

Dissertatio Astronomica

De

Methodo Inveniendi

LATITUDINEM LOCI

Ex observatis duabus Solis vel Stellaræ cujusdam Altitudinibus.

Cujus

Particulam Posteriorem

Conf. Ampl. Fac. Philos. Aboëns.

Præside

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§. VI.

Ut commodè adhiberi possit indirecta illa Problematis nostri solutio DOUWESIANA (§. §. IV. V) allata, pluresque evitentur calculi repetitiones, cautione aliqua in seligendis observationibus opus est. Dispicendum itaque erit, quantus ex assumpto quovis errore latitudinis suppositæ in singulis casibus oriatur error latitudinis secundum hanc methodum computatæ. Sit igitur latitudo supposita = p & vera = y , latitudo vero qualis secundum regulas §. §. IV. V. traditas invenitur = y' , sintque harum differentiæ $y - p = u$ & $y' - y = w$: ponaturque angulus horarius ZPM (Figg. 1. 2.) qualis ex supposita latitudine = p deducitur = z , verus autem hujus anguli valor = $z + \xi$. Quum admodum exiguæ supponantur quantitates u , w , & ξ , relatio earundem ad modum differentialium facillime investigatur. Quamobrem quum sit $\text{Cosp Sin } z = (\text{Cosp} + u) \text{Sin}(z + \xi)$, erit $\xi = \frac{utgptgz}{\text{Cof}}$. Hoc autem valore ipsius ξ substituto in æquatione:

Cof

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Cof}(y - D) - \text{Cof}(y' - D) = 2 \text{Cof} D \text{Cof} y \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z - m)^2 \\
& - 2 \text{Cof} D \text{Cof}(p + u) \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z + \xi - m)^2, \\
& \text{facta reductione obtinetur } w \text{Sin}(y' - D) = \\
& = u \text{Cof} D \text{Sin} p (\text{tg} z \text{Sin}(z - m) - 2 \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z - m)^2). \\
& \text{Hinc denique ob } \text{Sin}(z - m) = 2 \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z - m) \text{Cof} \frac{1}{2}(z - m) \\
& \text{ nec non } \text{tg} z \text{Cof} \frac{1}{2}(z - m) = \frac{\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z + m)}{\text{Cof} z} \\
& = \frac{\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z + m)}{\text{Cof} z} \text{ invenitur}
\end{aligned}$$

$$w = \frac{2u \text{Cof} D \text{Sin} p \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z - m) \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z + m)}{\text{Cof} z \text{Sin}(y - D)}$$

Ex hac formula perspicitur, non sine errore adhiberi posse methodum istam *Douwesianam*, quoties admodum exigua fuerit sideris culminantis distantia a vertice; & quidem ita ut evanescente prorsus $y - D$, reliquis manentibus foret $w = \infty$. Quam ob causam in hujusmodi casibus consultius erit secundum directam methodum Trigonometricam (§. II.) calculos subducere. Quando autem major intercedit differentia inter elevationem Poli & Declinationem stellæ, commode adhiberi poterit methodus *Douwesiana*, & quidem ceteris paribus eo exactior hæc erit, quo propius ad ipsum tempus culminationis instituta fuerit alterutra observationum. Quinimo datis p & D temper ita sumi poterunt m & z , vel tempora observationum angulis horariis $z - m$ & $z + m$ respondentia ita eligi, ut ratio $w : u$ minor fiat data quavis ratione $I : n$. Quum videlicet sit

$$\frac{w \text{Sin}(p - D)}{u \text{Sin} p \text{Cof} D} = \frac{2 \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z - m)}{\text{Cof} z} \frac{\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z + m)}{\text{Cof} z}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Cof } m}{\text{Cof } z} - 1; \text{ si statuatur } \frac{\text{Sin } (p - D)}{n \text{ Sin } p \text{ Cof } D} = r, \text{ \& sumatur } \frac{w}{u}$$

