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Solutio problematis astronomici ex datis tribus  
stellae fixae altitudinibus et temporum differentiis  
invenire elevationem poli et declinationem stellae.  
Auct. L. Eulero

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## SOLUTIO PROBLEMATIS

ASTRONOMICI EX DATIS TRIBUS STELLAE FIXAE ALTITUDINIBUS ET TEMPORUM DIFFERENTIIS INUENIRE ELEVATIONEM POLI ET DECLINATIONEM STELLAE.

*Auct. Leonh. Eulero.*

Tab. IX.  
Fig. 1.

**L**emma. In triangulo sphaerico quocunque ABC est cof: anguli A  $= \frac{\text{cof: BC} - \text{cof: AB} \cdot \text{cof: AC}}{\text{fAB} \cdot \text{fAC}}$ , posito radio vel sinu toto 1. Liquet hoc ex iis, quae

*Clar. Profesfor Maier* in suis Trigonometricis tradidit.

Coroll: Ex his fluit esse cof: BC  $= \text{cof: AB} \cdot \text{cof: AC} + \text{cof: A} \cdot \text{fAB} \cdot \text{fAC}$ .

*Theorema.* In omni triangulo sphaerico ABC, est cof: BC  $= \frac{\text{cof: (AB+AC)} - \text{cof: (AB-AC)}}{2} + \frac{\text{cof: A} \cdot \text{cof: (AB-AC)} - \text{cof: A} \cdot \text{cof: (AB+AC)}}{2}$ . Posito sinu toto 1.

*Demonstratio.* Factum duorum cosinum aequatur semissi cosinus summae cum semissi cosinus differentiae arcuum vel angulorum. Atque factum duorum sinuum aequale est semissi cosinus differentiae, demta semissi cosinus summae arcuum vel angulorum. Vt ex iisdem citatis vel apparebit, vel facile colligetur. Erit igitur cof: AB  $= \frac{\text{cof: (AB+AC)} + \text{cof: (AB-AC)}}{2}$ , et fAB fAC  $= \frac{\text{cof: (AB-AC)} - \text{cof: (AB+AC)}}{2}$ .

His ad aequationem in lemmatis corollario accommodatis prodibit cof: BC  $= \frac{\text{cof: (AB+AC)} + \text{cof: (AB-AC)}}{2} + \frac{\text{cof: A} \cdot \text{cof: (AB-AC)} - \text{cof: A} \cdot \text{cof: (AB+AC)}}{2}$ . Q. E. D.

PRO-

PROBLEMA.

**D**atis stellae fixae in tribus locis ABC successive obseruatae altitudinibus siue earum complementis ZA, ZB, ZC, temporibusque inter obseruationes praeterlapsis, vel angulis ad polum P, APB, BPC, inuenire eleuationem poli seu ejus complementum PZ, et declinationem stellae seu ejus complementum AP vel BP vel CP. Fig. 2.

*Solutio.* Dicantur sinus altitudinis primae vel cof. AZ,  $a$ ; Cofinus BZ,  $b$  et cof. CZ,  $c$ . Atque  $\sphericalangle$ APB, P; ejusque cofinus,  $p$ :  $\sphericalangle$ APC, Q, ejusque cofinus,  $q$ . Sit autem  $\sphericalangle$ ZPA= $Z$  ejusque cofinus = $z$ . Tum compendii causa sit cof: ZPB= $r$  et cof. ZPC= $s$ . Ponatur porro cof: (PZ+AP)= $x$ , et cof: (PZ-AP)= $y$ . Habebitur in triangulo sphaerico ZPA, cof: AZ vel  $a = \frac{x+y+zy-zx}{2} = \frac{(1-z)x+(1+z)y}{2}$ . Deinde in triangulo ZBP est  $b = \frac{x+y+ry-rx}{2} = \frac{(1-r)x+(1+r)y}{2}$ . Et similiter in triangulo ZPC erit  $c = \frac{(1-s)x+(1+s)y}{2}$ . Ex quibus tribus aequationibus tres incognitas  $x$ ,  $y$  et  $z$  determinari oportet. Aequationes I et II dabunt  $y = \frac{a(1-r)-b(1-z)}{z-r}$ . Secunda vero et tertia dant  $y = \frac{b(1-s)-c(1-r)}{r-s}$ . Vnde colligitur haec aequatio  $a(1-r)(r-s)-b(1-z)(r-s) = b(1-s)(z-r)-c(1-r)(z-r)$ . Quae abit in hanc,  $a(1-r)(r-s)+c(1-r)(z-r) = b(1-r)(z-s)$ , atque diuisa per  $1-r$  dat  $a(r-s)+c(z-r) = b(z-s)$ . Sed ex conjunctione sinuum sequitur esse  $r = pz - PZ$  et  $s = qz - QZ$ . Vnde habebitur  $az(p-q) - aZ(P-Q) + cz$

N 2

+cz

c)

