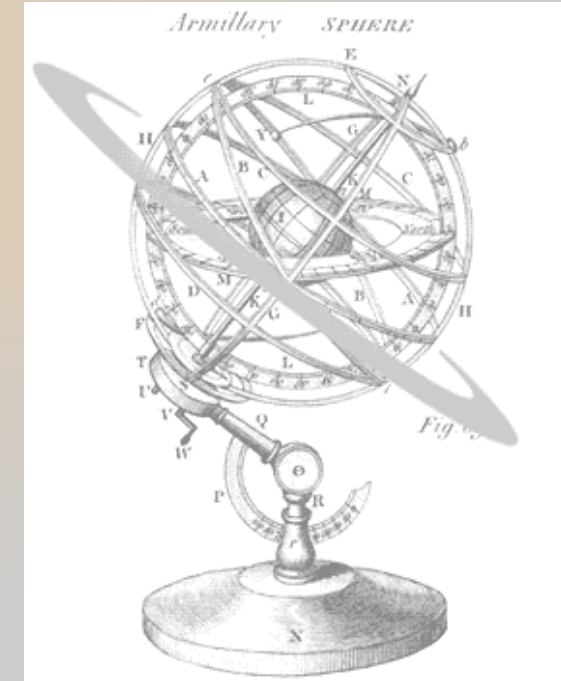
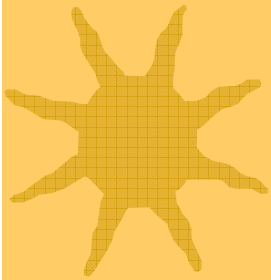
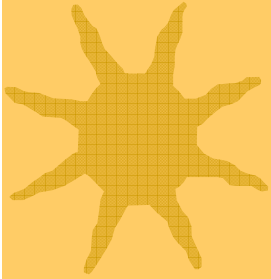
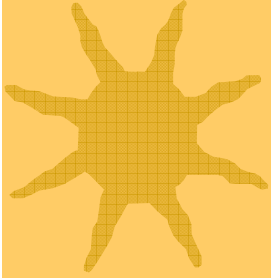




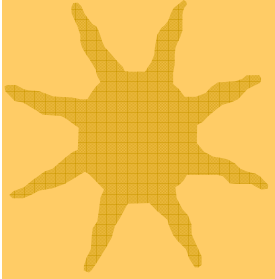
Bölüm 2

GÖKYÜZÜNDE HAREKET



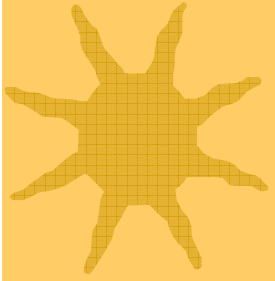


Yer ve Gökyüzü Terimleri



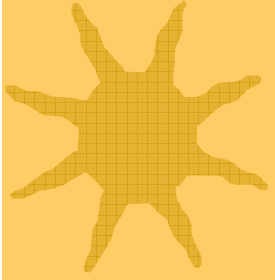
★ Enlem (Latitude)

★ Boylam (Longitude)

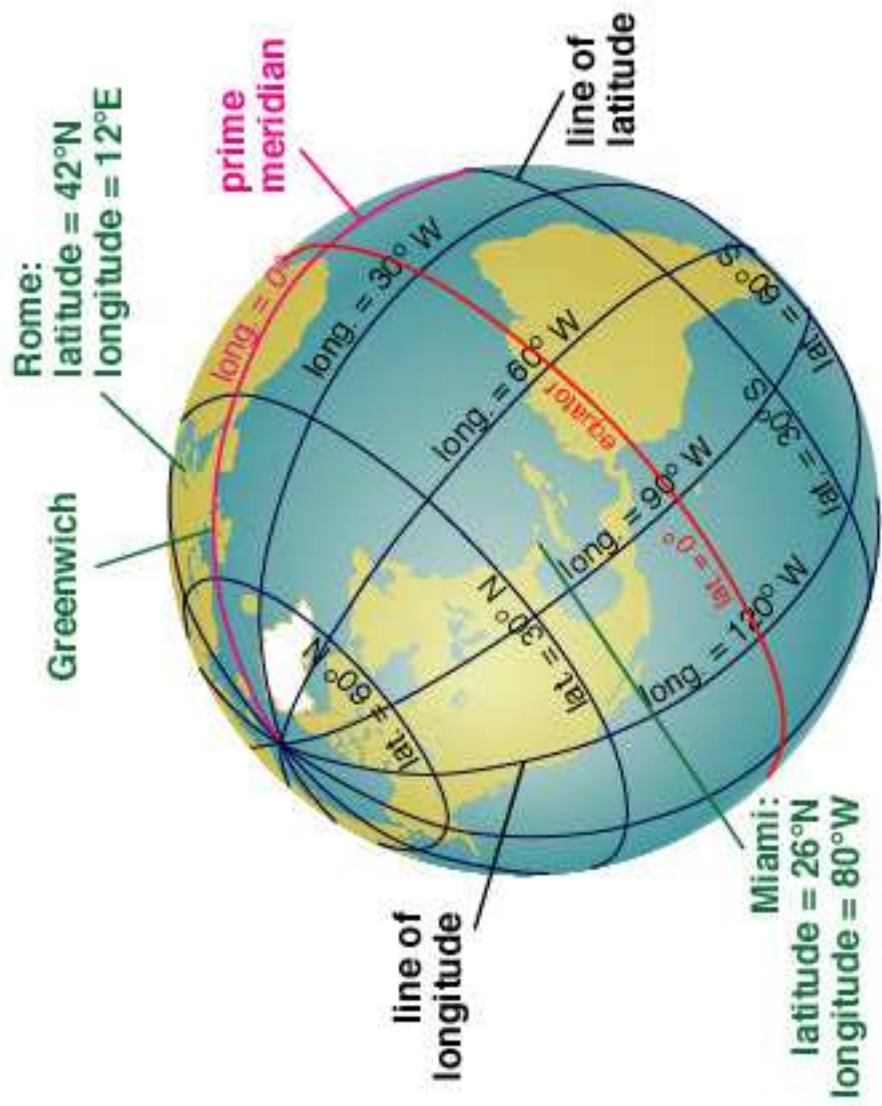


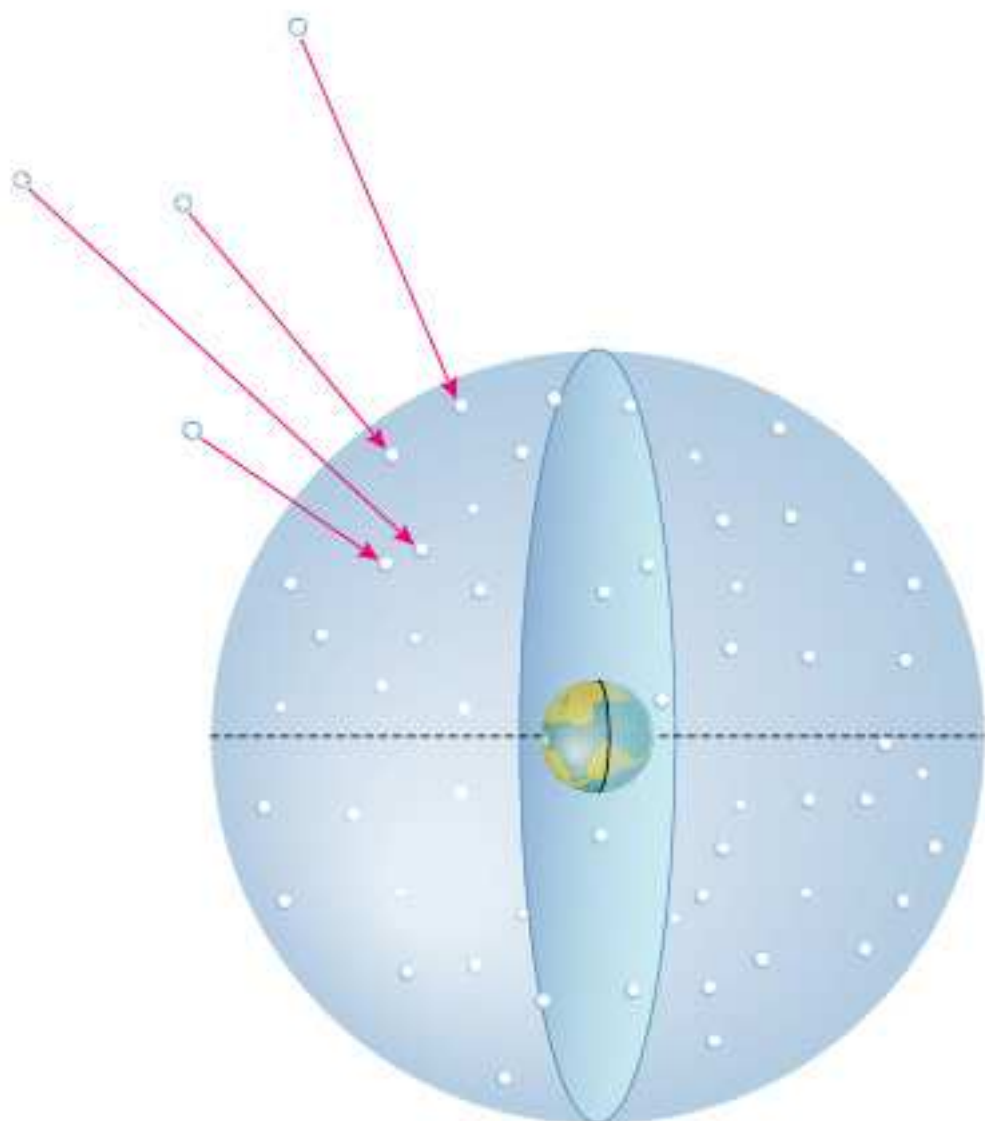
★ Başlangıç Meridyeni (Prime Meridian)