$\leftarrow \frac{1}{n}$ denotante n numerum datum, erit $\frac{\text{Cof } m}{\text{Cof } z} \leftarrow 1 + r$

feu $\text{Cof } z > \frac{\text{Cof } m}{1 + r}$; unde porro deducitur $\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}(z + m)$

$\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}(z - m) \leftarrow$

$\frac{r}{2 + r}$ feu $\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}(z + m) \leftarrow \frac{r \text{ Cotg } \frac{1}{2}(z - m)}{2 + r}$. Hinc pro dato

quovis m (vel $z - m$) definiuntur limites ipsius z (vel $z + m$) tales ut fiat $w \leftarrow \frac{u}{n}$. Ex his principiis dedu-

cuntur, immo generaliores reddi possunt regulæ, quas pro applicatione Methodi Douvesianæ tradit Cel. MASKELYNE in the *Explanation and use of the Tables requisite to be used with the nautical Ephemeris*. Edit. 2. p. 21. 22.

§. VII.

Alia *Douvesianæ* fere similis, verum multo compendiosior obtinetur regula latitudinem veram per approximationem inveniendi, si loco ipsius altitudinis meridianæ stellæ observatæ investigetur excessus, quo altitudo hæc superat majorem altitudinum datarum, qui excessus dicatur x . Hic vero ut concinniores reddantur formulæ, præstat loco ipsarum altitudinum α & β earundem adhibere complementa, quæ dicantur a & b , adeo ut sit $a = AZ$ (Figg. 1. 2.) = $90^\circ - \alpha$ & $b = BZ = 90^\circ - \beta$, iisdem ac supra de cetero retentis denominationibus. Ex iis igitur quæ antea demonstra-

vimus, liquet fore $\text{Cof}y \text{Cof}D \text{Sin} m \text{Sin} z = \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a-b) \& \text{Cof}(y-D) = \text{Cof}a + 2 \text{Cof}y \text{Cof}D \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z-m)^2$
 feu $\text{Cof}(y-D) - \text{Cof}a = 2 \text{Cof}y \text{Cof}D \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z-m)^2$
 $= 2 \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a-y+D) \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a+y-D)$. Est autem
 (hyp.) $x = a - y + D$; ergo $\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}x \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a+y-D)$
 $= \text{Cof}y \text{Cof}D \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z-m)^2$. In prima & ultima harum
 æquationum, si pro y substituatur eidem quam proxime
 æqualis p , sequentes obtinentur formulæ, quarum
 ope x investigari potest:

I.) $\gamma = \text{Cof}p \text{Cof}D$

II.) $\text{Sin} z = \frac{\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(b-a)}{\gamma \text{Sin} m}$

III.) $\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{\gamma \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(z-m)^2}{\text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a+p-D)}$

IV.) $y = a + D - x$.

Circa applicationem vero hujus methodi eadem obser-
 vanda sunt, quæ (§. VI.) de methodo *Douwefiana* mo-
 nuimus, quippe cui quoad exactitudinem fere æqui-
 pollet. Aliquanto quidem major est illius aberratio in
 casu, quo una ante, altera post transitum stellæ per
 meridianum instituta est observatio; minor autem, ubi
 utraque altitudo ad eandem partem meridiani obser-
 vata est. Tanto magis vero hæc nostra methodus *Dou-
 wesiana* concinnitate superat, calculumque admittit
 vulgarium tabularum logarithmicarum ope absolven-
 dum, sine ulteriore quadam substitutione, qualem (§.
 V) methodus *DOUWESII* postulat; quamobrem illam

