

## NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

## SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2005–2006

**GEK1506 Heavenly Mathematics: Cultural Astronomy**

November 2005 — Time allowed: 2 hours

1. After taking the Heavenly Mathematics class, you decide to apply for the Student Exchange Programme. Thanks to a glowing recommendation letter from me, you are now spending a year at the University of Oslo, Norway. This gives you an opportunity to study the Sun and the Moon from a completely new perspective. On your first day in Oslo you buy a copy of the Almanac published by the University of Oslo. It gives information about sunrise, sunset, moonrise and moonset for three Norwegian cities, Oslo, Trondheim and Tomsø, and a lot of other interesting astronomical and cultural information. You immediately start studying it, and even though your Norwegian is still a bit rusty, you manage to make sense of most of it. You figure out that “sol” is “sun”, “måne” is “moon”, “opp” is “up”, “ned” is “down” and “sør” is “south”.

You first gather some basic information from the Almanac. You find that Oslo is at latitude about  $60^\circ$  north and longitude about  $10^\circ 45'$  east and that it lies in the UT + 1 time zone and uses Daylight Saving Time from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

Before you start exploring the Almanac seriously, you review some basic facts.

- What is the latitude of the Arctic Circle?*
- What is the altitude of the North Star in Oslo?*
- What is the angle between the celestial equator and the horizon in Oslo?*
- What are the maximal and minimal noon altitudes of the Sun in the course of the year in Oslo? Will the Sun be in the north or the south? When will they occur?*

Solution:

- $(90 - 23.5)^\circ = 66.5^\circ$  north.
- The altitude of the North Star is equal to the latitude of the observer, so it is  $60^\circ$  in Oslo.
- The angle between the celestial equator and the horizon is equal to the colatitude, so it is  $(90 - 60)^\circ = 30^\circ$  in Oslo.
- Since the latitude is  $60^\circ$ , the maximal altitude at the June solstice is  $(90 - 60 + 23.5)^\circ = 53.5^\circ$  in the south. At the December solstice it is  $(90 - 60 - 23.5)^\circ = 6.5^\circ$  in the south.