★ Greenwich-İngiltere



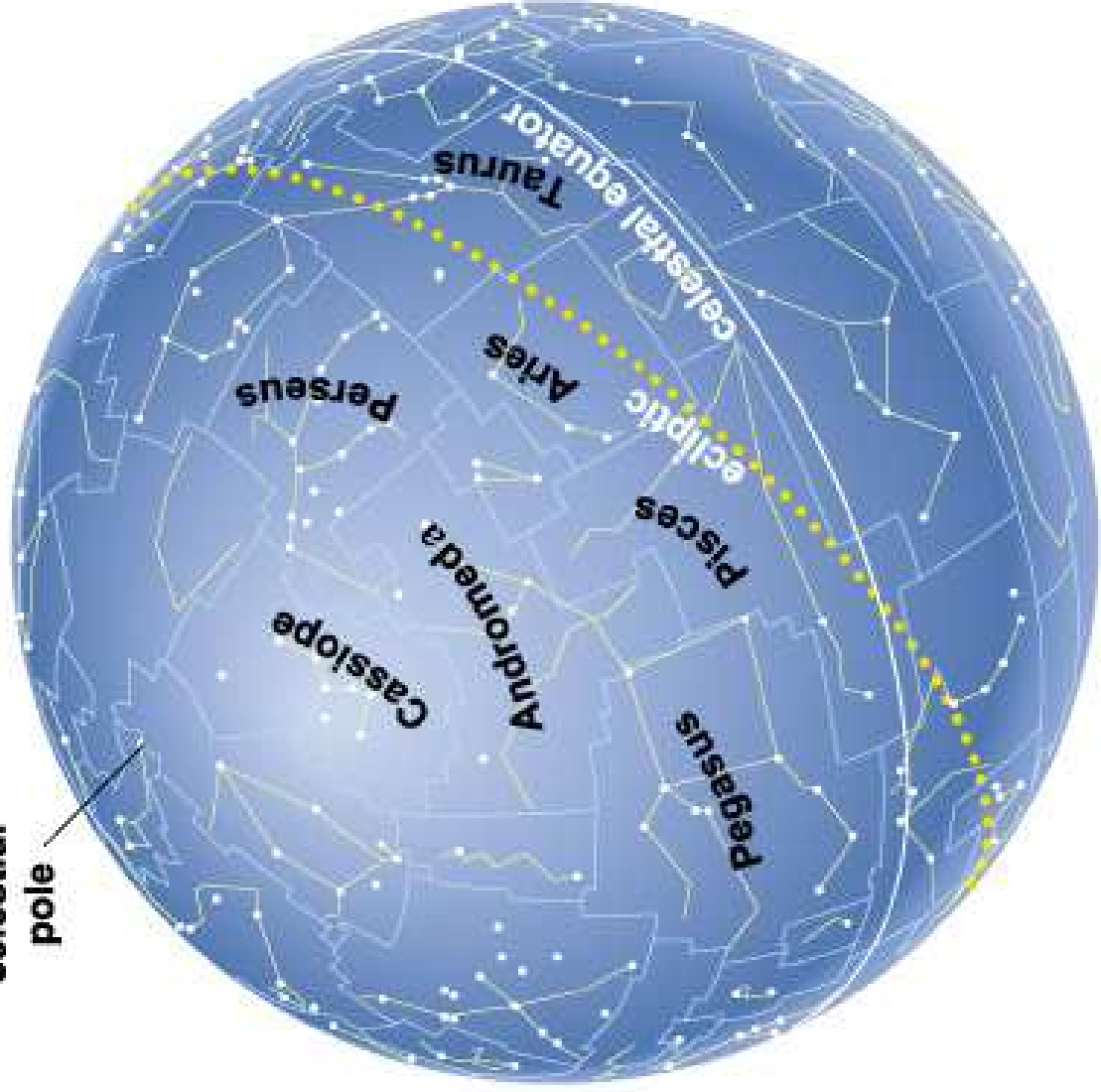
★ Çevren, Ufuk (Horizon)







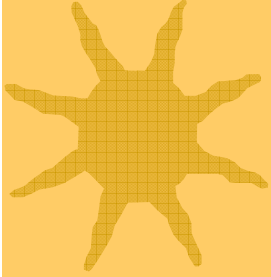
north
celestial
pole



Copyright © Addison Wesley



Yer ve Gökyüzü Terimleri

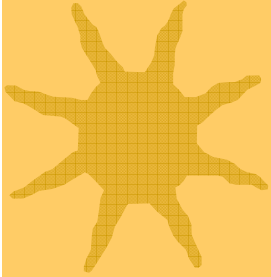
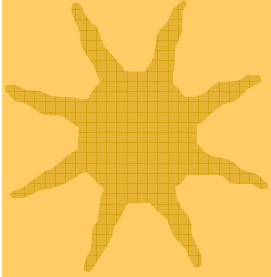


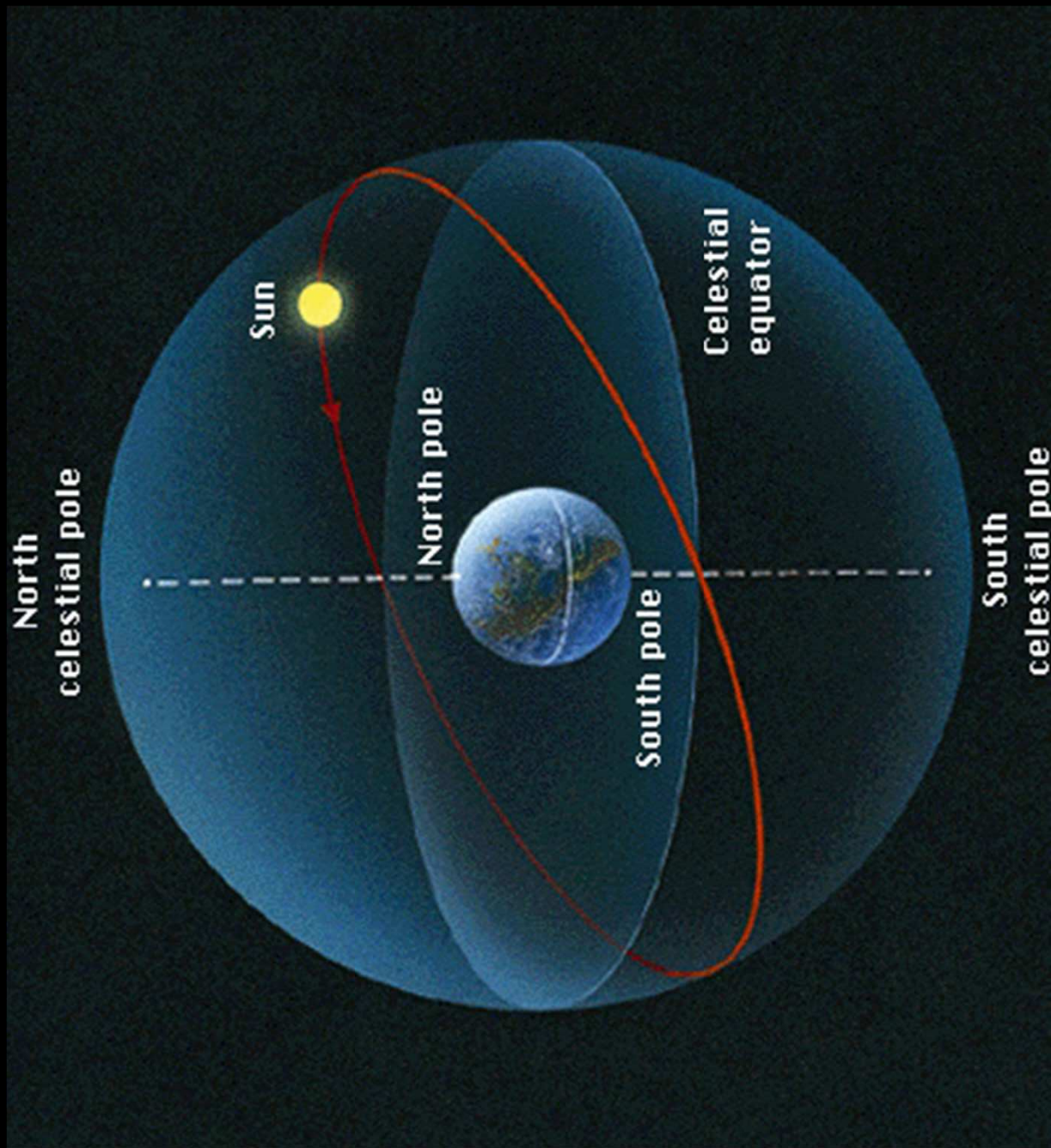
★ Gök Küresi (Celestial Sphere)

★ Kuzey Gök Uçlağı (North Celestial Pole)

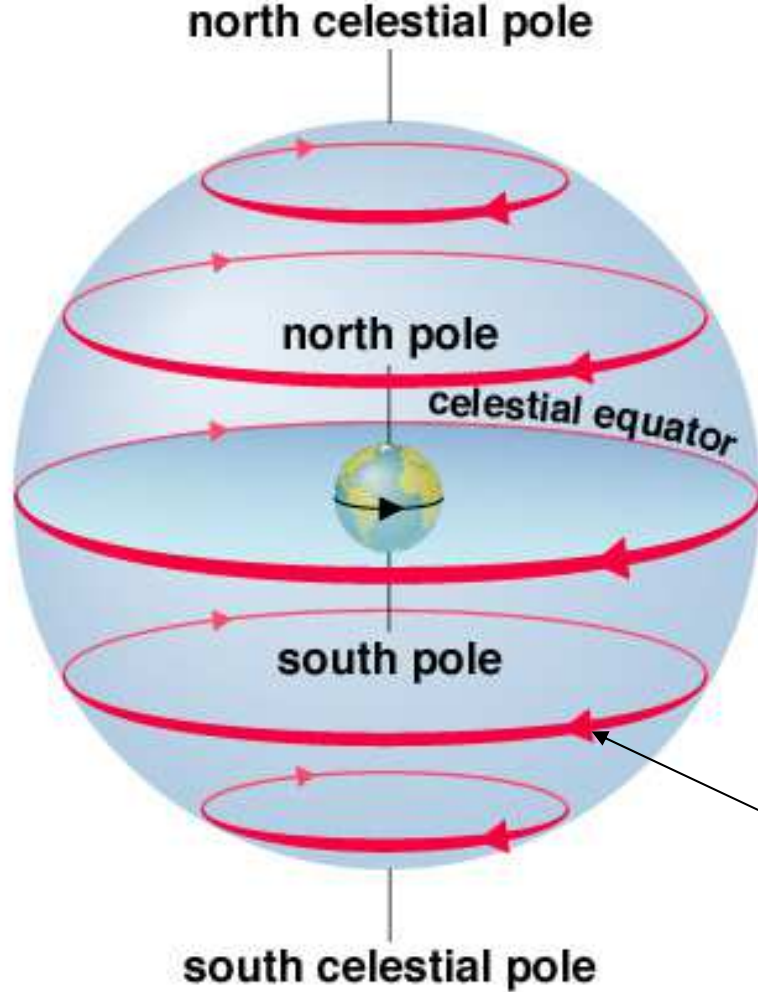
★ Güney Gök Uçlağı (South Celestial Pole)

★ Gök Eşleğı (Celestial Equator)





Gökyüzünün Dönüşü

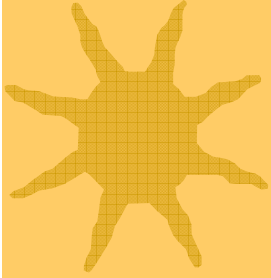


- ★ Yer, batıdan doğuya doğru döner.
- ★ Gök küresi, doğudan batıya doğru dönüyor gibi görünür.