præ hac commendare non dubitamus, præsertim si prope ad tempus culminationis alterutra observatio-
 num facta fuerit. De cetero in utraque methodo, quo-
 ties ob majorem differentiam $y - p$ calculum repetere
 opus est, si quantitibus in prima observatione occur-
 rentibus p , γ & z respondeant in secunda p' , γ' & z'
 respective, aliquanto compendiosius inveniuntur γ' &
 z' , si, existente $p' > p$ fumatur $L \text{Cosp} - L \text{Cosp}' = k$;
 quo facto erit $L\gamma' = L\gamma - k$, & $L \text{Sin} z' = L \text{Sin} z + k$.
 Vicissim vero quando est $p' < p$, fumto $L \text{Cosp}' - L$
 $\text{Cosp} = k'$, erit $L\gamma' = L\gamma + k'$, & $L \text{Sin} z' = L \text{Sin} z - k'$.
 Ob exiguam videlicet differentiam ipsorum p & p' , lo-
 garithmi k & k' plerumque paucis figuris constant, quam-
 obrem investigatio ipsorum γ' & z' hac ratione bre-
 vior evadit. Idem compendium in reliquis repetitioni-
 bus, quoties locum habent, observandum est.

Praxin hujus methodi eodem, quo in §. §. II &
 IV usi sumus, exemplo illustrabimus.

$$p = 50^\circ 40''$$

$$D = - 20^\circ$$

$$a = 70^\circ 10'$$

$$b = 72^\circ 47'$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + b) = 71^\circ 33'$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(b - a) = 1^\circ 14'$$

$$m = 7^\circ 30'$$

$$z = 15^\circ 13' 40''$$

$$z - m = 7^\circ 43' 40''$$

$$L \text{Cosp} = \overline{1.8019735}$$

$$L \text{Cosp} D = \overline{1.9729858}$$

$$L\gamma = \overline{1.7749593}$$

$$- L\gamma = 0.2250407$$

$$- L \text{Sin} m = 0.8843023$$

$$L \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(a + b) = \overline{1.9770832}$$

$$L \text{Sin} \frac{1}{2}(b - a) = \overline{2.3329243}$$

$$L \text{Sin} z = \overline{1.4193505}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(z-m) = 3^{\circ} 51' 50''$$

$$a+p-D = 140^{\circ} 59'$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+p-D) = 70^{\circ} 29' 30''$$

$$a+D = 50^{\circ} 19'$$

$$x = 19' 44''$$

$$y = 49^{\circ} 59' 16''$$

Repetendo jam calculum posita $p' = 49^{\circ} 59' 16''$ erit

$$L \text{Cosp}' = \bar{1}. 8081778 \text{ adeoque } k' = 0. 0062043$$

$$z' = 15^{\circ} 0' 29''$$

$$m = 7^{\circ} 30'$$

$$z'-m = 7^{\circ} 30' 20''$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(z'-m) = 3^{\circ} 45' 10''$$

$$a+p'-D = 140^{\circ} 18' 16''$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a+p'-D) = 70^{\circ} 9' 8''$$

$$a+D = 50^{\circ} 19'$$

$$x = 18' 55''$$

$$y = 50^{\circ} 0' 5''$$

Hac ratione igitur eadem omnino invenitur latitudo quam supra (§. II.) methodo directa obtinuimus.

§. VIII.

In casu speciali, quo $D = 0$ seu fidus observatum in ipso æquatore positum est, facillima invenitur problematis nostri solutio directa. Prioribus etenim adhibitis denominationibus, in hoc casu est $\text{Sin } \alpha = \text{Cos } y \text{ Cos } (z-m)$ & $\text{Sin } \beta = \text{Cos } y \text{ Cos } (z+m)$, unde $\text{Sin } \alpha =$
 $\text{Sin } \beta$

$$L \gamma = \bar{1}. 7749593$$

$$L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}(z-m) = 3. 6571456$$

$$-L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}(a+p-D) = \underline{\underline{0.0256758}}$$

$$L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} x = 3. 4577807$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x = 9' 52''$$

$$L \text{Sin } z' = \bar{1}. 4131462$$

$$L \gamma' = \bar{1}. 7811636$$

$$L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}(z'-m) = \bar{3}. 6318392$$

$$-L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2}(a+p-D) = \underline{\underline{0.0265959}}$$

$$L \text{Sin } \frac{1}{2} x = \bar{3}. 4395987$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x = 9' 27''. 5$$

