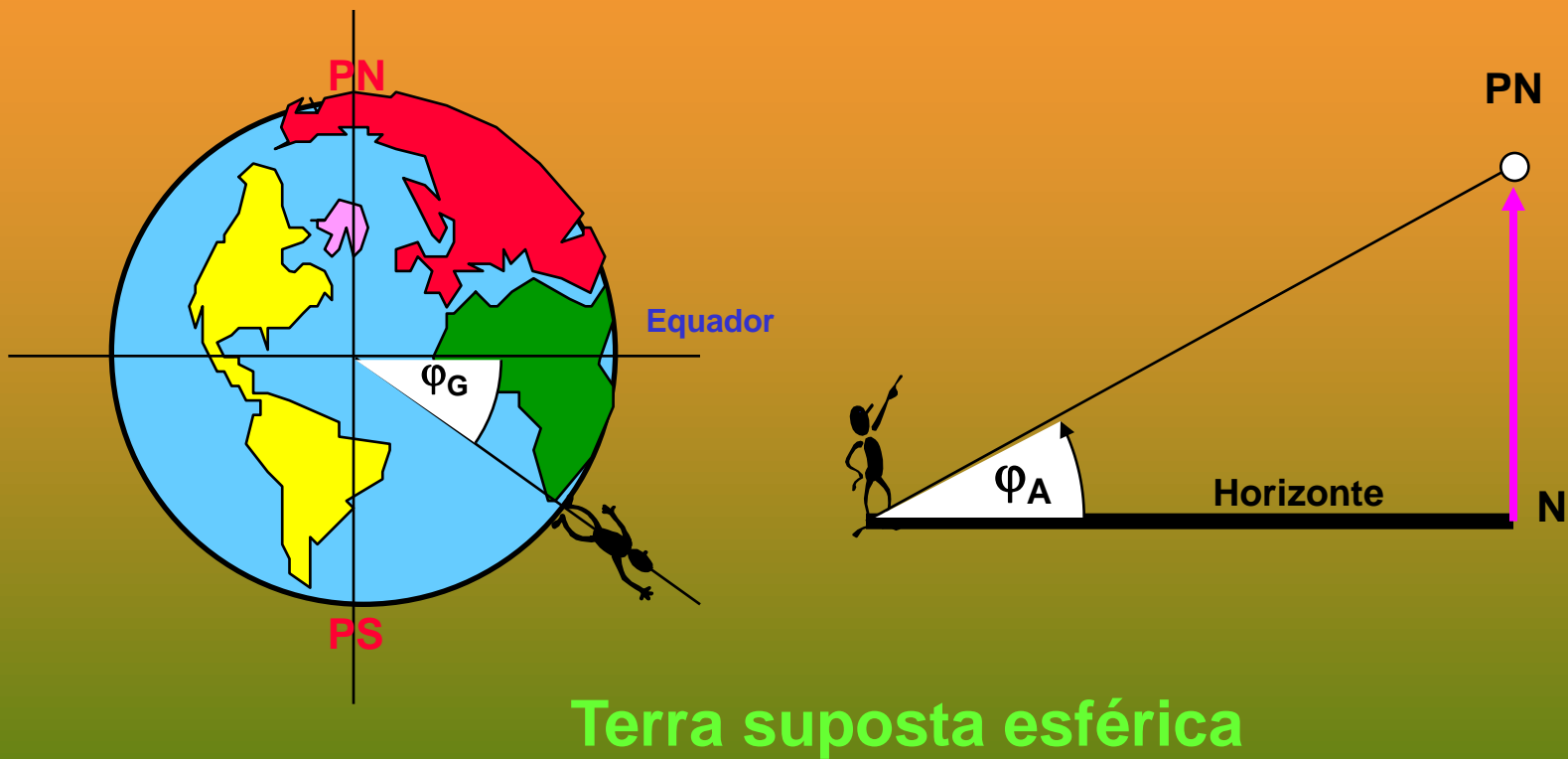


# Representação do céu visto de diferentes latitudes

J. Meléndez, baseado no  
Prof. R. Boczko

IAG - USP

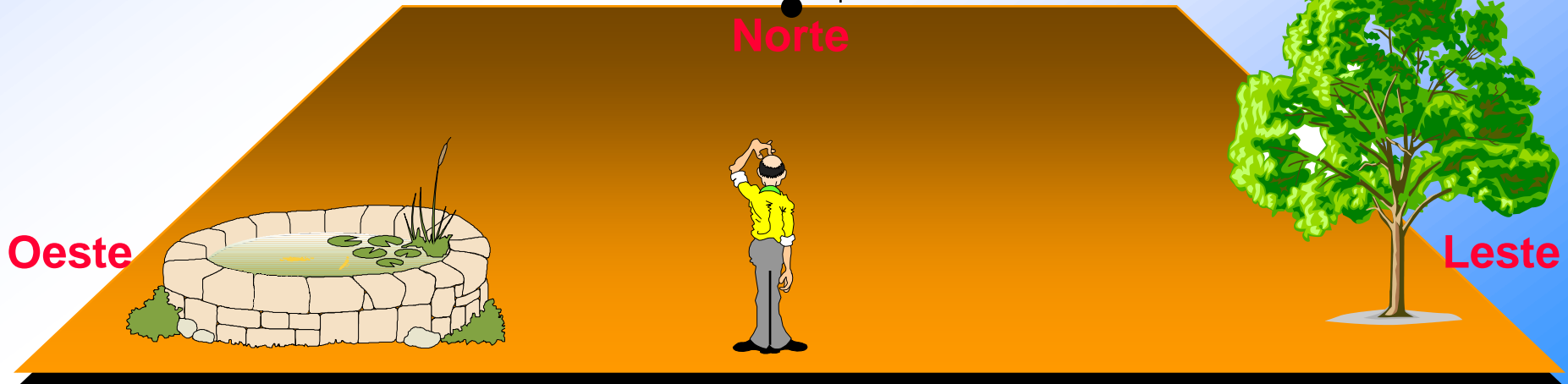
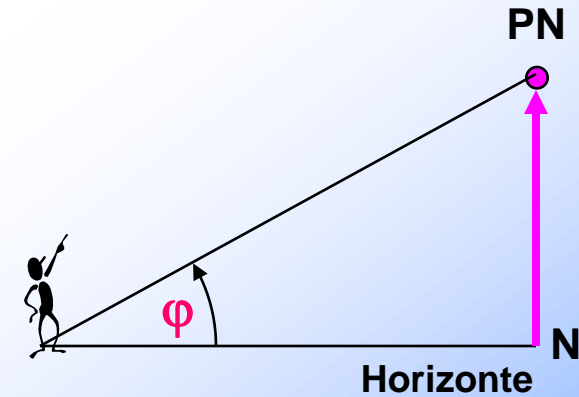