Özel bir yıldızın gökyüzündeki hareketi



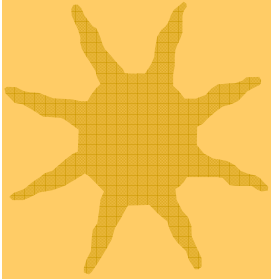
Yer ve Gökyüzü Terimleri



★ Tutulum (Ecliptic)

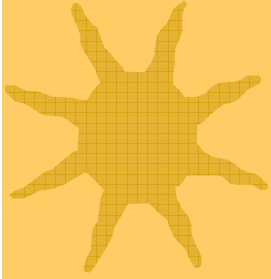
★ İlkbahar Noktası (Vernal Equinox)

★ Sonbahar Noktası (Autumnal Equinox)



★ Yaz Gündönümü (Summer Solstice)

★ Kış Gündönümü (Winter Solstice)



**Enberi
Noktası**

**perihelion:
nearest
point
to the
Sun in orbit**

Yer, Güneş etrafında yılda
bir kere dolanır.

**Enöte
Noktası**

**aphelion:
farthest
point
from the
Sun in orbit**

**average orbital speed
= 108,000 km/hr**

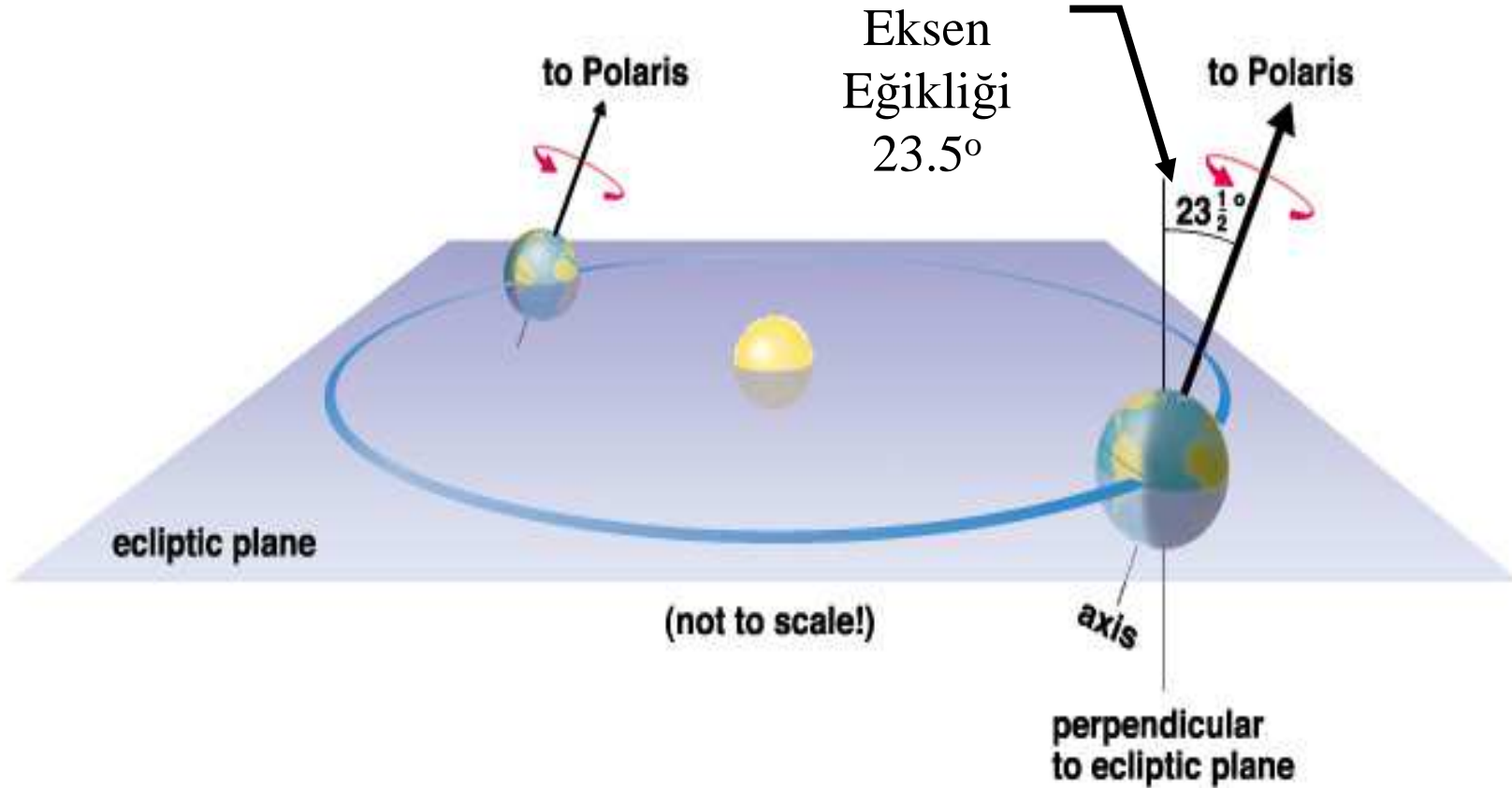
147.1 million km

152.1 million km

Yer'in Güneş'e ortalama
uzaklığı 1 astronomik
birimdir (1 AB).
(1 astronomical unit or AU)

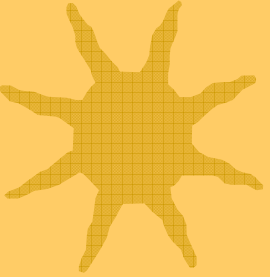
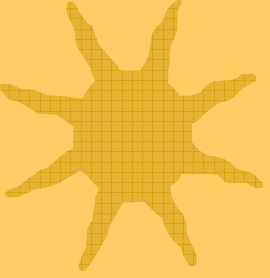
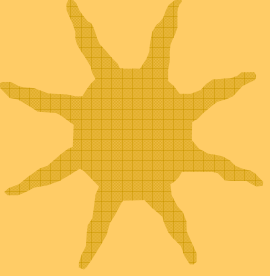
**1AB = 1AU = 150 milyon km
(149.6 milyon km)**

Yer'in Güneş etrafındaki dolanma düzlemi **tutulum düzlemi (ecliptic plane)** olarak adlandırılır.





Mevsimler (Seasons)

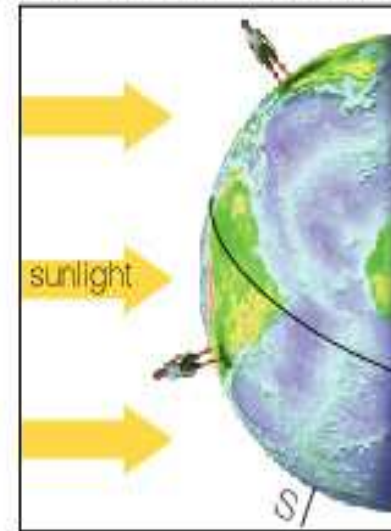


★ **Mevsimlerin Nedeni:** Yer'in dönme ekseninin eğik olması ve Yer'in Güneş etrafında dolanması

Sunlight striking the Northern Hemisphere is concentrated in a smaller area (note the smaller shadow) than the same amount of sunlight striking the Southern Hemisphere.



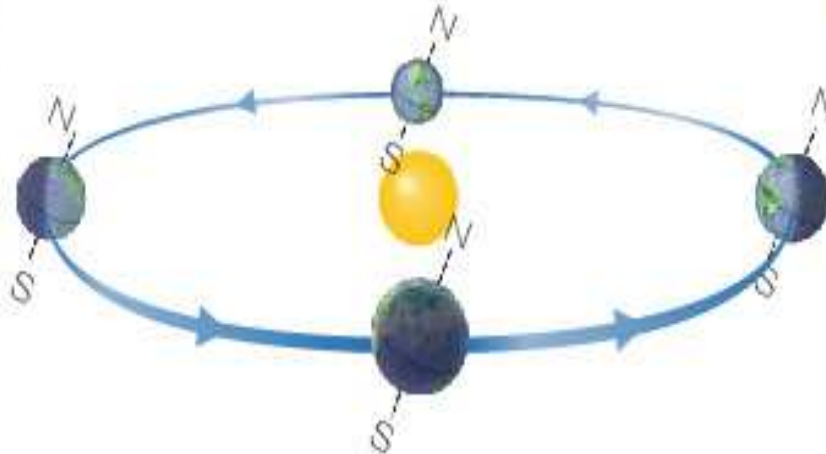
The situation is reversed from the summer solstice, with sunlight striking a smaller area in the Southern Hemisphere (note the smaller shadow) than in the Northern Hemisphere.



Mevsimler

1. Spring Equinox

Spring begins in the Northern Hemisphere, fall in the Southern Hemisphere.



2. Summer Solstice

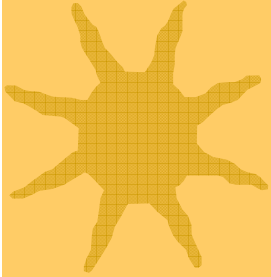
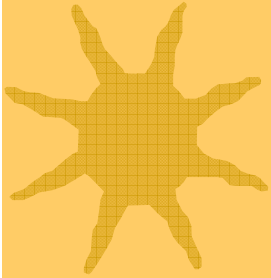
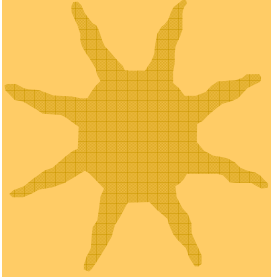
Summer begins in the Northern Hemisphere, winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

3. Fall Equinox

Fall begins in the Northern Hemisphere, spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

4. Winter Solstice

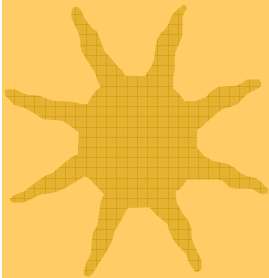
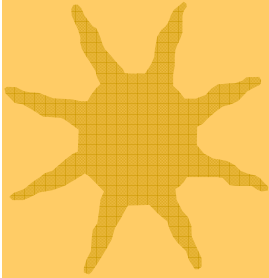
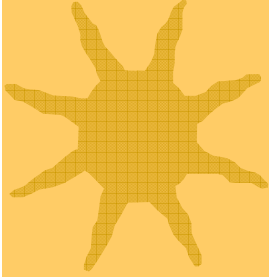
Winter begins in the Northern Hemisphere, summer in the Southern Hemisphere.



İlkbahar Noktası

(Spring-Vernal Equinox)

- ★ Her yıl yaklaşık 21 Mart'ta başlar.
- ★ Her iki yarıküre de eşit miktarda güneş ışığı alır.
- ★ Kuzey yarıkürede ilkbaharın başlangıcı (Beginning of Spring in the Northern Hemisphere).
- ★ Güney yarıkürede sonbaharın başlangıcı (Beginning of Fall in the Southern Hemisphere).

