

## Bölüm 3

### **TAKIMYILDIZLAR**

(Constellations)

# Burçlar

**Aquarius (Kova)**

**Aries (Koç)**

**Cancer (Yengeç)**

**Capricorn (Oğlak)**

**Gemini (İkizler)**

**Leo (Aslan)**

**Libra (Terazi)**

**Pisces (Balık)**

**Sagittarius (Yay)**

**Scorpius (Akrep)**

**Taurus (Boğa)**

**Virgo (Başak)**

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## Burçların İşaretleri

### İşaret Takımyıldız

♈	Aries
♉	Taurus
♊	Gemini
♋	Cancer
♌	Leo
♍	Virgo
♎	Libra
♏	Scorpio
♐	Sagittarius
♑	Capricorn
♒	Aquarius
♓	Pisces

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# Takımyıldızlar ve Mitoloji

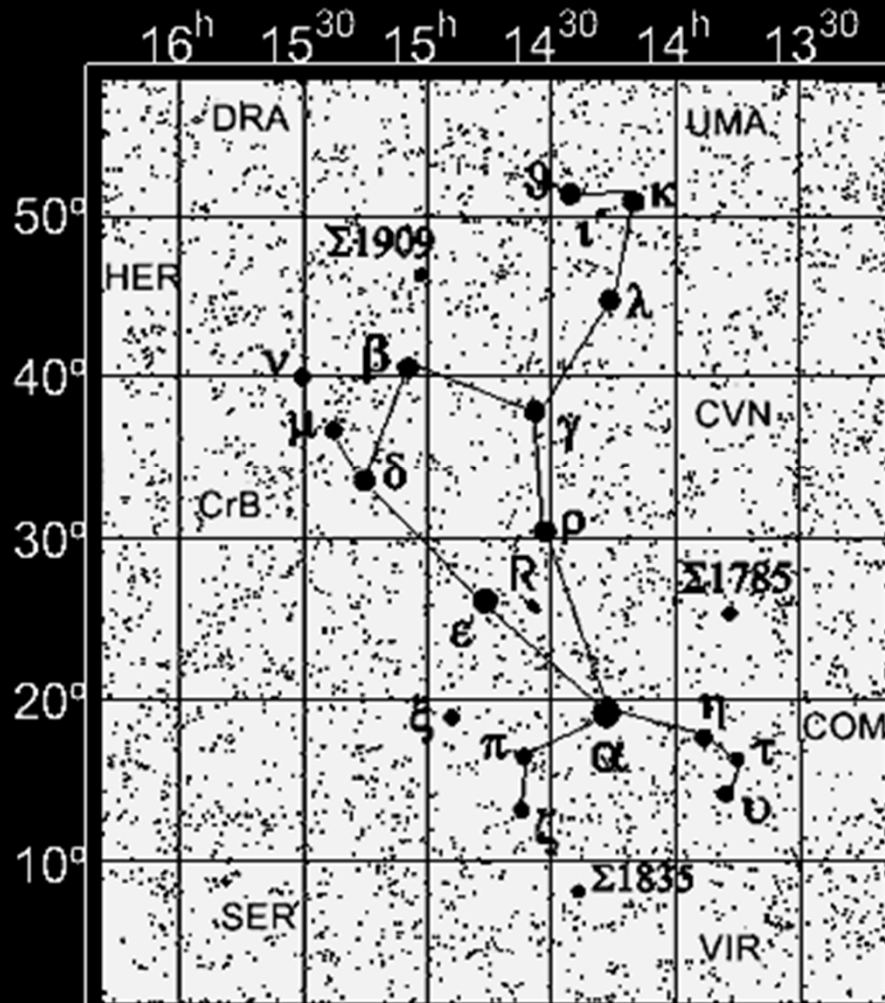


# Çoban ve Av Köpekleri

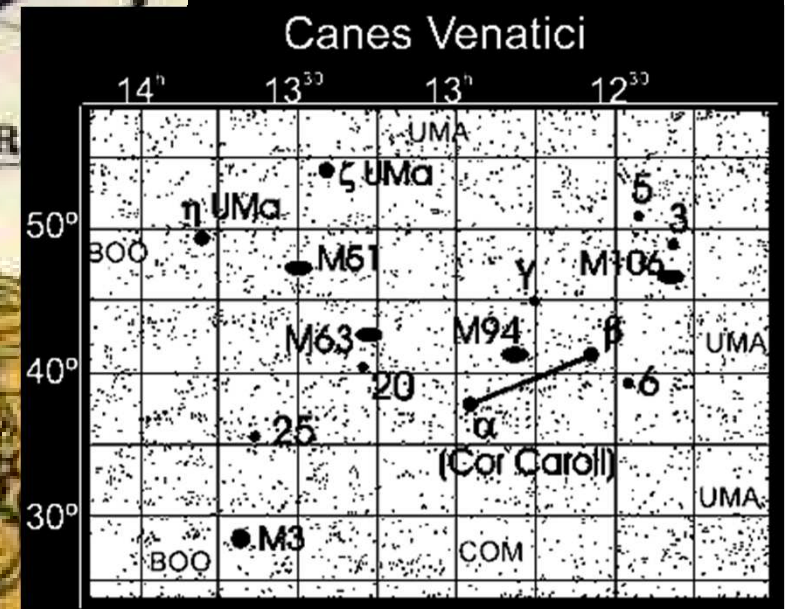


# Çoban (Bootes)

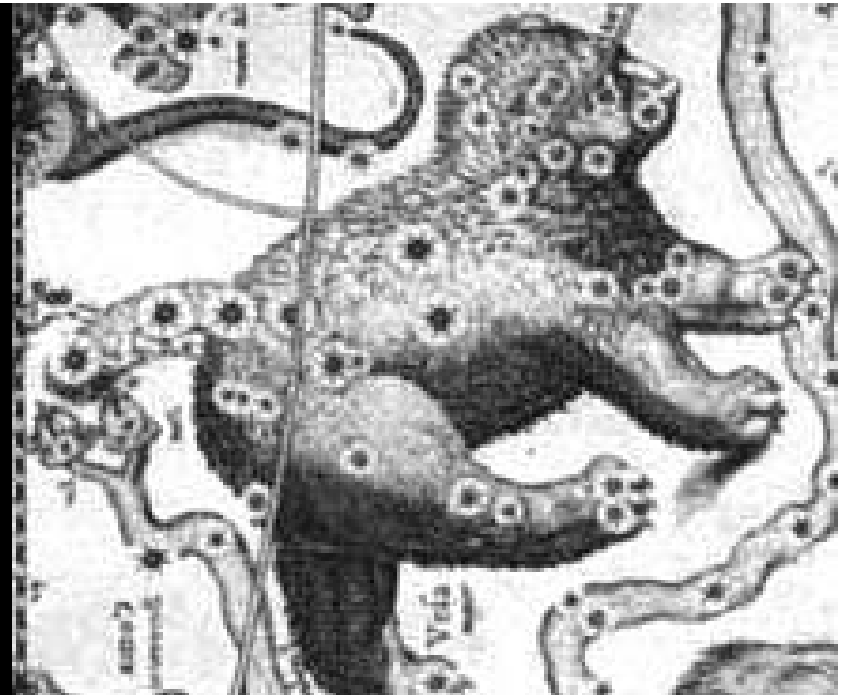
Boötes



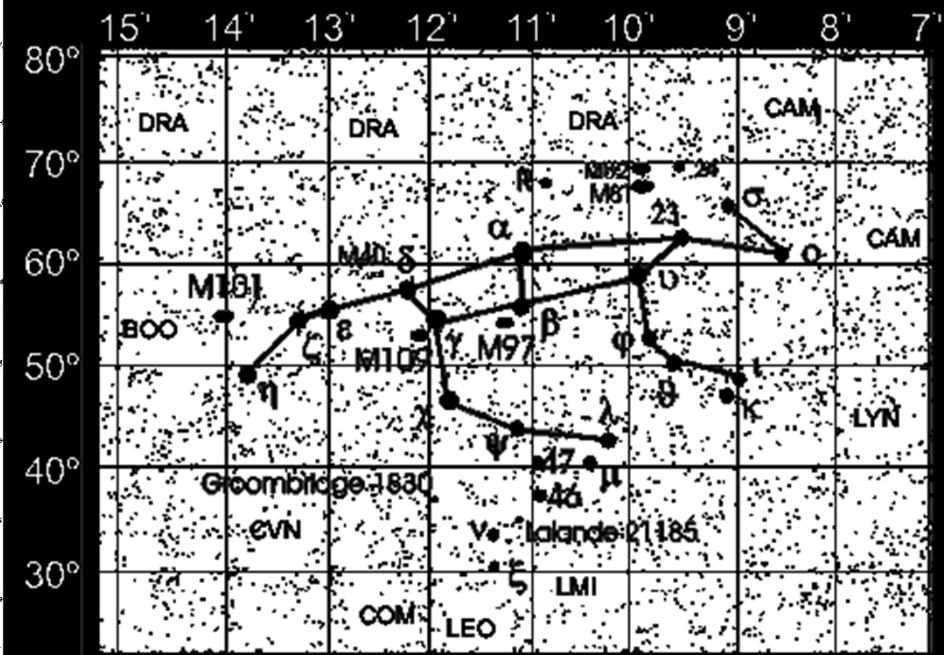
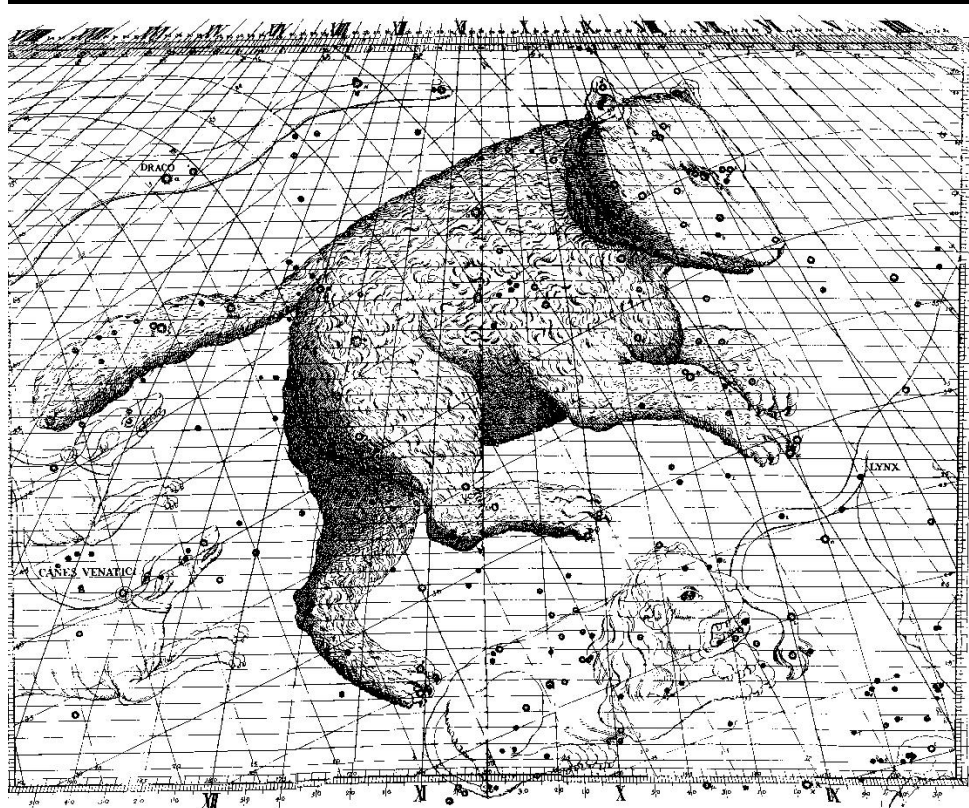
# Av Köpekleri (Canes Venatici)