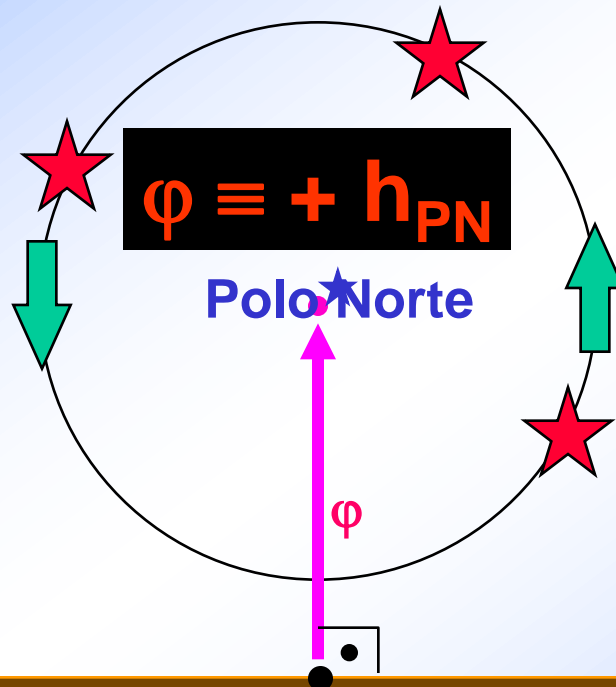
# Relação entre Latitudes Astronômica e Geográfica



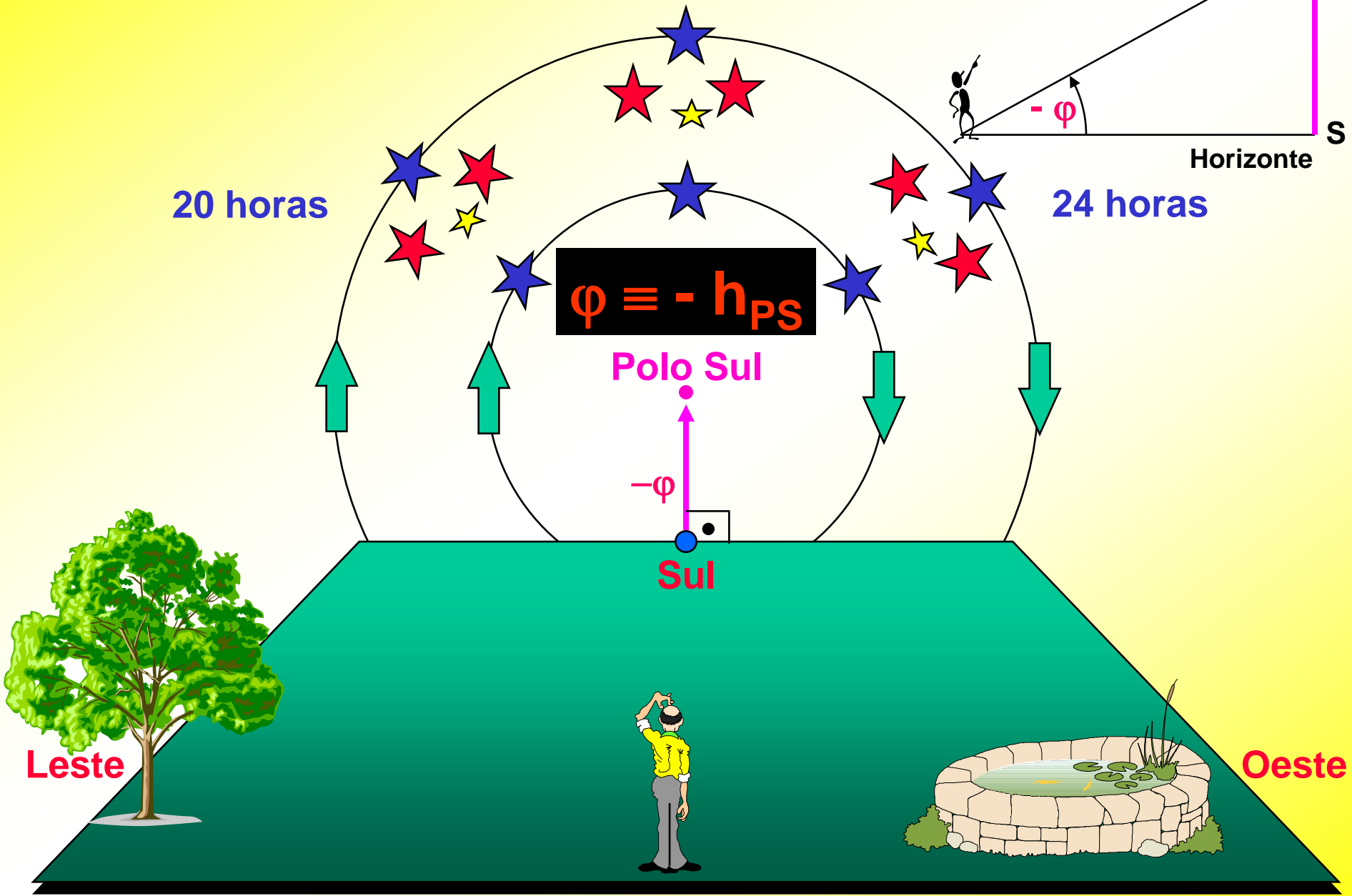
$$\varphi_{\text{Astronômica}} = \varphi_{\text{Geográfica}}$$

