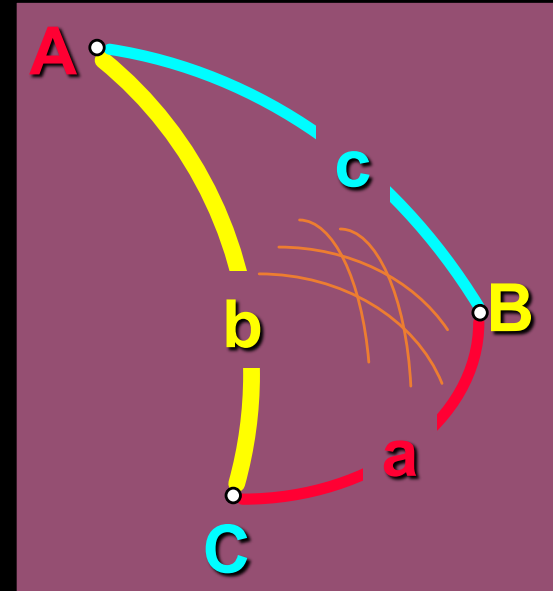
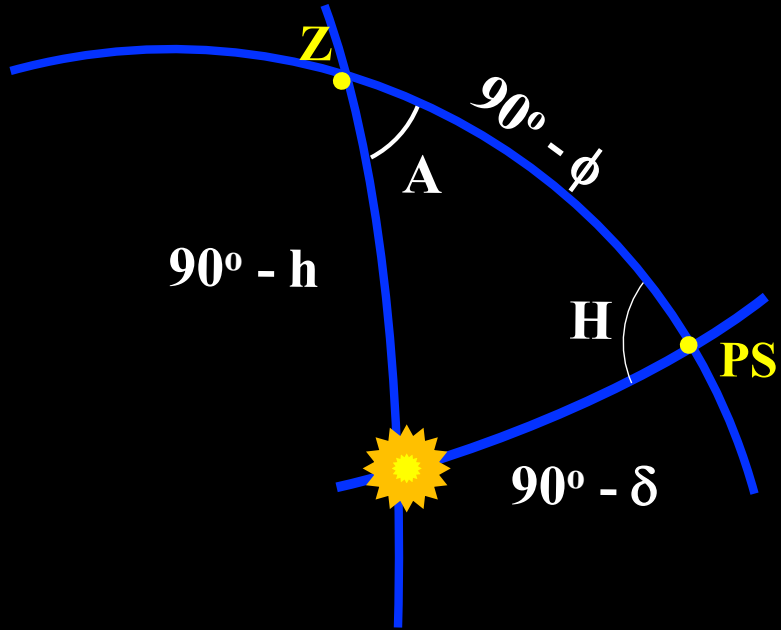


*E3 - obter azimute do nascer e de ocaso do Sol nos equinócios e solstícios de um observador em São Paulo.*

