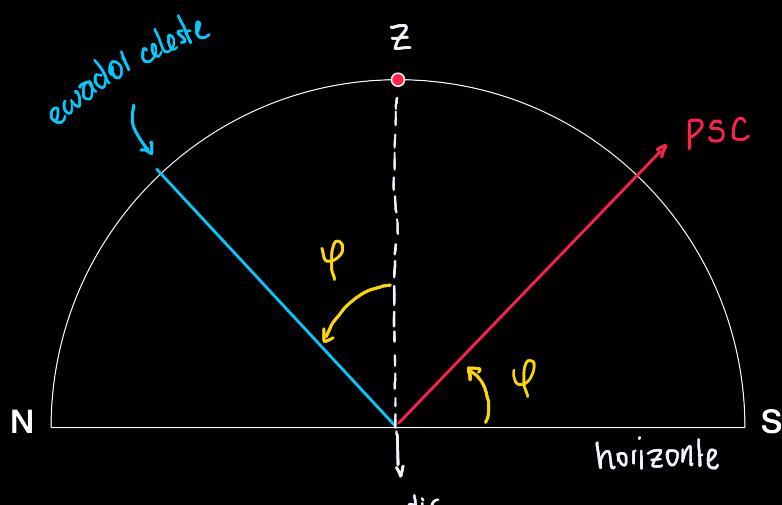


## Astronomía de Posición 1



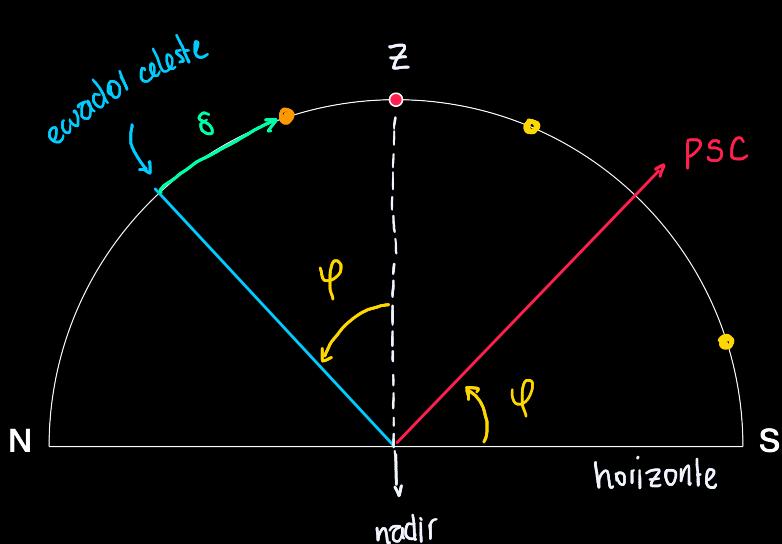
■ coordenadas horizontales

→ Azimut (A)

$0^\circ / 180^\circ$

→ Altitud (α)

distancia entre el horizonte  
y el objeto



■ coordenadas ecuatoriales

→ ascension recta (α)

→ declinación (δ)

distancia desde el ecuador celeste  
al objeto

→ ángulo horario (H)

$0^h \rightarrow$  culminación superior

$12^h \rightarrow$  culminación inferior

¿Cómo podríamos calcular la ascension recta?

→ Tiempo sidéreo local

ángulo horario del Punto de Aries

$$TSL = H + \alpha$$

$\alpha = TSL - H$

dato      ↑      ↑

$0^h / 12^h$

- Restricciones

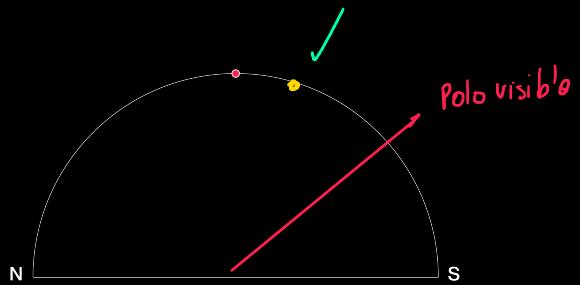
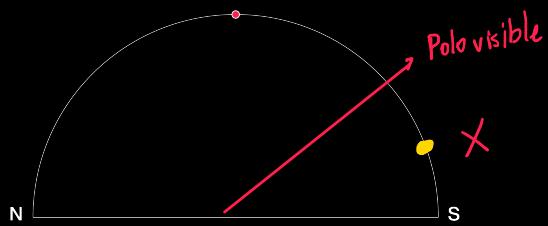
$$A : [0^\circ, 360^\circ]$$

$$\alpha : [0^\circ, 90^\circ] \rightarrow \text{negativa?} \text{ debajo del horizonte}$$

