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ALBERT ROAD, HATFIELD

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1. naloga

Sredi novembra je radiant nekega meteorskega roja najvišje na nebu tik pred zoro. Radiant katerega meteorskega roja je to – Leonidov ali Eta-Akvaridov? Odgovor utemelji.

Radiant Leonidov je ozvešdja Lev, ki je spomladi najvišje na nebu okoli polnoči (0h). Okrog 6h je najvišje na nebu 3 mesece prej, torej na začetku leta in ne novembra.

Odgovor: To je radiant Eta-Akvaridov.



## 2. naloga

Vladar majhnega, a ponosnega kraljestva, ki mu ureditev sodobnega koledarja ni bila všeč, je s 1. januarjem 2019 razglasil svoj koledar, v katerem leto traja natanko 360 dni. Katerega leta po našem koledarju se bo naslednjič naš 1. januar ujel s 1. januarjem po koledarju tega kraljestva?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Leto v koledarju tega kraljestva} &= 360 \text{ dni} = \frac{1440}{4} \text{ dneva} \\ \text{Leto v gregorijanskem koledarju} &\approx 365,25 \text{ dneva} = \frac{1461}{4} \text{ dneva} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1440}{4} : \frac{1461}{4} = \frac{1440}{1461} = \frac{480}{487} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 480 \cdot 365,25 = 487 \cdot 360$$

$$\text{Odgovor. Leto } 2019 + 480 = \boxed{2499}.$$



### 3. naloga

Dva astronoma, eden iz Sankt Peterburga, drugi pa iz nekega drugega observatorija, opazujeta zvezdo Vega. Višina zgornje kulminacije Vege (največja višina zvezde nad obzorjem) se med opazovališčema razlikuje za 3 stopinje, pri čemer astronom na observatoriju vidi zgornjo kulminacijo Vege južno od zenita. Znano je, da je Vega za opazovalca na observatoriju v zgornji kulminaciji 1 uro in 58 minut prej kot v Sankt Peterburgu. Izračunaj zemljepisne koordinate observatorija in oceni razdaljo med observatorijem in Sankt Peterburgom.

$O_1 = \text{Sankt Peterburg}$

$O_2 = \text{observatorij}$

$$\varphi_{01} \approx 60^\circ \text{ N}$$

$$\lambda_{01} \approx 30^\circ \text{ E}$$

$$\varphi_{02} \stackrel{!}{=} \varphi_{01} + \Delta\varphi \quad \Delta\varphi = ?$$

$$\lambda_{02} = \lambda_{01} + \Delta\lambda \quad \Delta\lambda = ?$$

Ker je Vega v kulminaciji prej kot v Sankt Peterburgu, je observatorij vzhodno od Sankt Peterburga.

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{360^\circ}{24 \text{ h}} \cdot 1 \text{ h } 58 \text{ min} = 15 \cdot 1 \text{ h } 58 \text{ min} = +29^\circ 30'$$

$$\lambda_{02} = \lambda_{01} + \Delta\lambda = \lambda_{01} + 29^\circ 30' \approx 59^\circ 30' \text{ E}$$

Ker je Vega za opazovalca na observatoriju južneje kot za opazovalca v Sankt Peterburgu, je observatorij severno od Sankt Peterburga.

$$\Delta\varphi = +3^\circ$$

$$\varphi_{02} = \varphi_{01} + 3^\circ \approx 63^\circ \text{ N}$$

$$\Delta\varphi \approx 0 \Rightarrow d(O_1, O_2) \approx \Delta\lambda = 29^\circ 30' \approx 3000 \text{ km}$$

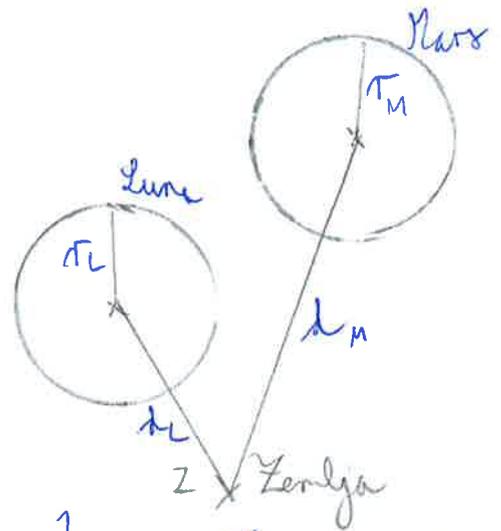
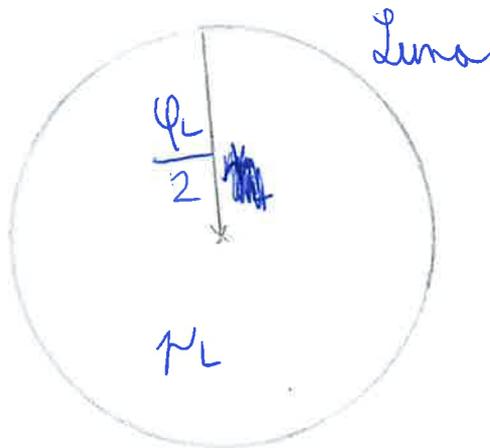






5. naloga

27. julija 2018 se je zgodil redek astronomski pojav: velika opozicija Marsa je bila sočasno s popolnim (centralnim) Luninim mrkom. V sredini popolne faze Luninega mrka je bil Mars na nebu za 2 magnitudi svetlejši od Lune. Oceni, za kolikokrat je bila takrat ena kvadratna kotna sekunda vidne ploskvice Marsa svetlejša od ene kvadratne sekunde Lunine ploskvice. Vemo, da razlika ene magnitude pomeni, da je eno nebesno telo približno 2,5-krat svetlejše od drugega. Polmer Marsa je polovico polmera Zemlje. Polmer Marsove orbite je 1,5 astronomske enote.



$$\frac{\varphi_{M,M}}{\varphi_{M,L}} \approx \frac{d_L : r_L}{d_M : r_M}$$

$$d_M = 1,5 \text{ a. e.} - 1 \text{ a. e.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ a. e.} \approx 75000000 \text{ km}$$

$$r_M \approx 3000 \text{ km}$$

$$r_L : r_M = \frac{\varphi_L^2}{\varphi_M^2} \approx 10000$$

$$d_M : r_M \approx 25000$$

$$d_L : r_L \approx 250$$

$$\frac{d_L : r_L}{d_M : r_M} \approx 100$$

Svetlost Marsa in Lune:

$$\varphi_M \approx \frac{1}{100} \varphi_L$$

$$j_M : j_L = 2,5^2 = 6,25$$

$$\varphi_L \approx 0,5^\circ \Rightarrow \varphi_M \approx 0,005^\circ$$

$$\frac{j_M}{r_M} : \frac{j_L}{r_L} = \frac{j_M}{j_L} \cdot \frac{r_L}{r_M} = 62500$$

Odgovor: 62500 x

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Additionally, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors early on. By conducting these checks frequently, the organization can prevent small mistakes from escalating into larger financial issues.

The second section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining financial processes. It highlights how modern accounting software can automate repetitive tasks, such as invoicing and payroll, which saves time and reduces the risk of human error.

Furthermore, the use of cloud-based systems allows for real-time access to financial data from anywhere, facilitating better decision-making and collaboration among team members.

In conclusion, the document stresses that a strong financial foundation is crucial for the long-term success of any business. By adhering to best practices in record-keeping and leveraging technology, organizations can ensure their financial health and maintain a competitive edge in the market.