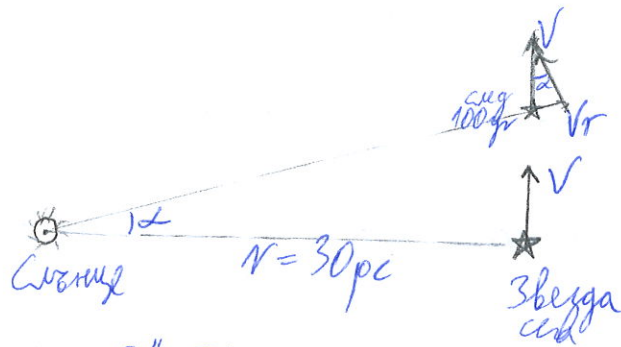


# Генда

## Задача 1



$$\mu = 0,5''/\text{yr} = \frac{0,5}{206265} \text{ rad/yr}$$

Сера звездата има покривна скорост.

$$\Rightarrow \mu [\text{rad/yr}] = \frac{V}{r}$$

$$V = \mu \cdot r =$$

$$= \frac{0,5}{206265} \cdot (30 \cdot 206265 \text{ AU}) =$$

$$= 15 \text{ AU/yr}$$

За  $t = 100$  години звездата ще измине видимо ъглово разстояние:

$$\alpha \approx t \cdot \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \approx 100 \cdot 0,5 = 50''$$

$$\frac{V_r}{V} = \sin \alpha \approx \alpha [\text{rad}]$$

$$\Rightarrow V_r \approx \alpha \cdot V = \frac{50}{2 \cdot 10^5} \cdot 15 = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ AU/yr} =$$

$$= \frac{3,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{11}}{3 \cdot 10^8} \approx 1,875 \text{ m/s}$$

От ефекта на Доплер:

$$\frac{v_r}{c} = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \Delta\lambda = \frac{v_r}{c} \cdot \lambda$$

За оптичния диапазон  $\lambda \approx 5000 \text{ \AA} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$ .

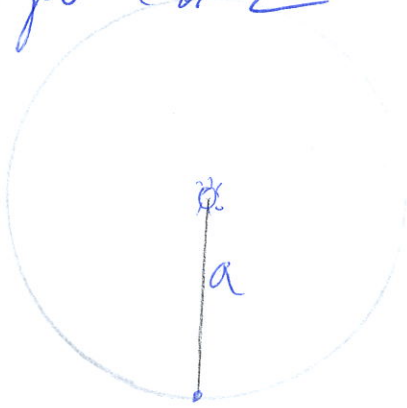
$\Rightarrow$  Наблюдаваната промяна в дължината на вълната е:

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{1,875}{3 \cdot 10^8} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-7} = 3,125 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m} \ll 0,1 \text{ \AA}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Не, лъчевата скорост няма да може да се регистрира след 100 години.

Гелова

Задача 2



$$t = 73^d$$

$$M = -0^m,6$$

$$T = 3400\text{K}$$

$$g_{\text{звезда}} = 0,7 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Абсолютната звездна величина на Слънцето е  $M_0 = 4^m,8$   
Сравняваме Слънцето и звездата:

$$M_0 - M = -2,5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R_0^2 \cdot T_0^4}{R_{\text{зв.}}^2 \cdot T_{\text{зв.}}^4} \right) = -5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R_0 \cdot T_0^2}{R_{\text{зв.}} \cdot T_{\text{зв.}}^2} \right)$$

$$M_0 - M = 5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R_{\text{зв.}} \cdot T_{\text{зв.}}^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{R_{\text{зв.}} \cdot T_{\text{зв.}}^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2} = 10^{\frac{M_0 - M}{5}}$$

$$R_{\text{зв.}} = \frac{R_0 \cdot T_0^2}{T_{\text{зв.}}^2} \cdot 10^{\frac{M_0 - M}{5}}$$

$$R_{\text{зв.}} \approx R_0 \cdot \left( \frac{5800}{3400} \right)^2 \cdot 10^{\frac{4,8 + 0,6}{5}}$$

$$R_{\text{зв.}} \approx 7 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{1}{0,35} \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ km}$$

