

XXVI Санкт-Петербургска олимпиада  
по Астрономия

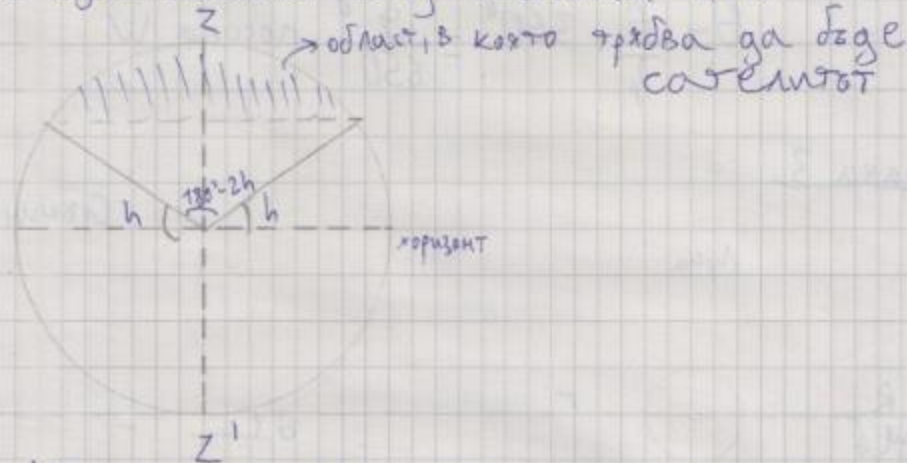
Теоретичен тур  
4.02.2019г.

Задача 1.

Броят на нужните спътници е минимален, когато те са геостационарни, т.е. периодите им са:

$$T = T_{\oplus} = 23^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 40^{\text{s}}$$

Във всеки момент от време трябва да има поне един спътник над височината  $h = 40$



Имайки предвид, че спътниците са равномерно разпределени над дадена географска ширина, то за брой спътници  $n_{\theta}$  над даден паралел:

$$n_{\theta} \geq \frac{360^{\circ}}{180^{\circ} - 2h} \quad n_{\theta} \geq \frac{18}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow n_{\theta} = 4$$

Минималният брой паралели, над които е нужно да има спътници, е:

$$n_{\varphi} \geq \frac{180^{\circ}}{30^{\circ} - h} \quad n_{\varphi} = 4$$

$$N = n_0 n_{\varphi} = 16 \quad (\text{Одну двой спътници.})$$

Задача 2.

Точката на изгрева ще бъде отместена западно заради прецесията на земната ос.

Ако  $t = 1y$ ,  $T_p = 26\ 000y$  е периодът на прецесията и  $\theta$  е ъгълът на отклонение:

$$\frac{t}{T_p} = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}$$

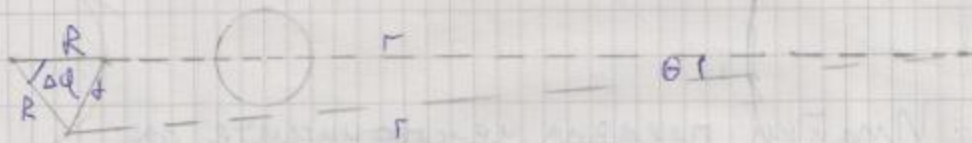
$$\theta = \frac{t}{T_p} \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{1}{26000} \cdot 360^\circ = \frac{9}{650}^\circ, \text{ посока } W$$

Задача 3.

Земь

Луна

Слънце



$\Delta\varphi$  - разлика в географските ширини

$R$  - радиус на Земята

$r$  - разстояние Земя - Слънце

$$d^2 = R^2 + R^2 - 2R^2 \cos \Delta\varphi = 2R^2(1 - \cos \Delta\varphi)$$

$$d = R\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1 - \cos \Delta\varphi}$$

$$d^2 = r^2 + r^2 - 2r^2 \cos \theta = 2r^2(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$2r^2(1 - \cos \theta) = 2R^2(1 - \cos \Delta\varphi)$$