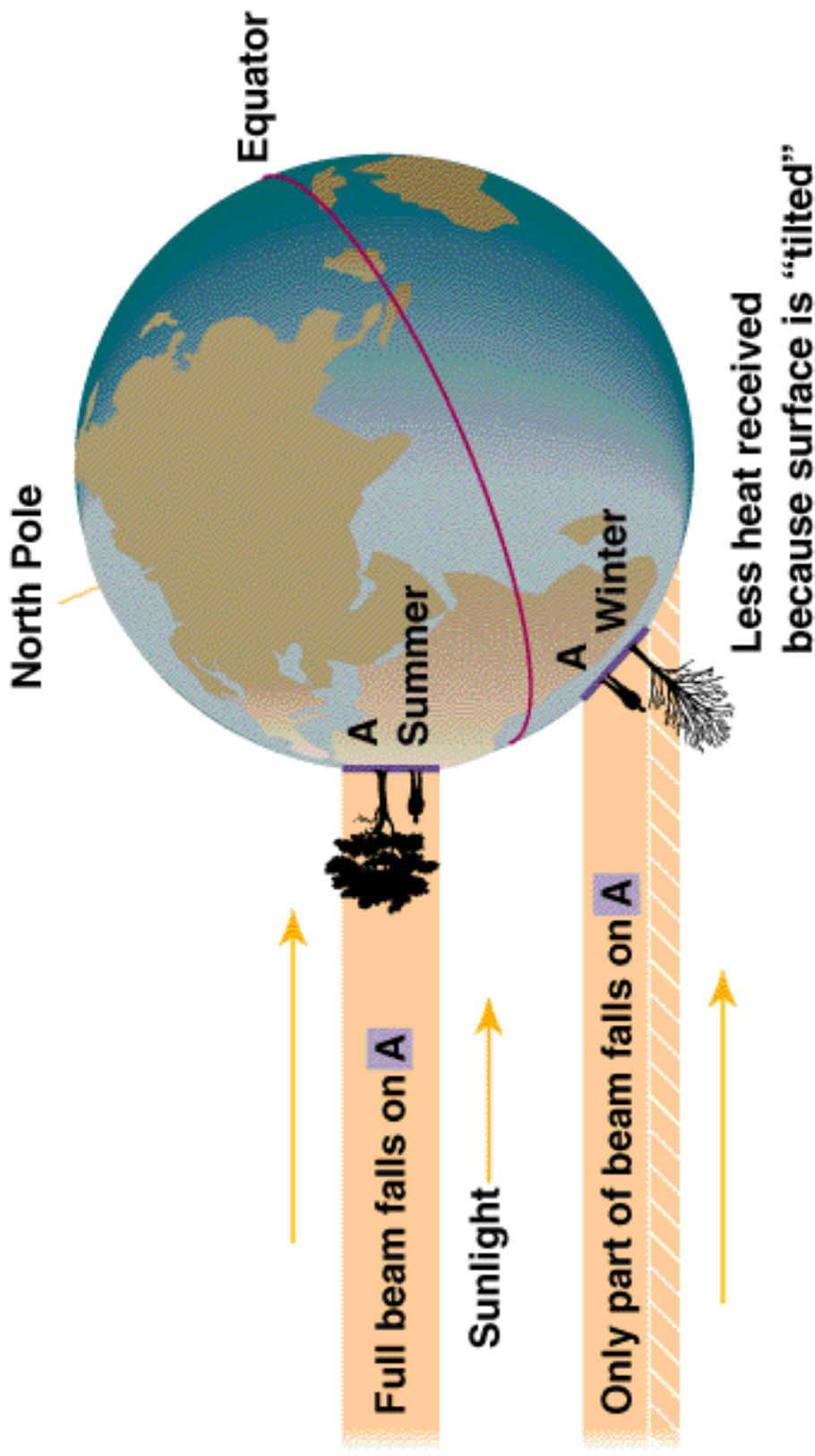


Yaz Gündönümü

(Summer Solstice)

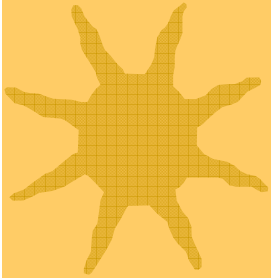
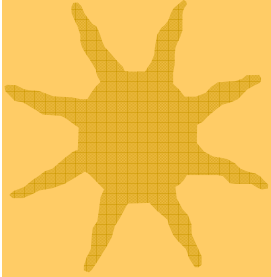
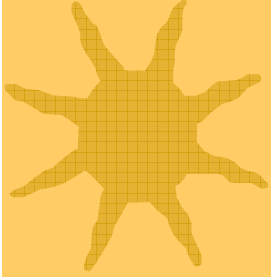
- ★ 21 Haziran civarında kuzey yarıküre güneş ışığını dik olarak alır.
- ★ Kuzey yarıküre yıl içinde gün ışığından en fazla faydalanır.
- ★ Kuzey yarıküre için yaz mevsiminin başlangıcıdır.
- ★ Güney yarıküre yıl içinde gün ışığından en az faydalanır ve güneş ışığını eğik olarak alır.
- ★ Güney yarıküre için kış mevsiminin başlangıcıdır.

A Surface Directly Facing the Sun Receives more Light than a Tilted Surface





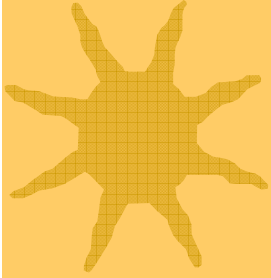
Sonbahar Noktası (*Fall-Autumnal Equinox*)



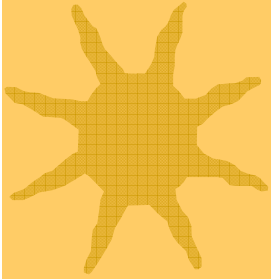
- ★ 21 Eylül civarında olur.
- ★ Her iki yarıküre de eşit miktarda güneş ışığı alır.
- ★ Kuzey yarıkürede sonbaharın başlangıcı (Beginning of Fall in the Northern Hemisphere).
- ★ Güney yarıkürede ilkbaharın başlangıcı (Beginning of Spring in the Southern Hemisphere).



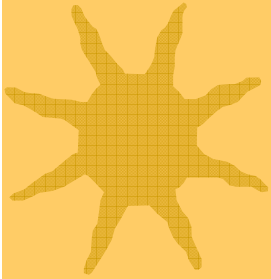
Kış Gündönümü (*Winter Solstice*)



★ 21 Aralık civarındadır.



★ Yaz gündönümünün tersi yaşanır.



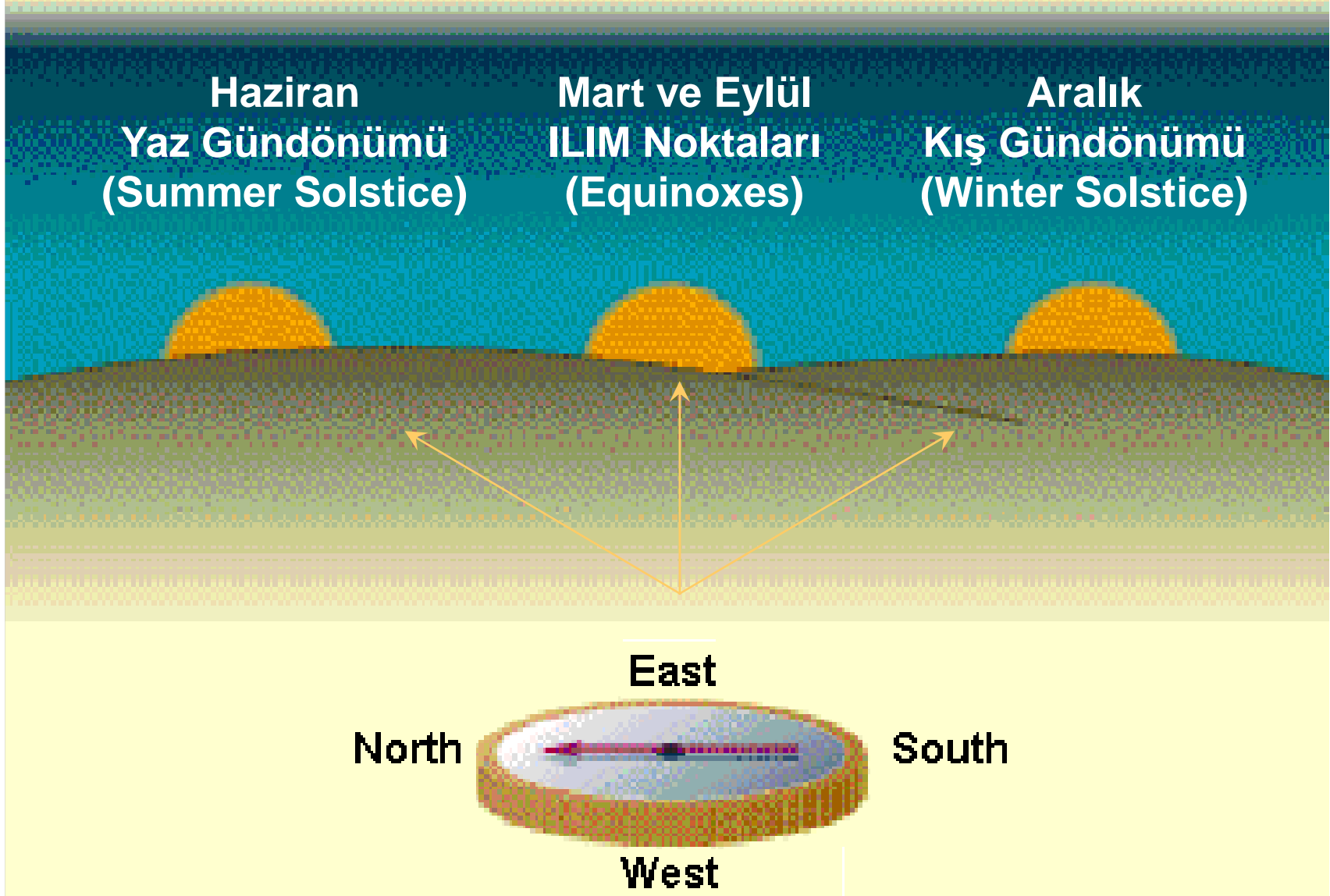
★ Kuzey yarıküre için kış, güney için yaz başlangıcıdır.