# **Latitude astronômica**

# Latitude astronômica $\varphi$



# Latitude astronômica $\varphi$



# Latitude astronômica

$\varphi$

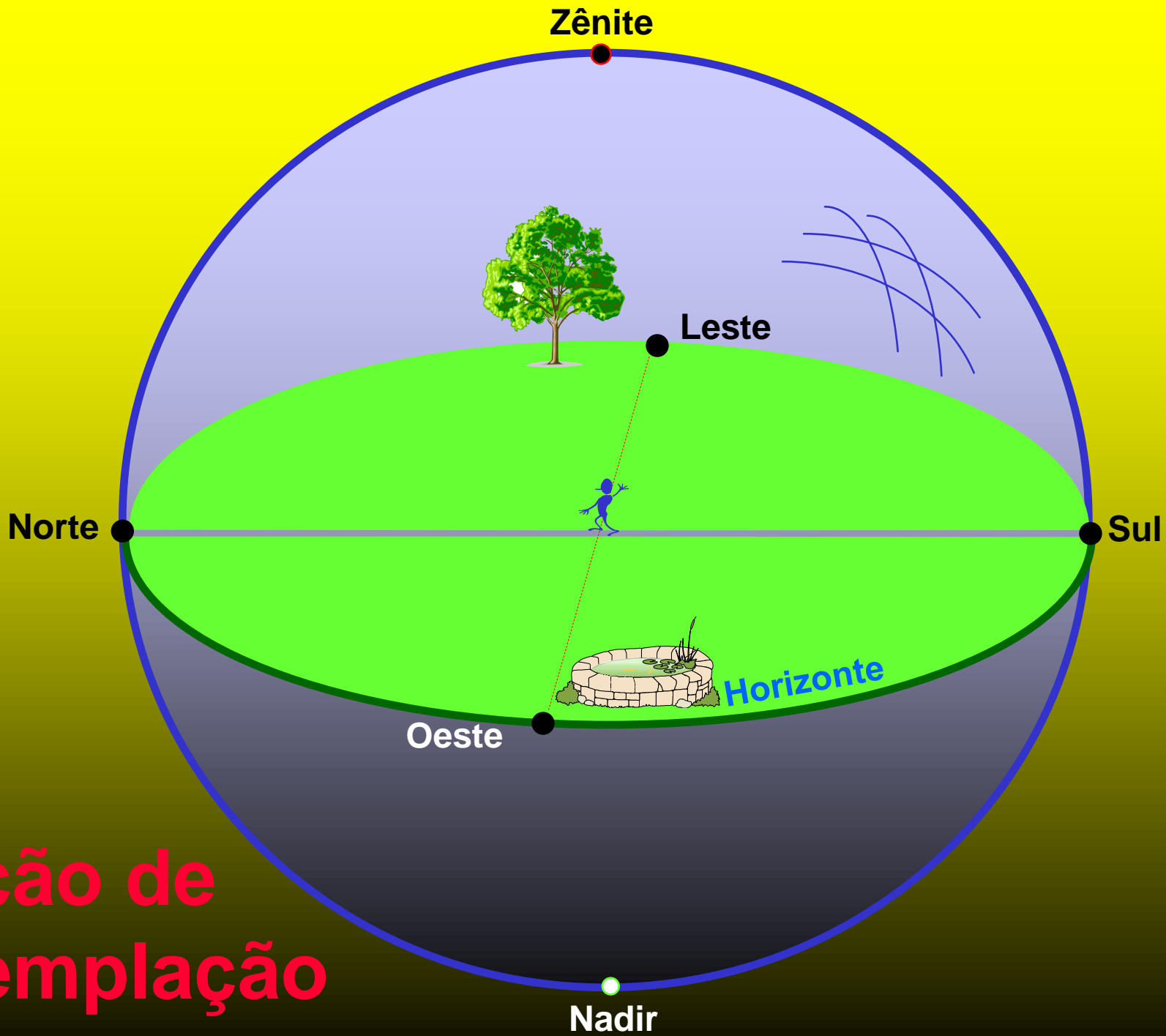
É a altura do Polo Norte 'visto' do local considerado.

$$\varphi \equiv + h_{PN}$$

É a altura do Polo Sul 'visto' do local considerado, impondo o sinal negativo.