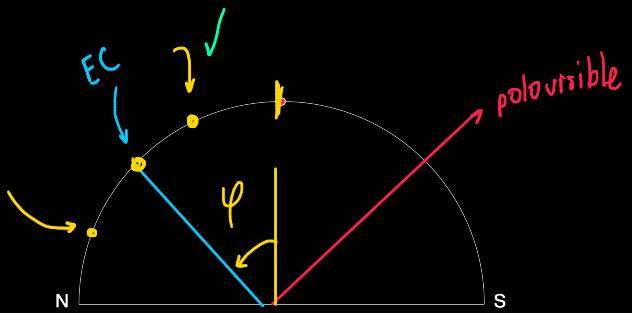
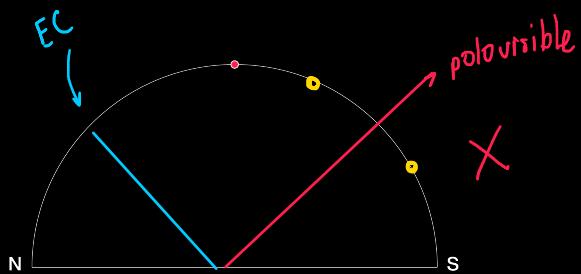
$$\alpha : [0^h, 24^h] \quad | \quad 1^h = 15^\circ$$

$$\delta : [-90^\circ, +90^\circ]$$

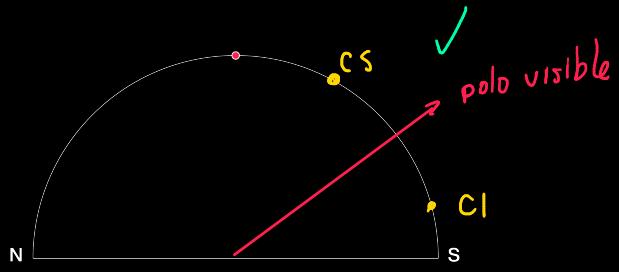
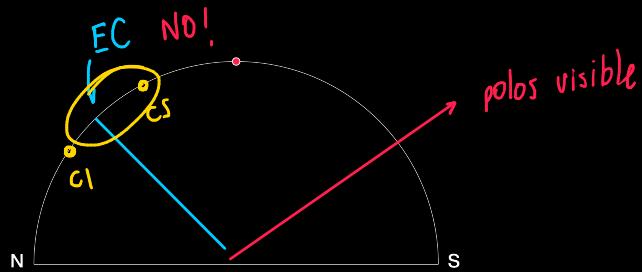
### ① culminación superior



### ② equinoccios / solsticios



### ③ estrellas circumpolares



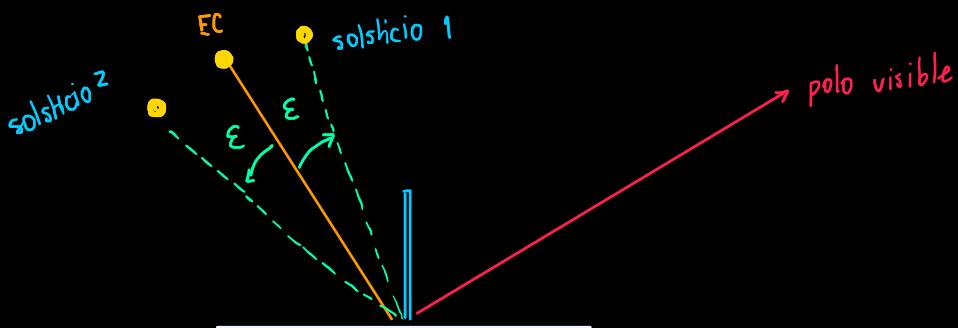
**2.- Reloj Solar. (5 puntos)** El gnomon (una barra) de un reloj solar horizontal se dispone verticalmente. La longitud de la sombra creada por el gnomon cuando el Sol está en culminación superior, varía a lo largo del año. Dicha variación es igual al doble de la longitud del gnomon. Determine la latitud en la que se encuentra el reloj.