$:\text{Sin}\beta::\text{Cof}(z-m):\text{Cof}(z+m)$ & comp. atque div.
 $\text{tg}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta):\text{tg}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)::\text{Cotgm}:Tgz$. Nulla igitur
 existente Declinatione sideris observati, commodis-
 sime investigatur latitudo loci secundum has formulas:

$$\text{tg}.z = \text{Cotgm} \text{ Tg}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \text{ Cotg}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) \text{ \&}$$

$$\text{Cof}y = \frac{\text{Sin}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta) \text{ Cof}\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)}{\text{Sin}m}$$

§. IX.

Quum in problemate nostro binæ supponantur
 in eodem loco observatæ altitudines sideris cujusdam,
 nullus primo intuitu videtur esse ejus usus in re nau-
 tica, quoniam tamdiu in uno loco vix unquam ma-
 net navis, ut hujusmodi observationum instituenda-
 rum occasio detur. Interim tamen cum pro interval-
 lo temporis, quo inter has observationes opus est,
 parum a se invicem distant diversa loca navis; haud
 difficile erit ex altitudine in uno observata altitudinem
 invenire, quæ in altero loco eodem temporis momen-
 to obtinebit, si præter distantiam locorum & angu-
 lum rhombi in quo movetur navis, pro altitudine re-
 ducenda simul observetur saltem quam proxime angu-
 lus azimuthalis. Si igitur in loco, cujus Zenith Z ,
 (Fig. 3.) observata sit altitudo $= 90^\circ - AZ$, & in al-
 tero loco, existente zenith in z' , altitudo $= 90^\circ - BZ'$,
 simulque observati sint angulus azimuthalis $BZ'P$ &
 angulus rhombi $ZZ'P$ nec non arcus ZZ' (qui sci-
 licet tot continet minuta prima, quot milliarium ma-
 riti-

ritimorum est distantia inter utrumque locum); ex his datis nec non cognita præterea declinatione stellæ atque tempore inter utramque observationem, siue huic (§. 1.) respondente angulo horario, latitudo loci, cuius vertex est z , determinari potest. Descripto scilicet polo B arcu $Z'K$, ob datos angulos $BZ'P$ & $PZ'Z$ (hyp.) nec non $BZ'K = 90^\circ$, datur angulus $KZ'Z$; quamobrem in $\Delta ZZ'K$ (quod rectilineum sine errore censeferi poterit) ob angulum ad K rectum invenitur $KZ = ZZ'$. *Sin* $KZ'Z$. Hic arcus KZ dato BZ' additus vel ab eodem subtractus, prout B & Z' vel ad eandem vel ad diversas partes meridiani EZP sita fuerint, dabit BZ seu distantiam puncti B a Zenith Z , unde porro secundum methodos supra traditas pro hoc vertice Z latitudo computatur.

Si vero fuerit angulus $ZZ'P = 90^\circ$ seu latitudo utriusque loci eadem, facilius poterit etiam sine observato angulo azimuthali $ZZ'P$, reductio ista institui, si manente utraque altitudine invariata solummodo corrigatur angulus horarius m . Existente scilicet (Fig. 4.) ZZ' arcu Circuli ad æquatorem paralleli, seu $Z'P = ZP$, & facto $\sphericalangle ZPB = \sphericalangle Z'PB'$ adeoque $\sphericalangle B'PB = \sphericalangle Z'PZ$ nec non $PB' = PB$; erit $\Delta Z'PB' \cong \Delta ZPB$ adeoque $BZ = B'Z'$. Evidens igitur est loca stellæ A & B' sub diversis verticibus Z & Z' æqualiter a polo distantibus observata, eandem determinatura esse latitudinem ac loca ejus A & B sub eodem vertice Z . Quamobrem ex dato arcu ZZ' & cognita quam pro-