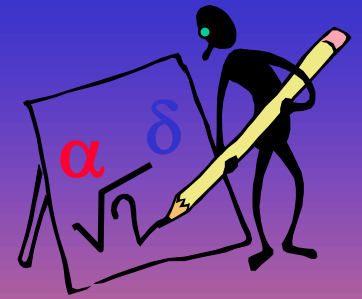
$$\varphi \equiv - h_{PS}$$

# Elementos do céu

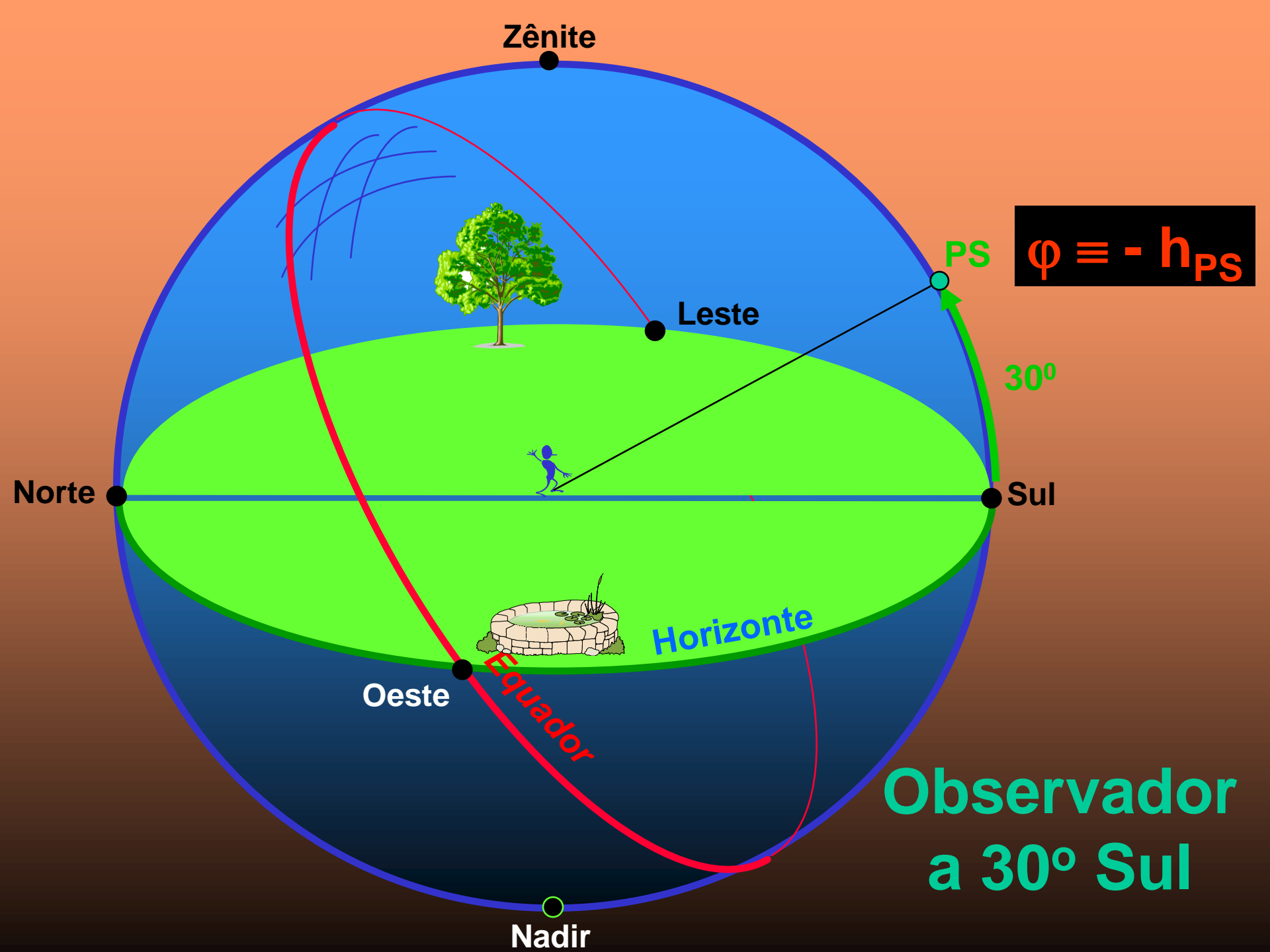


**Posição de  
contemplação**

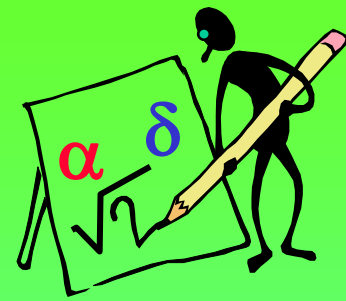




**Desenhando o céu de  
acordo com a latitude do  
observador**

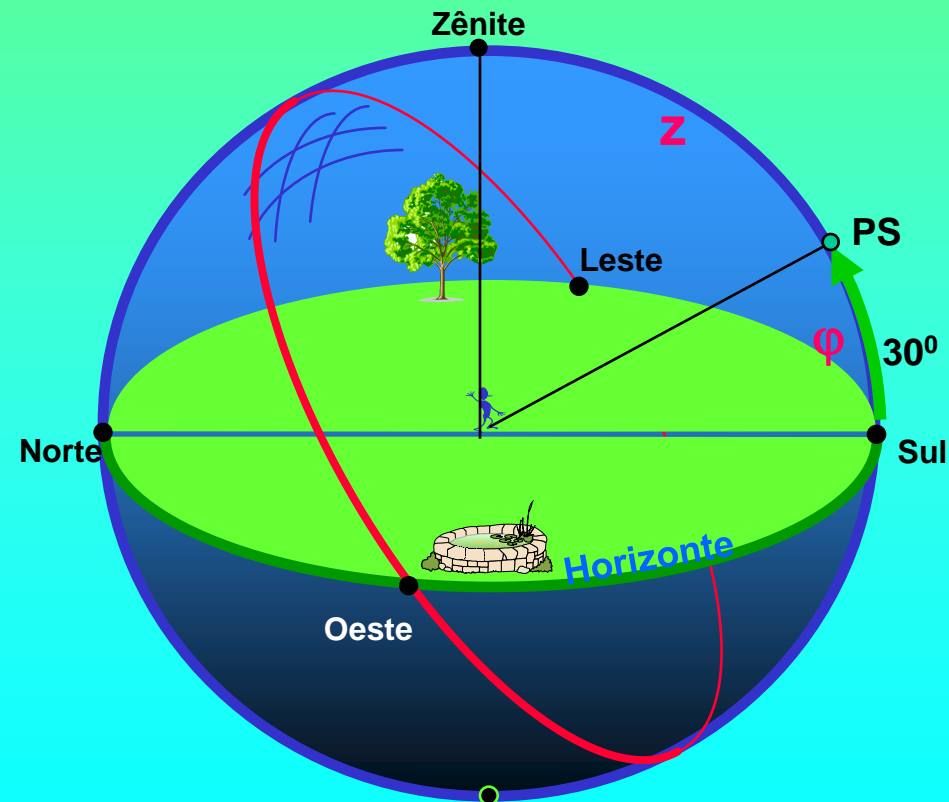


# Posição do pólo visível



## Enunciado:

Qual o ângulo entre o pólo sul e o zênite de um observador com latitude astronômica de  $-30^\circ$ ?