$$1 - \cos \theta = \frac{R^2}{r^2}(1 - \cos \Delta\varphi)$$

$$\cos \theta = 1 - \frac{R^2}{r^2} (1 - \cos \Delta \varphi)$$

$$\cos \Delta \varphi = \cos 10^\circ \approx 0,983$$

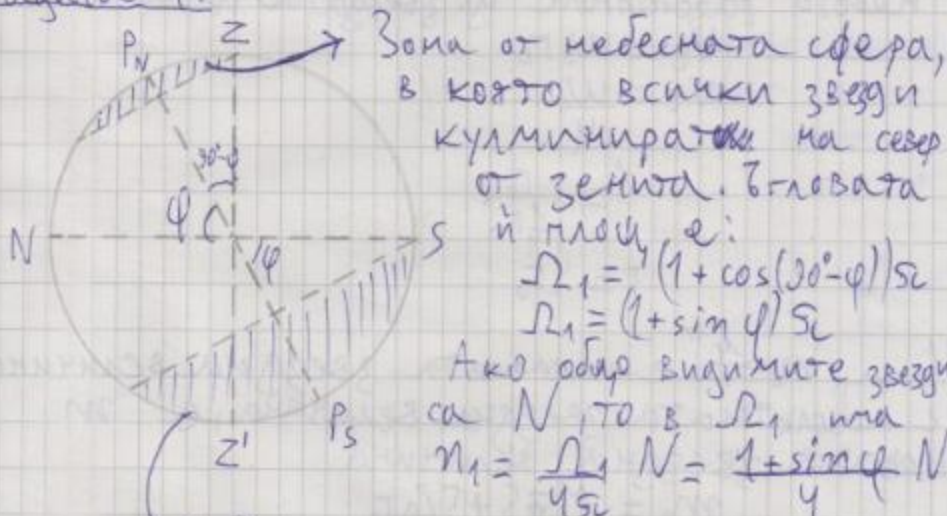
$$\frac{R}{r} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Вижда се, че  $\frac{R^2}{r^2} (1 - \cos \Delta \varphi) \rightarrow 0$ ,

$$\cos \theta \rightarrow 1 \text{ и } \theta \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Максималната фаза ще бъде почти пълна, т.е.  $\Phi \approx 1$ .

Задача 4.



Зона на незалазващо неизгряващите звезди. Аналогично:

$$\Omega_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} (1 + \cos \varphi) \Omega$$

$$n_2 = \frac{\Omega_2}{\Omega} N = \frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{4} N$$

Общият брой звезди, видими от града:

$$n = N - n_2 = \left( \frac{1 - 1 + \cos \varphi}{4} \right) N = \frac{3 - \cos \varphi}{4} N$$

Горското отношение е:

$$k = \frac{n_1}{n} = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi}{3 - \cos \varphi} = \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{3 - \frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{3,4}{5}$$

$k \approx 74\%$

Задача 5.

Нека началото собствено движение е  $\omega_0$ .  
Новото е  $\frac{\omega_0}{4}$ . Ако началото разстояние до

звездата е  $\Gamma_0$  и  $V_E$  е перпендикулярната на зрителния лъч компонента на скоростта, то за новото разстояние до звездата имаме:

$$\begin{cases} V_E = \omega_0 \Gamma_0 \\ V_E = \frac{\omega_0 \Gamma}{4} \end{cases} \quad /:$$

$$1 = \frac{\Gamma_0}{\frac{\Gamma}{4}}$$
$$\Gamma = 4\Gamma_0$$

Нека  $m_0 = 4^m$  е началната звездна величина,  $M$  е абсолютната звездна величина, а  $m$  е новата звездна величина

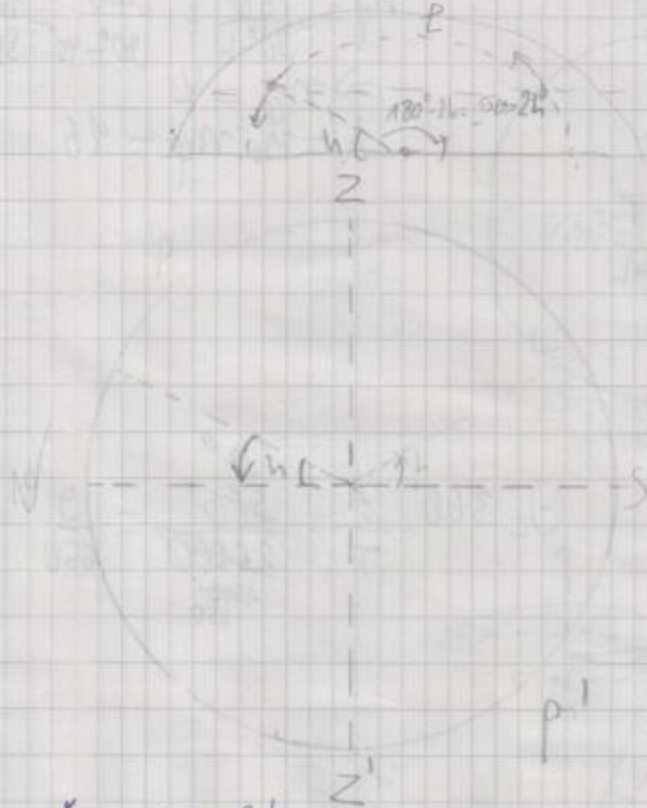
$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= M - 5 + 5 \lg \Gamma_0 \\ M - 5 &= m_0 - 5 \lg \Gamma_0 \\ m &= M - 5 + 5 \lg \Gamma = m_0 - 5 \lg \Gamma_0 + 5 \lg \Gamma \\ m &= m_0 + 5 \lg \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_0} = m_0 + 5 \lg 4 \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \lg 4 &\approx 0,6 \\ m &\approx 10^m \end{aligned}$$