~~$$g_{\text{звезда}} = \frac{M_{\text{звезда}}}{R_{\text{звезда}}^2}$$~~

$$g_{\text{звезда}} = \frac{M_{\text{зв.}}}{R_{\text{зв.}}^2}$$

От Третия закон на Кеплер:

$$\frac{a^3}{t^2} = \frac{\mu \cdot M_{зб.}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = \frac{g \cdot R_{зб.}^2}{4 \cdot \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^3}{t^2} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{20}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = 7 \cdot 10^{18}$$

~~За~~ За Земята:

$$\frac{a_{\oplus}^3}{t_{\oplus}^2} = \frac{\mu \cdot M_{\oplus}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = \frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{30}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} \approx 7 \cdot 10^{18}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^3}{t^2} = \frac{a_{\oplus}^3}{t_{\oplus}^2}$$

$$\text{Но } \frac{a^3}{t^2} \sim M_{зб.} \Rightarrow M_{зб.} \approx M_{\oplus} = 2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg.}$$

$$t = 73^d = \frac{1}{5} \text{ yr}$$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{a_{\oplus}^3 \cdot t^2}{t_{\oplus}^2}} = a_{\oplus} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{t^2}{t_{\oplus}^2}}$$

$$a \approx 1 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{25}} \approx \frac{1}{2,9} \approx 0,34 \text{ AU}$$

Периодичната скорост:

$$V_p = \frac{1+e}{\sqrt{1-e}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\mu \cdot M_{зб.}}{a}}$$

когато  $V_p = V_{II} = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu \cdot M_{зб.}}{a(t_e)}}$ , планетата не остава в орбита

$$\frac{1+e}{1-e} \leq 2$$

~~Максималният эксцентриситет е~~  
Максималният эксцентриситет е  $e_{\max} = 1$ .

### Задача 3

Антарес е червен свръхгигант с видима звездна величина около  $1^m$  (близка до тази на Марс).

Нека Антарес има радиус  $R$ , температура  $T$  и абсолютна звездна величина  $M$ .

Нека Слънцето има радиус  $R_0$ , температура  $T_0$  и абсолютна звездна величина  $M_0$ .

Сравняваме ~~на~~ звездните величини на Антарес и Слънцето:

$$M - M_0 = -2,5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{L}{L_0} \right) = ~~0,85~~$$

$$= -2,5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R^2 \cdot T^4}{R_0^2 \cdot T_0^4} \right) =$$

$$= -5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R \cdot T^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2} \right)$$

Червените свръхгиганти имат радиус  $R \approx 20 R_0$ ,

$$T = 3400 \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 5800 \text{ K}$$

$$M_0 \approx 4,8$$

$$\Rightarrow M = M_0 - 5 \cdot \lg \left( \frac{R \cdot T^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2} \right) =$$

$$= 4,8 - 5 \cdot \lg\left(20 \cdot \frac{3,4^2}{5,8^2}\right) \approx$$

$$\approx 4,8 - 5 \cdot \lg 7 \approx$$

$$\approx 4,8 - 5 \cdot 0,8 =$$

$$= 0,8^m$$

$$\Rightarrow M = 0,8^m$$

Сравняваме абсолютната звездна величина на Антарес  
 $M = 0,8^m$  с видимата  $m \approx 1^m$ .

$$M \approx m$$

$\Rightarrow$  Разстоянието до Антарес е  $r \approx 10 \text{ pc}$ .

$$R_0 \approx \frac{1}{200} \text{ AU}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Определяме видимия ъглов диаметър на Антарес:

$$\delta = \frac{2 \cdot \left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right) \cdot R_0}{r} =$$

