





A project by

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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# STUDY OF SPHERICAL ASTRONOMY & ECLIPSE FORMATION FROM INDIAN TEXTS

Week 1-2

Reviewing spherical trigonometry theorems and methods

Week 3-4

Problem-solving and verification using the computational software MATLAB.

Week 5

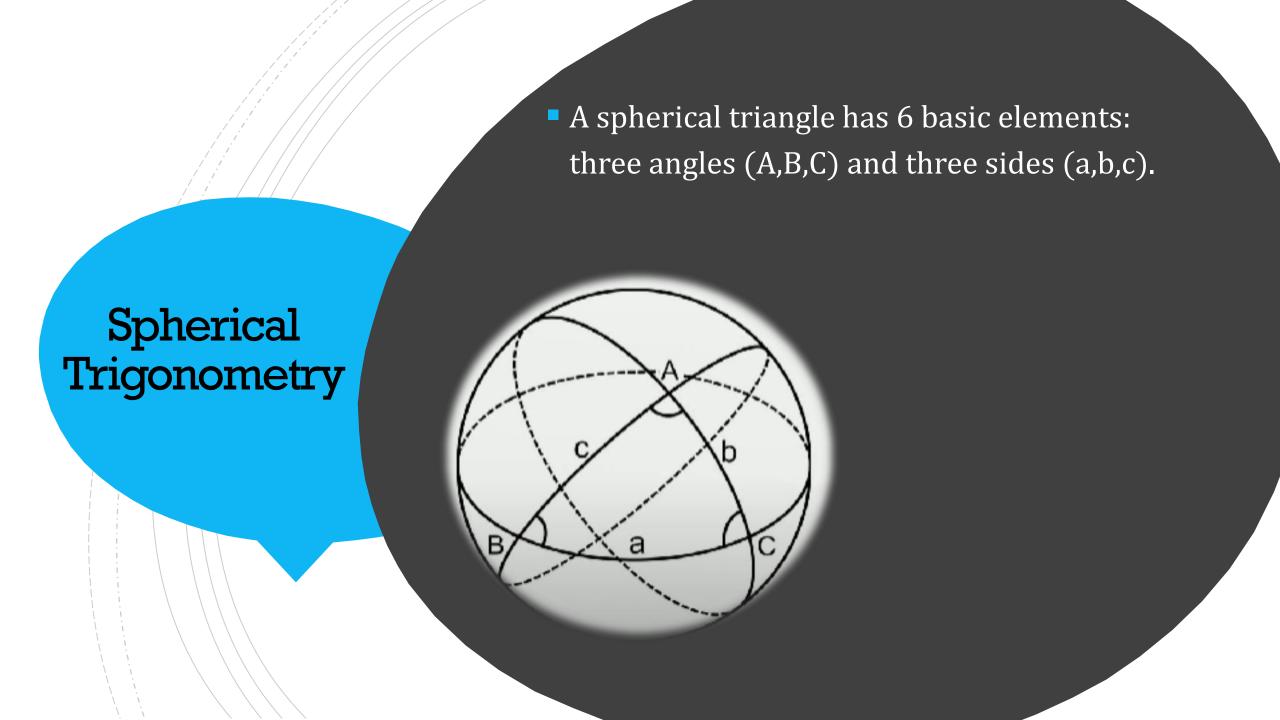
Learning Surya Siddhanta spherical trigonometry

Week 6-7 Understanding the Vedic and Puranic calendar, Surya Siddhanta to predict upcoming celestial events.

Time-Line

Week 8

summarizing all previous work.





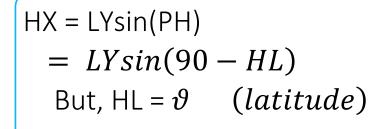
$$\mathbf{a} = \mathsf{OA}, \, \mathbf{b} = \mathsf{OB}, \, \mathbf{c} = \mathsf{OC}$$

Angular lengths of the sides (in radians)

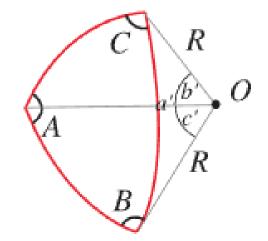
$$a' = BOC$$
 ,  $b' = COA$  ,  $c' = AOB$ 

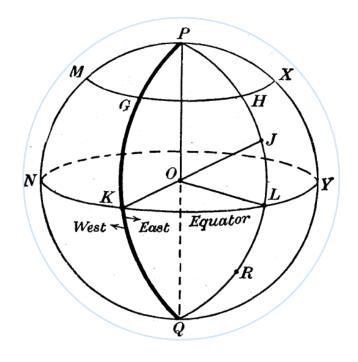
So Arc Length are

$$a = Ra', b = Rb', c = Rc'$$



So  $HX = LY cos\theta$ 





## Fundamental formula of spherical trigonometry

- When all three Sides are given
   Angle of triangle can be found by cosine-formula.
- For two sides and one angle

Say, b and c, and the included angle A of a spherical triangle ABC are known,

Then **cosine-formula** can be used to calculate the third side a to be made.

Cosine-formula

Rules & Laws

2

Law of Sines

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin c}$$

 Relation between any two sides and two opposite sides

4

Four parts formula

cos(inner side).cos(inner angle)

= sin(inner side).cot(other side)

sin(inner angle).cot(other angle)

3

#### Haversine formula

hav(a) = hav(b - c) + sin(b) sin(c) hav(A)

• hav $\theta = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ 

5

#### Delambre's & Napier's analogies

 Some further trigonometry calculations provides some useful results Problem solving & verification

Difficult calculations





### **MATLAB**

```
Command Window

>> SphericTriangleSolver
Givens [decimal degree]
  Angles     A= 28 58 18.9520 B= 46 35 3.7281 C=104 29 39.8971
Sides     a= 0 0 0.0000 b= 0 0 0.0000 c= 0 0 0.0000
a1= 1 59 59.9977 b1= 2 59 59.9965 c1= 3 59 59.9953
```