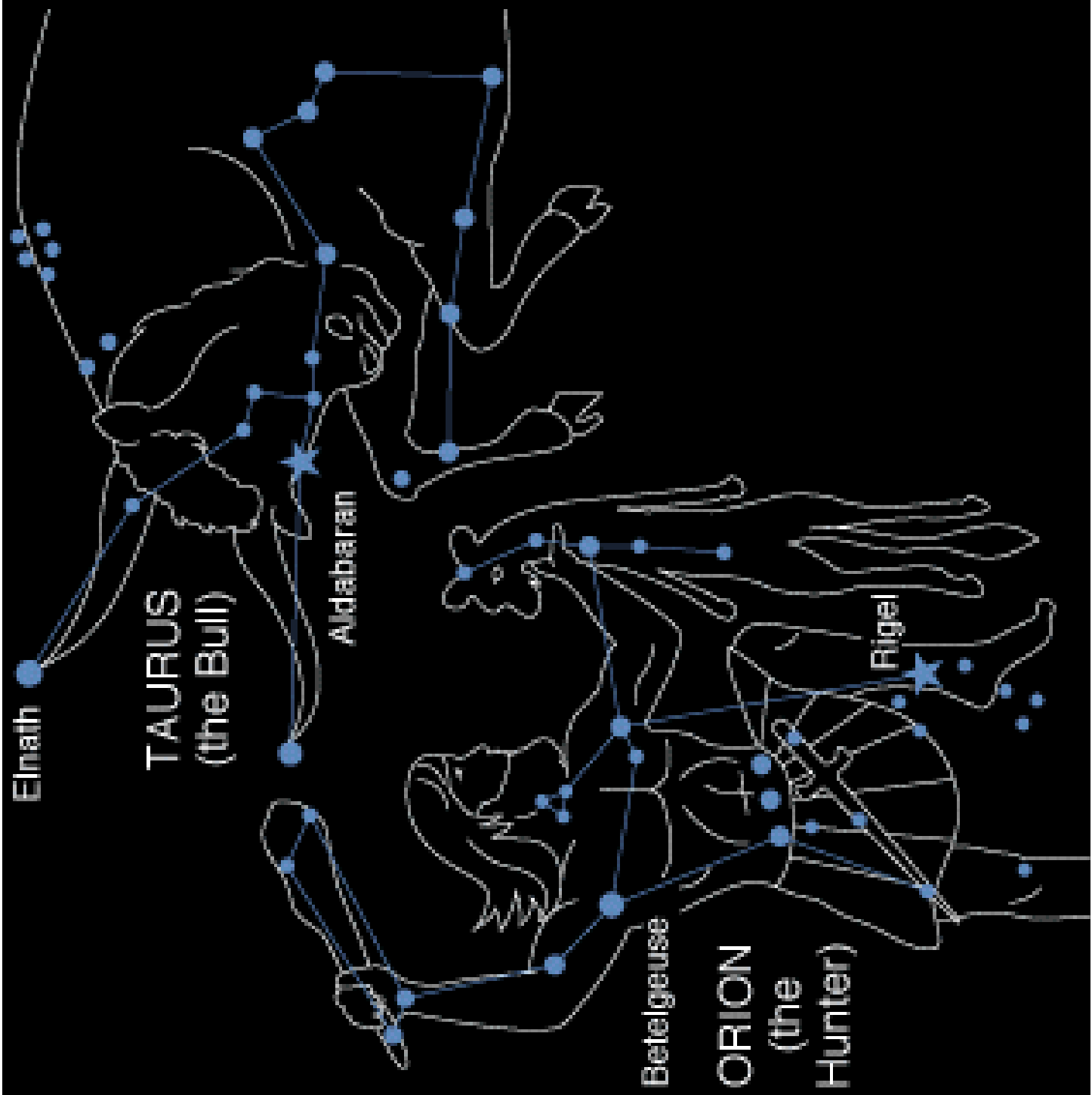
# Büyükayı (Ursa Major)



Ursa Major







Elnath

**TAURUS**  
(the Bull)

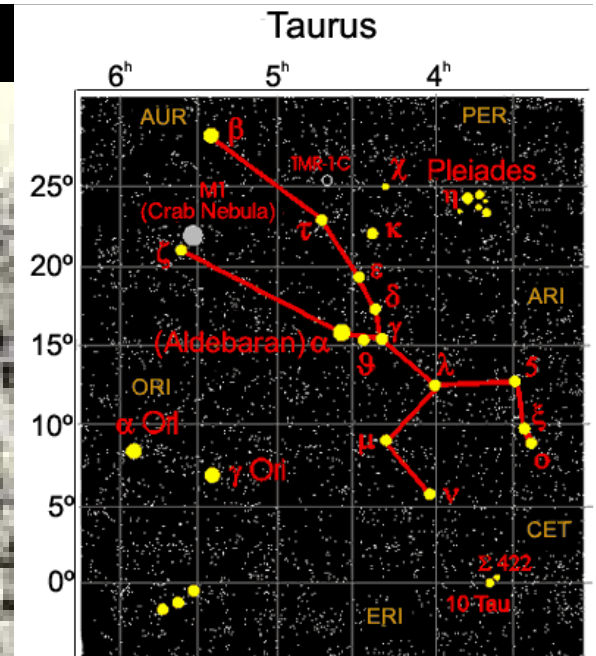
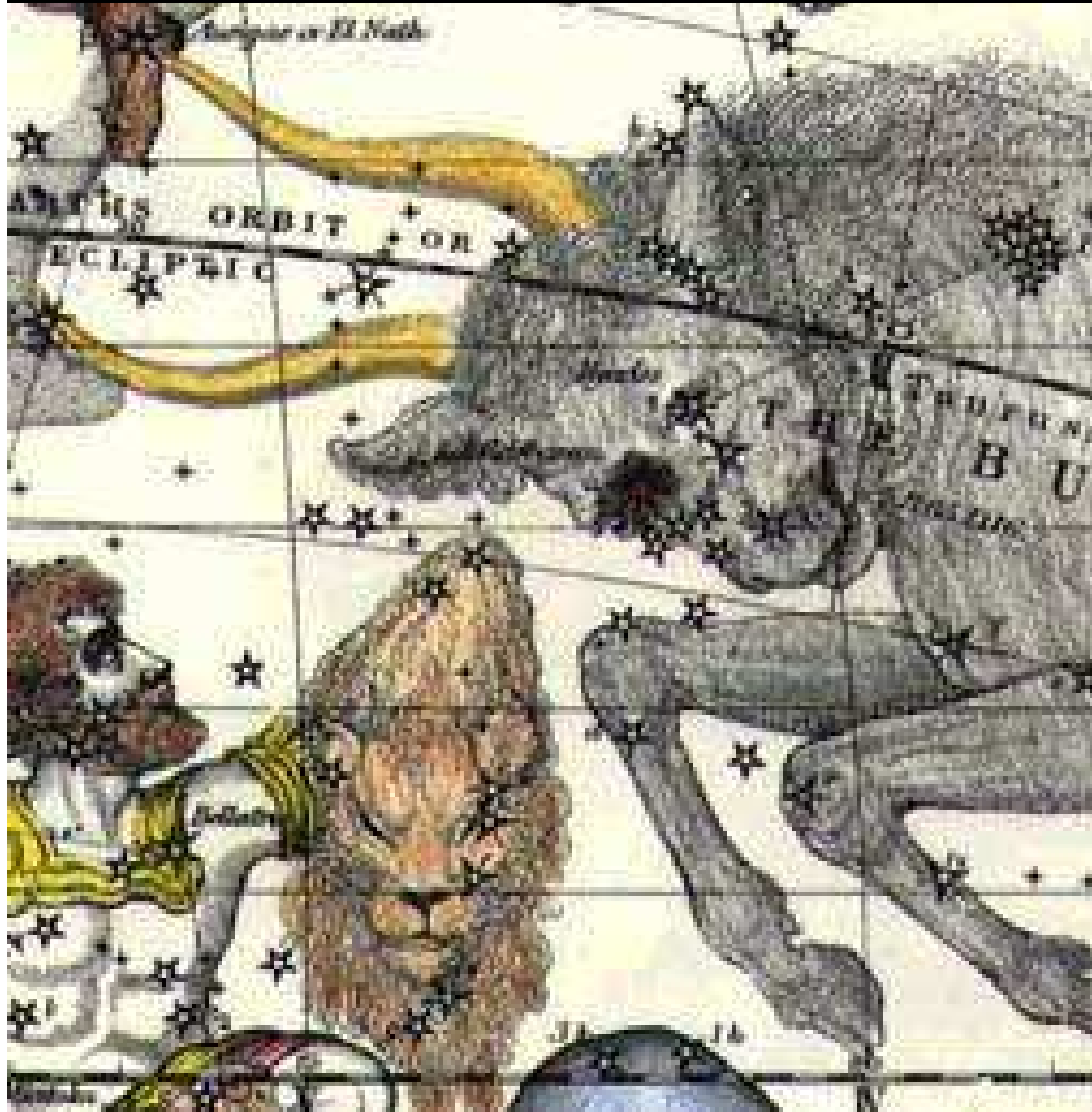
Aldabaran