# solstício de verão - HS



# solstício de verão - HS

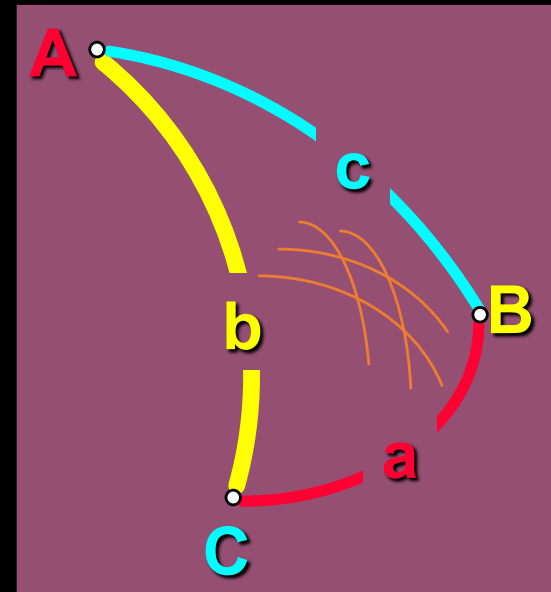
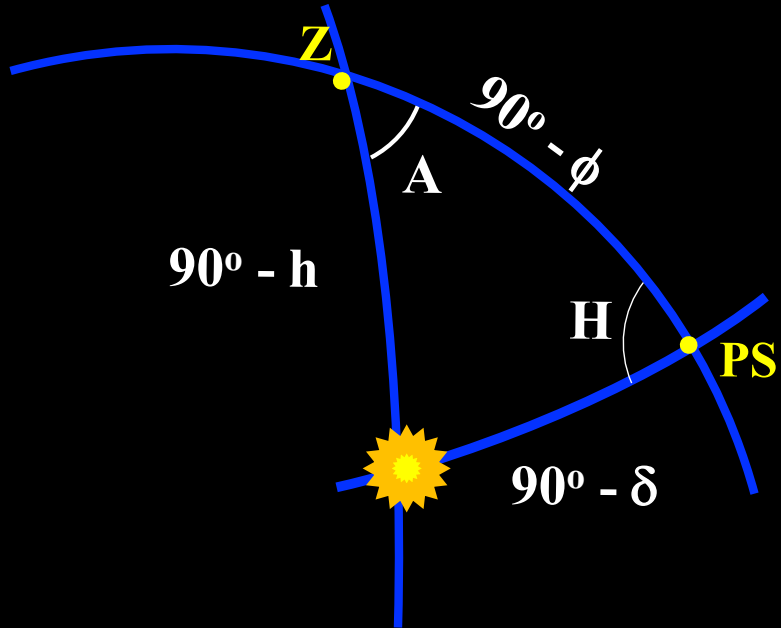


$$\cos a = \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \sin c \cdot \cos A$$

$$\cos(90^\circ - \delta) = \cos(90^\circ - h) \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \phi) + \sin(90^\circ - h) \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

$$\sin(\delta) = \sin(h) \cdot \sin(\phi) + \cos(h) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

# solstício de verão - HS



$$\text{sen}(\delta) = \text{sen}(h) \cdot \text{sen}(\phi) + \text{cos}(h) \cdot \text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A)$$

**nascer/ocaso**  $\longrightarrow h = 0^\circ$

$$\text{sen}(\delta) = \text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A)$$



# solstício de verão - HS

$$\text{sen}(\delta) = \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

$$\cos(A) = \frac{\text{sen}(\delta)}{\cos(\phi)}$$

equinócios  $\Rightarrow \delta = 0^\circ$

$$\cos(A) = 0 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow A_o = 90^\circ \\ \Rightarrow A_n = 270^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

