2 February, 2007

Physics 174 Exercise 5 — Due 5 February, 2007

Name: _____

The Altitude of the Sun

Table: ____

In this exercise, we will calculate the altitude of the Sun at different times of the year from various locations on the Earth. For each location below, calculate θ , the altitude of the celestial equator over the southern horizon, and the maximum altitude of the Sun on the equinoxes (A_{E}) , the summer solstice (A_{S}) and the winter solstice (A_{W}) . In addition, draw in the angles in the diagram given. Also mark the location of the NCP (or SCP). You may find it useful to consult the equations and example in the handout titled An Introduction to Angles in the Sky.



- e. Does the Sun ever get directly overhead in Ithaca?
- 2. Fort Yukon, Alaska. Latitude $\lambda = 66.5^{\circ}$ N. a. $\theta = \underline{\qquad}^{\circ}$. b. $A_E = ____°.$ c. $A_S = ____°$.
- d. $A_w = ___^\circ$.
- e. Explain your answer to d.



3. Clarence Town, Bahamas. Latitude $\lambda = 23.5^{\circ}$ N.



e. Does the Sun ever get directly overhead in Clarence Town? If so, for how many days?



- e. Explain your answer to c. What does this angle really mean?
- 5. Adelaide, South Australia. Latitude $\lambda = 35^{\circ}$ S.



e. What happens when the latitude is south of the equator? Keep this in mind when aswering the above questions and drawing in the angles and celestial poles.