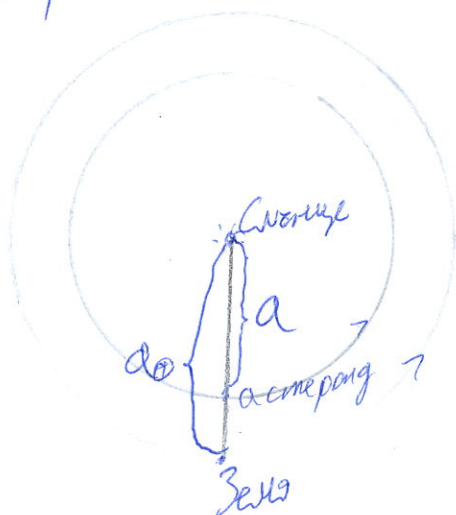
$$= \frac{2 \cdot 20 \cdot \frac{1}{200} \text{ AU}}{10 \cdot 200000 \text{ AU}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{200000} \text{ rad} \approx 0,02''$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \approx 0,02''$$

# Белова

## Задача 4



Нека астероидът се движи по орбита с радиус  $a$  и период  $T$ , а Земята - по орбита с радиус  $a_{\oplus}$  и период  $T_{\oplus}$ .

Времето между две еднакви конфигурации (в случая - максимални сближавания) е равно на синодичния

период  $T_{syn}$  на астероида спрямо Земята.

Иск. Астероидът се движи в една посока като Земята.

$$\frac{360}{T_{syn}} = \left| \frac{360}{T_{\oplus}} - \frac{360}{T} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T_{syn}} = \left| \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}} - \frac{1}{T} \right| = \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T_{syn}} + \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}} =$$

$$= \frac{T_{syn} + T_{\oplus}}{T_{syn} \cdot T_{\oplus}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{T_{syn} \cdot T_{\oplus}}{T_{syn} + T_{\oplus}}$$

Даденото време е  $T_{SYN} \approx 94,5$  yr.

$$T_{\oplus} = 1 \text{ yr}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{94,5 \cdot 1}{94,5 + 1} = \frac{94,5}{95,5} = \frac{189}{191} \text{ yr}$$

От Третия закон на Кеплер:

$$T^2 [\text{yr}] = a^3 [\text{AU}]$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{T^2} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{T_{SYN}^2 \cdot T_{\oplus}^2}{(T_{SYN} + T_{\oplus})^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{189^2}{191^2}} \approx \sqrt[3]{0,9979} \approx 0,993 \text{ AU}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Полната полуос на орбитата е  $a \approx 0,993 \text{ AU}$

II а. Астероидът се движи в противоположна посока спрямо Земята.

Този случай не е възможен, тъй като за да бъде синхронният период по-голям от 1 година, трябва двата обекта да се „настигат“, а не да се „пресрещат“ (чنانе  $T_{SYN} < 1 \text{ yr}$ ).

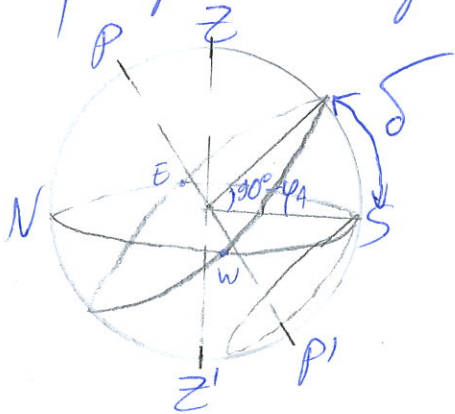
$$\Rightarrow a = 0,993 \text{ AU}$$



# Грелова

## Задача 5

Архадий вижда следното:



$$\varphi_A = 62^\circ$$

$$\lambda_A = 31^\circ$$

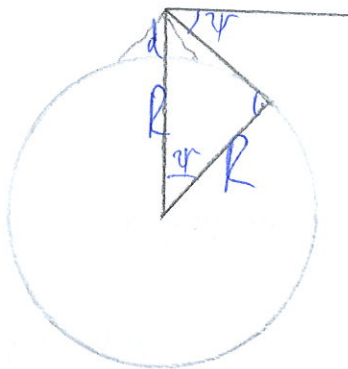
Торната кривина на обекта е в точката  $\nu_0$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$  Обектът е в точката небесна полусфера.

