





$$A_{\text{rect}} = \int_0^{2\pi\alpha} (\text{d}x)^2 = \int_0^{2\pi\alpha} \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi\alpha} \left( \sin^2(\varphi - \arcsin \alpha) \right)^2 d\varphi$$

$$A_{\text{rect}} = 2\pi\alpha^2$$

Comprobación:  $\pi \alpha^2$

$$(2\pi\alpha B + 3\pi\alpha^2) P_{\text{rect}} + 8a P_{\text{rect}} = 550000 \text{ dB}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A}{4} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 \quad (\alpha = 25)$$

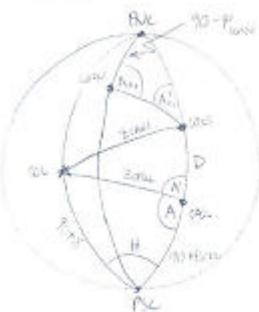
$$P_{\text{rect}} = 1558486 \text{ dB/m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{rect}} = 10,73 \text{ dB/m}^2$$

$$B = \frac{500000 - 8a P_{\text{rect}} - 3\pi\alpha^2 P_{\text{rect}}}{2\pi\alpha P_{\text{rect}}}$$

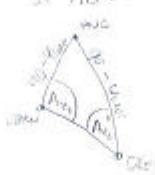
$$B = 180,73 \text{ mT}$$

PVIA P3 Capítulo 3, Oficio 2005



EN EL TRIÁNGULO FORMADO PML CORTEZA - CRESSON - PML

SE TIENE:



$$\frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\sin(\gamma)} = \frac{\sin(\beta)}{\sin(\alpha)}$$

$$\sin(90 - \theta_{\text{cor}}) = \frac{0.867 \times 0.915}{0.455} = 0.974$$

$$\theta_{\text{cor}} = 71.679^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_{\text{cres}} = 90 - 71.679^\circ = 10.32^\circ$$

Con Cresson est. 4350 km al norte de Ofelia

$$D = \frac{4350}{6371} = 0.7^{10} = 40.11^\circ$$

$$\theta_{\text{cres}} + \phi_{\text{res}} - D = 10.32^\circ + 40.11^\circ = -29.77^\circ \quad (\text{Latitud Sur})$$

EN EL TRIÁNGULO OFELIA - CRESSON - SOL SE TIENE:

$$Z_{\text{OML}} = 42.066^\circ - 39.5594^\circ$$

$$Z_{\text{OML}} = 1^\circ 42' 52.43''$$



$$D = 40.11^\circ$$

$$\cos A' = \frac{\cos Z_{\text{OML}} - \cos Z_{\text{OML}} \cos D}{\sin Z_{\text{OML}} \sin D} = \frac{0.637 - 0.790 \times 0.765}{0.644 \times 0.644} = 0.084$$

$$A' = 35.48^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 180 - A' = 144.52^\circ$$

LUGO EN EL TRIÁNGULO DE POSICIÓN DE OFELIA:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(90 + \delta) &= \cos Z_{\text{OML}} \cos(90 + \theta_{\text{cor}}) + \sin Z_{\text{OML}} \sin(90 + \theta_{\text{cor}}) \cos A \\ &= 0.493 \times 0.499 + 0.614 \times 0.368 \times (-0.084) = 0.347 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = -20.33^\circ \quad (\text{Necesita PML estar en el hemisferio sur} \rightarrow \text{verano en Ofelia})$$

Entonces se puede calcular el ángulo horario del sol para el horario tránsito de Mercurio:

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\cos(\text{Zope}) - \cos(\vartheta_0 + \delta) \cos(\lambda_0 + \varphi_{\text{mer}})}{\sin(\vartheta_0 + \delta) \sin(\lambda_0 + \varphi_{\text{mer}})} = \frac{0.910 - 0.949 \times 0.999}{0.383 \times 0.993} = 0.498$$

$$\therefore \beta = 40.7^\circ \rightarrow 2714^h$$

$$E = T_U - T_M$$

$$T_U = 2714^h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= T_U - \lambda_C \Rightarrow T_U = T_M + \lambda \\ \lambda_C &= H_m M2^h \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow T_M = T_U - \lambda - \lambda_C \right.$$

$$\lambda_M = -4^h \Rightarrow T_U = 15^h 19^m + 4^h = 19^h 19^m = 19.3167^h \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda = 79^\circ 24' = 79.4^\circ = 4.76^h \\ \therefore H_m = 19.3167^h - 4.76^h - 12^h = 2.557^h \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet E = 2714 - 2.557 = 0.157^h \quad (T_U > T_M \sqrt{0.2} \text{ PM) es cuando es de día})$$

$$\therefore E = 12 + E = 12.157^h = 12^h 9^m 25.1^s$$

En definitiva:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \delta &= -20.35^\circ \approx -20^\circ 19' 48'' \\ \Xi &= 12.157^h = 12^h 9^m 25.1^s \end{aligned}}$$