①  $H = \text{inv}$   
 $h \geq 40^\circ$  /  $T = ?$   $n = ?$  (min)

Чертова

$$40^\circ = \frac{2}{480^\circ} \cdot \frac{50 \text{ rot}}{9} = \frac{2 \cdot 50}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{9-4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$$



$$P = (50 - 2h)R$$

$$L = 250R$$

$$\frac{L}{L} = \frac{50 - 2h}{250} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{h}{50}$$

$$\frac{P}{L} = \frac{h}{T}$$

$$T = \text{rot}_1$$

$$\frac{P}{L} = \frac{1}{n_0}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{L}{P}$$

$$t = \frac{50 - 2h}{w}$$

$$w = w_0 \pm w_x$$

$$n \rightarrow \text{min} \rightarrow w_x = 0$$

$$T = \frac{L}{P} t = \frac{50 - 2h}{w_0} \cdot \frac{250}{50 - 2h}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{250}{50 - 2h} = \frac{250}{50 - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 50} = \frac{2}{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0 = 4$$

$$t = \frac{50 - 2h}{w}$$

$w =$  Маї-Үаооно е га бзае геостационарн  
 $\Rightarrow T = T_{\Theta} = 23^{h} 56^{m} 4^{s}$



$$n_{\varphi} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}-h} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}-40^{\circ}} = \frac{180^{\circ}}{50^{\circ}}$$

$$\Rightarrow n_{\varphi} = 4$$

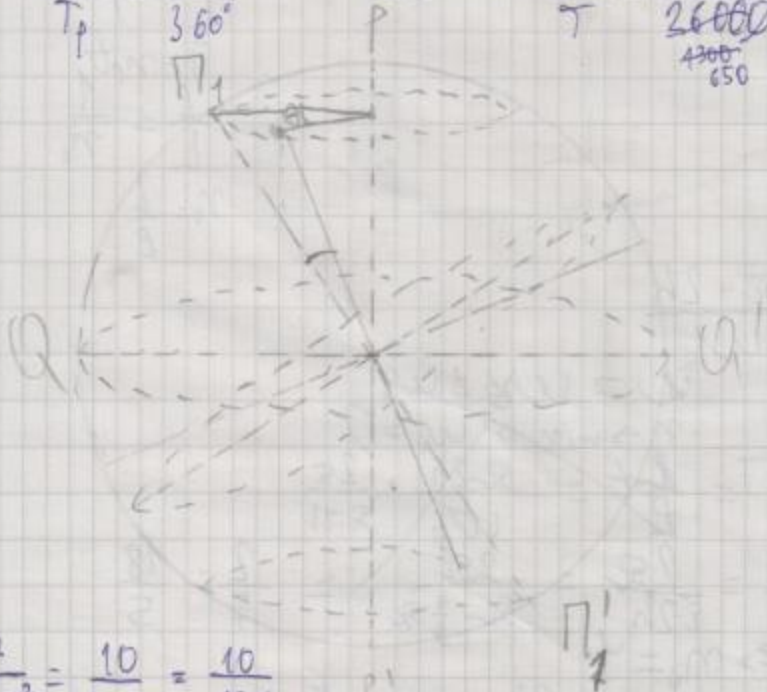
$$N = n_{\Theta} \cdot n_{\varphi} = 16$$