Çevren Takvimi

Haziran
Yaz Gündönümü
(Summer Solstice)

Mart ve Eylül
ILIM Noktaları
(Equinoxes)

Aralık
Kış Gündönümü
(Winter Solstice)

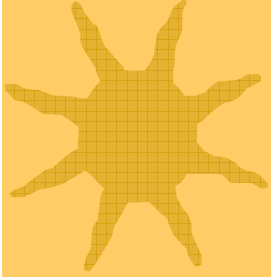


Stonehenge-İngiltere

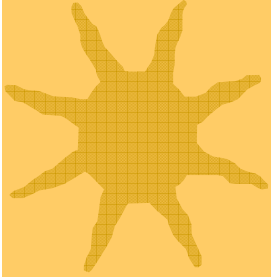




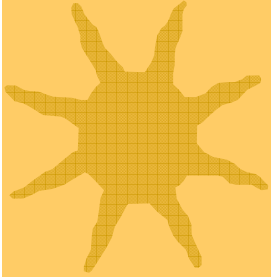
Presesyon (Precession)



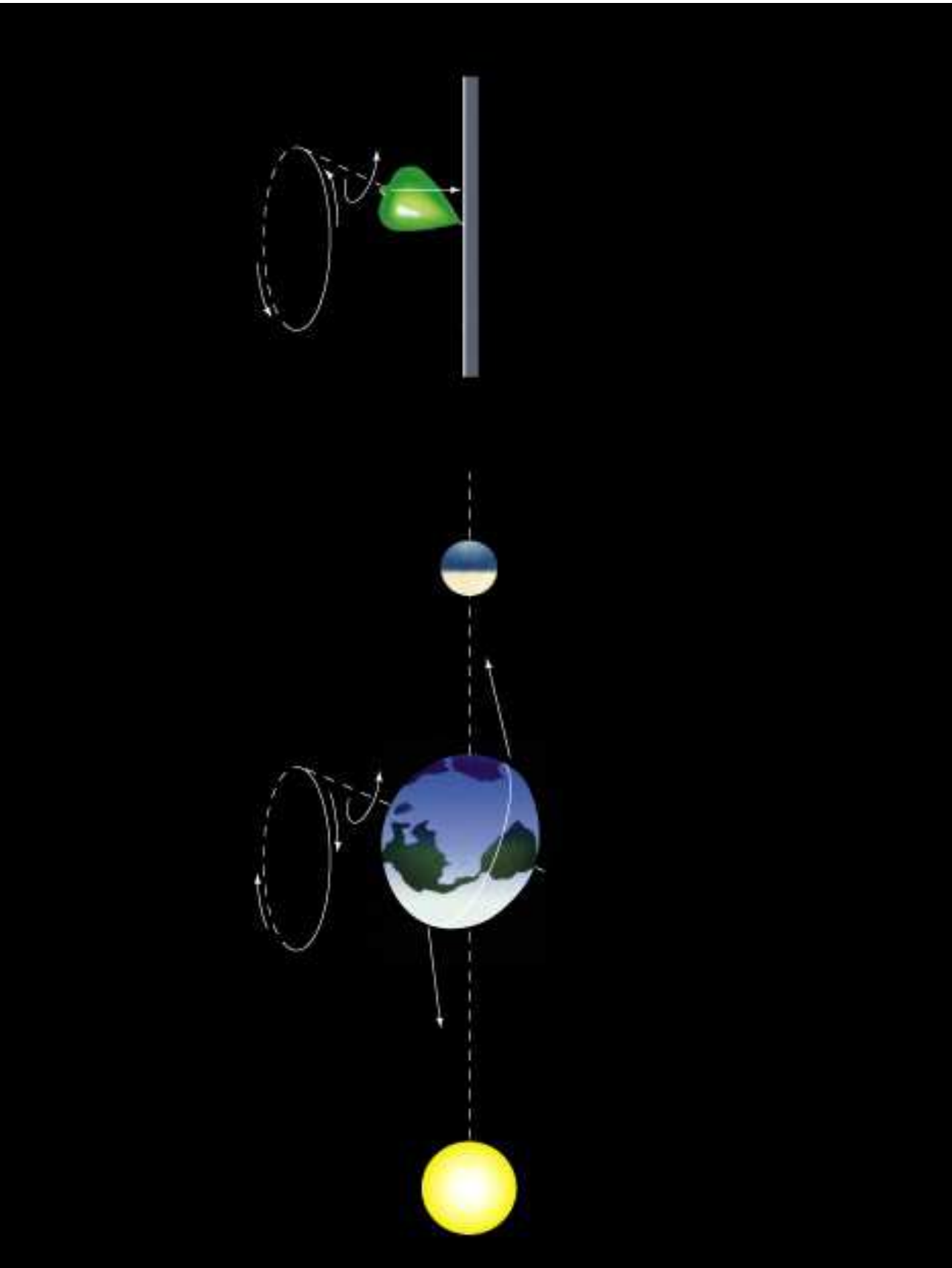
★ Presesyon, Yer'in dönme ekseninin Ay'ın ve Güneş'in etkisinden dolayı yavaşça kafa sallaması olayıdır.

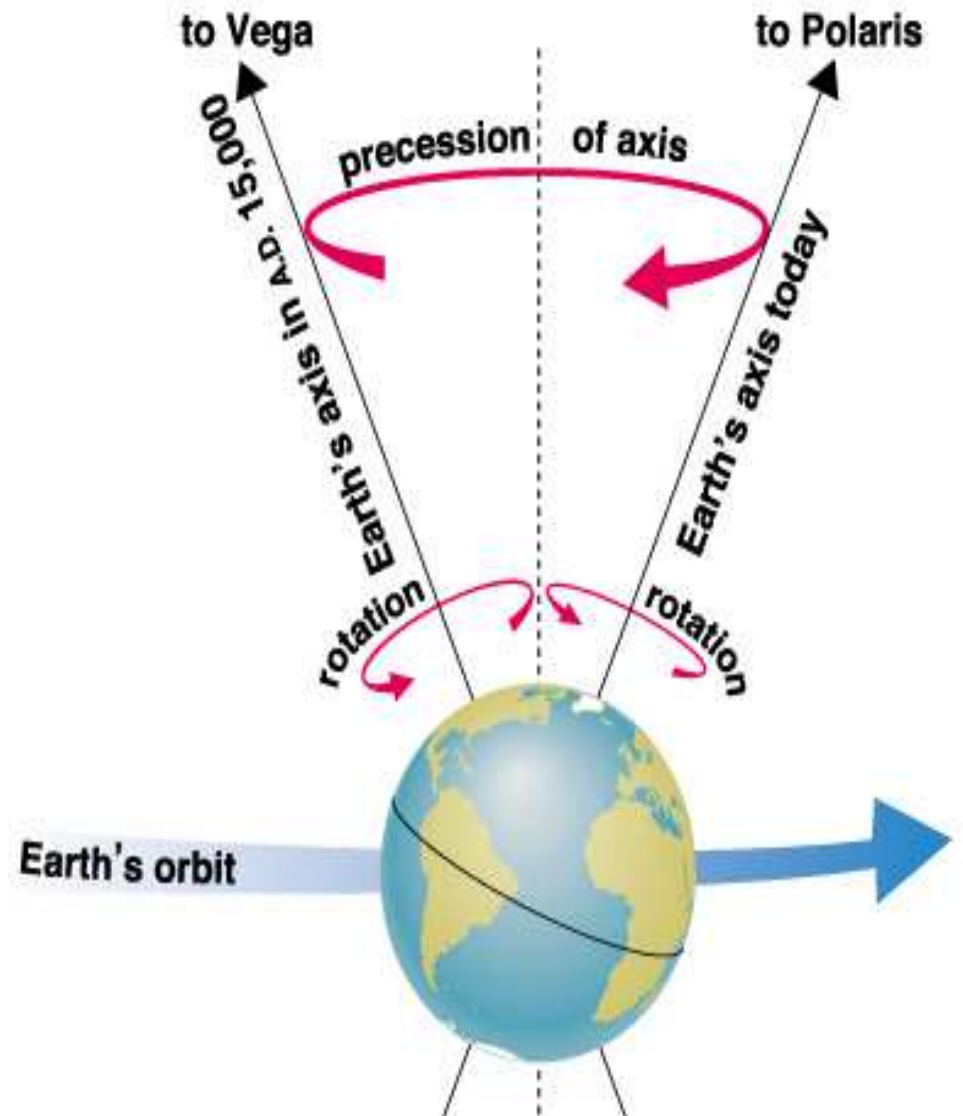
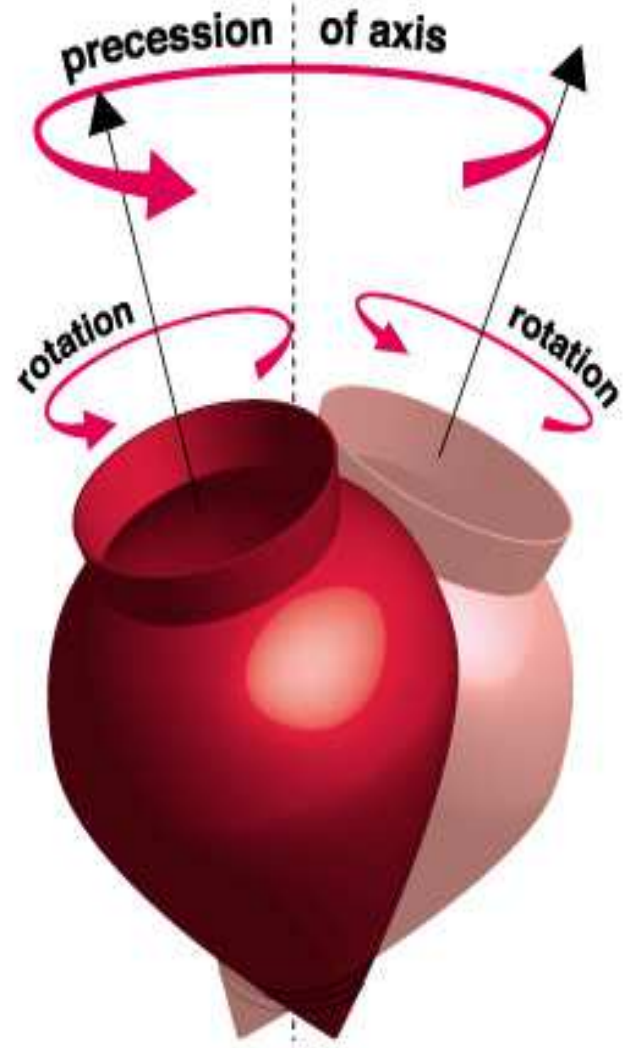


★ Dönemi: 26000 yıl !