# solstício de verão - HS

$$\text{sen}(\delta) = \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

$$\cos(A) = \frac{\text{sen}(\delta)}{\cos(\phi)}$$

**solstício verão**



$$\delta = 23,5^\circ$$

*figura já organizada  
com o Sol no hemisfério sul*

$$\cos(A) = +\text{tg}(23,5^\circ)$$

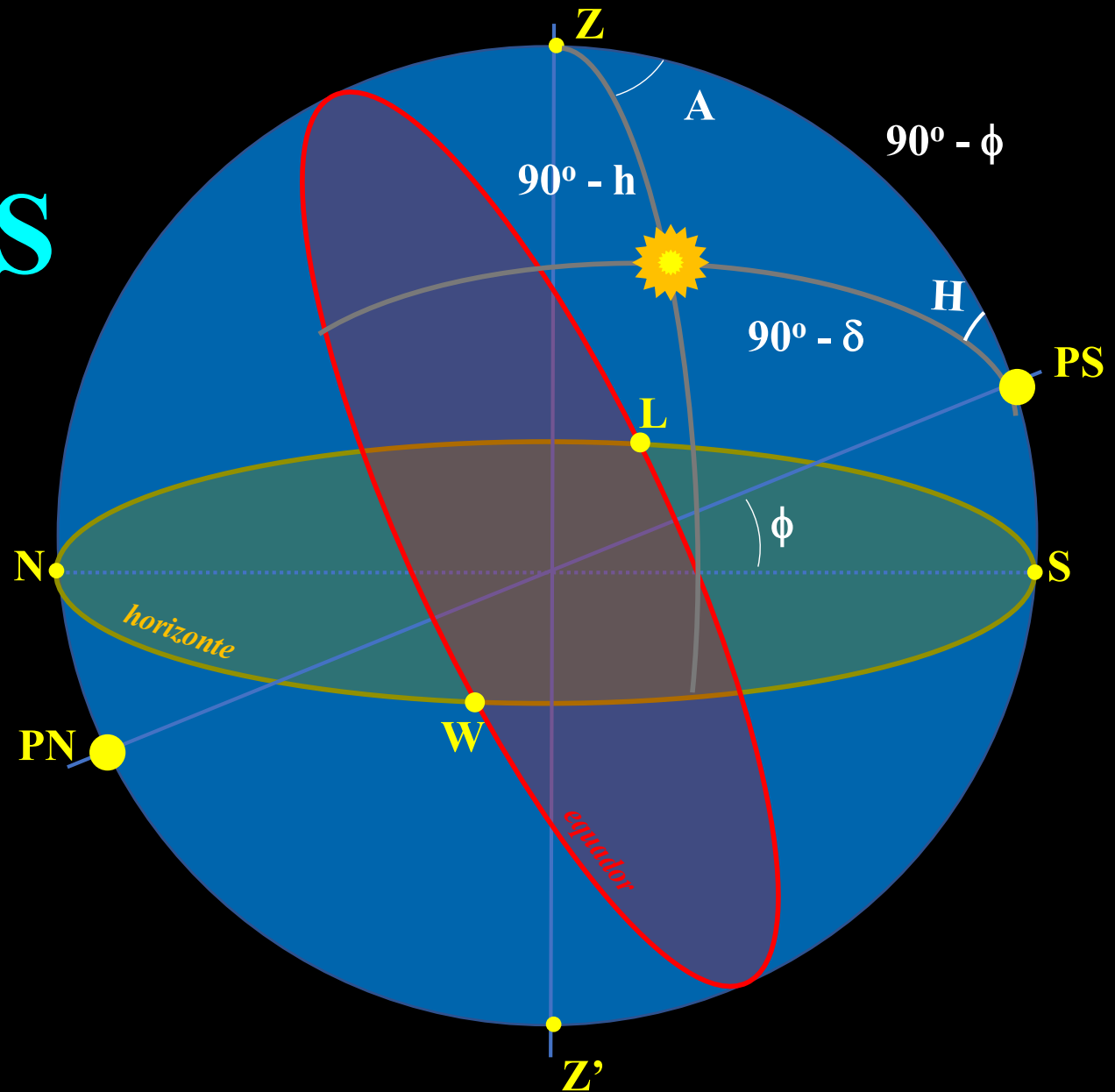
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow A_n = 295,8^\circ \\ \rightarrow A_o = 64,2^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

*E3 - obter azimute do nascer e de ocaso do Sol nos equinócios e solstícios de um observador em São Paulo.*