$$h_{\max} = 90^\circ - \varphi_A + \delta = 0^\circ$$

$$\delta \neq 90^\circ - \varphi_A$$

$$\delta = h_{\max} - 90^\circ + \varphi_A = \varphi_A - 90^\circ = -28^\circ$$

При Висшият видимият хоризонт се поглежда  
 с ъгъл  $\psi$ :



$$R \approx 6400 \text{ km}$$

$$d = 885 \text{ m} = 0,885 \text{ km}$$

$$\cos \psi = \frac{R}{R+d}$$

$$\sin \psi \approx \psi [\text{rad}]$$

$$\cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \psi = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \psi = 1 - \psi^2$$

$$\cos \psi = \sqrt{1 - \psi^2} = [1 + (-\psi^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\psi^2) = 1 - \frac{\psi^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\psi^2}{2} = \frac{R}{R+d}$$

$$\frac{\psi^2}{2} = \frac{d}{R+d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = \sqrt{\frac{2d}{R+d}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 0,885}{6400 + 0,885}} \approx \frac{0,134}{80} = 1,675 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ rad} =$$

$$= 1,675 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^5 = 335''$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = 5'35''$$

$\Rightarrow$  За Валиний максималната височина е:

$$h_{\max} = 90^\circ - \psi_0 + \delta + \psi =$$

$$= 90^\circ - 44^\circ + (-28^\circ) + 5'35'' =$$

$$= 18^\circ 5'35'' \approx 18^\circ$$

Ефектът от попитването на хоризонта е пренебрежимо малък.

Забеляваме, че Валиний е на път от Аркадий с:

$$\Delta \lambda = \lambda_0 - \lambda_A = 12^\circ$$

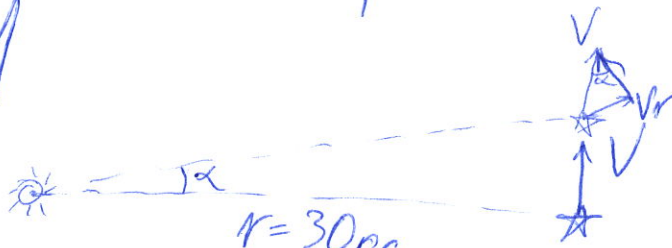
Първеното време е:

$$t = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{360^\circ} \cdot 1d = 48 \text{ min}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Валиний ще види обекта 48 минути по-рано от Аркадий.

# Чертова

Задача 1



$r = 30 \text{ pc}$   
 $\mu = 0,5''/\text{yr}$   
 $V_r = 0$  (сера)  
 (всего 100 вопросов по 0,1А)  $V_r = ?$

$$\mu \frac{r}{V}$$

$$\frac{0,5}{206265} = \frac{V}{30 \cdot 206265 \text{ AU}}$$

$$V = 15 \text{ AU/yr}$$

$$\alpha \approx 100 \cdot \mu = 50''$$

$$\frac{V_r}{V} = \sin \alpha \approx \alpha = \frac{50}{206265}$$

$$V_r = \frac{50}{206265} \cdot 15 \approx \frac{50}{200000} \cdot 15 = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ AU/yr}$$

$$\frac{3,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}}{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ s}} = 1,875 \text{ m/s}$$

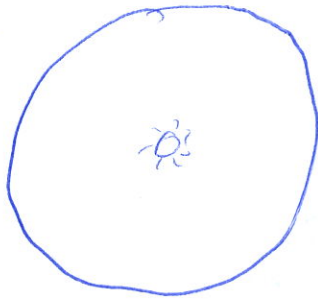
$$\frac{V_r = \Delta \lambda \cdot c}{\lambda} = \frac{3,75 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8}{3 \cdot 10^8} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m} = 625 \text{ \AA}$$

оптимум 380-760 nm  
 чр. 5000 \AA

$$\frac{V_r}{c} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{0,625}{3 \cdot 10^8} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-7} = 3,125 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