★ Bunun anlamı; Polaris sürekli Kutup yıldızı olarak kalamayacak

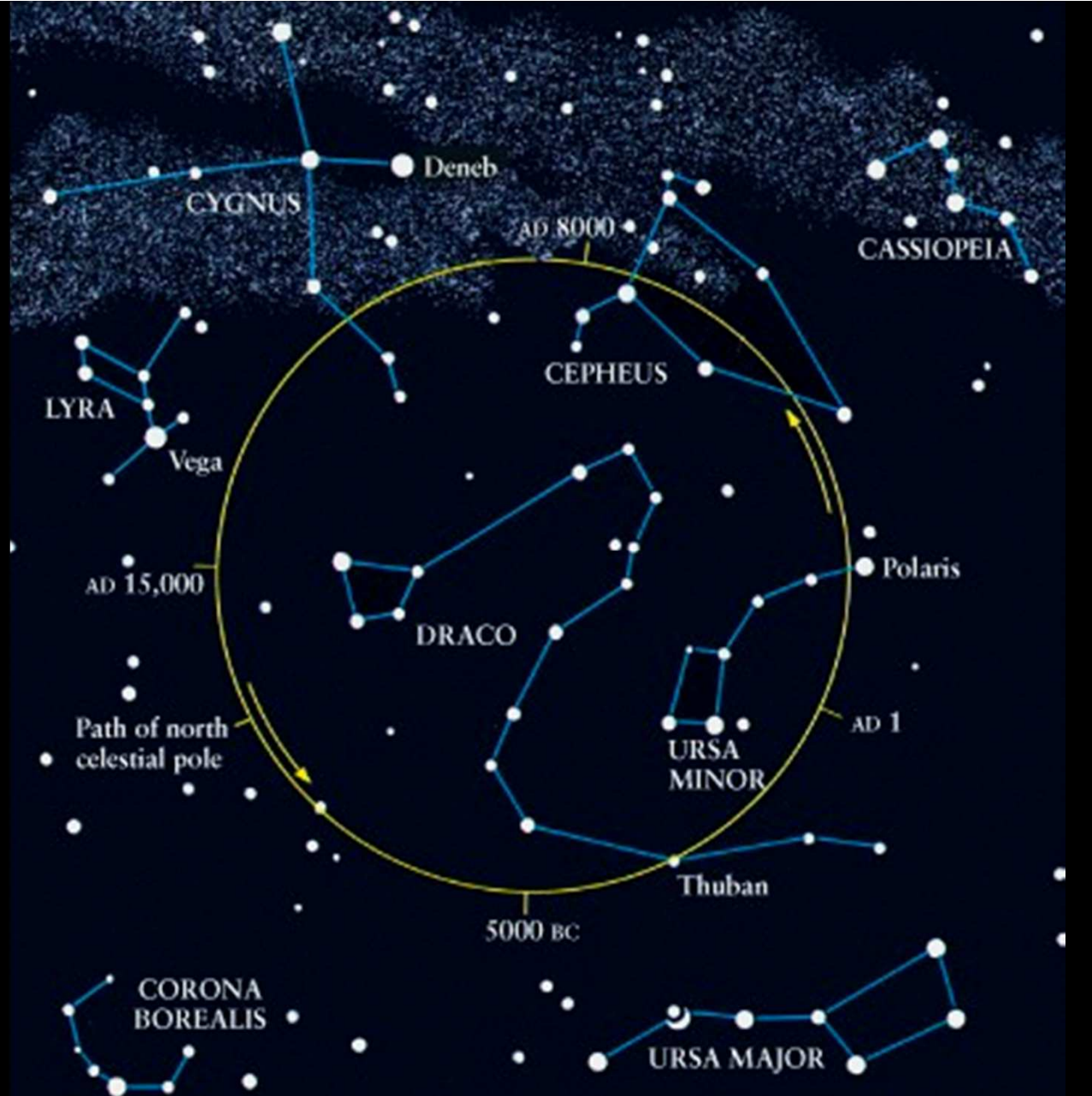




Yer ekseninin bir topa gibi kafa sallama hareketi.

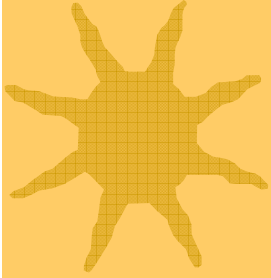
Presesyon

Beş bin yıl önce
kutup yıldızı,
Thuban idi.



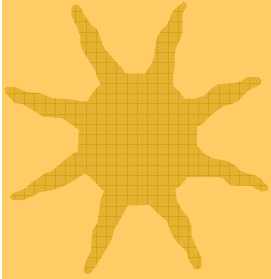


Güneş'in ve yıldızların hareketi



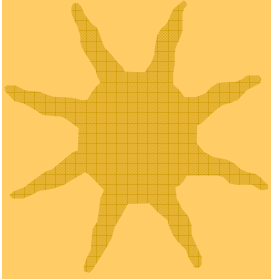
★ Günlük Hareket (Daily Motion)

- Yer'in kendi eksenini etrafında dönmesinden dolayı yıldızlar doğar ve batar.



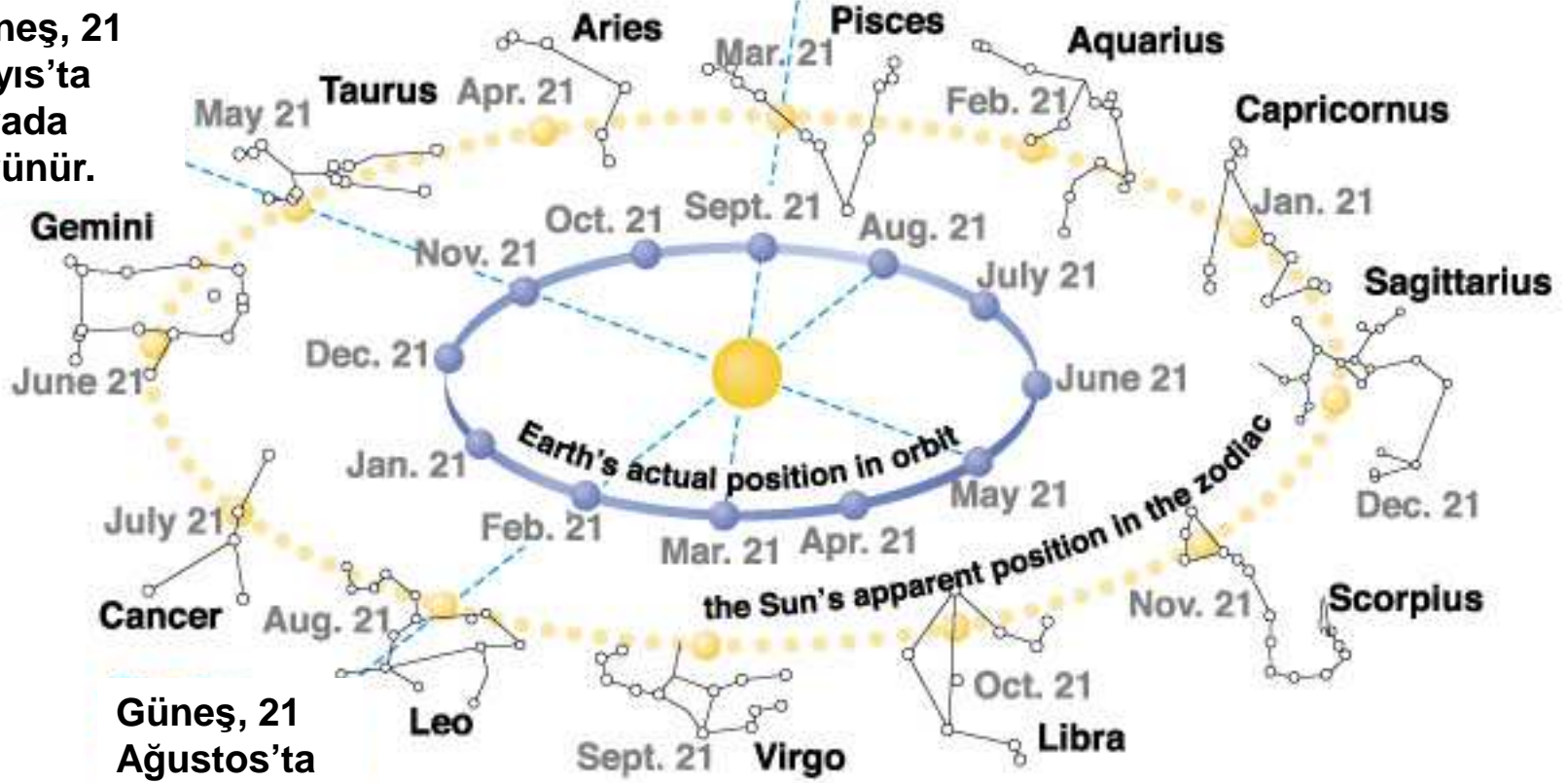
★ Yıllık Hareket (Annual Motion)

- Yer'in Güneş etrafında dolanması, farklı yıldızların ve takımyıldızların yıl içinde farklı zamanlarda görünmesine neden olur.



Güneş, 21 Mart'ta
burada görünür.

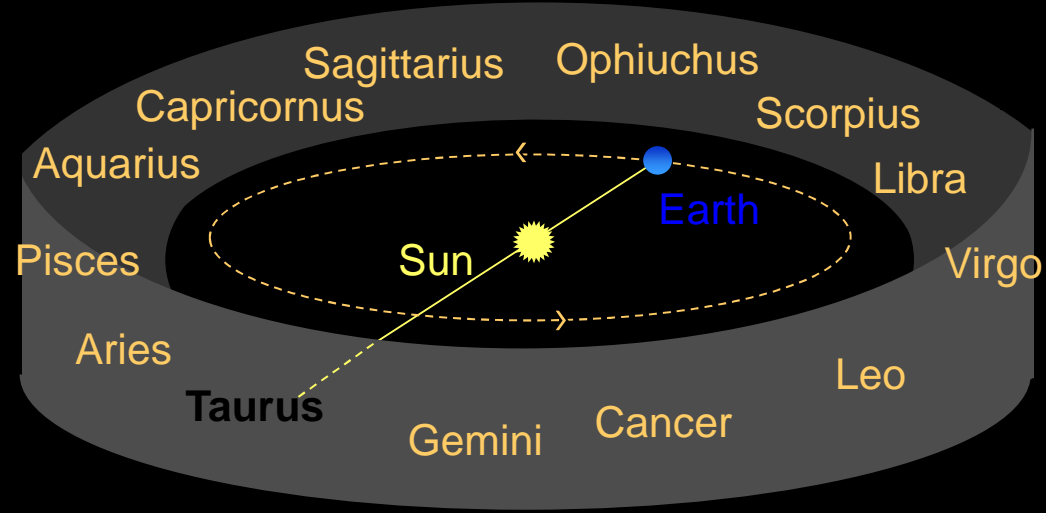
Güneş, 21
Mayıs'ta
burada
görünür.

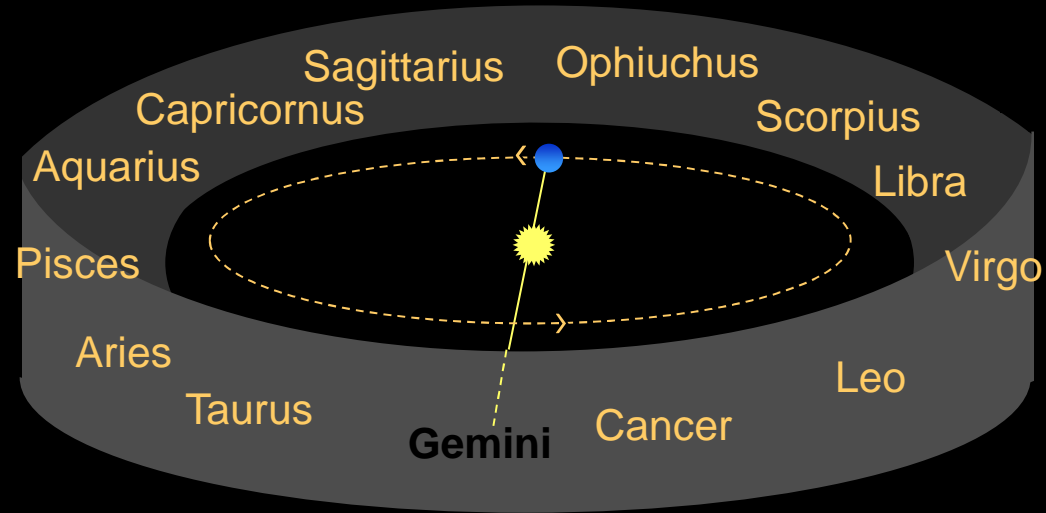


Güneş, 21
Ağustos'ta
burada
görünür.