②

$$\frac{t}{T_p} = \frac{\Theta}{360^{\circ}}$$

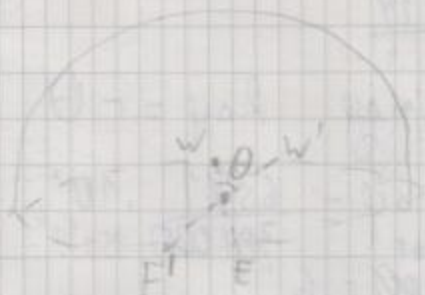
$$\Theta = 360^{\circ} \cdot \frac{t}{T} = \frac{360^{\circ}}{\frac{4300}{650}} = \frac{360^{\circ}}{6.615} = 54.4^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{324.4}{128}$$



$$\frac{32^2}{9.18^2} = \frac{10}{9.324} = \frac{10}{12.96/648}$$

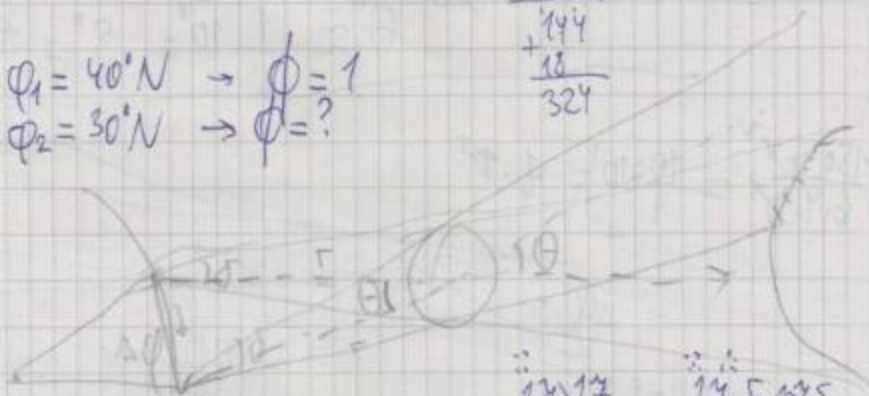
μ се отклонява в западна посока  
с 2761 θ



$$\begin{array}{r} 3,14 \cdot 3,14 \\ + 1256 \\ + 314 \\ \hline 992 \\ \hline 985,96 \end{array}$$

③  $\phi_1 = 40^\circ N \rightarrow \phi = 1$   
 $\phi_2 = 30^\circ N \rightarrow \phi = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18.18 \\ + 144 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 324 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 17,317,3 \\ + 510 \\ + 1211 \\ + 143 \\ \hline 25329 \\ \cdot 17,17 \\ \hline 189 \\ \hline 17 \\ \hline 250 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17,17 \\ + 13 \\ + 14 \\ \hline 409 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 17,5175 \\ + 845 \\ + 1225 \\ \hline 3062,5 \end{array}$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 - 2RR \cos \theta} = R \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \theta}$$



$$\phi = \frac{R + R - \theta}{R - \theta} = 1 - \theta$$

$$\sin 10^\circ = \sin \frac{5\pi}{18} \text{ rad} \approx \frac{5\pi}{18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 10^\circ &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 10^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{5\pi^2}{18^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{324 - 90}{324}} = \sqrt{\frac{314}{324}} = \frac{\sqrt{314}}{18} \approx \frac{17,7}{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17,6176 \\ + 1056 \\ + 1232 \\ + 146 \\ \hline 3094,6 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d}{2} \approx R \cdot \sin \Delta\varphi \approx \frac{R \Delta\varphi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{6371 \cdot 50}{18}$$

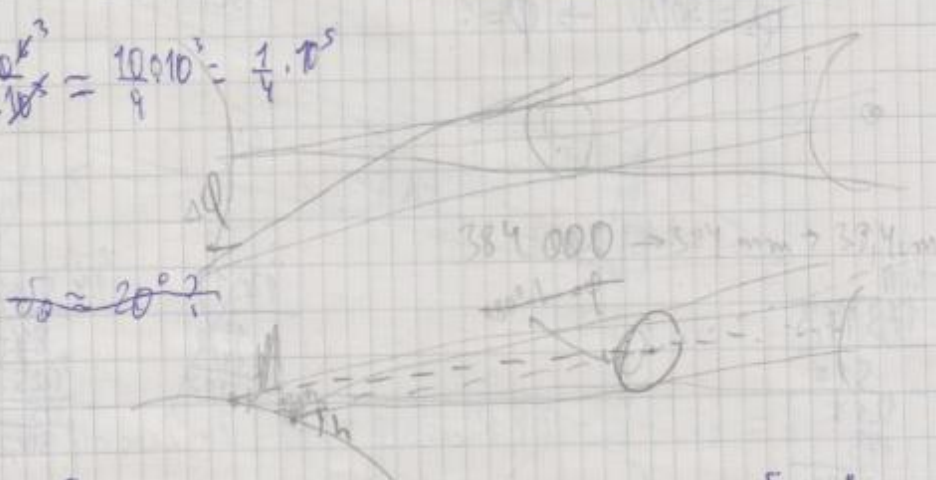
1 cm  $\rightarrow$  100 km  
1 mm  $\rightarrow$  1000 km

$$R \sin \Delta\varphi \quad R \Delta\varphi = r \cdot \theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{R \Delta\varphi}{r} = \frac{6371 \cdot 10^\circ}{384000} = 150 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\theta \approx \frac{1 \cdot 10^\circ}{65} = \frac{2^\circ}{3} = \frac{1}{3}^\circ \approx 13'$$

$$\frac{150 \cdot 10^{-6}}{64000} = \frac{10 \cdot 10^{-5}}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{-5}$$