**solstício  
de verão - HS**

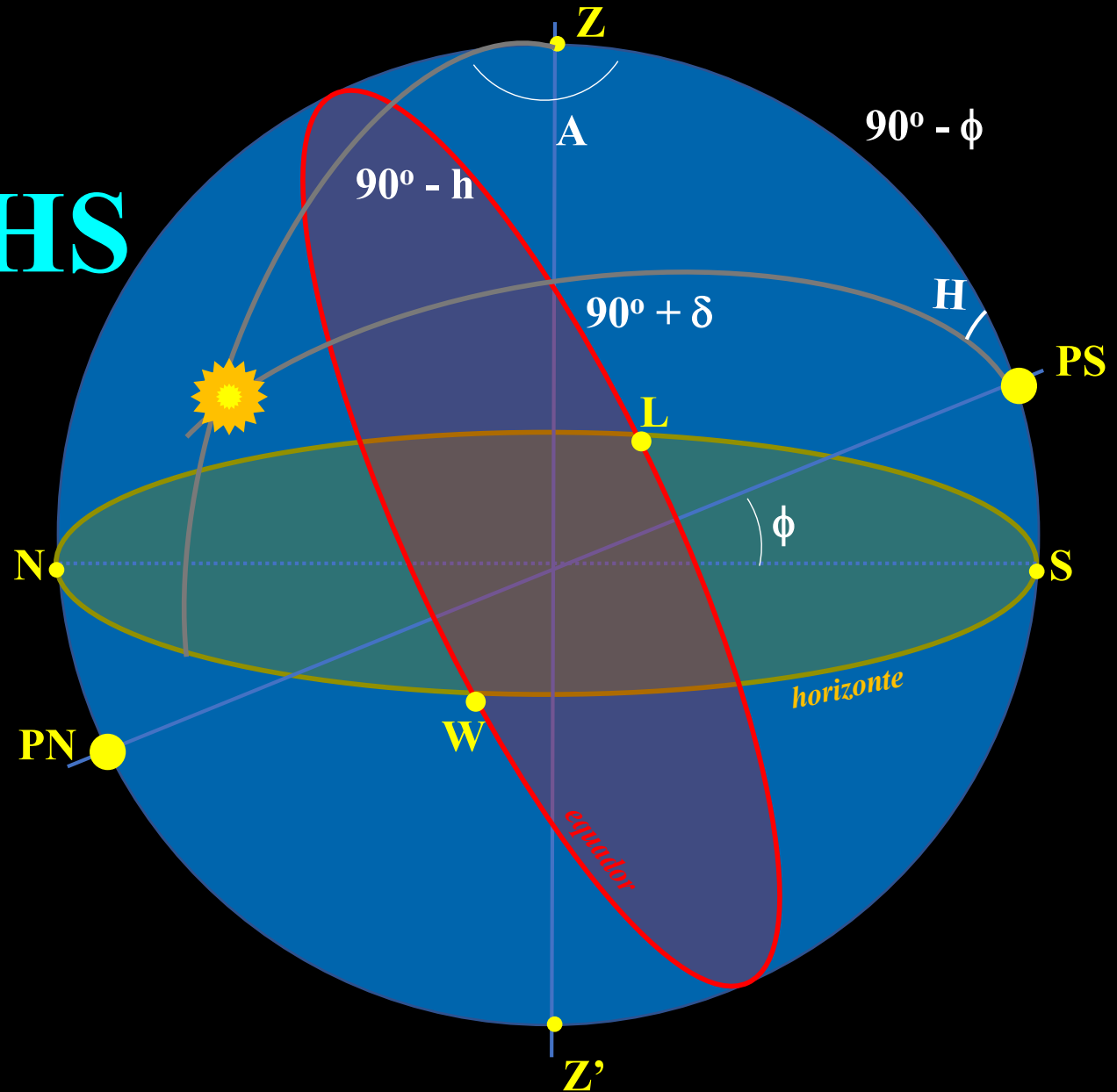
$$A_n = 295,8^\circ$$

$$A_o = 64,2^\circ$$

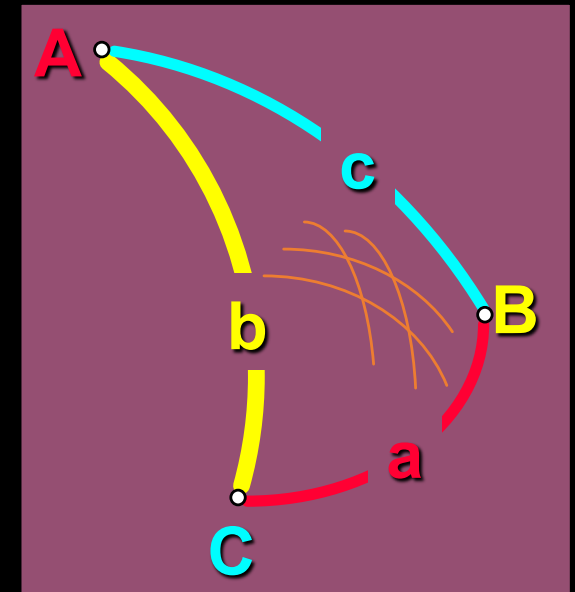
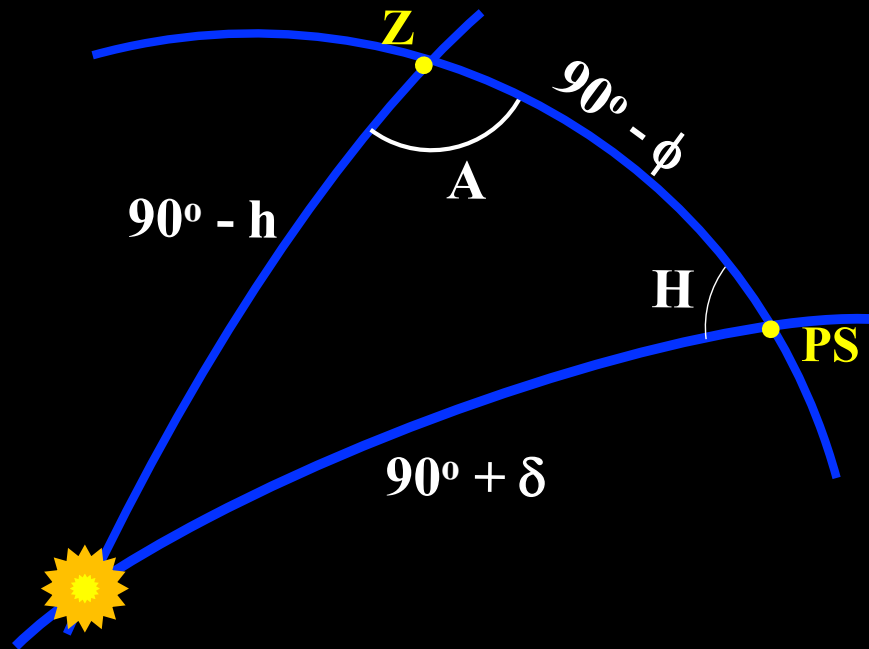


*E3 - obter azimute do nascer e de ocaso do Sol nos equinócios e solstícios de um observador em São Paulo.*

**solstício  
de inverno - HS**



# solstício de inverno - HS



$$\cos a = \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \sin c \cdot \cos A$$

$$\cos(90^\circ + \delta) = \cos(90^\circ - h) \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \phi) + \sin(90^\circ - h) \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

$$-\sin(\delta) = \sin(h) \cdot \sin(\phi) + \cos(h) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

# solstício de inverno - HS

$$-\text{sen}(\delta) = \text{sen}(h) \cdot \text{sen}(\phi) + \text{cos}(h) \cdot \text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A)$$

nascer/ocaso  $\longrightarrow h = 0^\circ$

$$\text{sen}(\delta) = -\text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A) \longrightarrow \text{cos}(A) = \frac{-\text{sen}(\delta)}{\text{cos}(\phi)}$$

solstício inverno  $\longrightarrow \delta = 23,5^\circ$  *figura já organizada com o Sol no hemisfério norte*

$$\text{cos}(A) = -\text{tg}(23,5^\circ) \left[ \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow A_n = 244,2^\circ \\ \longrightarrow A_o = 115,8^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