U K E	JUNI 2005	Oslo						Trondheim						Tromsø																													
		Sol			Måne			Sol			Måne			Sol			Måne																										
		opp	sør	ned	opp	ned	ned	opp	sør	ned	opp	sør	ned	opp	sør	ned	opp	sør	ned																								
1 O	4 07	13 15	22 24	2 55	8 54	15 17	3 25	13 16	23 09	2 58	8 56	15 20	3 15	13 17	23 21	2 07	12 42	12 42	2 29	8 20	14 48																						
2 T	4 06	13 15	22 26	2 54	9 39	16 50	3 21	13 16	23 11	2 50	9 40	17 02	3 14	13 17	23 23		12 42	12 42	2 04	9 05	16 52																						
3 F	4 04	13 15	22 27	2 54	10 24	18 24	3 23	13 17	23 14	2 43	10 26	18 45	3 09	13 18	23 28	4 47	12 42	12 42	1 36	9 50	19 05																						
4 L	4 03	13 15	22 29	2 54	11 11	20 00	3 19	13 17	23 16	2 34	11 12	20 34	3 08	13 18	23 30	6 57	12 43	12 43	1 05 <sup>09</sup>	10 37	22 26																						
5 S	4 02	13 16	22 30	2 56	12 00	21 39	3 17	13 17	23 18	2 24	12 01	22 34	3 06	13 18	23 31	8 44	12 43	12 43	2 18	10 37	22 26																						
6 M	Luk 14,16-24 Nød folk til å komme inn, så mitt hus kan bli fullt.						6 M	3 15	13 17	23 21	2 07	12 52	3 15	13 17	23 21	2 07	12 43	12 43																									
7 T	Korninnføsel fri 1788 23 t. 55 m. ● Stortingsvedt. om unionsopp. 1905 Wilhelm Aubert f. 1922						7 T	4 00	13 16	22 33	3 14	13 43		3 14	13 17	23 23		12 43	12 43																								
8 O	Prinsesse Ragnhild Corpus Christi						8 O	3 59	13 16	22 35	3 44	14 36	0 34	3 12	13 17	23 24	2	12 43	12 43				2																				
9 T	Aln. stemmerett for kvinner 1913						9 T	3 58	13 16	22 36	4 46	15 28	1 22	3 10	13 18	23 26	4 47	12 43	12 43				14 54																				
10 F	4. søndag etter pinse						10 F	3 57	13 17	22 37	6 10	16 18	1 43	3 09	13 18	23 28	4 47	12 44	12 44				15 44																				
11 L	Lov om sameting 1987						11 L	3 56	13 17	22 38	7 42	17 05	1 52	3 08	13 18	23 30	6 57	12 44	12 44				16 31																				
12 S	Rikard Nordraak f. 1842						12 S	3 55	13 17	22 39	9 12	17 49	1 55	3 06	13 18	23 31	8 44	12 44	12 44				6 20	17 15	3 44																		
23	Luk 15,1-10 Gleden i himmelen.												13 M	3 05	13 18	23 33	10 23	18 32	2 17	3 02	13 20	23 37	18 30	22 09	1 39	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	12 45	12 46										
24	Ingolf Schanche f. 1877						13 M	3 55	13 17	22 40	10 39	18 31	1 56	3 04	13 19	23 34	11 56	19 13	2 09	3 04	13 19	23 35	13 28	19 54	2 02	3 03	13 19	23 36	15 01	20 36	1 55	12 45	12 45										
14 T	Norges Bank 1816						14 T	3 54	13 17	22 41	12 04	19 12	1 56	3 04	13 19	23 34	11 56	19 13	2 09	3 04	13 19	23 35	13 28	19 54	2 02	3 03	13 19	23 36	15 01	20 36	1 55	12 45	12 45										
15 O	Edvard Grieg f. 1843						15 O	3 54	13 18	22 42	13 29	19 52	1 55	3 03	13 19	23 35	15 01	20 36	1 55	3 03	13 19	23 37	16 41	21 20	1 47	3 02	13 20	23 37	18 30	22 09	1 39	12 45	12 45										
16 T	Joschim Holst-Jensen f. 1880						16 T	3 54	13 18	22 42	14 55	20 34	1 55	3 03	13 19	23 37	16 41	21 20	1 47	3 03	13 19	23 37	16 41	21 20	1 47	3 02	13 20	23 37	18 30	22 09	1 39	12 45	12 45										
17 F	Lov om folketrygd 1966						17 F	3 54	13 18	22 43	16 26	21 19	1 54	3 02	13 20	23 37	18 30	22 09	1 39	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	12 45	12 46										
18 L	Henrik Wergeland f. 1808						18 L	3 53	13 18	22 43	18 04	22 07	1 54	3 02	13 20	23 37	18 30	22 09	1 39	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	12 45	12 46										
19 S	5. søndag etter pinse						19 S	3 53	13 18	22 44	19 51	23 01	1 54	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	3 02	13 20	23 38	20 35	23 02	1 29	12 45	12 46										
25	Matt 7,1-5 Flisen og bjelken.												20 M	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15
20 M	Gina Krog f. 1847						20 M	3 53	13 19	22 44	21 45	-	1 58	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15						
21 T	Sommersolverv						21 T	3 54	13 19	22 44	23 31	0 01	2 07	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15						
22 O	Johan Anker f. 1871						22 O	3 54	13 19	22 44	-	1 05	2 37	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15	3 02	13 20	23 38	23 22	-	1 15						
23 T	Jordlov av 1928						23 T	3 54	13 19	22 44	0 34	2 12	3 55	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44						
24 F	Haakon 7. og dron. Maud kronet 1906						24 F	3 55	13 20	22 44	0 56	3 18	5 50	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 03	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44						
25 L	Sankthansaften (Jonsokafte)						25 L	3 55	13 20	22 44	0 56	3 18	5 50	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44						
26 S	Sankthans (Jonsok)						26 S	3 55	13 20	22 44	1 03	4 19	7 49	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44						
27 M	Joh 10,40-42 Johannes vitnet sant om Jesus.						27 M	3 55	13 20	22 44	1 03	4 19	7 49	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44	3 04	13 21	23 38	2 06	3 19	4 44						
28 T	6. søndag etter pinse (Aposteldagen)						28 T	3 56	13 20	22 44	1 05	5 14	9 41	3 05	13 21	23 37	1 28	5 15	9 23	3 05	13 21	23 37	1 28	5 15	9 23	3 05	13 21	23 37	1 28	5 15	9 23	3 05	13 21	23 37	1 28	5 15	9 23						
29 O	Luk 5,1-11 Legg ut på dypet!						29 O	3 57	13 20	22 43	1 06	6 05	11 24	3 06	13 21	23 36	1 19	6 06	11 17	3 06	13 21	23 36	1 19	6 06	11 17	3 06	13 21	23 36	1 19	6 06	11 17	3 06	13 21	23 36	1 19	6 06	11 17						
30 T	Fabrikktilsynlov 1892. M. Tramæl f. 1879						30 T	3 57	13 20	22 43	1 06	6 05	11 24	3 07	13 22	23 35	1 11	6 54	13 03	3 07	13 22	23 35	1 11	6 54	13 03	3 07	13 22	23 35	1 11	6 54	13 03	3 07	13 22	23 35	1 11	6 54	13 03						
1	Personalunion med Sverige 1319						1	3 58	13 21	22 43	1 05	7 38	14 36	3 08	13 22	23 34	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28						
2	Persok						2	3 59	13 21	22 42	1 05	8 23	16 10	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28						
3	Høyesterett åpnet 1815						3	3 59	13 21	22 42	1 05	8 23	16 10	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28	3 10	13 22	23 33	0 56	8 24	16 28						

Sommeretid er brukt i tabellen fra 27. mars til 30. oktober.

