

where  $\hat{S}_z = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}_{z\sigma}$ ,  $\hat{S}_x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}_{x\sigma}$ ,  $\hat{S}_y = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\sigma} \hat{\sigma}_{y\sigma}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{x\sigma} = \hat{\sigma}_{x\sigma}^{\dagger}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{y\sigma} = \hat{\sigma}_{y\sigma}^{\dagger}$ ,  $\hat{\sigma}_{z\sigma} = \hat{\sigma}_{z\sigma}^{\dagger}$ . The spin-orbit coupling term is given by

$$\hat{H}_{SO} = g_s \mu_B \vec{S} \cdot \vec{v}_s + g_s \mu_B \vec{S} \cdot \vec{v}_s^* + g_s \mu_B \vec{S} \cdot \vec{v}_s^* + g_s \mu_B \vec{S} \cdot \vec{v}_s^*$$

where  $\vec{v}_s = v_s \hat{e}_x$ ,  $\vec{v}_s^* = v_s^* \hat{e}_x$ ,  $\vec{v}_s^* = v_s^* \hat{e}_x$ ,  $\vec{v}_s^* = v_s^* \hat{e}_x$ ,  $v_s = 10^8 \text{ cm/s}$ ,  $v_s^* = 10^8 \text{ cm/s}$ ,  $g_s = 2$ ,  $\mu_B = 5.788 \times 10^{-5} \text{ esu}$ .

The total energy of the system is given by  $E = E_0 + E_{SO}$ , where  $E_0$  is the energy of the system without spin-orbit coupling.

The energy levels of the system are given by  $E_n = E_0 + E_{SO}$ , where  $n$  is the quantum number of the state.

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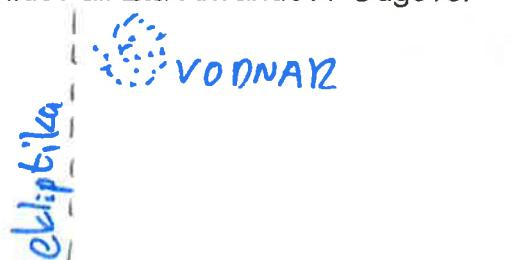
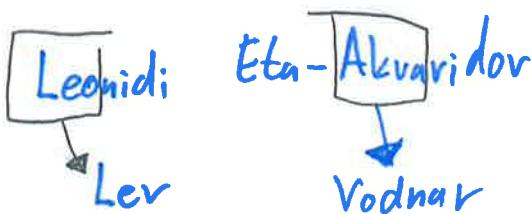
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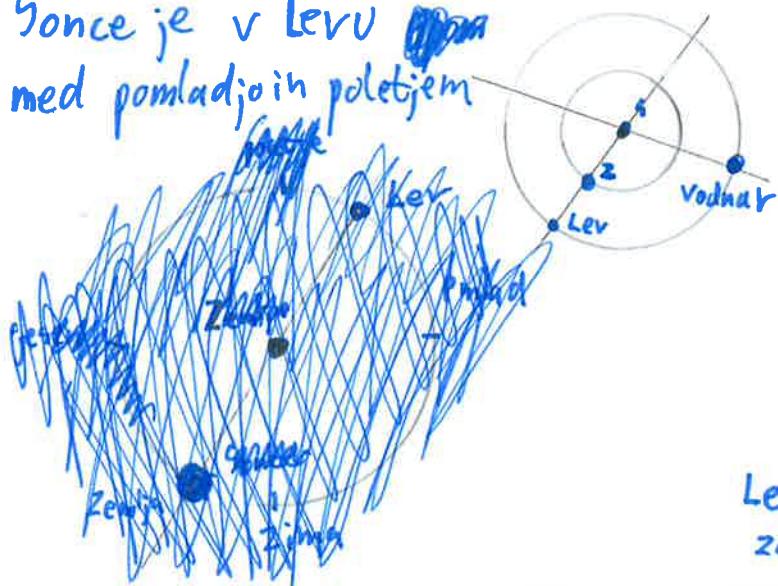
### 1. naloga

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.



Lev je zodiotsko ozvezdje  
ki leži na ekliptiki:

Sončce je v Lervu  
med pomladjo in poletjem



Iz tega aklepam ko sonče  
vzhaja lev zahaja (november)



Meteoraki roj, ki poteka tik pred  
zoro in je najvišje na nebu ne more  
biti Leonidov ker Lev zahaja  
ampak je Eta-akvaridov.