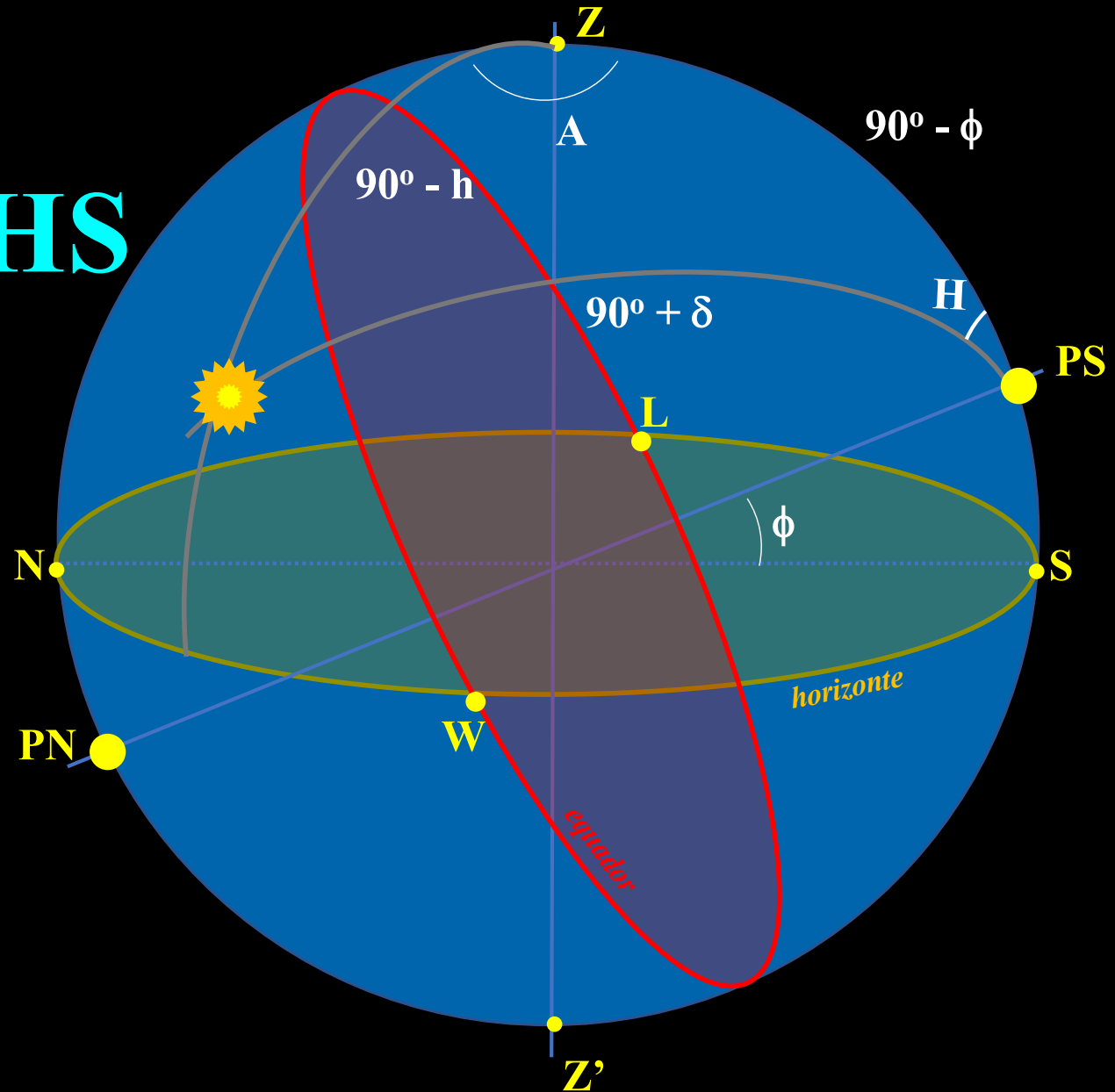
***E3 - obter azimuth do nascer e de ocaso do Sol nos equinócios e solstícios de um observador em São Paulo.***