Betelgeuse

**ORION**  
(the Hunter)

Rigel

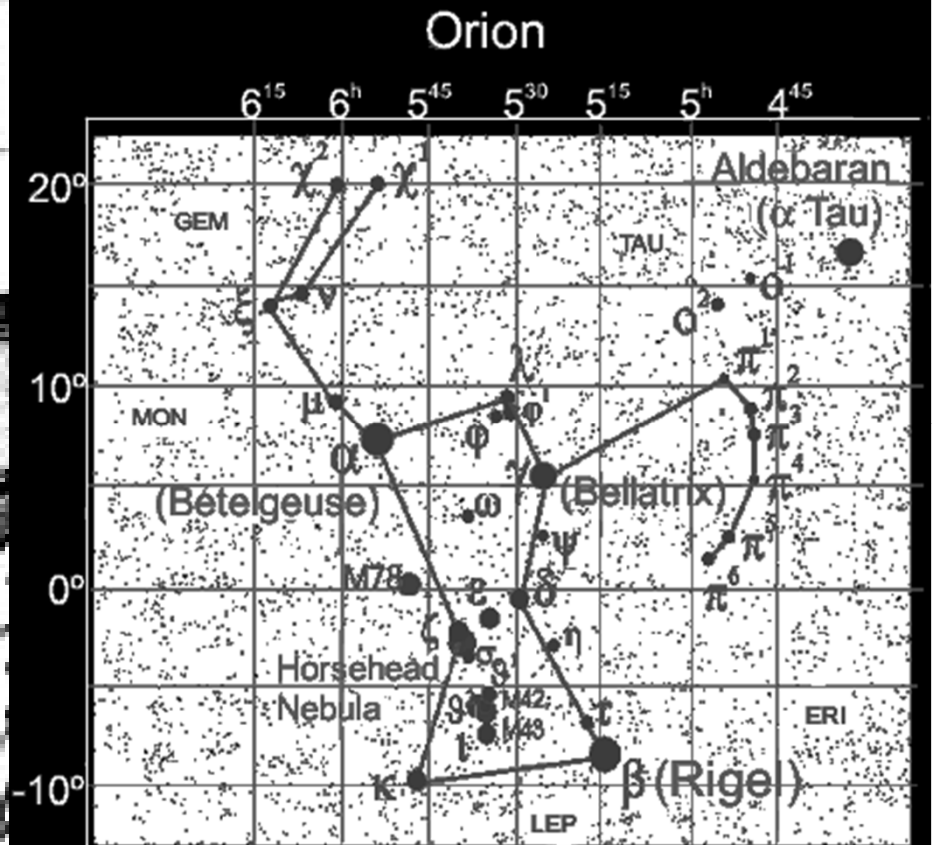
# Boğa (Taurus)