$$z + |\varphi_{PV}| = 90^\circ$$

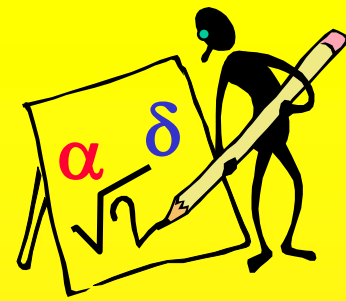
$$z + |-30| = 90^\circ$$

$$z + 30 = 90^\circ$$

$$z = -30 + 90^\circ$$

$$z = 60^\circ$$

# Posição do equador



## Enunciado:

Qual o ângulo entre o equador e o zênite de um observador com latitude astronômica de  $-30^{\circ}$ ?

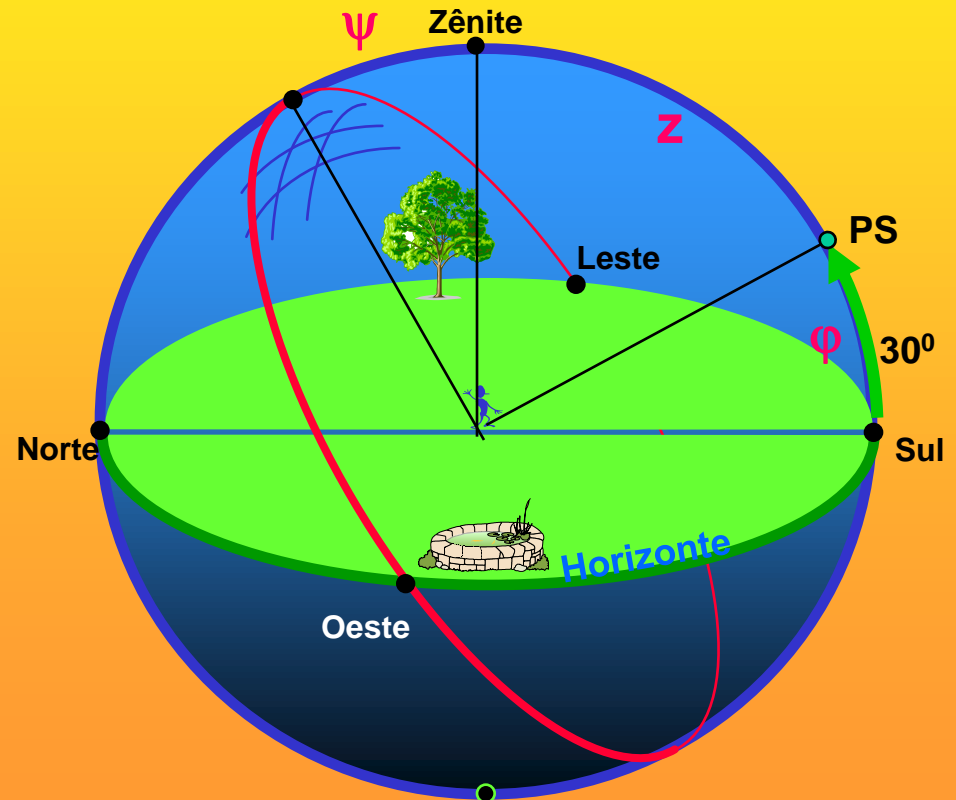
$$z + |\varphi| = 90^{\circ}$$

$$z + \psi = 90^{\circ}$$

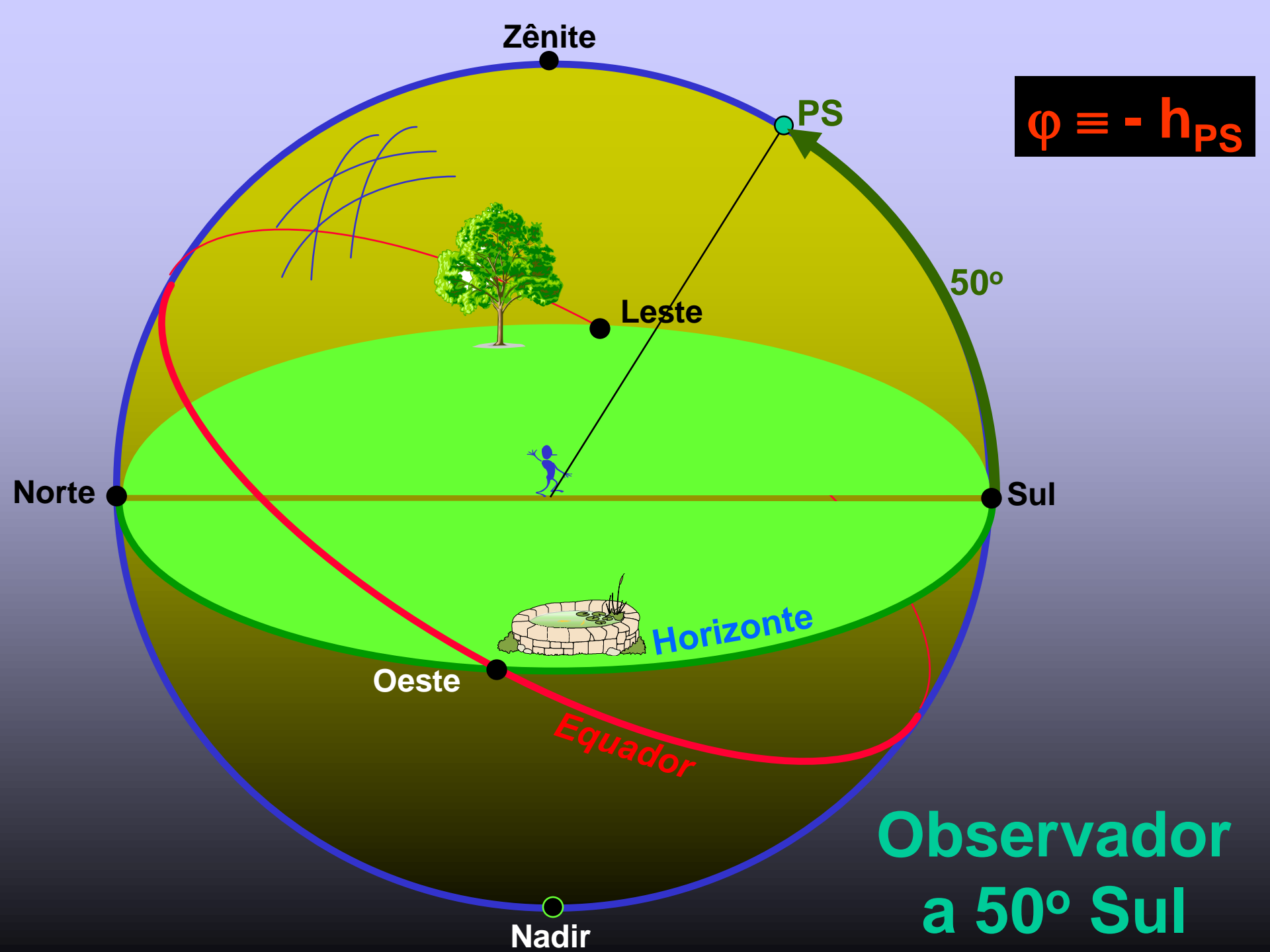
$$z + \psi = z + |\varphi|$$

$$\psi = |\varphi|$$

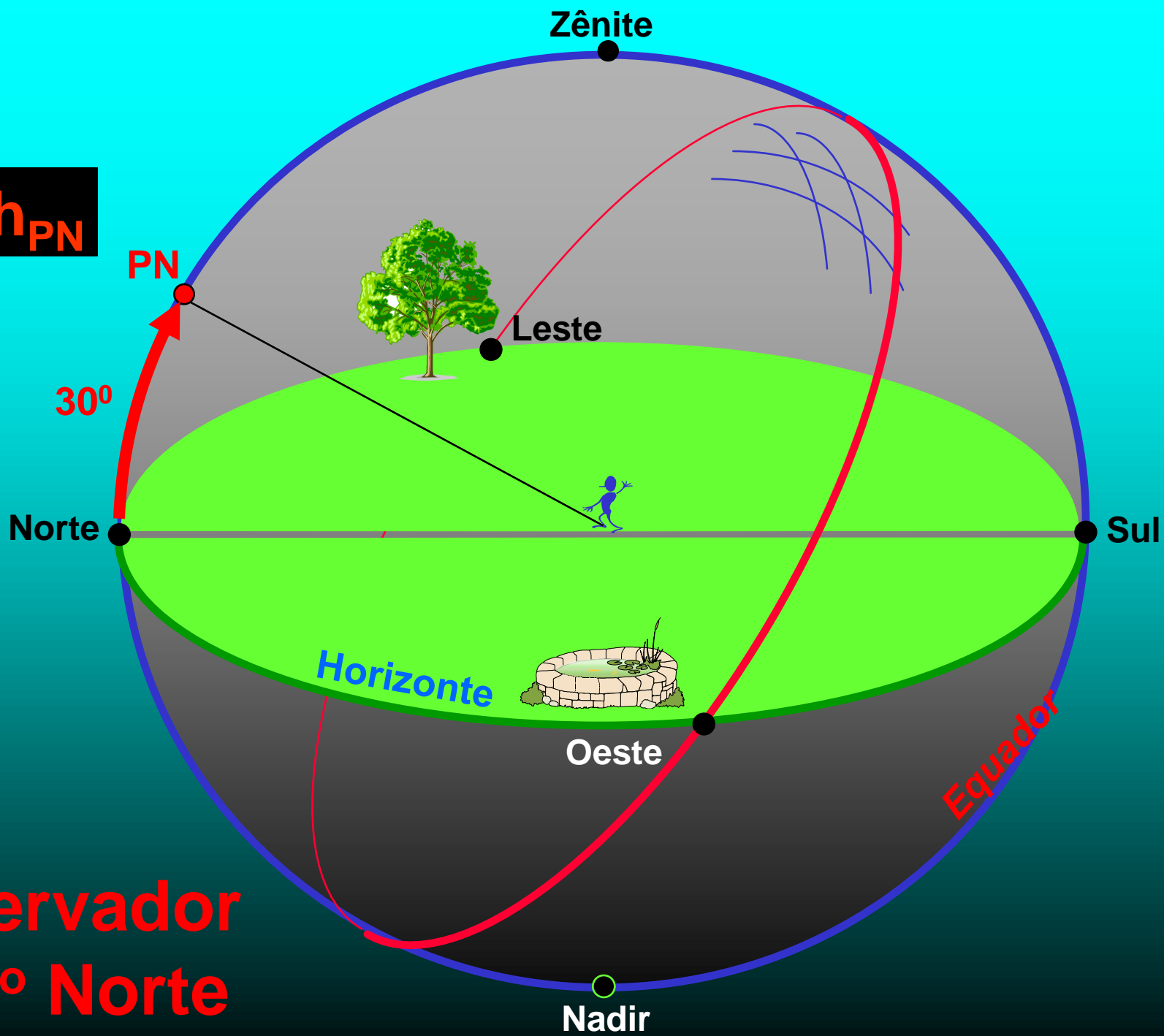