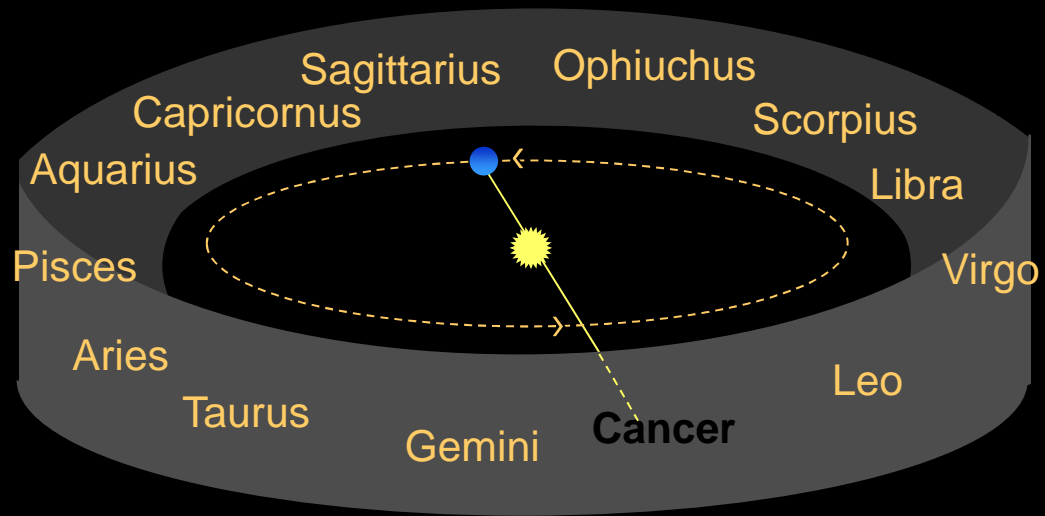
Yer, Güneş etrafında dolandıkça
Zodyak Takımyıldızları deęişir.

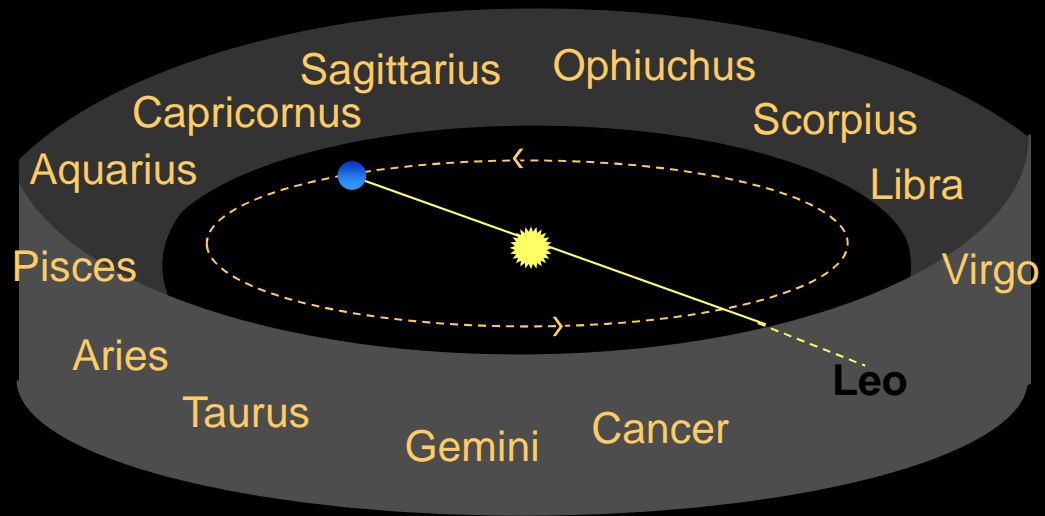
Zodyak takımyıldızları
(zodiacal constellations)

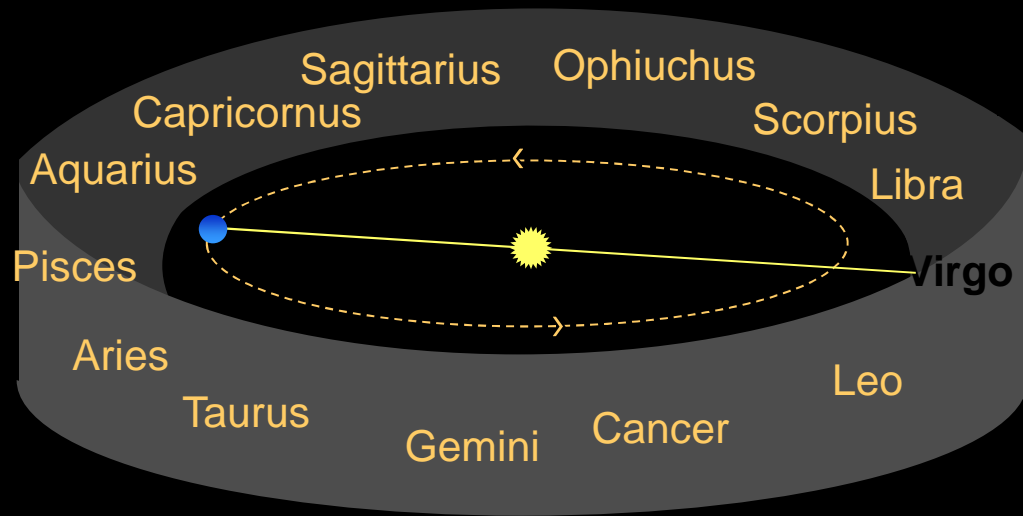


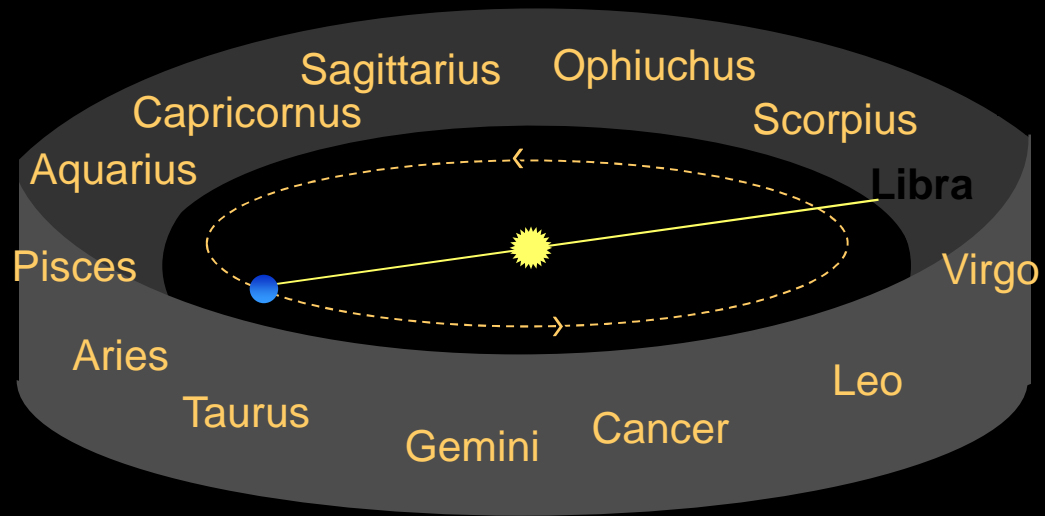


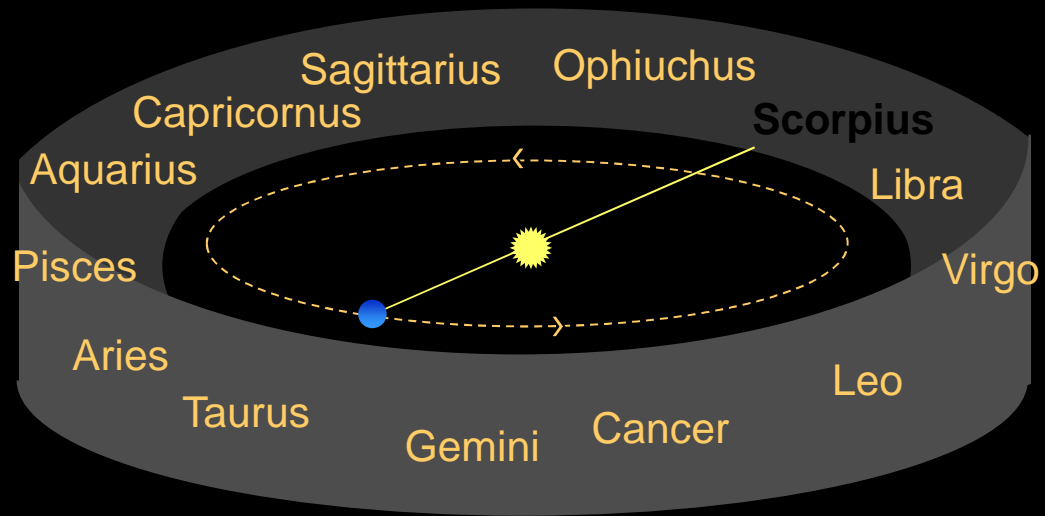
Güneş, Gemini (İkizler)'de: Haz 21 - Tem 20





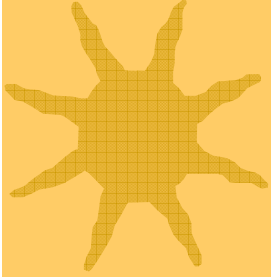






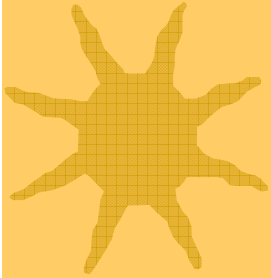


Gök Kubbe



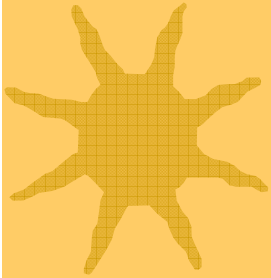
★ Meridyen (Celestial Meridian)

★ Kutup Yıldızı (Polaris)



