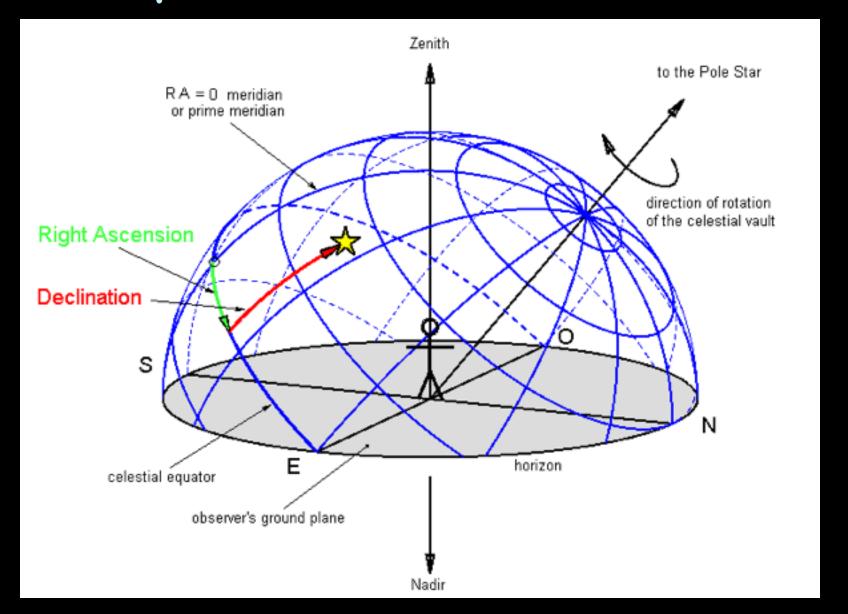
# Equatorial Coordinates Review

Ast 401/Phy 580 Fall 2015

# Equatorial Coordinates



Numerically it's the LST - RA.

Conceptually, it's the amount of time after a star has reached the meridian. If negative, it hasn't happened yet.

All stars at a given RA have the same hour angle at a given instant of time.

What is the hour angle of a star due east on the horizon?

D. It depends upon your latitude.

What is the hour angle of a star due east on the horizon?

D. It depends upon your latitude.

What is the hour angle of a star that is due north on the horizon?

A. 
$$+/-12$$
 hr

B. 0 hr

D. It depends upon your latitude.

What is the hour angle of a star that is due north on the horizon?

A. 
$$+/-12$$
 hr

- B. 0 hr
- C. +6 hr
- D. It depends upon your latitude.

If the celestial equator is on the horizon in all directions, you are likely at:

- A. The north pole
- B. The south pole
- C. The equator
- D. The Bronx

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If a star on the celestial equator passes north of the zenith, you must be:

- A. At the north pole
- B. In the northern hemisphere
- C. In the southern hemisphere
- D. On the moon.

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If you are in Flagstaff, a planet on the meridian will always be:

- A. South of the zenith
- B. North of the zenith.

If you are in Flagstaff, a planet on the meridian will always be:

- A. South of the zenith
- B. North of the zenith.

If you're on the equator, a planet on the meridian will always pass:

- A. North of the zenith
- B. South of the zenith
- C. Depends upon the date

If you're on the equator, a planet on the meridian will always pass:

- A. North of the zenith
- B. South of the zenith
- C. Depends upon the date

# Having probelems with RA, DEC, ETC?

#### COORDINATES, TIME, AND THE SKY

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