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## Solutio problematum quorundam astronomicorum

Leonhard Euler

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# SOLVTIO PROBLEMATVM QVORVNDAM ASTRONOMICORVM-

AVCTORE

Leonb. Eulero.

#### Problema I.

D'Ata planetae aequatione maxima, invenire orbitae eius excentricitatem.

Solutio.

Connertatur aequatio maxima in minuta secunda, sitque eorum numerus =m; dico fore distantiam planetae a Sole mediam ad excentricitatem vt 412533 ad humerum m; si quidem aequatio non suerit nimis magna. At si aequatio admodum suerit ingens, posita ratione distantiae mediae ad excentricitatem vt  $\mathbf{I}$  ad  $\psi_{3}$ , erit  $v = \frac{m}{412333} - \frac{m^{3}}{32(412333)^{2}}$ . Q.E.I.

#### Problema 2:

Data excentricitate orbitae planetaris, inuenire aequa-

#### Solutio.

Sit i ad v vt distantia planetae a Sole media ad excentricitatem, et sit m numerus minutorum secundorum aequationis maximae, qui quaeritur, dico sore  $m = 412533 (v + \frac{v^2}{32})$ ; vel per logarithmos erit log. m = Tom. VII.

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5,  $6154596 + l(v + \frac{v^7}{52})$ . Vbi notandum est, nisi excentricitas suerit vehementer magna loco quantitatis  $v + \frac{v^7}{52}$  sumi posse tantum v. Q. E. I.

#### Problema 3.

Data excentricitate orbitae planetaris, inuenire anomaliam mediam, cui aequatio maxima respondet.

#### Solutio.

Sit i ad v vt distantia media ad excentricitatem, quae ergo ratio datur et proinde v. Multiplicetur sinus totus per  $\frac{v^3}{4}$ , et sactum erit sinus cuiusdam anguli ex tabulis inueniendi: sit hic angulus q graduum. Haec vero operatio commodius per logarithmos instituetur.

Deinde quaeratur logarithmus quantitatis  $v - \frac{v^7}{32}$ , vel tantum ipfius v, ex tabulis logarith. num. naturalium, fi fuerit v admodum paruum, ifte logarithmus addatur ad hunc 5, 3144295, et logarithmi, qui prodit, quaeratur numerus respondens, qui sit n; vbi notetur n'' esse dimidiam partem aequationis maximae; ita vt, si aequatio maxima iam suerit inuenta hac posteriori operatione nequidem sit opus. Dico sore anomaliam mediam quaesitam  $90^\circ + q^\circ + n''$ . Q. E. I.