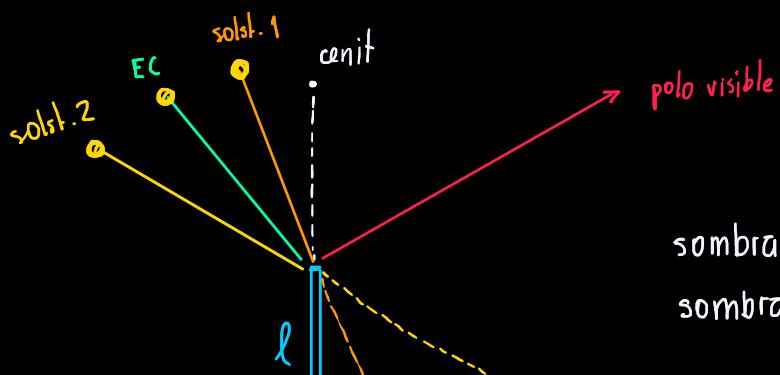
1. Leer

2. Identificar

3. Dibujar

Sol en culminación superior → mediodía





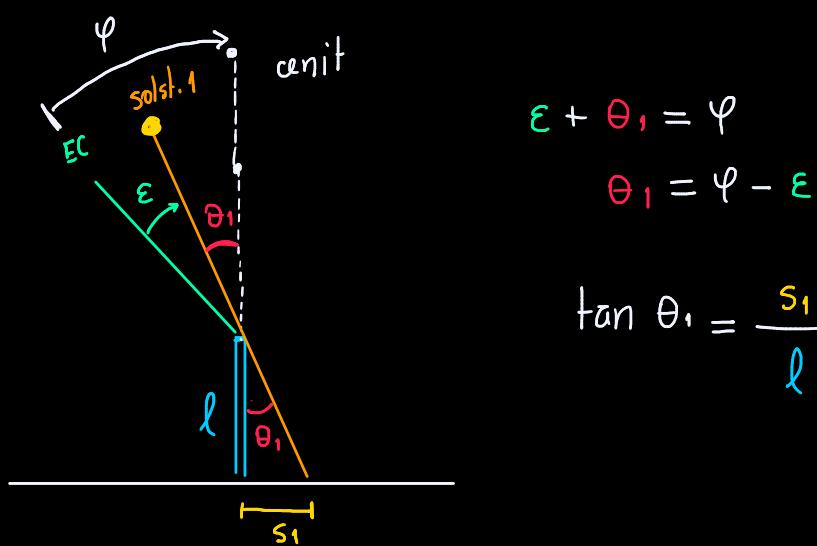
sombra más corta  $\rightarrow$  solsticio 1  
sombra más larga  $\rightarrow$  solsticio 2

$$s_1 + \Delta s = s_2$$

$$\Delta s = s_2 - s_1$$

$$\Delta s = 2l$$

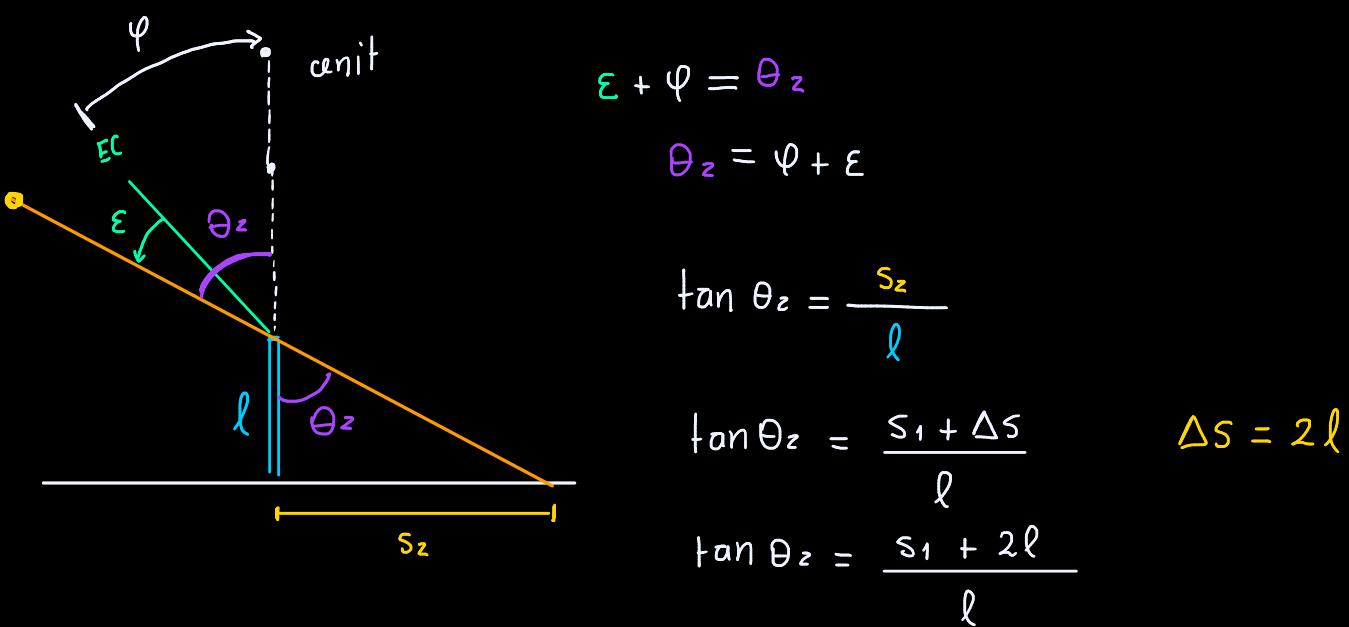
doble de la longitud



$$\varepsilon + \theta_1 = \varphi$$

$$\theta_1 = \varphi - \varepsilon$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{s_1}{l} \Rightarrow \boxed{s_1 = l \tan \theta_1} \quad A$$