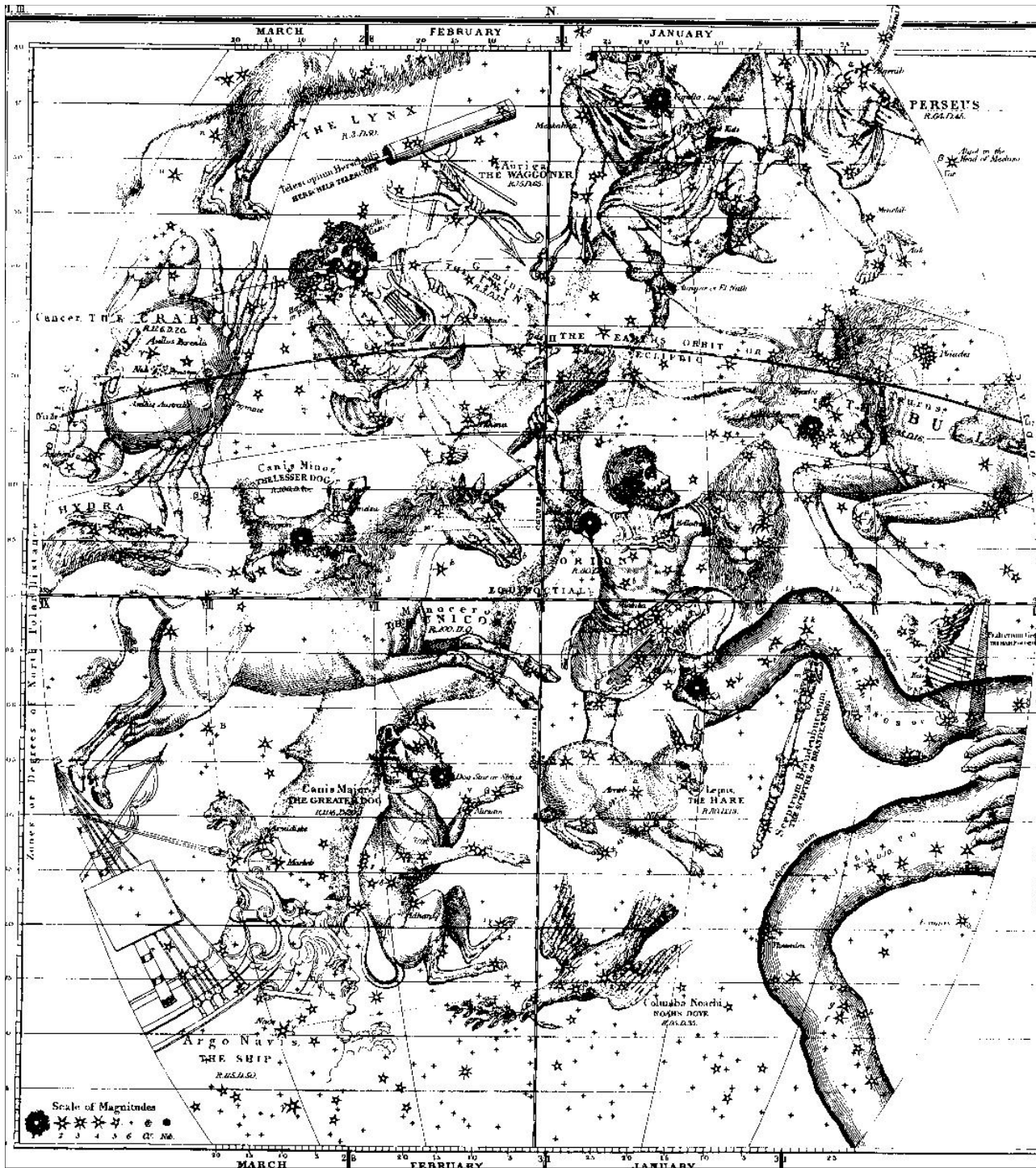


*Orion*  
*Takımyıldızı*



# Avci (Orion)



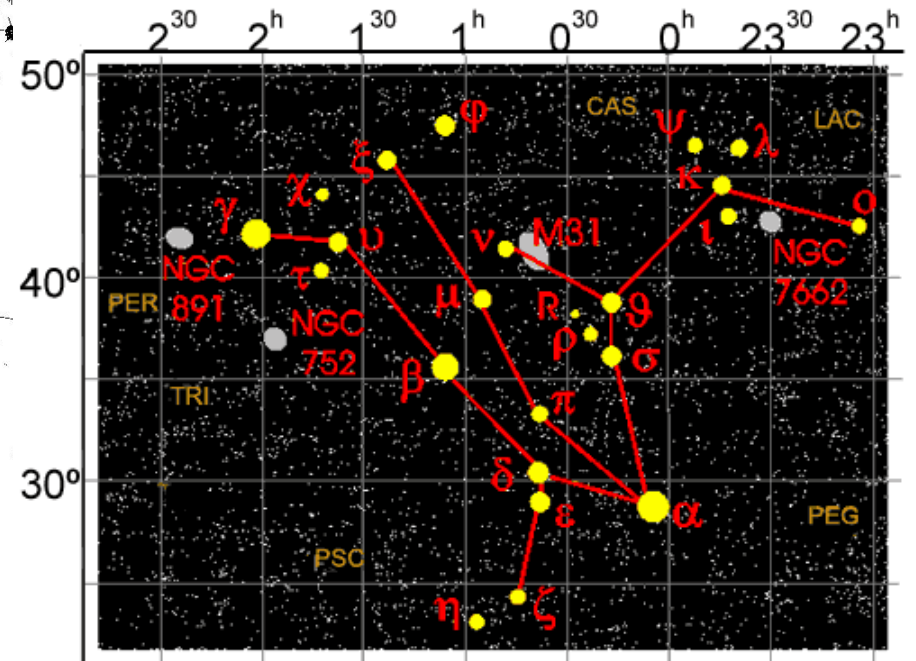


Avci  
(Orion)  
ve  
civari

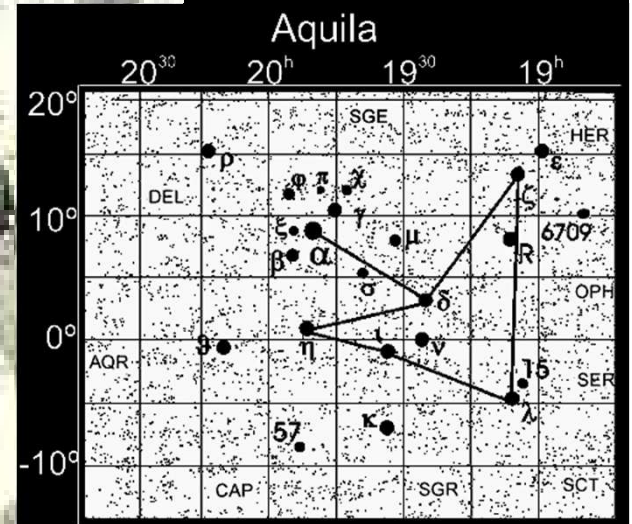
# Andromeda



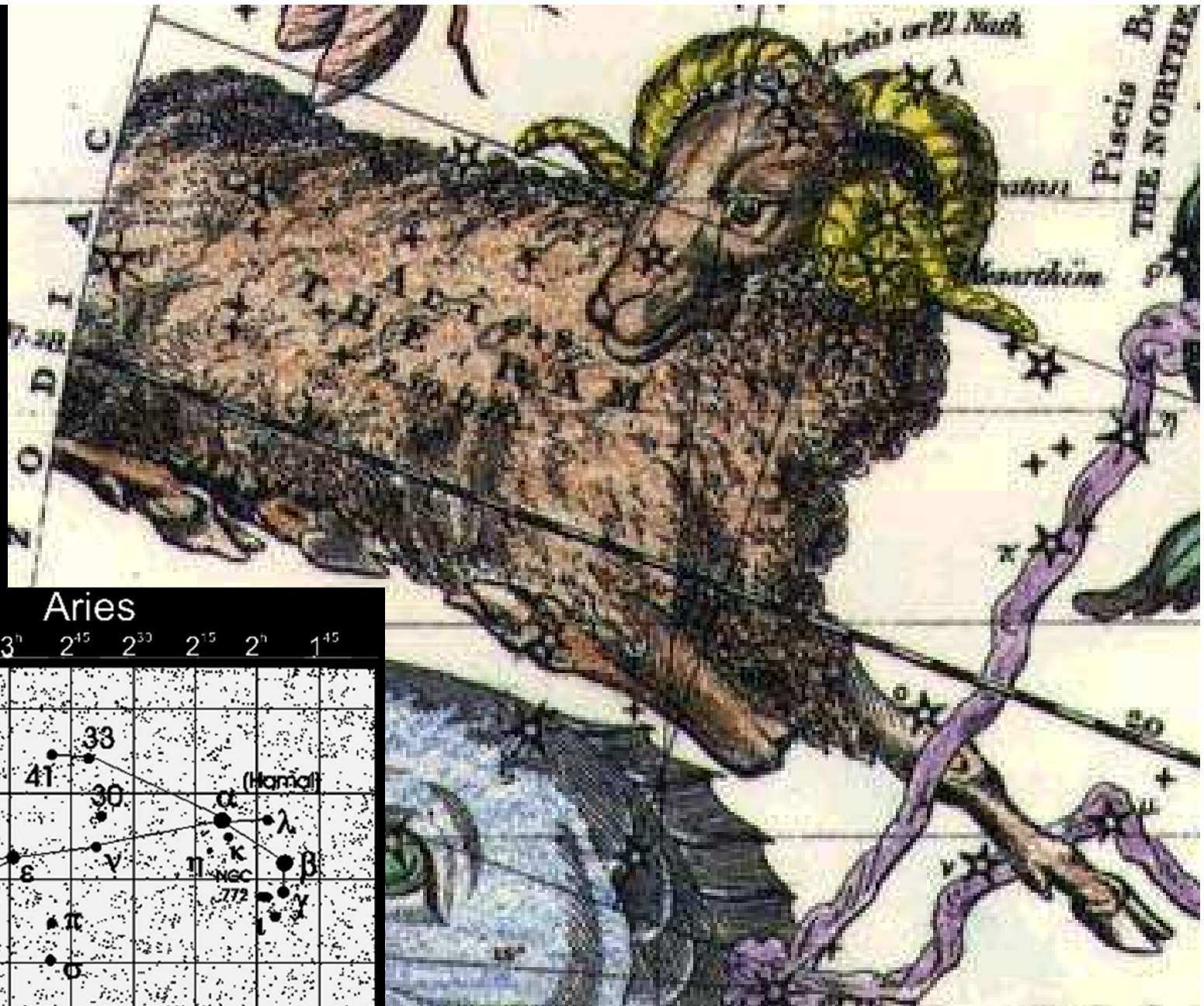
Andromeda



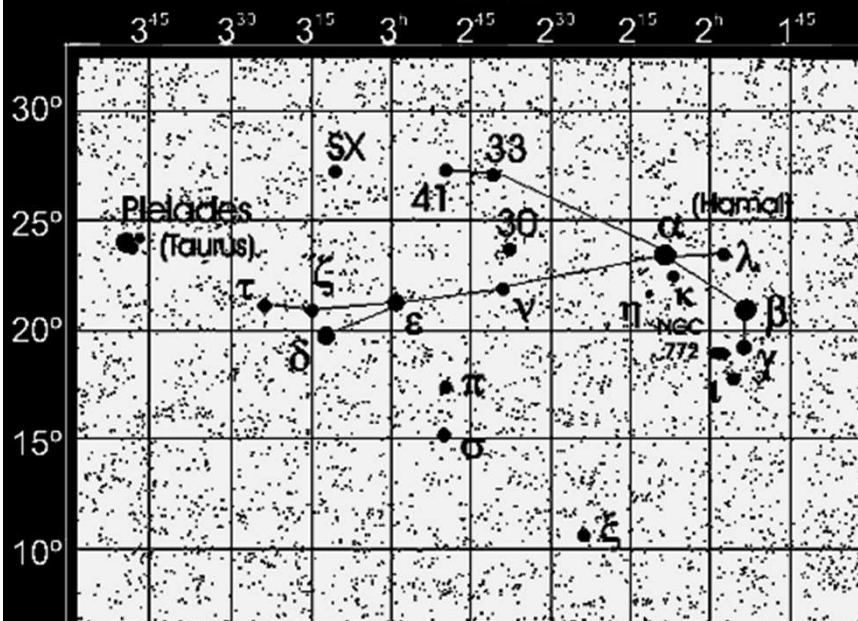
# Kartal (Aquila)



# Koç (Aries)

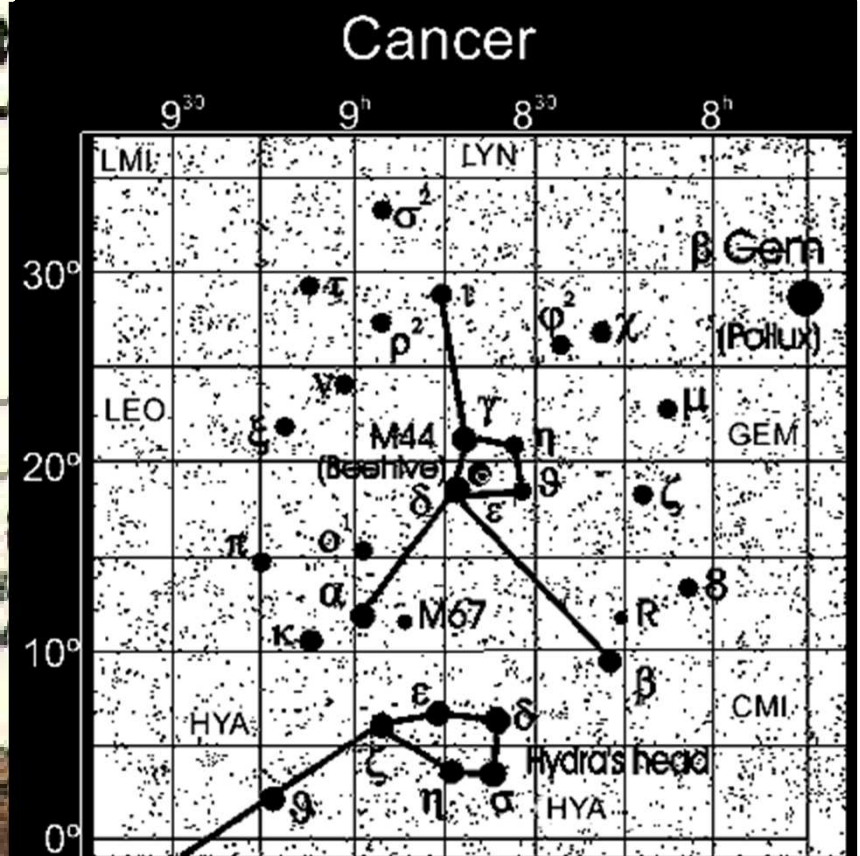
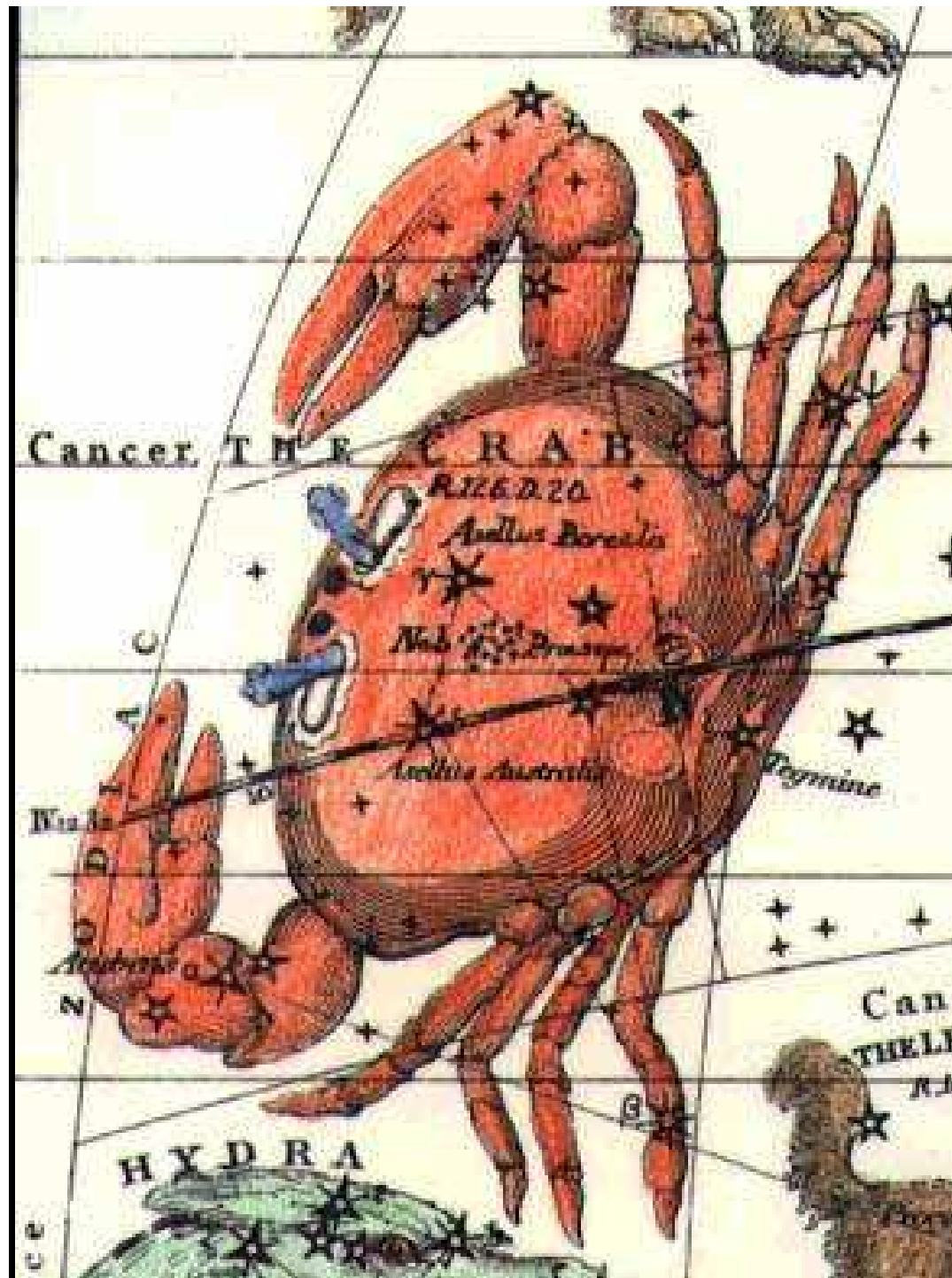