$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots$



graph  $G = (V, E)$  defined  
by vertex set  $V$  and

edge set  $E$  of  $G$



graph  $G = (V, E)$  defined  
by vertex set  $V$  and edge set  $E$

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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?

<u>Vladarski koledar</u>	<u>Natanko 360 dnevi</u>	<u>1 leto → 5 dni več</u>
2020 1 +5	51 +169	62 330
2021 +10	52 +173	63 336
2022 PRESTOPNO +15	53 +179	64 347
2023 +21	54 P +183	65 346
2024 +26	55 +189	66 P 351.
2025 +31	56 +194	67 357
2026 P +36	57 +199	68 362
2027 +42	58 P +204	69 367
2028 +47	59 +210	90 P
2029 +52	60 +215	
2030 P +57	61 +220	
2031 +63	62 P +225	
2032 +68	63 +231	
2033 +73	64 +236	
2034 P +74	65 +241	
2035 +84	66 P +246	
2036 +89	67 +252	
2037 +94	68 +257	
2038 P +99	69 +262	
2039 +105	70 P +267	
2040 +110	71 +273	
2041 +115	72 +278	
2042 P +120	73 +283	
2043 +126	74 P +288	
2044 +131	75 +294	
2045 +136	76 +299	
2046 P +141	77 +304	
2047 +147	78 P +309	
2048 +152	79 +315	
2049 +157	80 +320	
2050 P +162	81 +325	

1 prestopno leto 6 dni več

$$x \cdot 5,25 = 365$$

$$365,5,25 =$$

$$365,50 : 5,25 = 69,52$$

$$69,5 \cdot 2 = 144$$

$$2019 + 144 = \\ 2167$$

5/15 6  
3150  
525 6  
4200  
529 9  
010  
4725

To bo leto 2167

in old - & old  
in a new country

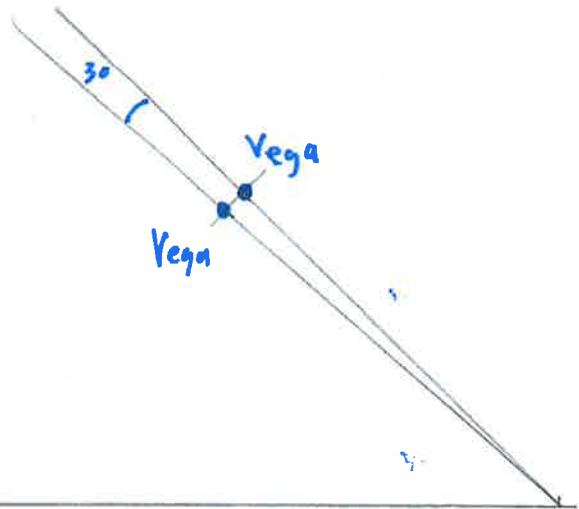
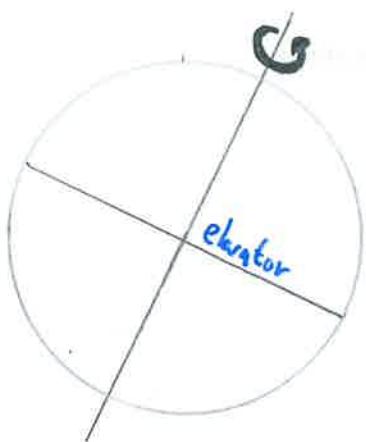
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### 3. naloga

Dva astronomi, 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.



ODGOVOR

$$\begin{array}{r} 360^\circ \dots 24h \\ X \dots 2h \\ \hline X = \frac{360 \cdot 2}{24 \cdot 12} = 30^\circ \end{array}$$

KORDINAT KRAJA NE MOREM DOLOČITI.  
LAHKO PA DOLOČIM RAZIKO MED KORDINATAMI  
TER OCEMIM RAZDALJO MED KRAJEMA  
KI PA JE PRIBLIŽNO 3350 km (saj je  
razlika v širini zanemarljivo majhna)

Med temen dvojenim krajevem je razlika v:

- zemljepisni širini  $30^\circ$
- zemljepisni dolžini  $30^\circ$  oz  $2h$

OBRAZEC

$$\begin{aligned} O &= 2\pi r \\ O &= 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 6400 \\ O &= 6,28 \cdot 6400 \\ O &\approx 40200 \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6400 \cdot 6,28 \\ 36900 \\ +12900 \\ +51200 \\ \hline 40192,00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{30^\circ}{360^\circ} &= \frac{1}{72} \end{aligned}$$

$$40200 : 12 = 3350$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 60 \\ 00 \\ 0 \text{ ut} \end{array}$$

$$40200 : 72 = 550$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 600 \\ 0 \text{ ut} \end{array}$$

$$\text{zemljepisna dolžina} \rightarrow \frac{1}{12} \cdot 40200 \text{ km} = 3350 \text{ km}$$

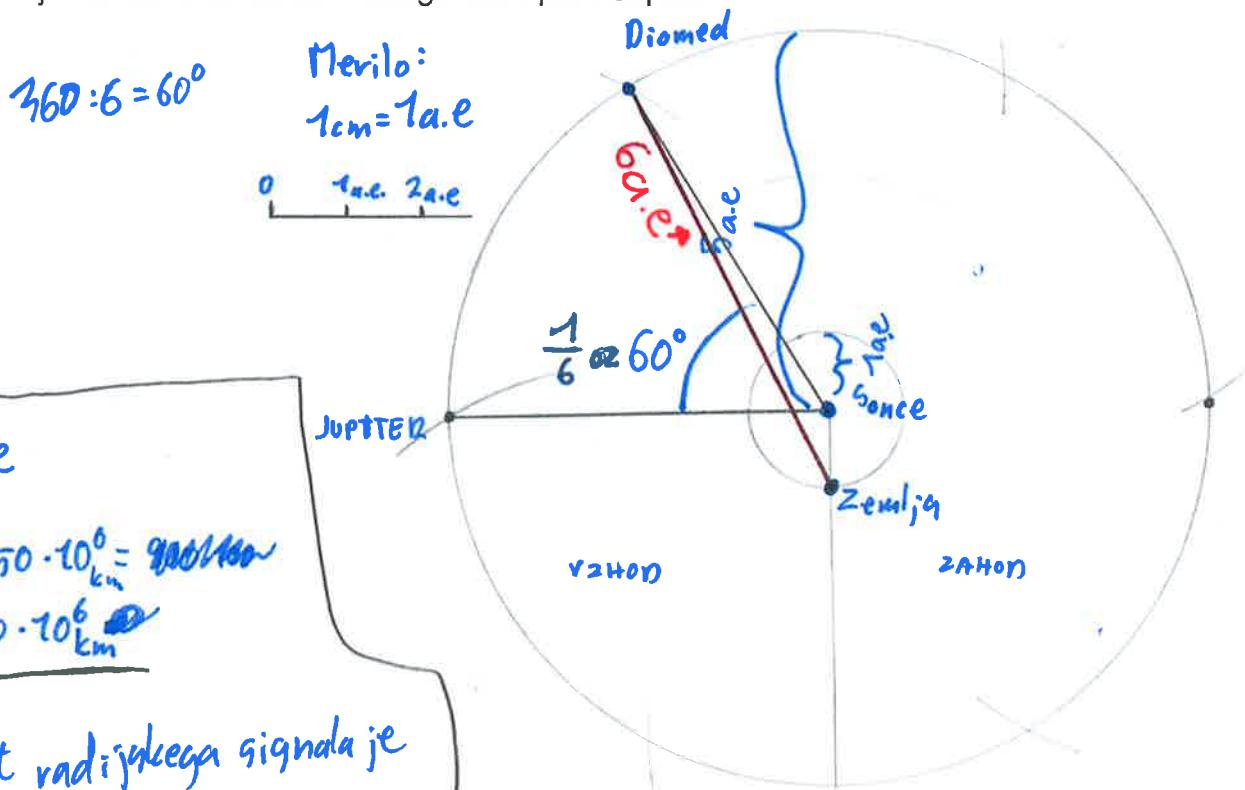
$$\text{zemljepisna širina} \rightarrow \frac{1}{72} \cdot 40200 \text{ km} = 550 \text{ km}$$

• Initial condition of the problem  
dimensions that have been given are  
as follows: BM horizontal distance = 80  
m, angle between BM and BC = 30°  
and angle between BC and BD = 60°.

• Find length of BD with the help of  
triangle BCD using cosine rule.  
• Find length of BD with the help of  
triangle BCD using sine rule.

#### 4. naloga

V času meritev oddaljenosti asteroida Diomed z radijskim signalom, se Jupiter nahaja v vzhodni kvadraturi. Koliko časa traja ena meritev oddaljenosti asteroida z radijskim signalom? Znano je, da se Diomed okoli Sonca giblje po enaki orbiti kot Jupiter in da je na orbiti za  $1/6$  obhodnega časa pred Jupitrom.