$$\varepsilon + \varphi = \theta_z$$

$$\theta_z = \varphi + \varepsilon$$

$$\tan \theta_z = \frac{s_2}{l}$$

$$\tan \theta_z = \frac{s_1 + \Delta s}{l} \quad \Delta s = 2l$$

$$\tan \theta_z = \frac{s_1 + 2l}{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow l \tan \theta_z = s_1 + 2l$$

$$s_1 + 2l = l \tan \theta_z$$

$$\boxed{s_1 = l \tan \theta_z - 2l} \quad B$$

$$A = B$$

$$\ell \tan \theta_1 = \ell \tan \theta_2 - 2\ell$$

$$\cancel{\ell \tan \theta_1} = \cancel{\ell} (\tan \theta_2 - 2)$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \tan \theta_2 - 2$$

$$z = \tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1$$

→ general

$$\tan x - \tan y \quad \square \quad \tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin y}{\cos y}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x) \cos(y) - \sin(y) \cos(x)}{\cos x \cos y}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$

$$\square \quad \sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \sin b \cos a$$

$$\square \quad \sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \sin b \cos a$$

→ aplicar

$$z = \tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1$$

$$\tan x - \tan y = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= \theta_2 \\ y &= \theta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_1}$$

$$\theta_1 = \varphi - \varepsilon, \quad \theta_2 = \varphi + \varepsilon$$

$$z = \frac{\sin[(\varphi + \varepsilon) - (\varphi - \varepsilon)]}{\cos(\varphi + \varepsilon) \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)}$$

$$z = \frac{\sin(\cancel{\varphi} + \varepsilon - \cancel{\varphi} + \varepsilon)}{\cos(\varphi + \varepsilon) \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)}$$

$$z = \frac{\sin(2\varepsilon)}{\cos(\varphi + \varepsilon) \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon)} \quad \varepsilon : \text{constant}$$

$$2 \cos(\varphi + \varepsilon) \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon) = \sin(2\varepsilon)$$

$$\cos(\varphi + \varepsilon) \cos(\varphi - \varepsilon) = \frac{\sin(2\varepsilon)}{2}$$

□  $\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$

□  $\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$

$$\left( \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \varepsilon}{a} - \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \varepsilon}{b} \right) \left( \frac{\cos \varphi \cos \varepsilon}{a} + \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \varepsilon}{b} \right) = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

□  $(a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$

$$\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varepsilon - \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varepsilon = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

□  $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varepsilon - \sin^2 \varphi (1 - \cos^2 \varepsilon) = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varepsilon - \sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varepsilon = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \varepsilon \left( \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \right) - \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 \varepsilon - \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2} = \cos^2 \varepsilon - \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi + \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2} = \cos^2 \varepsilon$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = \cos^2 \varepsilon - \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}$$

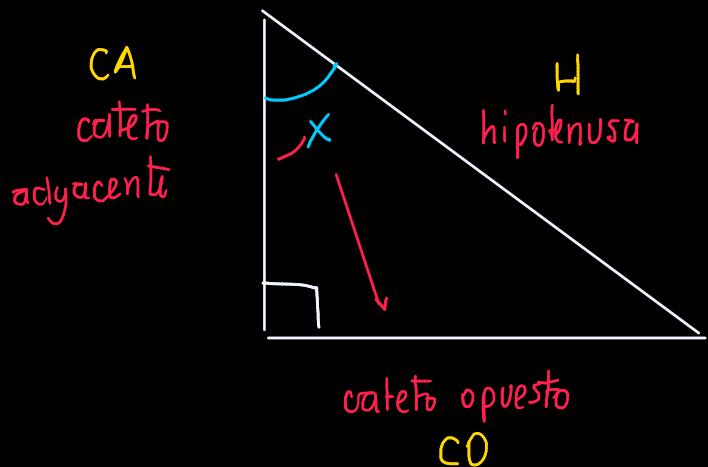
$$\sin \varphi = \sqrt{\cos^2 \varepsilon - \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$\sin^{-1} \equiv \arcsin$$

$$\varphi = \arcsin \left( \sqrt{\cos^2 \varepsilon - \frac{\sin 2\varepsilon}{2}} \right)$$

$$\varphi = 43^\circ 58' 5''$$

$$\boxed{\varphi = \pm 43^\circ 35' 7''}$$



$$\sin x = \frac{CO}{H}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{CA}{H}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{CO}{CA}$$