

Observationes. 2. 1761. et 3. Junij.

In Observatorio Monachi

et

In Collegio Pollingano.

Math

1132

OBSERVATIO.

Transitus ♀ per discum ☉ die astrono-
mica 5^{ta} Junii 1761.

IN

OBSERVATORIO MONACENSI,

Cujus Elevatio poli 48. 9. 55. observata est, dif-
ferentia vero horaria à Meridiano observatorii Parisini supponitur
36. 50. (cum nullâ hucusque certa observatione definiri
potuerit.)

F A C T A.



pe quadrantis radio trium pedum Parisinorum descripti cui
Tubus dioptricus 3. $\frac{1}{2}$. circiter pedum affixus. Microme-
trum ejus constat quatuor Filis immobilibus in Foco Tubi
se se ad angulos semirectos interfecantibus, & uno mobili horizontali
Filo parallele incedenti. Pendulum astronomicum ab artifice Weilhei-
mensi fabrefactum adhibitum fuit, cujus acceleratio supra motum me-
dium ☉ intra 24. horas erat 10. Sec.

Tempus penduli die 5. ta Junii in meridie vera erat. $\begin{matrix} h \\ 23. & 57. & 53. \end{matrix}$

Die 6. ta sequenti $\begin{matrix} . & . & 23. & 58. & 17. \end{matrix}$

Circa finem Observationis diameter Solis apparens inventa fuit $13. \frac{82}{1000}$.

Revolut. micrometri sive 1898. *ergo 1 Revol. 137 $\frac{24}{100}$ sec. circ. Maximi*

Diameter ♀ apparens $\frac{38}{1000}$. Revol. sive 52. *vol. 26 min. 17 sec. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ tert*

A

L. OB.

100 Revol. = 22 $\frac{5}{100}$ tertius

52 : 1898 :: 1 : 36 $\frac{1}{2}$

I. OBSERVATIO. Fig. I.

Tempus penduli.

IV. h. 44. 11. Limb. ☉. bor. ad fil. horiz. B.

AC 56

92. diff. 1. 32. 45. 7. Limb. ☉. occid. ad Fil. Vertic. D.

46. 39. centr. ♀. ad Fil. vert. I.

diff. 36. 47. 17. centr. ♀. ad Fil. horiz. H.

47. 47. Limb. ☉. austr. ad Fil. horiz. O.

48. 2. Limb. ☉. or. ad Fil. vert. Q.

II. OBSERVATIO. Fig. I.

V. h. 51. 57. Limb. ☉. bor. ad Fil. horiz. B.

67. 53. 4. Limb. ☉. occ. ad Fil. Vert. D.

diff. 71. 54. 15. centr. ♀. ad Fil. Vert. I.

15. 54. 30. centr. ♀. ad Fil. horiz. H.

56. 18. Limb. ☉. or. ad Fil. Vert. Q.

Contactus Limbi ♀. occ. cum Limbo ☉. occid. contigit in tempore

penduli 21. 4. 0. ergo in temp. vero 21. 5. 46. Emerfio totalis ♀. five contactus ejus Limbi orientalis cum Limbo ☉. occid. contigit in

tempore penduli 21. 22. 2. ergo in tempore vero 21. 23. 48.

Differentia emerfionum igitur 18. 2.

consequenter Emerfio centri, tempore vero 21. 14. 47.

100. temporis motus Solis in parallelo efficiunt 1010. part. centesim.

Revol. microm.

Revol. = 10 secundum a pen. pro. Ex

Q. in orbit. 3. 5. 8. = 23. 8. = 23. 8.

aquatio
temporis
1. 46

1 Hora
= 3600
Revolut.

Ex his datis sequitur.
Calculus ad I. Observat. Fig. I.

Data.

Quæsitæ.

AC. = ^{11 Temp.} 56. = 565 $\frac{6}{10}$. part. microm.

IM = 243.

AF. = 108. = 1090 $\frac{2}{10}$. p.

PM = 227.

CP. = 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. = 883 $\frac{8}{10}$. p.

IP = 470.

IH. = 38. = 383 $\frac{8}{10}$. p.

PG = 297 $\frac{8}{10}$.

decl. ♀ à centr. ☉ IG = 363 $\frac{2}{10}$. = $\sqrt{IP^2 - PG^2}$

DC. = AB. = 691. --- p.

Amid ☉ 15.49.

in part. circuli 8. 19. = 499 *13820:1898:3632*
ad 499.

AF. = 1090 $\frac{8}{10}$.

+ 34. faciunt in partibus æquatoris 8. 30.

AC = 565 $\frac{6}{10}$.

7. 32. = *cm in fig. 2*

FC = 525 $\frac{2}{10}$.

PC = 883 $\frac{8}{10}$.

PF = 358 $\frac{6}{10}$. p.

quæ est differentia Ascensionum rectarum tempore Observationis 1. mæ ubi nempe centr. ♀ attigit fil. vert. tempore vero.

AF: AB = AH: IM.

1090 $\frac{8}{10}$: 691. = 383 $\frac{8}{10}$: 243.

AF: AB = PF: PM.