# Чернова

Задача 2



$$t = 73 \text{ d}$$

$$e_{\text{max}} = ?$$

$$M = -0,6$$

$$T = 3400 \text{ K}$$

$$g_{\text{бегега}} = 0,7 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$m - M = -2,5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)$$

$$a = 1 \text{ AU} ?$$

$$\frac{g \cdot M_{\text{зб.}}}{R_{\text{зб.}}^2} = 0,7$$

$$\frac{a^3}{t^2} = \frac{g \cdot M_{\text{зб.}}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = \frac{0,7 \cdot R_{\text{зб.}}^2}{4 \cdot \pi^2}$$

$$m - M = -2,5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{r_0^2}{a^2}\right) = -5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{r_0}{a}\right) = -5 \cdot \lg r_0 - (-5 \cdot \lg a) =$$

$$\frac{a^3 [\text{AU}]^3}{t^2 [\text{yr}]^2} = M [\text{M}_\odot]$$

$$= \cancel{-5 \cdot \lg} 5 \cdot \lg a - 5$$

$$\frac{a^3}{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} = \cancel{M_{\text{зб.}}} M_{\text{зб.}}$$

$$M_0 - M = -2,5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{R_0^2 \cdot T_0^4}{R_{\text{зб.}}^2 \cdot T_{\text{зб.}}^4}\right) = -5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{\text{зб.}}} \cdot \frac{T_0}{T_{\text{зб.}}^2}\right)$$

$$4,8 + 0,6 = -5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{R_0}{R_{\text{зб.}}} \cdot \frac{T_0}{T_{\text{зб.}}^2}\right)$$

$$1,08 = \lg\left(\frac{R_{\text{зб.}} \cdot T_{\text{зб.}}^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{34}{58} \approx 0,59$$

$$0,3481$$

$$\frac{R_{\text{зб.}} \cdot T_{\text{зб.}}^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2} \approx 10$$

$$\frac{R_{\text{зб.}}}{R_0} \cdot 0,3481 = 10$$

$$\frac{R_0}{R_{zb}} = \frac{0,3481}{10}$$

$$7 \cdot 10^6 = 0,3481 \cdot R_{zb}$$

$$R_{zb} \approx \frac{7 \cdot 10^6}{0,35} = 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ km}$$

$$\frac{a^3}{f^2} = \frac{0,7 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{20}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = 7 \cdot 10^{12} \quad M_{zb} \approx M_0$$

$$\frac{a_{\oplus}^3}{t_{\oplus}^2} = \frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{30}}{4 \cdot \pi^2} = \frac{10}{3} \cdot 10^{19} = \frac{10^{19}}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~...~~  $\approx$  ~~...~~  $\approx$  ~~...~~

$$\frac{a^3}{f^2} = \frac{a_{\oplus}^3}{t_{\oplus}^2}$$

$$25 \cdot a^3 = a_{\oplus}^3$$

$$a^3 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$a[\text{AU}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{25}} = \frac{1}{2,9}$$

~~...~~

$$\frac{100}{29} = 0,344 \approx 0,34 \text{ AU}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ - 71 \\ \hline 29 \end{array}$$

$$V_a = \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot M_{\oplus}}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \mu \cdot M}{a(1+e)}}$$

$$V_p = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot M_{\oplus}}{a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \mu \cdot M}{a(1-e)}}$$

$e=1$

$$1+e \leq 2 - 2 \cdot e$$

$$3 \cdot e \leq 1$$

$$1+e \leq 2$$

$$2,9^3 = 29$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,9^3 = 29 \\ 2,9^2 = 8,41 \\ + 29 \\ \hline 29,841 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ - 29 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

# Чепрова

Задача 3

Андрей - репен взривахтун, +1<sup>m</sup>?