Dagen øker til solv.: 0 t. 58 m.  
Dagen avtar fra solv.: 0 t. 7 m.

Dagen øker til solv.: 0 t. 58 m.  
Dagen avtar fra solv.: 0 t. 13 m.

Figure 1: June



2. The column “sør” (south) gives the time of the meridian passage, i.e., when the Sun is in the south. From what you have learned about the equation of time, you are expecting the time of meridian passage to be no more than about 15 minutes away from noon, and to be about 11h58m15s on December 21 and about 12h01m45s on June 21, since the values of the equation of time is about  $-1m45s$  on June 21 and about  $+1m45s$  on December 21. But you see that on the December solstice (vintersolverv) on December 21 the Sun crosses the meridian at 12:15. *How can you use the longitude of Oslo to explain this?*

Solution: You know that Oslo is  $4^{\circ}15'$  west of the center of the time zone at  $15^{\circ}$ , so the Sun will cross the meridian 17 minutes later than at the center of the time zone. This gives you 12h15m15s, which rounds to 12:15.

3. Next you look at the table of sunrise (opp) and sunset (ned). You see that the earliest sunrise is at 03:53 on June 19 and the latest sunrise is at 09:20 on December 27. The June solstice (sommersolverv) is on June 21 and the December solstice (vintersolverv) is on December 21. *Use the analemma to explain why the earliest and latest sunrises do not occur on the two solstices?*

Solution: Follows from Figures 3 and 4.

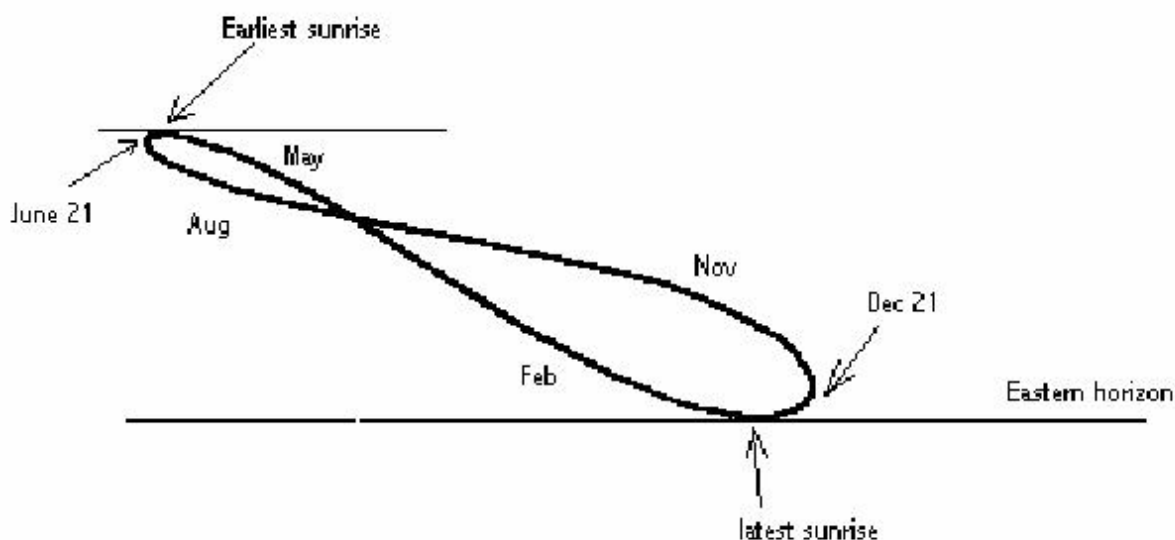


Figure 3: Rising analemma

4. You have a great time in Oslo and make a lot of new friends. In particular you get to know a friend from Tromsø, a city north of the Arctic Circle. You are immediately excited and he/she invites you to come and visit to see the midnight Sun on the June solstice! You bring your sextant along, and at noon on June 21 you see the Sun crossing the meridian

