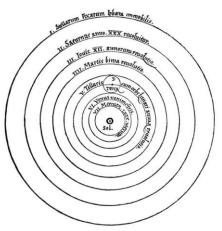
How does observing the planets establish that Mercury's and Venus' orbits are located inside the orbit of Earth?





- The stars move steadily from east to west during the course of a night.
  - Why?



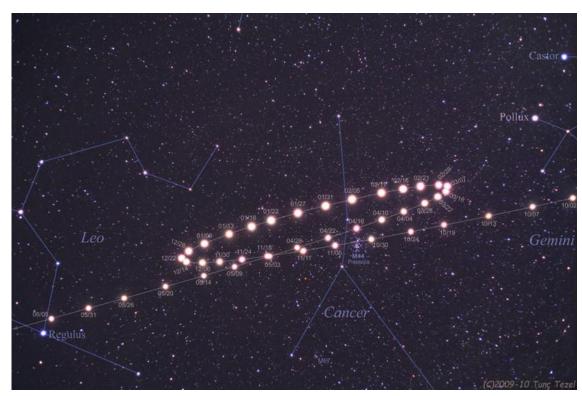
Steve Torrence, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

- The stars in the evening sky move steadily from east to west during the course of a year.
  - Why?



Steve Torrence, <u>CC BY 3.0</u>, via <u>Wikimedia Commons</u>

• Does the brightness of Mars change?



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA

- In Ptolemy's model, the epicycle's center moves fastest when it is Earth.
  - a) closest to
  - b) furthest from

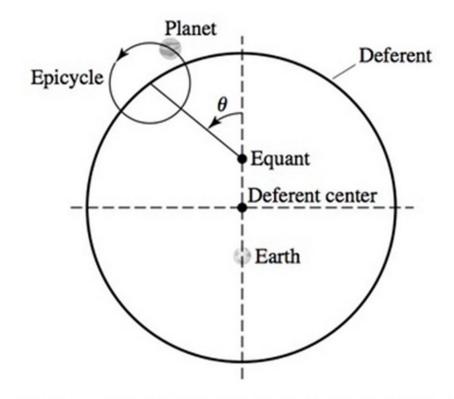


FIGURE 3 The Ptolemaic model of planetary motion.

 Are there similarities between Ptolemy's model and Kepler's laws of planetary motion?

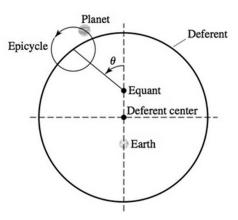
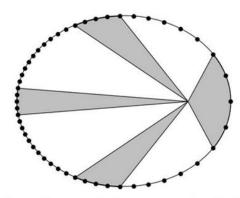


FIGURE 3 The Ptolemaic model of planetary motion.



**FIGURE 2** Kepler's second law states that the area swept out by a line between a planet and the focus of an ellipse is always the same for a given time interval, regardless of the planet's position in its orbit. The dots are evenly spaced in time.

- Ptolemy's model
  - A planet moves around the epicycle's center.
  - The epicycle's center moves around Earth, fastest when it is closest to Earth.
- Kepler's laws of planetary motion
  - A planet moves around the Sun.
  - Earth moves around the Sun, fastest when it is closest to the Sun.
- Are there similarities between Ptolemy's model and Kepler's laws of planetary motion?

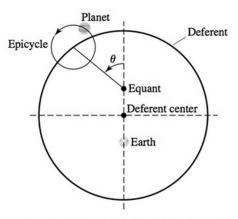
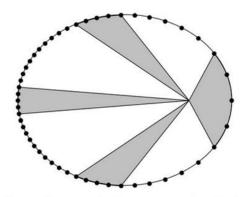


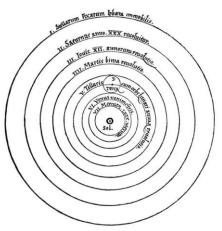
FIGURE 3 The Ptolemaic model of planetary motion.



**FIGURE 2** Kepler's second law states that the area swept out by a line between a planet and the focus of an ellipse is always the same for a given time interval, regardless of the planet's position in its orbit. The dots are evenly spaced in time.

 How does observing the planets establish that Mercury's and Venus' orbits are located inside the orbit of Earth?





 Which angle is the angular distance between the Sun and an inferior planet (e.g. Mercury) in the sky?

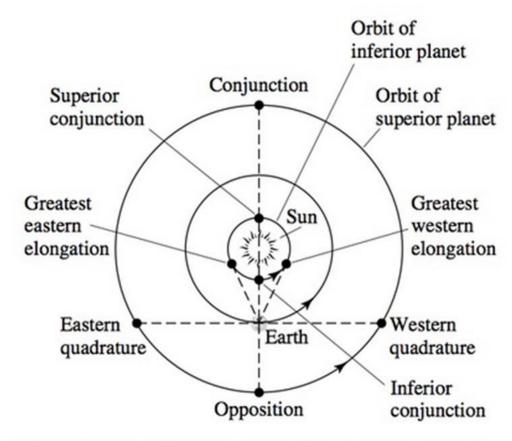


FIGURE 5 Orbital configurations of the planets.

- The Copernican model had the ability to establish the order of the inferior planets from the Sun.
- An inferior planet with a smaller greatest elongation is \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun.
  - a) closer to
  - b) further from

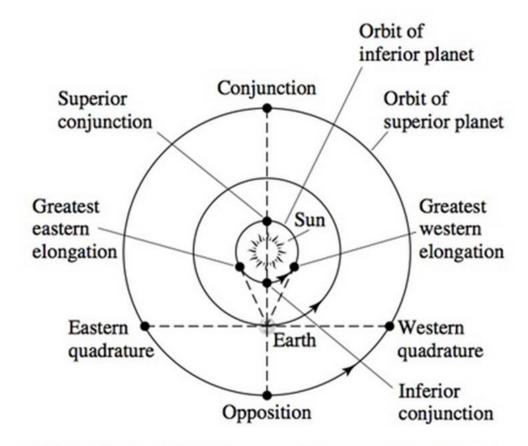


FIGURE 5 Orbital configurations of the planets.

- The Copernican model had the ability to establish the relative distances of the inferior planets from the Sun.
- Mercury has a greatest elongation of 28°. Can you calculate Mercury's distance relative to Earth's distance from the Sun?

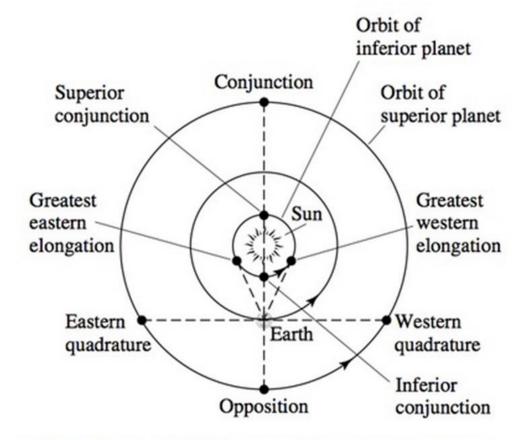
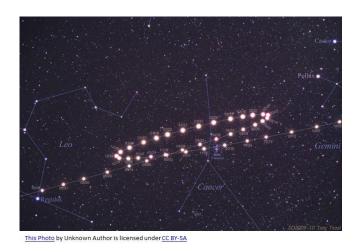


FIGURE 5 Orbital configurations of the planets.

 Was the increased brightness of the planets during their retrograde phases also explained through the Copernican model?



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-SA