Aries





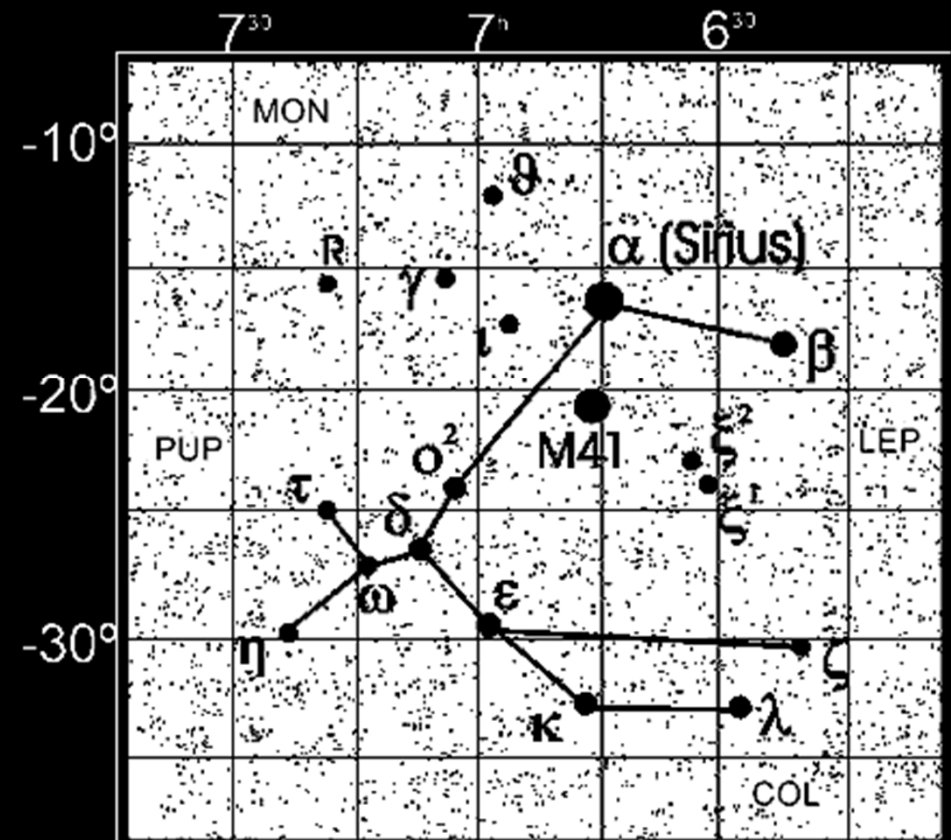
# Yengeç (Cancer)





# Büyük Köpek (Canis Major)

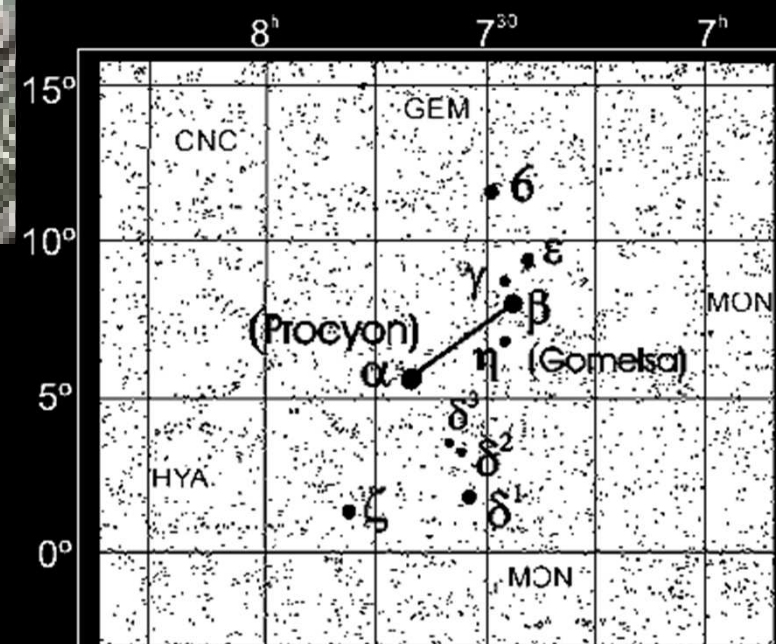
Canis Major



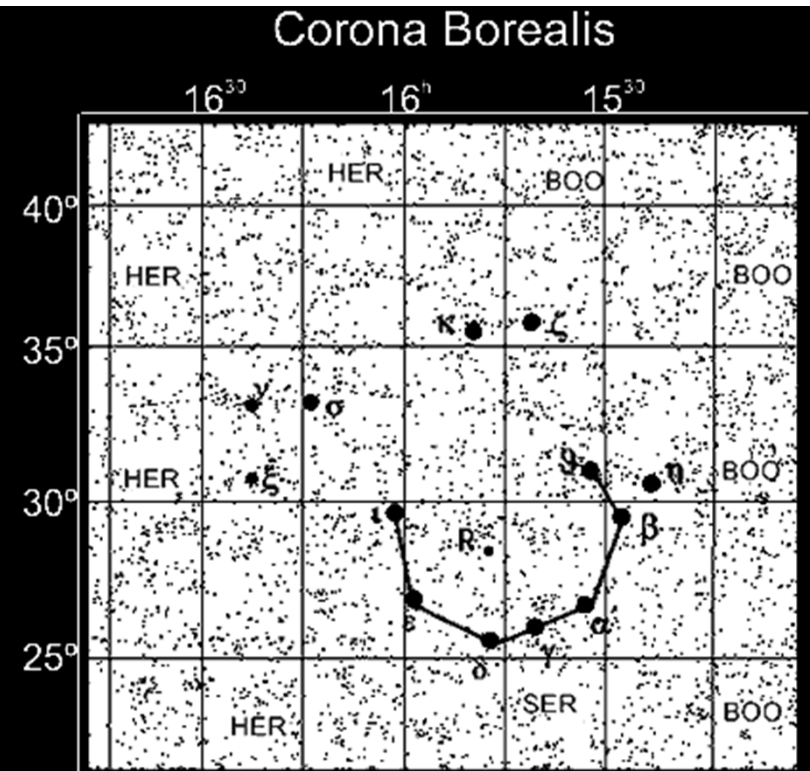
# Küçük Köpek (Canis Minor)