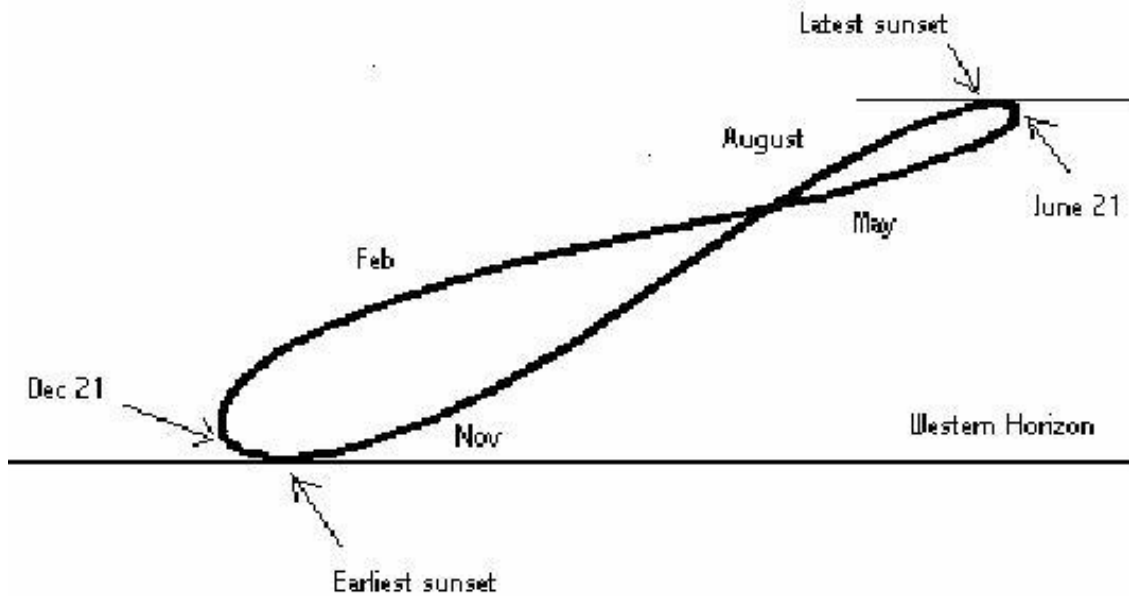


Figure 4: Setting analemma

at 12:46 local time (which includes both the UT + 1 time zone and the Daylight Saving Time), at an altitude of  $44^\circ$  in the south. You know that the equation of time is  $-1\text{m}45\text{s}$  on June 21. *What is the latitude and longitude of Tromsø?*

Solution: The latitude is  $(90 + 23.5 - 44)^\circ = 69.5^\circ$ . True noon at Greenwich was at 12h01m45s UT and true noon at Tromsø was at 10:46, so the difference is 1h15m45s and it follows that the longitude of Tromsø is about  $19^\circ$  east.

5. *Why do you expect the full Moon in Singapore to rise around the time of sunset and set around the time of sunrise?*

Solution: At the time of the full Moon, the Moon is opposite the Sun.

6. From Singapore you are used to seeing the full Moon rise and set around the time of sunset and sunrise. However, when you look at the full Moon in Oslo on December 15, you see that the Sun rises at 9:13, while the full Moon doesn't set until 10:15, and then it rises again at 13:40 while the Sun does not set until 15:11. *How can you explain this difference between Oslo and Singapore?* (Hint: How does the Moon's latitude relate to its altitude at different latitudes?)

Solution: At the equator the angle between the ecliptic and the horizon is always more than  $66.5^\circ$ . Therefore the Moon's latitude mostly changes the azimuth, and not the altitude. However, in Oslo, the angle between the ecliptic and the horizon changes between  $(90 - 60 - 23.5)^\circ = 6.5^\circ$  and  $(90 - 60 + 23.5)^\circ = 53.5^\circ$ , so if the latitude of the Moon is  $\pm 5^\circ$ , that may translate into several degrees of altitude of the Moon. Since the daily path of the Moon is parallel to the celestial equator, the Moon rises at an angle of  $30^\circ$  in

Oslo, so even a few degrees of altitude may have a large impact on the time of moonrise or moonset.

7. In December, your friend again invites you to Tromsø. You are of course looking forward to seeing the darkness at noon, but there is also something else you are looking forward to seeing. You have noticed some strange symbols in the Moon columns for Tromsø. You realize that the circle in the second column of December 15 means that it is a full Moon. *What do the symbols in the Moon columns for Tromsø on December 15 mean?*

Solution: Since the full Moon is opposite the Sun, the Moon will be above the horizon all day when the Sun is below the horizon all day.

8. You know that Chinese New Year was on January 29 in 2006. You want to treat your Norwegian friends to a nice Chinese New Year dinner in 2007. *When do you think Chinese New Year will be in 2007?*

Solution: You first subtract 11 days, but that would take you to January 18, which is before January 21, so instead you add 19 days, giving you February 17.

END OF PAPER