xime latitudine = p , primo computando angulum $Z'PZ = Z'Z \text{ Cosp}$, latitudo loci vera seu hujus complementum ZP pari ratione, ac ex observationibus in eodem loco Z factis, investigari potest, si retenta utraque datarum altitudinum, loco observati anguli horarii $APB' = 2m$ sumatur ang. $APB = 2m \mp Z'Z \text{ Cosp}$, adhibito scilicet signo superiori, ubi puncta B' & Z' ad eandem, inferiori vero ubi ad diversas meridiani EZP partes cadunt. Hunc solum casum specialem, quo scilicet est $Z'P = ZP$, in reductione observationum sub diversis verticibus factarum considerat Cl. CHIERLIN, & præterea loco $\triangleright B'PB = z'z \text{ Cosp}$ generatim assumit $\triangleright B'PB = Z'Z$, ut ex regulis & exemplis ad finem libri Ejus: *Sjömans Dagelige Assistent* videre licet; quæ vero methodus notabilem haud raro gignere potest errorem.

Exempl. 1. Sub latitudine æstimata = $59^{\circ} 30'$ Bor. hora circiter I. p. m. existente declinatione Solis Bor. = $4^{\circ} 40'$ observata sit altitudo ejus = $33^{\circ} 40'$. Post interjectum tempus = $1^h 47' 38''$ & emensum iter $56 \frac{2}{3}$ milliar. marit. in rhombo SW seu sub angulo EZZ' (Fig. 3.) = $PZ'Z = 45^{\circ}$, iterum observatur altitudo solis = $27^{\circ} 12'$ & azimuth ejus Bor. seu $\triangleright PZ'B = 133^{\circ} 25'$. In hoc casu erit $\triangleright ZZ'K = PZ'B + ZZ'B - 90^{\circ} = 88^{\circ} 25'$, adeoque $ZK = 56'$, $67 \text{ Sin } 88^{\circ} 25' = 56' 33''$. Quumque Z' & B ambo ad eandem partem ipsius EZP sita sint, $BZ = BZ' + ZK = 62^{\circ} 48' + 56' 33'' = 63^{\circ} 44' 33''$. Hac reductione facta secundum methodos superiores invenitur vera latitudo loci = 60° .

Exempl.

Exempl. 2. Existente declinatione solis Bor. = $11^{\circ} 17'$ atque latitudine secundum conjecturam = $46^{\circ} 50'$ Bor. horologio indicante $10^h 26'$ a. m. observata sit altitudo solis = $49^{\circ} 13'$. Post emensum vero iter 30 mill. sub angulo $z'zP = 90^{\circ}$ (Fig. 4.) versus occidentem, $2^h 43'$ post merid. inventa sit altitudo illius = $41^{\circ} 13'$. Ex datis $zz' = 30'$ & $p = 46^{\circ} 50'$ invenitur $\sphericalangle zPz' = 20' 30'' = BPB'$. Intervallo temporis $4^h 17'$ respondet $\sphericalangle APB' = 64^{\circ} 15'$, quamobrem erit $\sphericalangle APB = 63^{\circ} 54' 30''$, quo invento, sicut supra computatur latitudo correcta = $46^{\circ} 48'$.

§. X.