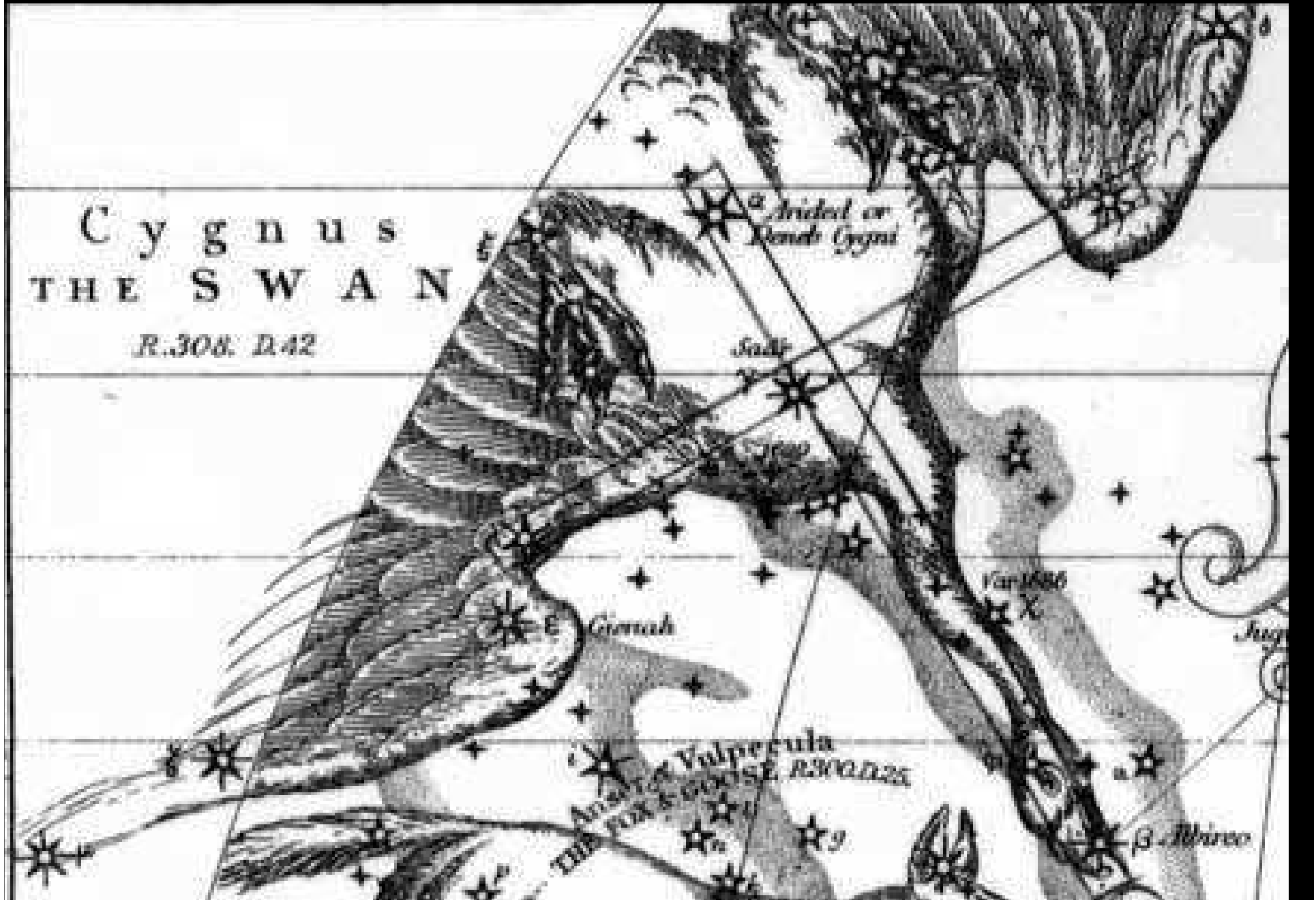
Canis Minor

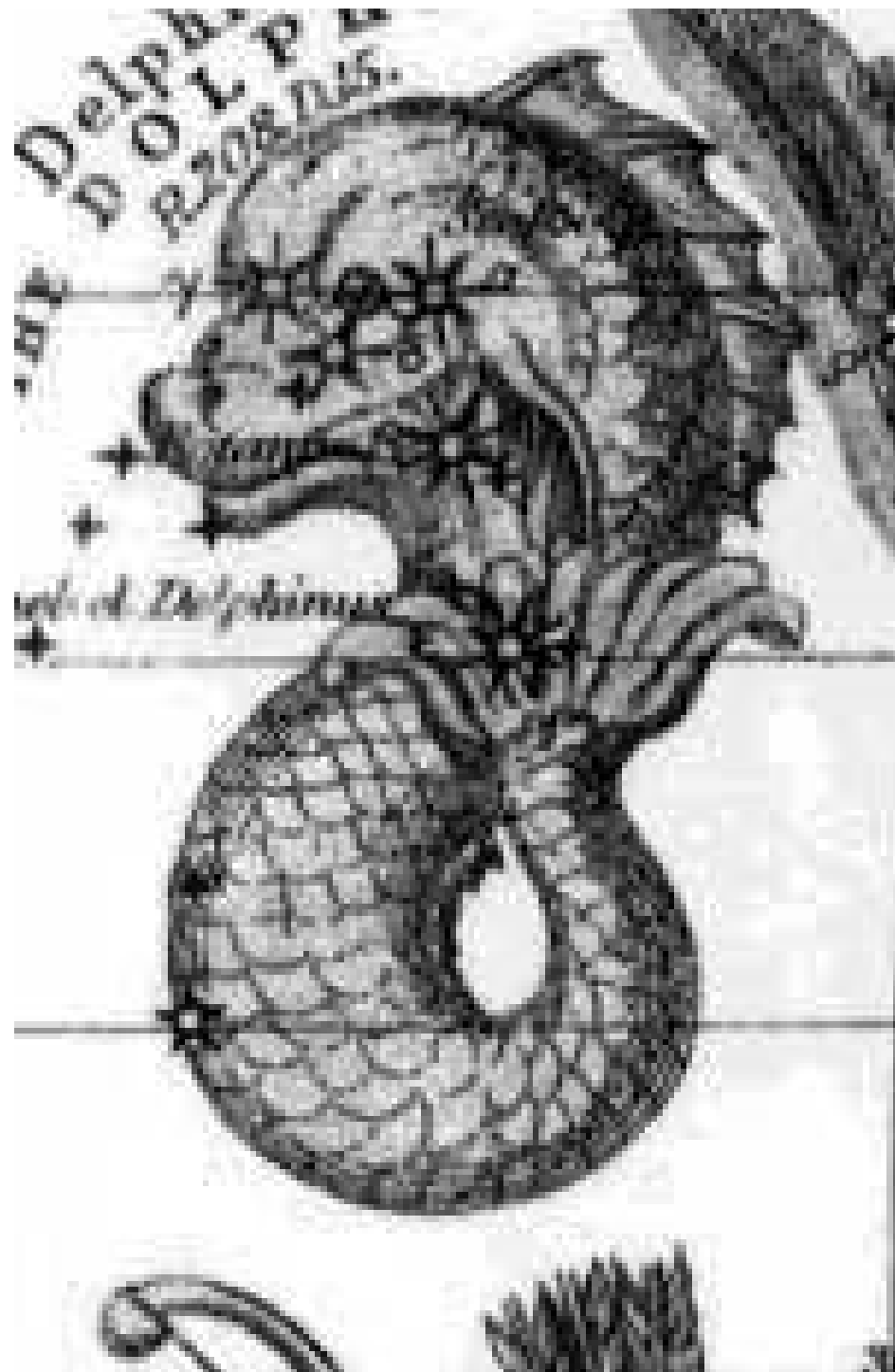


# Kuzey Tacı (Corona Borealis)

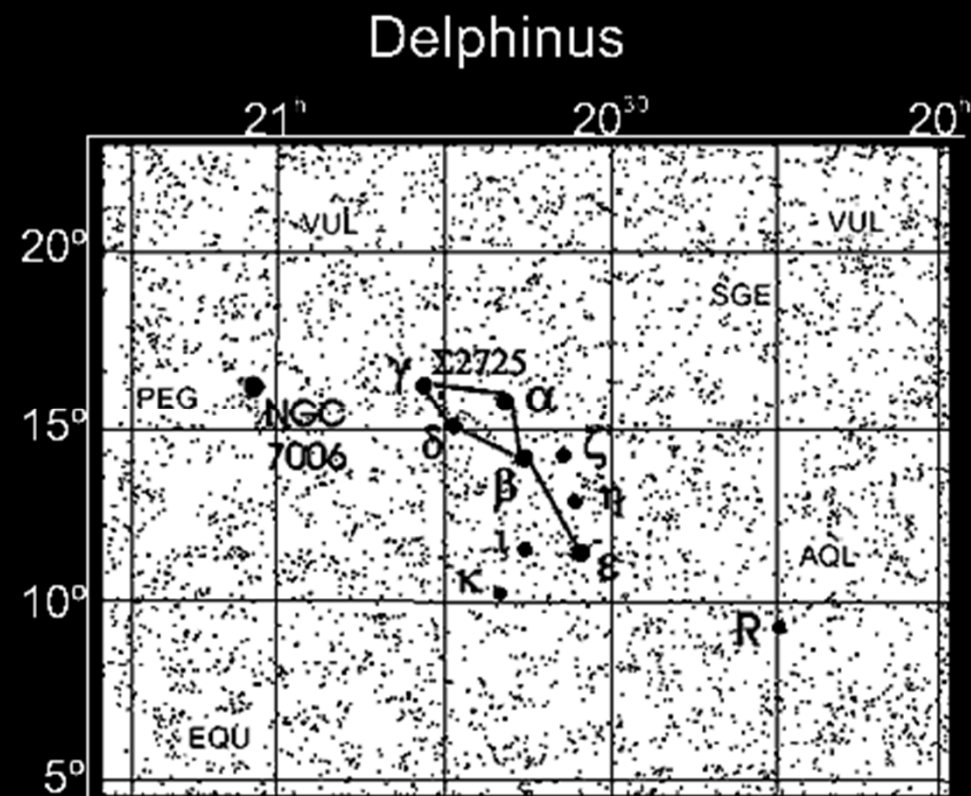


# Kuğu (Cygnus)





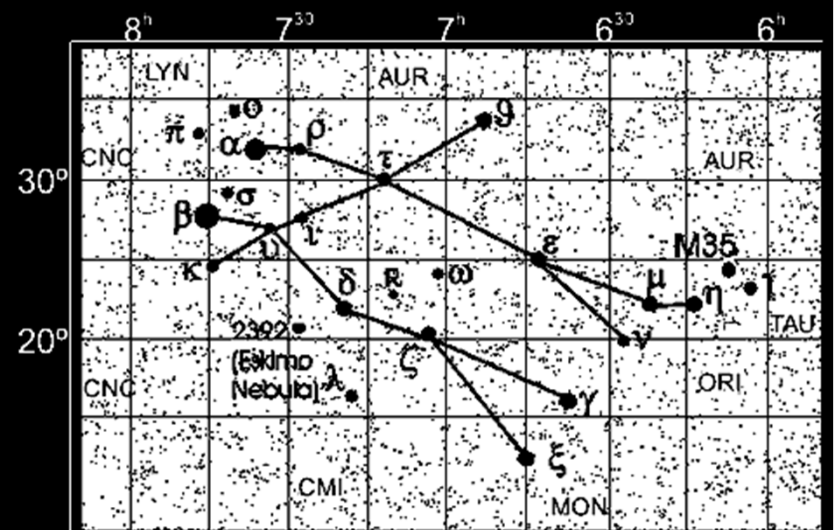
# Yunus (Delphinus)