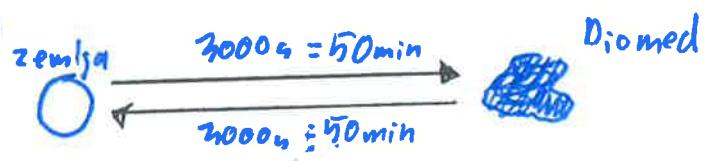


$$t = \frac{5}{300\,000 \text{ km/s}}$$

$$t = \frac{900\,000 \text{ km}}{300\,000 \text{ km/s}}$$

$$t = \frac{900\,000}{3 \cdot 10^5} \text{ s} = \underline{\underline{3000 \text{ s}}}$$

$$3000 : 60 \stackrel{50}{=} \text{min}$$



Ena meritev oddaljenosti asteroida Diomed traja  $100 \text{ min}$  oz. 1 h 40 min.

Trajanje potovanja signala pa je pogosto težko izvedljivo saj je med Diomedom in zemljo asteroidni pas, kjer je le-tega signala težko pride naj, je tam veliko drugih asteroidov.



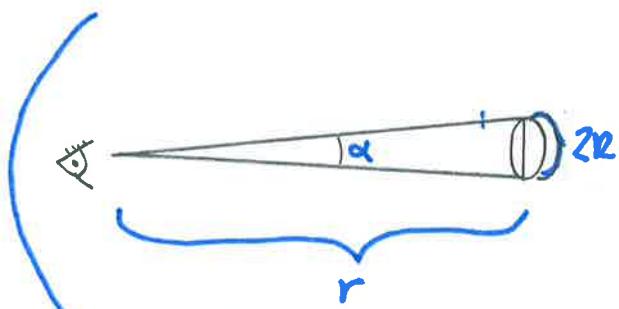
### 5. naloga

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. Ocenji, 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 astronomiske enote.

$$\alpha = \frac{360 \cdot 2\pi}{2\pi r}$$

$$r_{\text{Mars}} = 0,5 \text{ a.e.} = 75 \text{ 000 000 km}$$

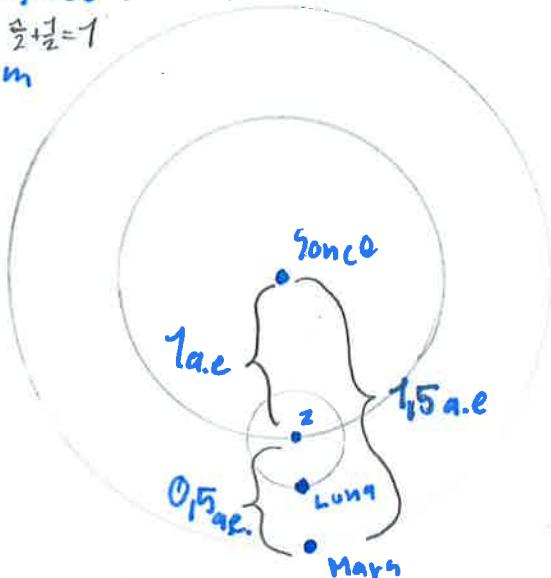
$$2R_m = 6400 \text{ km}$$



$$\alpha_m = \frac{360 \cdot 64000}{40000000000} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^6 = 0,02^\circ$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{5}{1000}^\circ = 0,005^\circ$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{5 \cdot 3600'}{1000} = 5.36' \approx 15'$$



Mars zajema več kot  $1^2$   
zato lahko računam s podatkov, da je Mars 2 magnitudi svetlejši od lune.

$$1 \text{ magnituda} = 2,5 \times \text{svetlejši}$$

$$2 \text{ magnitudi} = 2,5 \cdot 2,5 = 6,25 \times \text{svetlejši}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,5 \cdot 2,5 \\ + 5,0 \\ \hline 6,25 \end{array}$$

~~$$1 = 2,5 \cdot 2 = 5 \times \text{svetlejši}$$~~

1 kvadratna sekunda Marsa je bila 6,25× svetlejša od ene kvadratne sekunde Lunine.

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 10 \text{ m} = 49050 \text{ N/m}^2$

$$\frac{49050 \text{ N/m}^2}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 5.05 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{5.05 \text{ m}}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5.05 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{5.05 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5.05 \text{ kg}$$

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