Quum hæc methodus latitudinem ex duabus observationibus colligendi, temporis intervallum inter utramque datum supponat, exacta vero temporis mensura, præsertim in navi fluctibus maris agitato difficillime obtineatur; examinandum erit, quantus ex dato errore temporis observati in casu quovis proveniat error latitudinis, ut appareat, quale hinc methodo nostræ statuendum sit pretium. Manentibus igitur utraque altitudine observata & declinatione sideris, si angulus horarius = $2m$ augeatur quantitate exigua = $2dm$, quaeritur quanta hinc oritur ipsius latitudinis variatio dy . Prioribus adhibitis denominationibus erit

$$\frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta}{2 \cos D} = \cos y \sin m \sin z \text{ \&}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{2 \cos D} = \cos y \cos m \cos z + \operatorname{tg} D \sin y.$$

Has æquationes differentiando obtinetur

$$dz \operatorname{Cotg} z = dy \operatorname{tgy} - dm \operatorname{Cotg} m, \text{ \& } \\ - dz \operatorname{Cof} y \operatorname{Cof} m \operatorname{Sin} z = dy (\operatorname{Sin} y \operatorname{Cof} m \operatorname{Cof} z - \operatorname{Cof} y \operatorname{tg} D) - \\ dm \operatorname{Cof} y \operatorname{Sin} m \operatorname{Cof} z; \text{ ex quibus exterminando } dz \text{ facta-} \\ \text{que debita reductione, prodit } dy (\operatorname{tgy} \operatorname{Cof} m - \operatorname{tg} D \operatorname{Cof} z) \\ = \frac{dm \operatorname{Sin} (z + m) \operatorname{Sin} (z - m)}{\operatorname{Sin} m}$$

Ut vero hinc facilius supputari possit vatio $dy:dm$, po-
natur $\frac{\operatorname{Cotg} D \operatorname{Cof} m \operatorname{tgy}}{\operatorname{Sin} z} = \operatorname{Cotg} \psi$.

Hac videlicet facta substitutione, eruitur

$$dy = \frac{dm \operatorname{Cotg} D \operatorname{Sin} \psi \operatorname{Sin} (z + m) \operatorname{Sin} (z - m)}{\operatorname{Sin} m \operatorname{Sin} (z - \psi)}$$

Aliter ratio ista $dy:dm$ ita detegitur: Si ex datis locis
stellæ A, B & Polo P (Fig. 4.) inventus sit locus ver-
ticis z ; quæritur locus z' in quem migrat zenith, dum
reliquis manentibus punctum B transfertur in B' , facto
 $\sphericalangle B P B' = 2dm$. Arcubus BB', zz', GZ', BH & $z'Q$ polis
 P, A, B, z' & P respective descriptis, erit $BG (= Bz') =$
 $z'H$ & (ob invariatas altitudines) $BZ = B'z'$; adeoque GZ
 $= B'H$. Est vero $BB' = 2dm \operatorname{Sin} BP$; $B'H = BB' \operatorname{Cof} BB'H$
 $= 2dm \operatorname{Sin} BP \operatorname{Sin} ZBP = 2dm \operatorname{Sin} PZ \operatorname{Sin} BZP = GZ$;
 $zz' = \frac{GZ}{\operatorname{Cof} GZZ'} = \frac{2dm \operatorname{Sin} PZ \operatorname{Sin} BZP}{\operatorname{Sin} AZB}$; $zQ = zz' \operatorname{Cof} z'zQ$
 $= zz' \operatorname{Sin} EZA = zz' \operatorname{Sin} AZP = dy$. Ergo

$$dy = \frac{2dm \operatorname{Cof} y \operatorname{Sin} BZP \operatorname{Sin} AZP}{\operatorname{Sin} AZB}$$

Secundum hanc formulam ratio $dy : dm$ ope angulorum azimuthalium facillime computatur.

Hinc etjam si in alterutra observata altitudine, error quidam admittatur, inveniri poterit, quantum hic error afficiat latitudinem quæsitam; ex data scilicet variatione altitudinis investigatur variatio anguli horarii, unde porro secundum formulam allatam invenitur variatio latitudinis. Idem vero directe ita detegitur: Si reliquis manentibus altitudo β augeatur quantitate exigua $d\beta$, fumaturque (Fig. 3.) $zk = d\beta$ & Polis A, B & P respective describantur arcus zz' , kz' & $z'Q$, erit zQ quæsitum latitudinis augmentum. Est autem $d\beta = zk = zz'$. $\text{Cof } BZZ' = zz' \text{ Sin } AZB$, & $dy = zQ = zz' \text{ Cof } z'zQ = zz' \text{ Sin } EZA = zz' \text{ Sin } AZP$, adeoque $dy : d\beta :: \text{Sin } AZP : \text{Sin } AZB$, seu