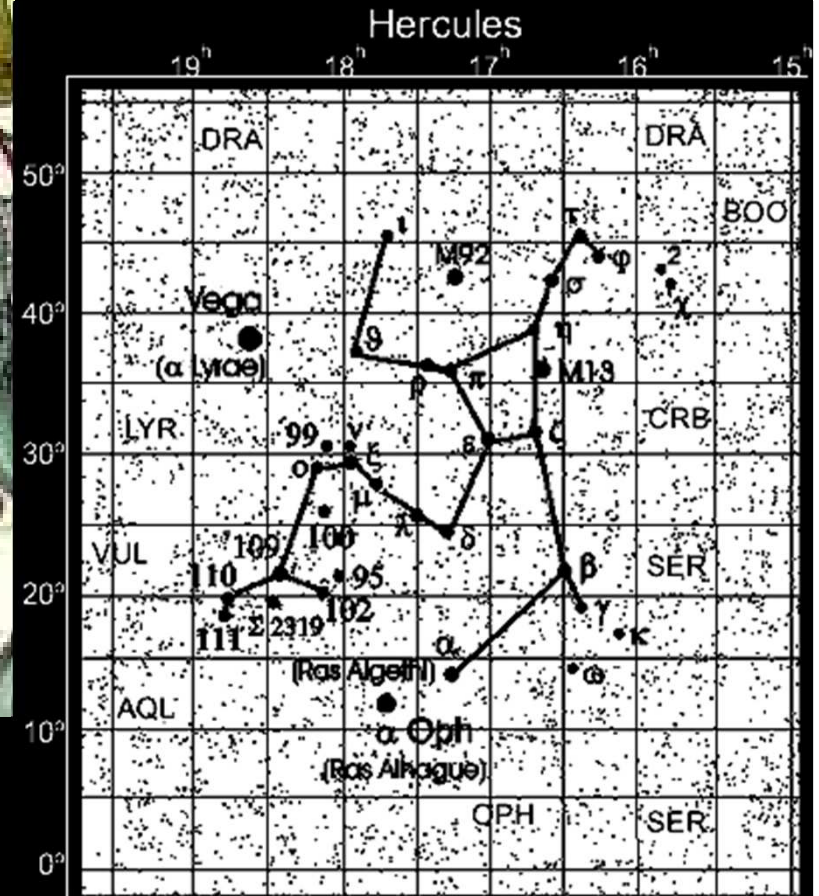
# İkizler (Gemini)



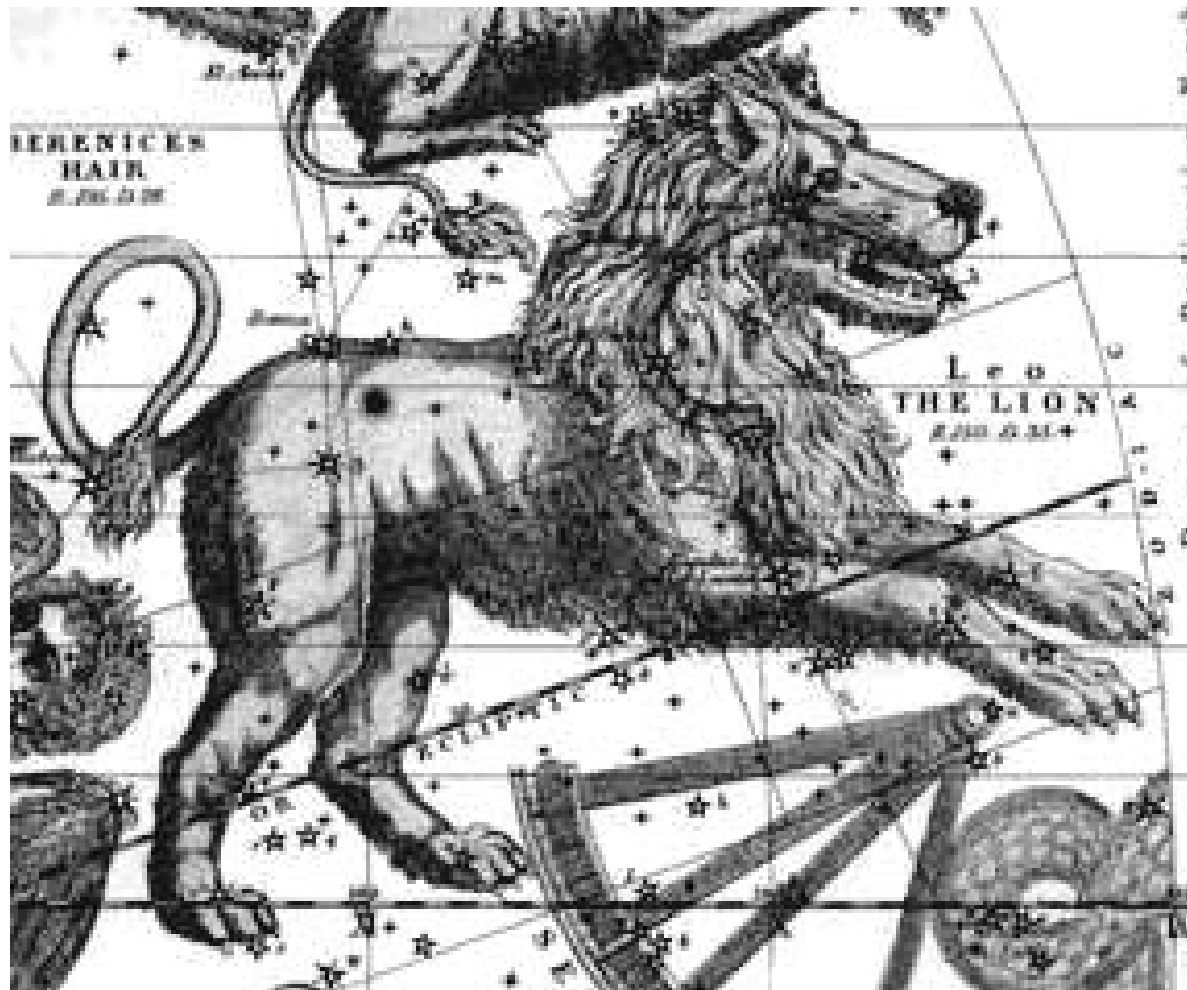
Gemini



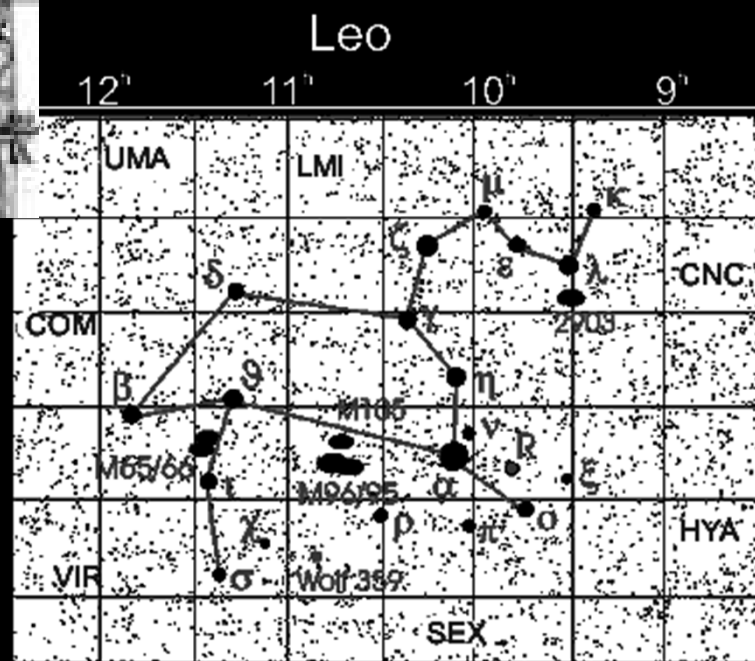
# Herkül (Hercules)