**solstício**

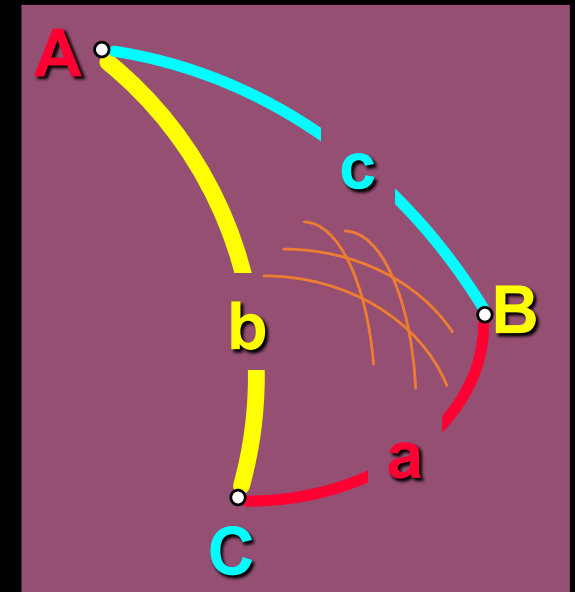
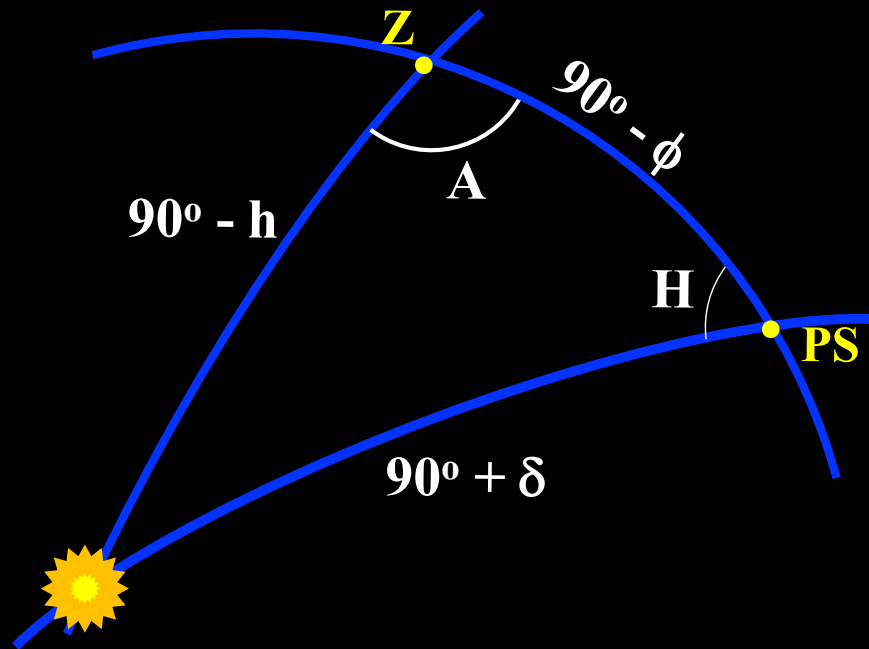
**de inverno - HS**

$$A_n = 244,2^\circ$$

$$A_o = 115,8^\circ$$



# Equinócios



$$\cos a = \cos b \cdot \cos c + \sin b \cdot \sin c \cdot \cos A$$

$$\cos(90^\circ + \delta) = \cos(90^\circ - h) \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \phi) + \sin(90^\circ - h) \cdot \sin(90^\circ - \phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$

$$-\sin(\delta) = \sin(h) \cdot \sin(\phi) + \cos(h) \cdot \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(A)$$



# Equinócios

$$-\text{sen}(\delta) = \text{sen}(h) \cdot \text{sen}(\phi) + \text{cos}(h) \cdot \text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A)$$

nascer/ocaso  $\longrightarrow h = 0^\circ$

$$\text{sen}(\delta) = -\text{cos}(\phi) \cdot \text{cos}(A) \longrightarrow \text{cos}(A) = \frac{-\text{sen}(\delta)}{\text{cos}(\phi)}$$

solstício inverno  $\longrightarrow \delta = 0^\circ$

$$\text{cos}(A) = 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow A_n = 270^\circ \\ \longrightarrow A_o = 90^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

**FIM**