$$dy = \frac{d\beta \text{ Sin } AZP}{\text{Sin } AZB}.$$

Simili ratiocinio, si loco altitudinis α fumatur $\alpha + d\alpha$, ceteris manentibus, demonstratur fore variationem latitudinis

$$dy = - \frac{d\alpha \text{ Sin } BZP}{\text{Sin } AZB}.$$

Si igitur in utraque altitudine α & β atque angulo horario $2m$, simul obtineant errores $d\alpha$, $d\beta$ & $2dm$ respective, orietur error latitudinis

$$dy = \frac{2dm \text{ Cof } y \text{ Sin } BZP \text{ Sin } AZP - d\alpha \text{ Sin } BZP + d\beta \text{ Sin } AZP}{\text{Sin } AZB}.$$

Hu-

Hujus formulæ ope in casu quovis judicium ferri poterit de exactitudine, qua ex observatis duabus altitudinibus latitudo loci determinatur. Et quidem manifestum fit, optimo successu hanc methodum adhiberi posse, si una altitudo, quantum fieri potest, proxime ad meridianum, altera vero circiter in primo verticali observetur. Angulo enim EZA evanescente & factò $AZB = 90^\circ$, patet omnem errorum $d\beta$ & $2dm$ effectum evanescere, solumque errorem $d\alpha$ remanere. Quo igitur in casu hæc latitudinis inveniendæ ratio eandem (immo certo respectu majorem) præbet exactitudinem, ac vulgaris methodus altitudinum meridianarum.

Si binæ istæ altitudines ex quibus latitudo colligenda est, æquales fuerint (*) existente $d\alpha = d\beta$, erit $d\beta \sin AZP - d\alpha \sin AZP = 0$. Hoc in casu ob $\sin AZP = \sin BZP = \sin \frac{1}{2} AZB$ fit $dy = dm \operatorname{Cof} y \operatorname{Tg} \frac{1}{2} AZB$, adeoque eo minor, quo ad meridianum propius utraque observatio facta sit.

Generatim ex datis limitibus errorum, qui in altitudinibus observandis & mensura temporis locum habere possunt, in casu quovis secundum formulam allatam ita sumere licet angulos AZP & BZP , ut minimus fiat

(*) In casu, quo $\alpha = \beta$, facilis est problematis nostri solutio directa, in $\triangle APZ$ (Fig. 2.) ex datis duobus lateribus ($AZ = 90^\circ - \alpha$ & $AP = 90^\circ - D$) atque augulo $APZ = m$ secundum vulgares regulas Trigonometricas computando latus tertium $PZ = 90^\circ - y$. Patet enim ob $AZ = BZ$ & $AP = BP$ fore $z = 0$ & $\triangleright APZ = BPZ = m$.

fiat error *dy* & latitudo haud raro majore certitudine quam secundum methodum vulgarem determinetur. Quibus igitur adhibitis cautionibus, contra methodum nostram non valebunt objectiones factæ in *Nouveau Traité de Navigation par M. BOUGUER, revu & abrégé par M. DE LA CAILLE* §. §. 5 26. 528 Edit. 1769.

§. XI.