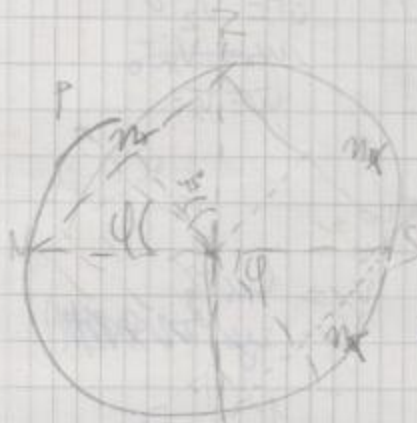
$$\frac{150 \cdot 10^{-6}}{64000} \approx \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{-5} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \theta = 4 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 10^\circ = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot 10^{-4}}{1} = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$$





(4)



$$n_0 = \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{4}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{4R^2 - (1 - \cos \phi) \cdot 4R^2}{4R^2} N$$

$$n_0 = \cos \phi \cdot N$$

$$n_1 = 1 - \cos \phi$$

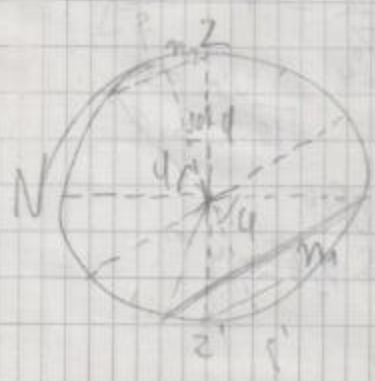
$$n_0 = \frac{4R^2 - (1 - \cos \phi) \cdot 4R^2}{4R^2} N =$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{4} \right) N$$

~~$$n = \frac{(1 - \cos \phi)}{1 - \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{4}} N$$~~

~~$$n_x = \frac{(1 - \cos \phi) \cdot 4R^2}{4R^2} N = \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{4} N$$~~

~~$$n = N - n_x$$~~



$$\frac{n_z}{N} = \frac{1 + \cos \phi}{4}$$

$$\frac{n_x}{N} = \frac{1 + \cos(90^\circ - \phi)}{4} = \frac{1 + \sin \phi}{4}$$

$$\frac{n}{N} = 1 - \frac{n_x}{N} = \frac{4 - 1 - \sin \phi}{4} = \frac{3 - \sin \phi}{4}$$

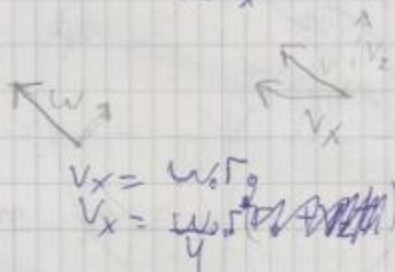
$$\frac{m_2}{M} = \frac{3 - \cos \theta}{3 - \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{6 - \sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{5}{6 - \sqrt{3}} \approx \frac{5}{4.3} = \frac{50}{43}$$

⑤  $m_0 = 7^m$ ,  $\omega_0$   
 $m = ?$ ,  $\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{4}$

$\Delta r = v_2 t$   
 $\omega_0 = v_x r_0$   
 $\omega = v_x$

$v = \text{const}$

$v = \omega r$



$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{r_0}{r}$

$r = 4r_0$

$m_0 = M + 5 - 5 \rho g r_0$   
 $M + 5 = m_0 - 5 \rho g r_0$   
 $m - 5 \rho g r = m_0 - 5 \rho g r_0$   
 $m = m_0 + 5 \rho g r - 5 \rho g r_0 = m_0 + 5 \rho g \frac{r}{r_0} =$

$= m_0 - 5 \rho g \frac{4r_0}{r_0} = 4^m - 5 \rho g 4$

$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$   
 $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$

~~$\sqrt[3]{16} = 4$~~   $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

~~$\sqrt[3]{10} = 3.1$~~

$10^{0.6}$   $\sqrt[3]{10} \approx 3.1$

$4 \approx 10^{0.6}$

$m = 4^m - 5.0.6 \approx 4^m$