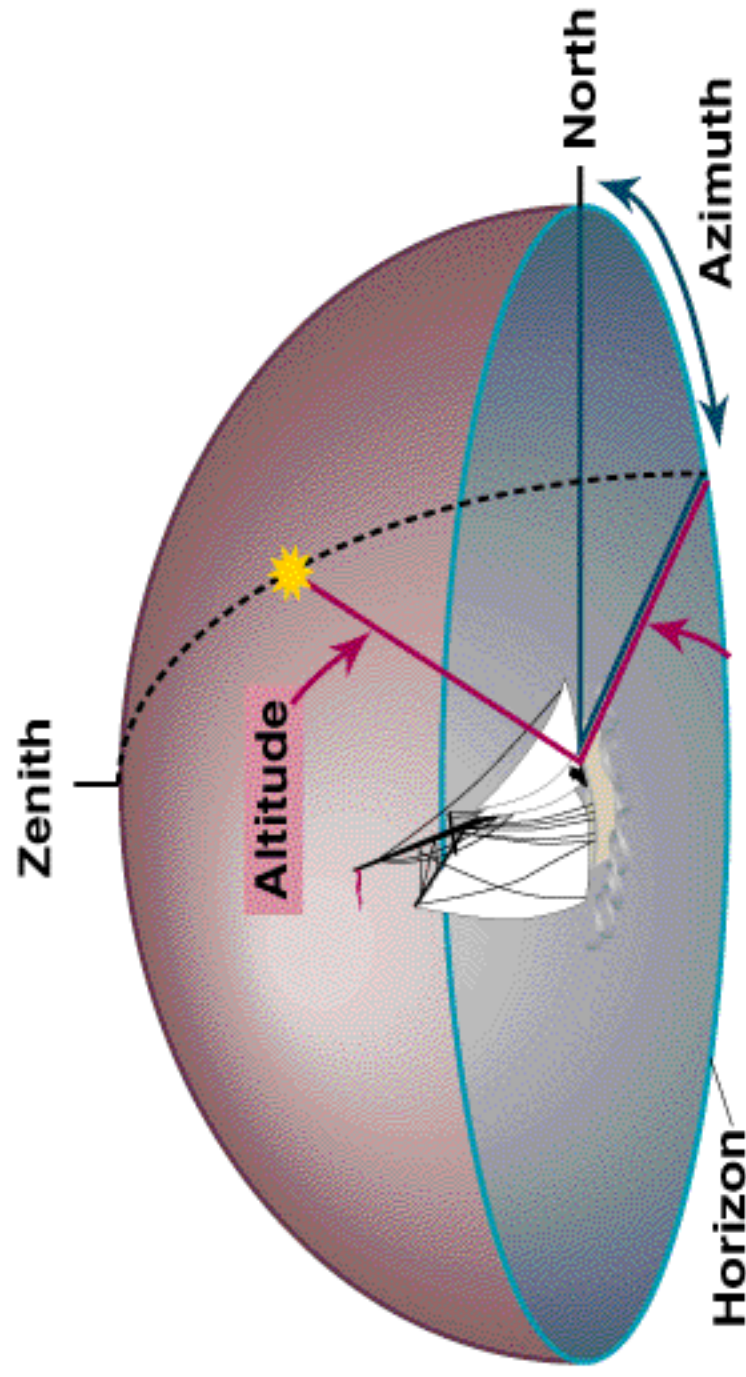
★ Başucu Noktası (Zenith)

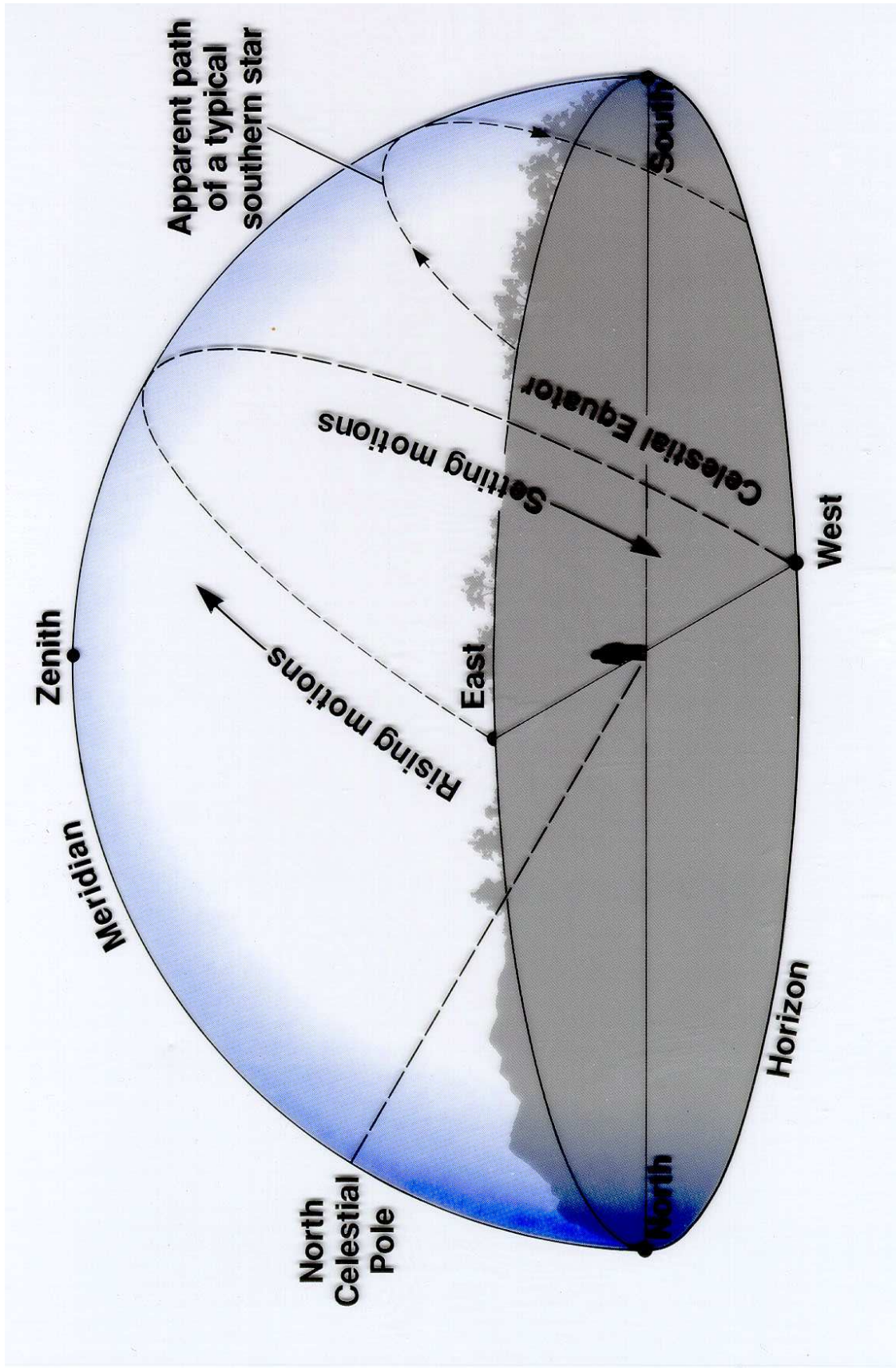
★ Ayakucu Noktası (Nadir)



★ Gök Eşleđi (Celestial Equator)

Locating a Star According to Altitude and Azimuth





Eşlek üzerindeki gözlemci için



Kuzey Uçlaktaki gözlemci için



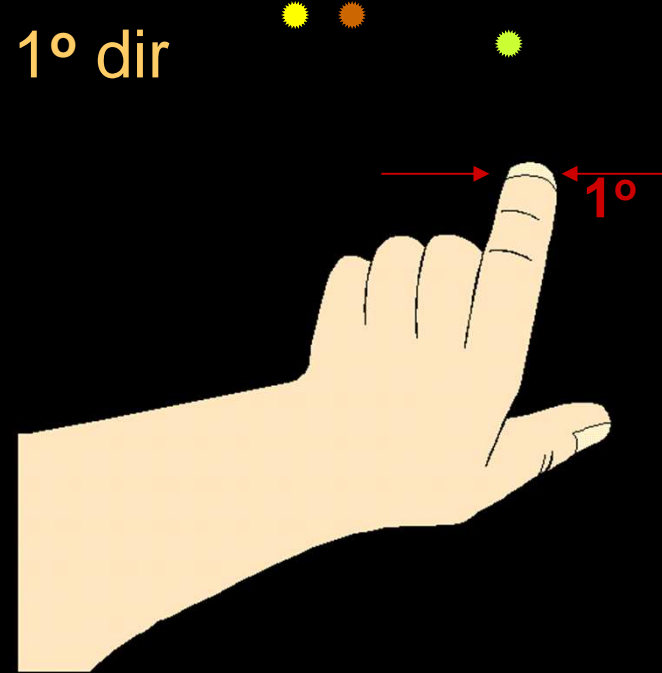
Hiç batmayan
yıldızlar

(circumpolar
stars)

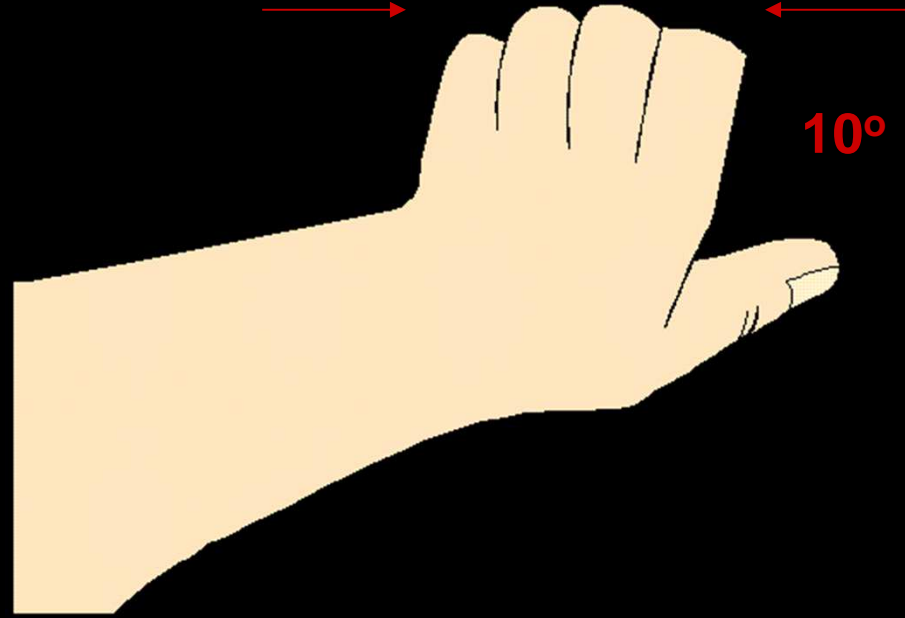


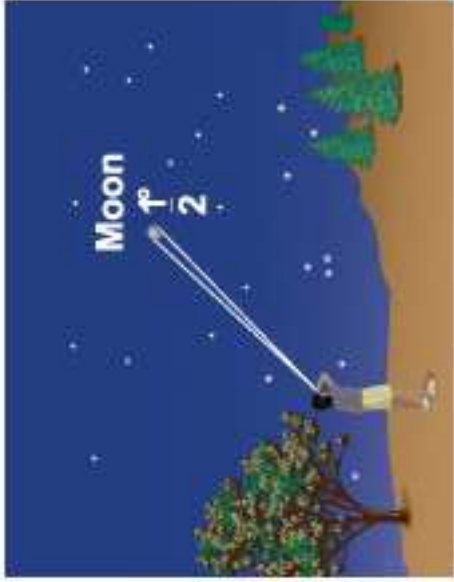
Gökyüzündeki cisimlerin açısal ölçümlerini elimizi kullanarak kabaca yapabiliriz.

Parmak genişliği yaklaşık 1° dir



Yumruk geniřliđi kabaca 10° dir.





(a)



(b)



(c)



Stretch out your arm as shown here.