$$\psi = 30^{\circ}$$







$\varphi \equiv + h_{PN}$

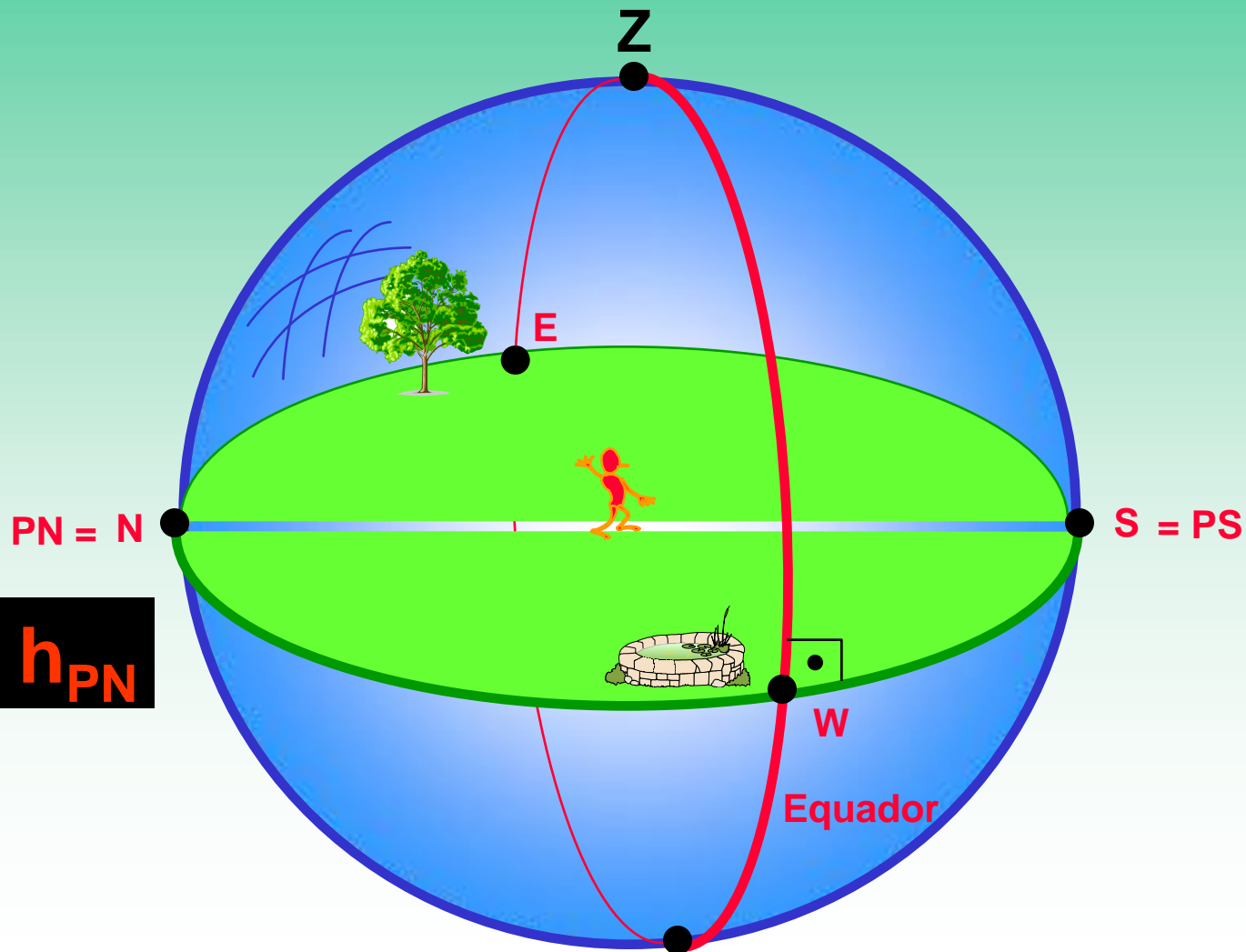


Observador  
a 30° Norte





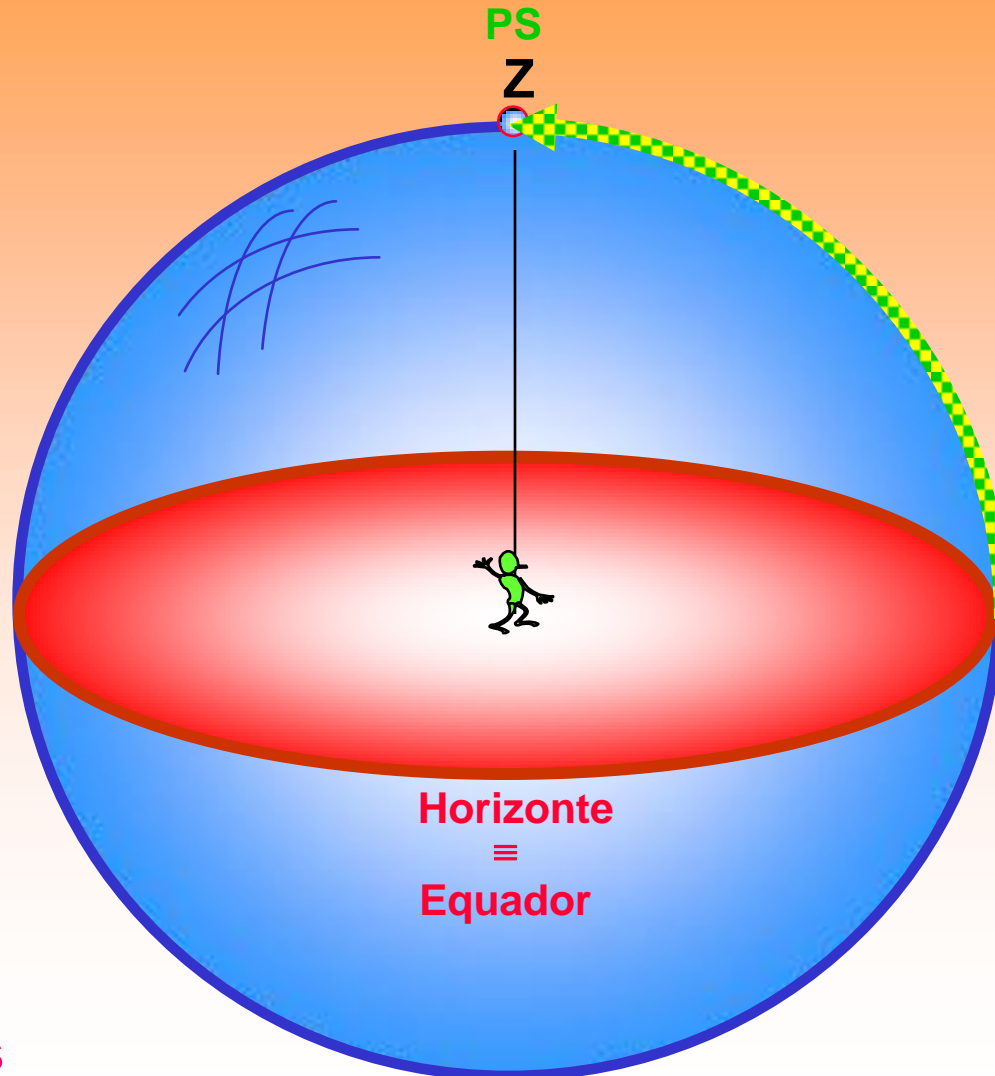
# Observador no equador: Latitude 0°



$$\varphi \equiv + h_{PN}$$