$$M - M_0 = -2.5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right) = -2.5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{R^2 \cdot T^4}{R_0^2 \cdot T_0^4}\right) =$$

$$= -5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{R \cdot T^2}{R_0 \cdot T_0^2}\right)$$

$$m_{\sigma} = 1 - 2^m$$

$$L_{\sigma} \neq L_A \quad \frac{R_{\text{шар}}^2}{V_{\text{шар}}} = \frac{R_A^2}{V_A}$$

$$E_{\sigma} = E_A$$

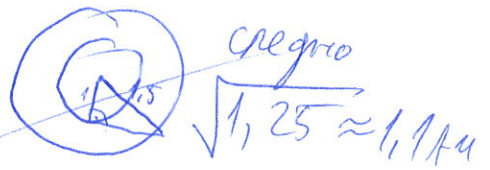
$$E \sim \frac{R^2}{r^2}$$

$$R_{\text{шар}} \approx 3.4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}$$

$$R_A = 20 R_0 = 20 \cdot 17000000 \text{ km} = 3.4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}$$

$$\left(\frac{R_{\sigma}}{R_A}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{R_0}{r_A}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{3.4 \cdot 10^6}{17 \cdot 10^9} = \frac{R_{\sigma}}{r_A}$$



$$T = 3400 \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 5800 \text{ K}$$

$$M - M_0 = -5 \cdot \lg(20 \cdot 0.3481) = -5 \cdot \lg(6.962)$$

$$0.59^2 = \frac{59.59}{100} = \frac{3600}{10000} = 0.36$$

$$10^{0.4} = 2.512$$

$$10^{0.8} = 6.30$$

$$10^1 = 10$$

$$4 \cdot 10^{0.2} \Rightarrow M - M_0 \approx -5.08 = -4$$

$$+4.05 - 26.9 = -22$$

$$-2.5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{1}{20 \cdot 0.36}\right)$$

$$M = 0.8$$

$$0,8 - 1 = -2,5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{r^2}{10^2}\right) = -5 \cdot \lg\left(\frac{r}{10}\right) = -5 \cdot [\lg(r) - 1]$$

$$-0,2 = -5 \cdot [\lg(r) - 1]$$

$$\lg(r) - 1 = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2$$

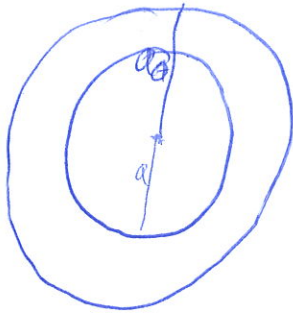
$$\lg(r) = 1,2$$

$$r \approx 15,8 \text{ pc}$$

$$\approx \frac{20,1 \text{ AU}}{200 \cdot 10^6} = \frac{2,1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{200000} \text{ rad} = 0,105''$$

# Чернова

Задача 4



еднакви конфигурации

$$\Rightarrow T_{SYN} = 94,5 \text{ yr}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SYN}} = \left| \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}} - \frac{1}{T} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{T_{\oplus} - T}{T_{\oplus} \cdot T} = \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}}$$

ако е напредно:

$$\frac{1}{T_{SYN}} = \frac{1}{T} + \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T_{SYN}} - \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}} =$$

$$= \frac{T_{\oplus} - T_{SYN}}{T_{\oplus} \cdot T_{SYN}}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{T_{SYN}} + \frac{1}{T_{\oplus}}$$~~

$$T = \frac{T_{SYN} \cdot T_{\oplus}}{T_{SYN} + T_{\oplus}} = \frac{94,5}{95,5} = \frac{945}{955} = \frac{189}{191}$$

$$189 : 191 = 0,99$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ -179 \\ \hline 910 \\ -764 \\ \hline 1460 \end{array}$$

$$T^2 = a^3$$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{189}{191}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{35721}{36481}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 190^2 = 36100 \\ -190 \\ \hline 35910 \\ +189 \\ \hline 35721 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +36100 \\ +190 \\ \hline 36290 \\ +191 \\ \hline 36481 \end{array}$$