1090 $\frac{8}{10}$: 691. = 358 $\frac{6}{10}$: 227.

AF: AB = IP: PG.

1090 $\frac{8}{10}$: 691. = 470: 297 $\frac{8}{10}$.

1382: 1898 = 363 $\frac{2}{10}$: 499. *13820:1898:3632*
 tempus à cont. limbi ☉ occ. ad fil. vert. usque ad contact. centri ♀ ad

idem filum est 92. sive in part. microm.

PC. = $\frac{929 - \frac{8}{10}}{883 \frac{8}{10}}$

343 $\frac{8}{10}$. in tempus con-

versa dant. 34. partes addenda ad

PG = 46. ---
 PG = 297 $\frac{8}{10}$.

A 2

343 $\frac{8}{10}$ *#*

243
227
470

Temp. med.
16.46.39
+ 1.50.
16.48.30.

13820:1898:3632
ad 499.

Calculus ad 2.^{dam} Observat. Fig. 1. Data. Quælitæ.

$$AC = 67'' = 676 \frac{8}{10} \text{ part. microm.}$$

$$AF = 974 \frac{7}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$PC = 97'' = 979 \frac{8}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$IM = 107 \frac{4}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$IH = 15'' = 151 \frac{5}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$PM = 478 \frac{8}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$DC = AB = 691 \text{ p.}$$

$$IP = 586 \frac{2}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$\sqrt{(PC^2 - DC^2)} = PD = 694 \frac{5}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$\text{decl. } \odot \text{ a cent. } \odot = IG = 413 \frac{5}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$PD: PC = AB: AF.$$

$$PG = 416 \frac{5}{10} \text{ p.}$$

$$694 \frac{5}{10}: 979 \frac{8}{10} = 691: 974 \frac{7}{10}.$$

† in partibus circuli 9'. 28". *Fig. 1.*

15". faciunt in partibus æquatoris.

$$AF = 974 \frac{7}{10}.$$

$$AC = 676 \frac{8}{10}.$$

$$FC = 298 ---$$

$$PC = 979 \frac{8}{10}.$$

$$PF = 681 \frac{8}{10}.$$

$$PC: PD. = HI: IM.$$

$$979 \frac{7}{10}: 694 \frac{5}{10} = 151 \frac{5}{10}: 107 \frac{4}{10}.$$

$$PC: PD. = PF: PM.$$

$$979 \frac{7}{10}: 694 \frac{5}{10} = 681 \frac{8}{10}: 478 \frac{8}{10}.$$

$$PC: DC = IP: IG.$$

$$979 \frac{7}{10}: 691 = 586 \frac{2}{10}: 413 \frac{5}{10}.$$

$$PC: PD. = IP: PG.$$

$$979 \frac{7}{10}: 694 \frac{5}{10} = 586 \frac{2}{10}: 416 \frac{5}{10}.$$

$$1382: 1898 = 413 \frac{5}{10}: 568''.$$

3'. 45". *cl in fig. 2*

quæ est differentia Ascensionum
rectarum tempore Observationis
2. dæ ubi nempe centr. $\odot$ attingit.

h
filum vert. tempore vero 17. 56. 7.
tempus à contactu limbi $\odot$ occid.
ad Fil. vert. usque ad contact. centri

$\odot$ ad idem Fil. est 71". et in partibus
micrometri.

$$717 \frac{1}{10}.$$

$$PC. = 979 \frac{7}{10}.$$

$$\text{part. micr. subtr. à PG} = 262 \frac{6}{10}.$$

$$PG = 416 \frac{5}{10}.$$

$$153 \frac{2}{10}.$$

154. in tempus conversa dant. 15".

Ex

Ex his duplici Calculo datis fit calculus
sequens. *Fig. 2.*

Sit S T arcus paralleli motus diurni ☉
U Z Ecliptica.

Angulus quem efficit Ecliptica cum meridiano tempore

Observationis 83. 52. hinc cum parallelo 6. 8. erunt.

I Observ. 16. 44. 30. II. Observ. 17. 56. 7. diff. 1. 11. 37
Data. Quæsit.

I observ. GM = BC = 499. in part. circ. AB = 125. in part. circ.
II observ. HL = 568. AC = 624.
HF = 69. AG = 486.

CI = 949. " semid. circ. Diam. 31. 38 CD = 605.

BG = CM = 472. DI = 731.

FG = LM = 261. AD = 160.

$\sqrt{(FG^2 + HF^2)} = GH = 269. \text{ live. May.}$ DG = 326.

ang. ACR = 6. 8. GI = 405.

AD + DI = AI = 891.

FG: HF = BG: AB.

ang. CAR = 75. 11. 30. 83. 52

261: 69 = 472: 125.

ARC = 98. 40. 30. 173. 52

FG: GH = BG: AG.

CR = 610.

261: 269 = 472: 486.

AR = 67.

AG: BG. = AC: CD.

DR = 93.

486: 472 = 642: 605.

RG = 419.

contin. versè pag.

(A 3)

Data.