# Observador no Polo Sul: Latitude $-90^\circ$

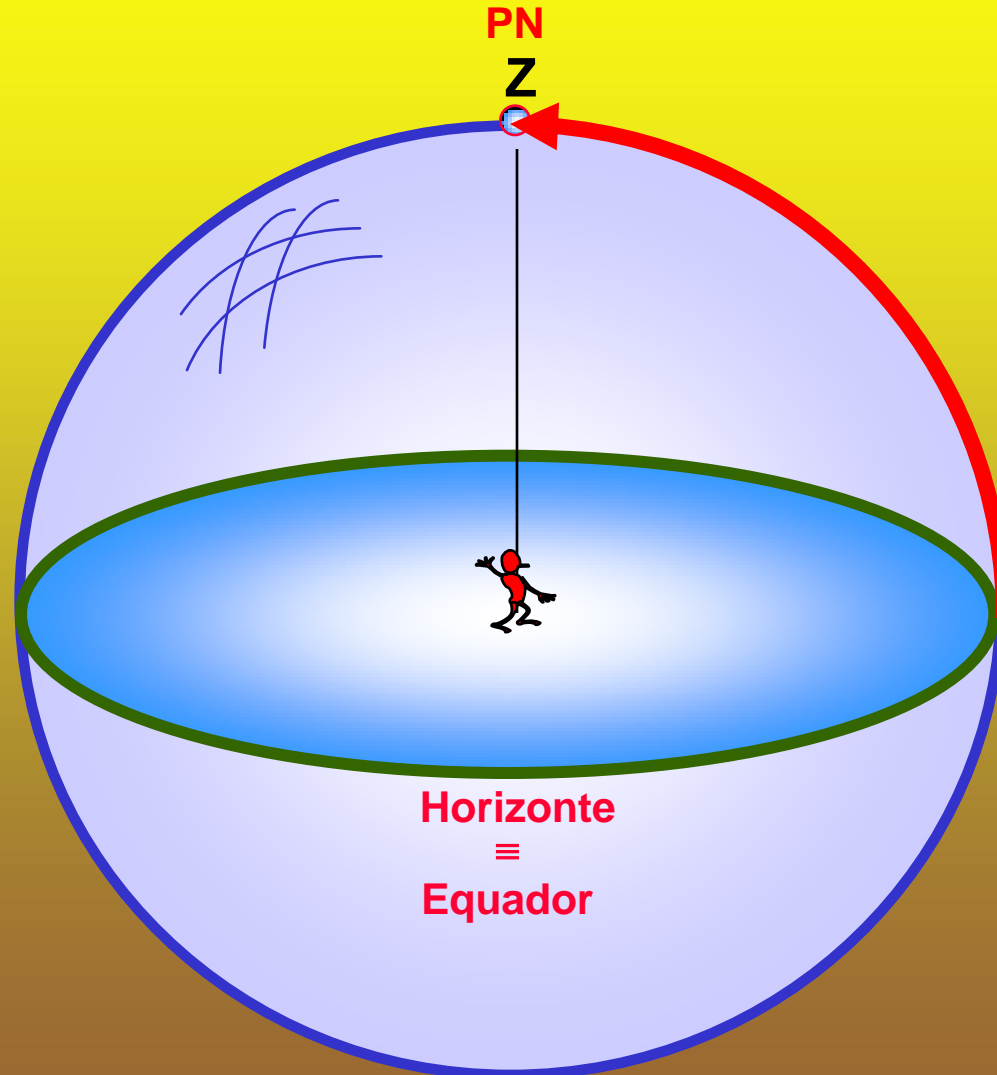
$$\varphi \equiv -h_{PS}$$



Os pontos  
cardiais não  
estão definidos

# Observador no Polo Norte: Latitude $+90^\circ$

$$\varphi \equiv + h_{PN}$$



Os pontos  
cardiais não  
estão definidos

**Fim**