$$20^3 = 8000$$

$$30^3 = 27000$$

~~$$20^3 = 8000$$~~

$$32^3 = 32768$$

$$33^3 = 35937$$

$$35721 : 36481 = 0,9791672377$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 357210 \\ -328329 \\ \hline 288810 \\ -255367 \\ \hline 334430 \\ -328329 \\ \hline 61010 \\ -61010 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 245290 \\ -218986 \\ \hline 264040 \\ -255367 \\ \hline 86730 \\ +72962 \\ \hline 139690 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 139680 \\ -109443 \\ \hline 292370 \\ -255367 \\ \hline 270030 \\ +85362 \\ \hline 355392 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ +99 \\ \hline 1089 \\ +3267 \\ \hline 4356 \\ +35937 \\ \hline 35937 \end{array}$$



$$\sqrt[3]{0,979167238} \Leftrightarrow 0, \sqrt[3]{979167238}$$

$$900^3 = \cancel{027000000}$$

$$99^3 = \begin{array}{r} 99.99.99 \\ + \quad 891 \\ + \quad 891 \\ \hline 9801 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 980100 \\ - \quad 9801 \\ \hline 970299 \end{array}$$

~~992~~

$$992^3 = \begin{array}{r} 992.992 \\ + \quad 1984 \\ + \quad 18928 \\ + \quad 8928 \\ \hline 984064.992 \\ + \quad 1968128 \\ + \quad 18056526 \\ + \quad 8056526 \\ \hline \cancel{979191488} \\ 996 \end{array}$$

$$993^3 = \begin{array}{r} 993.993 \\ + \quad 2979 \\ + \quad 8937 \\ + \quad 8937 \\ \hline 986049.992 \\ + \quad 2958147 \\ + \quad 8874441 \\ + \quad 8874441 \\ \hline \cancel{979146657} \end{array}$$

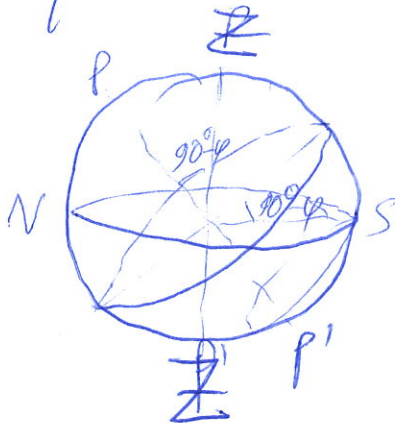
$$a = 0,993 \text{ AU}$$

# Упроба

Задача 5

$\varphi = 62^\circ$   $\lambda = 31^\circ$  Арагуи  $h \approx 0$

$dR = 985$   $\varphi = 44^\circ$   $\lambda = 43^\circ$  Вакмиш но-паро



$$\delta = (90^\circ - \varphi_A) = 28^\circ$$



$$\cos \alpha = 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin d &\approx d \\ \cos^2 \alpha + \lambda^2 &= 1 \\ \cos \alpha &\approx \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \psi = \frac{R}{R+d}$$

$$(1+n)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}n$$

$$1 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^2$$

$$a = 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\psi}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{R}{2} \approx \frac{R}{R+d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\psi}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\psi^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\psi^2}{4} = \frac{d}{R+d} = \frac{0,89}{6378,89}$$

$$\psi^2 = \frac{1,78}{6378,89} \approx \frac{1,78}{6400}$$

$$\psi \approx \frac{0,134}{80} =$$

$$= \frac{0,01675}{10} =$$

$$= 1,675 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$$

$$1,675 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 10^{-3} =$$

$$= 200 \cdot 1,675 = 167,5 \cdot 2 = 335'' = 5' 35'' \text{ нумерично}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 135^2 = \frac{12}{135 \cdot 135} \\ + 625 \\ \hline 135 \\ \hline 18225 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \cdot 134 \\ + 536 \\ \hline 134 \\ \hline 17956 \end{array}$$



$$h_{\max} = 90^\circ - \psi + \delta + \gamma =$$

$$= 90 - 44 - 28 + 5'35'' =$$

$$= 18^\circ 5'35'' \approx 18^\circ$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 12^\circ \text{ no-patch}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} \cdot \cancel{1440} = 48 \text{ min no-patch}$$