AG 486
GH 269

temp 269 - 4857 - 217. 3273 = 54. 0

Data.

$$\sqrt{CI^2 - CD^2} = DI = 731.$$

$$AG: AB = AC: AD.$$

$$486: 125 = 624: 160.$$

$$\sin. ARC: AC = \sin. CAR: CR.$$

$$610.$$

$$\sin. ARC: AC = \sin. ACR: AR.$$

$$67.$$

tempus à prima Observatione ad 2.dam elapsum, quando nempe in utra-

que centrum ♀ attigit filum verticale est $1^h 7' 37''$ sive $4057''$. hoc ni-
mirum tempore centrum ♀ in disco ☉ emensum est spatium $HG = 269''$
part. circuli.

$$HG: temp. = GI: temp.$$

$$\text{Est ergo } 269: 4057 = 405: 6107. \text{ sive } 1^h 45' 47''.$$

$$\text{subtract. à tempore 1.mæ Observat. } 16. 48. 30''$$

$$\text{habetur tempus ingressus centri ♀ in disc. ☉ } 15. 6. 43''.$$

$$\text{subtr. semi. differ. temp. Immersion. } 9. 1. = \text{semi. ♀ in tempore.}$$

$$\text{habetur prim. contact. limbi ♀ occ. cum limbi ☉ or. } 14. 57. 42''.$$

$$\text{add. tota differentia Immersionum. } 18. 2.$$

$$\text{habetur Immersio totalis ♀ in disc. ☉ } 15. 15. 44''.$$

H.G.

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. 56. 7 \\ 16. 48. 30 \\ \hline 1. 7. 37 \end{array}$$

HG: temp. = RG: temp.

Est porro 269: 4057. = 419: 6320. five $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 1. \quad 45. \quad 20. \end{array}$

addat. tempus primæ Observat. $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 6. \quad 16. \quad 48. \quad 30. \end{array}$

habetur tempus conjunctionis veræ $\begin{array}{r} h \\ R. \quad 18. \quad 33. \quad 50. \end{array}$

HG: temp. = DR temp.

Est etiam 269: 4057. = 93: 1401. five $\begin{array}{r} 23. \quad 21. \end{array}$

ncmpe different. inter $\odot$. & med. transitus.

Habetur ergo tempus medii transitus. $\begin{array}{r} h \\ Q. \quad 18. \quad 10. \quad 29. \end{array}$

HG: temp. = DI = FD: temp.

Est tandem 269: 4057. = 731: 11024 five $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 3. \quad 3. \quad 44. \end{array}$

Q. 1 fig. 2.

Habetur ergo tempus egressus centri $\odot$ é disco $\odot$ $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 21. \quad 14. \quad 13. \end{array}$

Subtrahatur semi differentia Emerfionum $\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 1. \end{array}$

Habetur contact. limbi $\odot$ occ. cum limbo $\odot$ occid. $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 21. \quad 5. \quad 12. \end{array}$

addatur tota different. Emerfionum $\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 2. \end{array}$

Habetur tempus totalis Emerfionis $\odot$ é disco $\odot$ $\begin{array}{r} h \\ 21. \quad 23. \quad 14. \end{array}$

differt ergo calculus hic ab Observatione tantum $\begin{array}{r} 21. \quad 23. \quad 48. \\ 34. \end{array}$

quod in ipsa semita spatium valde exiguum efficit.

Porro CD. est distantia minima centrorum in medio transitus = 605. =

10. 5. Et quia CR = 610. erit latitudo $\odot$ temp. $\odot$. 10. 10.

Locus $\odot$ verus ad hoc momentum supputatus erat $\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 35. \quad 38. \end{array}$
Inde

Inde jam habentur sequentia Elementa.

Conjunctio ♀ et ☉ vera die 5. ^{ta} Junij	h	18.	33.	50."
Longitudo ♀ et ☉ Geocentrica hoc momento	o	15.	35.	38."
Latitudo ♀. Geocentrica pro eod. tempore.			10.	10."
			austr. cresc.	
Differentia inter ☿ et med. transitus			23.	21."
			Subtr.	
Distantia minima centrorum in med. transitus			10.	5."
Semi diameter ☉. apparens.			15.	49."
Semi diameter ♀. apparens.				32."
Semi duratio transitus centralis	h	3.	4.	2."
<i>Duratio</i>		6.	8.	4"

Igitur

Contactus l. mus limbi ♀ occ. cum limbo ☉ orient.	h	14.	57.	42."
Ingressus Centri ♀ in disc. ☉.		15.	6.	43."
Immersio totalis.		15.	15.	44."
Medium transitus		18.	10.	29."
Contact. limbi ♀. occid. cum limbo ☉. occid.		21.	5.	46."
Egressus Centri ♀. e disco ☉.		21.	14.	47."
Emersio totalis		21.	23.	48."

In tubo Dioptrico 9. pedum Micrometro armato semidiameter ♀ inven-

ta est 32." quæ melius calculo respondet, ideo etiam hanc retinere malui in Elementis ad finem positis. Quod si vero hæc cum superius inventa conferatur, atque ex utraque in unam summam collecta dimidium statuatur, erit semidiameter ♀ apparens 29."



108-115

Observatio