Supposuimus in problemate nostro declinationem sideris observati invariata. Quum vero in investiganda secundum hanc methodum latitudine loci, solis altitudines plerumque adhiberi soleant, cujus declinatio majorem aliquando variationem subit, quippe quæ tempore æquinoctiorum unum fere minutum quavis hora efficit; hujus variationis ratio non sine errore negligi posse videtur. Generatim quidem, utcunque inæquales fuerint declinationes, secundum præcepta in Schol. 2. §. II. tradita ex duabus observatis altitudinibus latitudinem colligere licet. Ut vero constet, an ad prolixiorem hanc methodum in casu quodam recurrere opus sit, dispiciendum erit, quanta ex data variatione declinationis in genere oriatur variatio latitudinis secundum problema nostrum supputatæ. Sit igitur (Fig. 3.) *z* locus verticis ex suppositis æqualibus punctorum *A* & *B* declinationibus secundum regulas superiores inventus; *z'* vero locus in quem migrat zenith, dum ceteris manentibus arcus *PB* augetur quantitate exigua $BB' = dD$. Si polis *A*, *B*, *z'* & *P* descripti intelligantur arcus *zz'*, *z'K*,

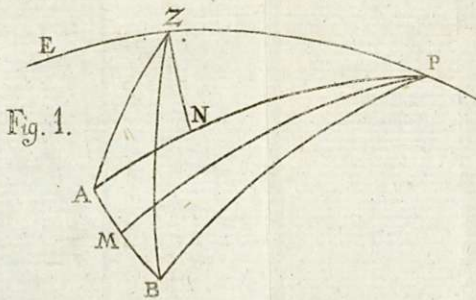


Fig. 1.

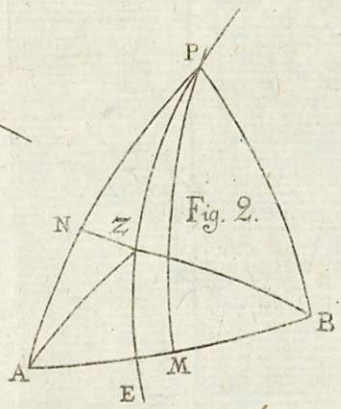


Fig. 2.

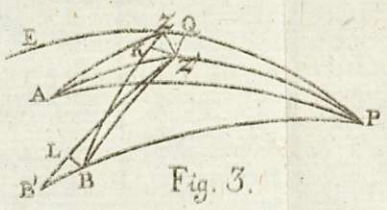


Fig. 3.

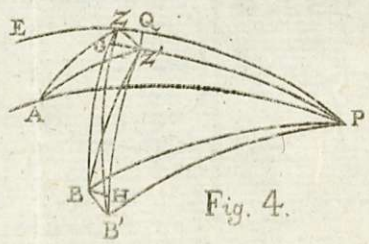


Fig. 4.

BL & z'Q respective; ob BK = Bz' = z'L & Bz = B'z',
erit B'L = Kz. Est autem B'L = dD Cof ZBP, zK = zz'
Sin AZB & zQ = zz' Sin AZP = dy. Ergo

$$dy = \frac{\text{Cof ZBP} \cdot \text{Sin AZP}}{\text{Sin AZB}} dD.$$

Hinc patet, in casu, quo (§. X.) altitudinum datarum una proxime ad meridianum, altera ad primum verticalem observata est (in quo quidem casu maxima, quam in methodo nostra supponere licet, declinationis variatio locum habebit), errorem declinationis puncti B minime afficere latitudinem inventam, dummodo ipsius A declinatio = D exacte determinata sit.

Si manente puncti B declinatione = D, sumatur ipsius A declinatio = D + dD, simili ratiocinio demonstrabitur fore

$$dy = \frac{\text{Cof ZAP} \cdot \text{Sin BZP}}{\text{Sin AZB}} dD.$$

Si vero sumatur media declinatio = D, adeo ut 90° AP = D + dD & 90° BP = D - dD, erit

$$dy = \frac{dD (\text{Cof ZBP} \text{Sin AZP} + \text{Cof ZAP} \text{Sin BZP})}{\text{Sin AZB}}$$

Harum regularum ope, quoties major sit declinationis variatio, observationes eligi, atque calculus ita institui potest, ut error latitudinis minimus fiat.