$+cz(1-p) + cPZ = bz(1-q) + bQZ$ . Ex qua confi-  
 citur haec  $\frac{z}{z} = \frac{a(p-q) - b(1-q) + c(1-p)}{aP - aQ + bQ - cP} = \frac{a(p-q) - b(1-q) + c(1-p)}{P(a-c) - Q(a-b)}$ .  
 Est autem  $\frac{z}{z}$  tangens anguli ZPA; dicatur ea T, fit-  
 que etiam  $1-p = \pi$  et  $1-q = \kappa$ , denotabunt  $\pi$  et  $\kappa$ ,  
 sinus versos angulorum APB, APC. Eruitur igitur  
 haec aequatio  $T = \frac{a(\kappa - \pi) - b\kappa + c\pi}{P(a-c) - Q(a-b)} = \frac{\kappa(a-b) - \pi(a-c)}{P(a-c) - Q(a-b)}$ . Ex  
 qua determinatur angulus ZPA, ex eoque reliqua.  
 Est autem  $y = \frac{a(1-r) - b(1-z)}{z-r}$  et  $x = \frac{b(1+z) - a(1+r)}{z-r}$  vt ex  
 praecedentibus apparet. Dato vero angulo ZPA,  
 dabitur et ZPB et proinde  $r$ . Erit autem  $\frac{y+x}{2} = a$   
 $-\frac{z(a-b)}{z-r}$  et  $\frac{y-x}{2} = \frac{a-b}{z-r}$ . Hinc facile inueniuntur  $y$  et  $x$ ,  
 cofinus summae et differentiae arcuum quaesitorum.  
 Q. E. T.

Exemplum hic appono, quod antea ex altitudi-  
 dine poli  $54^{\circ}$ ,  $43'$  assumpta computaueram, vt in-  
 uestigarem iidemne hac methodo eruantur nu-  
 meri. Est altitudo prima  $71^{\circ}$ ,  $15'$ , secunda  $68^{\circ}$ ,  
 $34'$ , et tertia  $63^{\circ}$ ,  $54'$ . Tempus inter I et II ob-  
 seruationem seu angulus APB est  $7^{\circ}$ ,  $52'$ . Tempus  
 inter primam et tertiam seu ang: APC est  $20^{\circ}$ ,  $36'$ .  
 Erit ergo  $a = 9469502$ ,  $b = 9308279$ ,  $c =$   
 $8979213$ . Ergo  $a-c = 490289$ ,  $a-b = 161223$ ,  
 porro  $P = 1368683$  et  $\pi = 94107$ ,  $Q = 3518416$ ,  
 $\kappa = 639404$ . Erit  $\kappa(a-b) - \pi(a-c) = 5692700$  et  
 $P(a-c) - Q(a-b) = 10380060$ . Vnde inuenitur  $T =$   
 $5484423 = \text{tang: } 28^{\circ}, 45'$ . Est ergo angulus  
 ZPA =  $28^{\circ}, 44'$ , et ZPB =  $36^{\circ}, 37'$ . Habetur ita-  
 que cof: ZPA =  $z = 8767267$  et cof: ZPB =  $r =$   
 $8026440$ . Ergo  $z-r = 0740727$ . Cum vero fit  
 $a-b$

$a-b=162223$ . Erit  $\frac{a-b}{z-r}=2176264=\frac{y-z}{2}$ . De-  
 inde est  $\frac{z(a-b)}{z-r}=1907988$ . Hoc ab  $a=9469502$  ab-  
 lato restat  $\frac{y+z}{2}=7561514$ . Hinc inuenitur  $y=$   
 $9737778$ , et  $x=5385250$ . Est ergo summa ar-  
 cuum  $AP+ZP=57^{\circ}, 25'$ , et differentia arcuum  
 $AP-ZP$  vel  $ZP-AP=13^{\circ}, 9'$ . Ex his pro  $AP$  et  
 $ZP$  inueniuntur hi duo valores  $35^{\circ}, 17'$  et  $22^{\circ}, 8'$ .  
 Et pro eleuatione poli et declinatione stellae conse-  
 quenter hi duo qui sunt illorum complementa  $54^{\circ},$   
 $43'$  atque  $67^{\circ}, 52'$ . Quis autem horum fit pro de-  
 clinatione aut eleuatione poli ex problemate non de-  
 terminatur. Ad tamen certum est alterum eleuatio-  
 nem poli, alterum declinationem stellae praebere.

Verum etiam hinc stellae tempus culminationis  
 cognoscitur: distat enim a tempore primae obserua-  
 tionis angulo  $ZPA$ , quia  $PZ$  est arcus meridiani. In-  
 uentus vero est ang.  $ZPA=28^{\circ}, 45'$ , qui ad tempus  
 reductus dat 1 hor.  $55'$ , hocque tempore vel ad-  
 dendo vel subtrahendo a momento obseruationis  
 primae, prout circumstantiae requirunt, inuenitur  
 tempus culminationis, si ipse sol in obseruationi-  
 bus hisce adhibeatur, inuenietur verum meridiei  
 tempus.