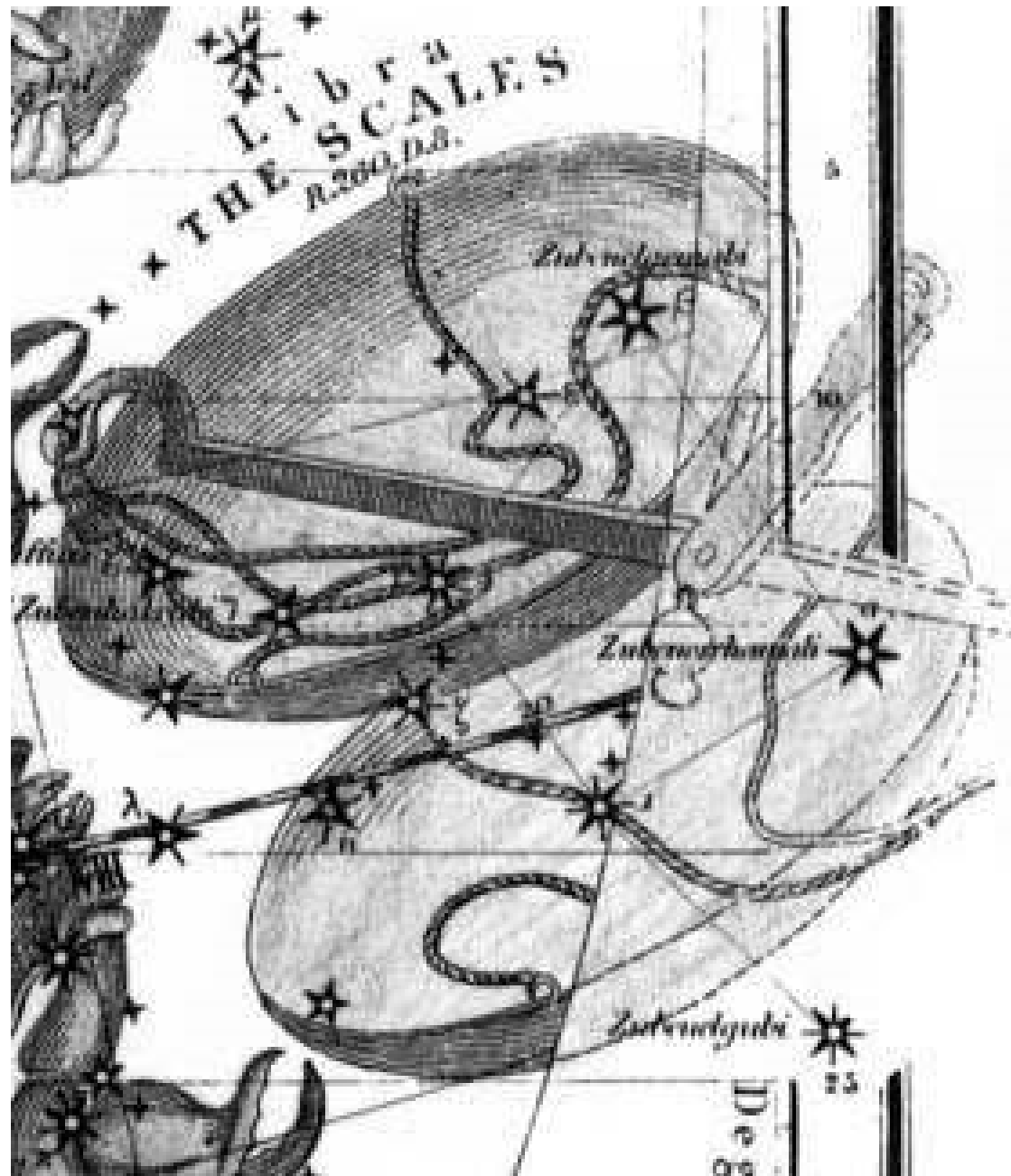




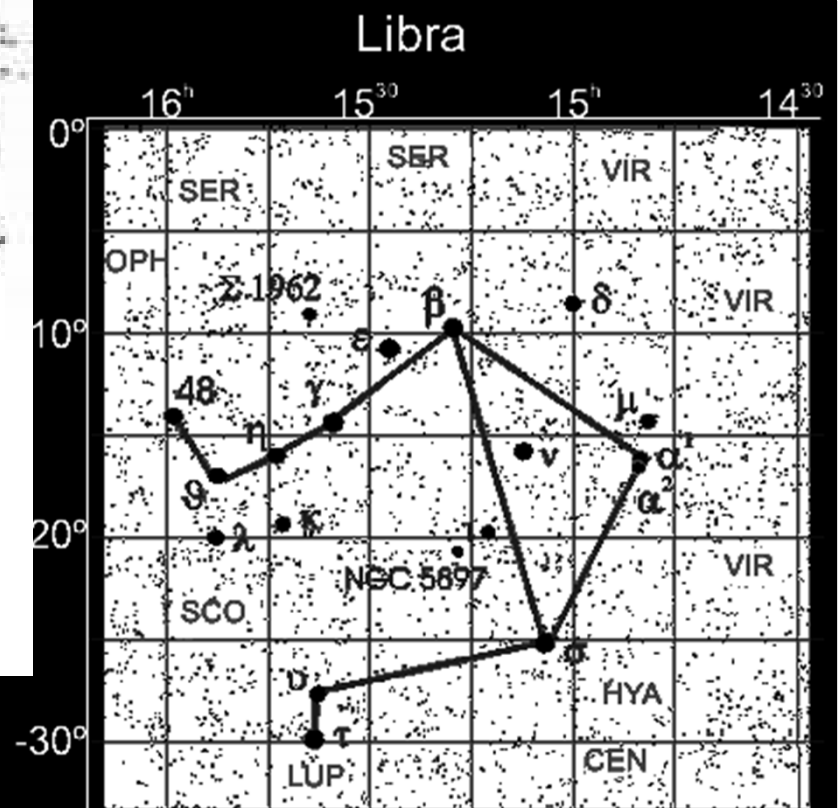


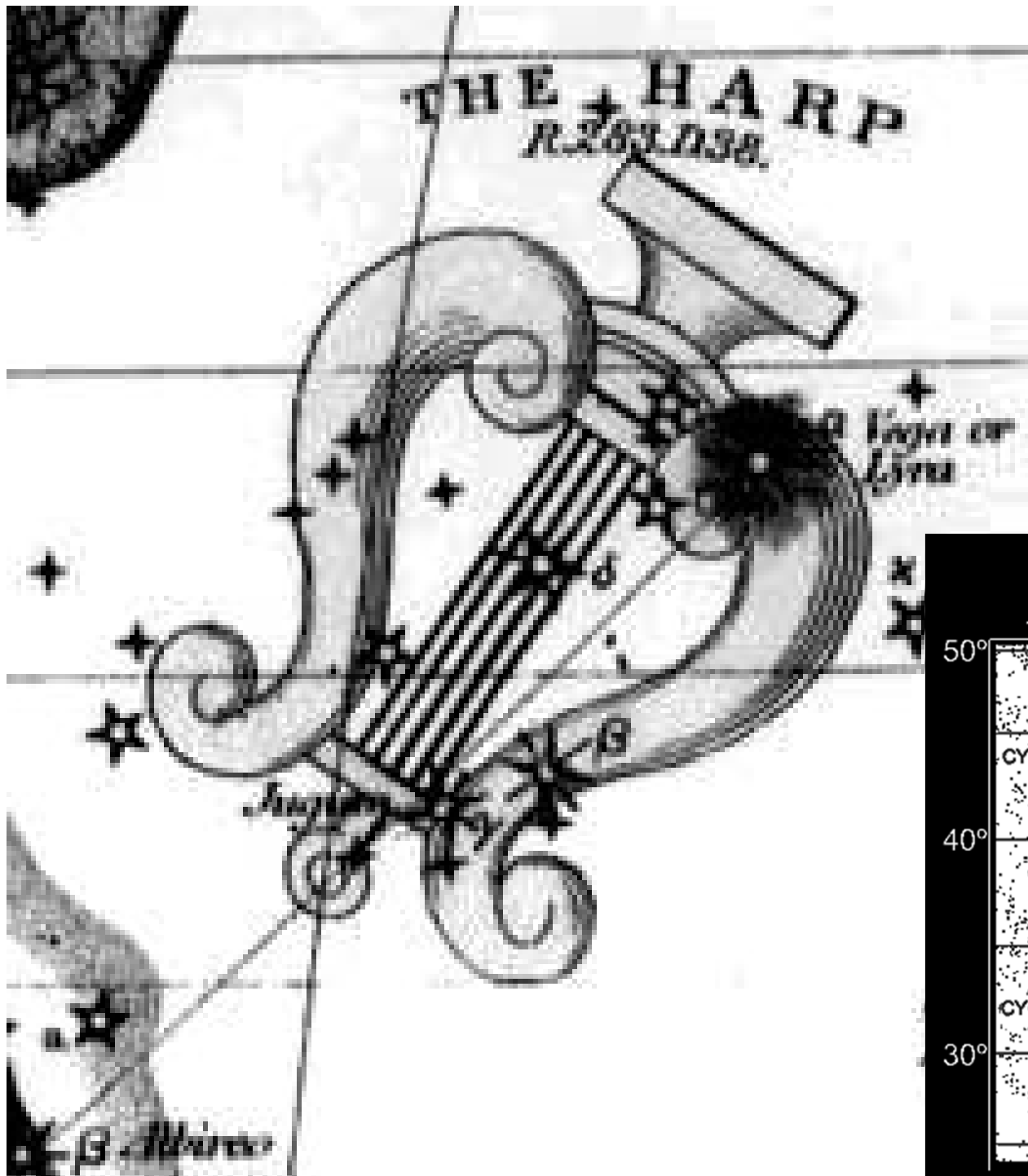
# Aslan (Leo)



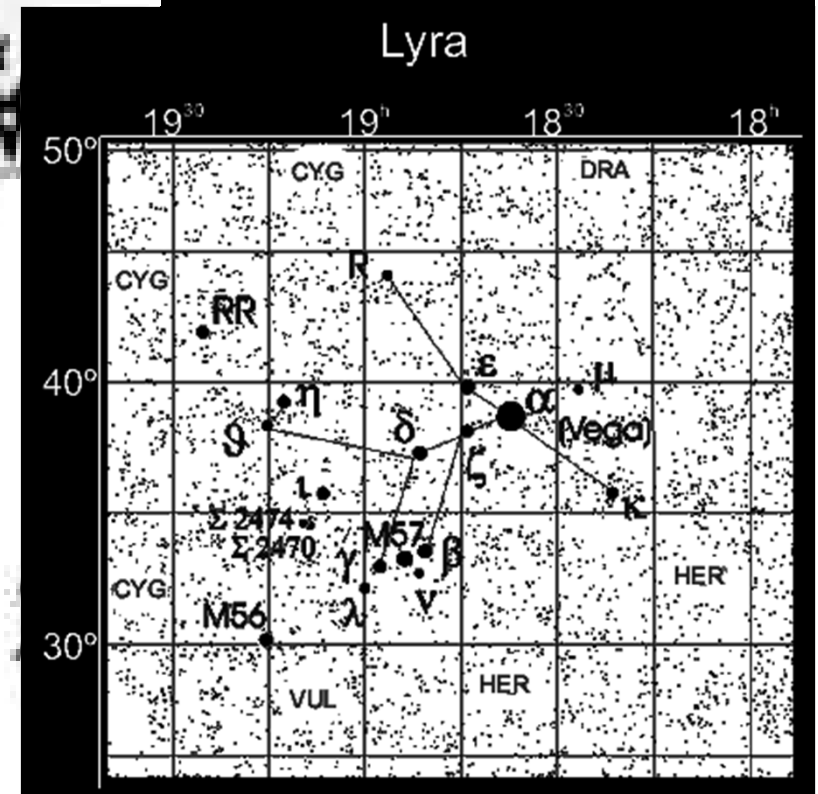


# Terazi (Libra)

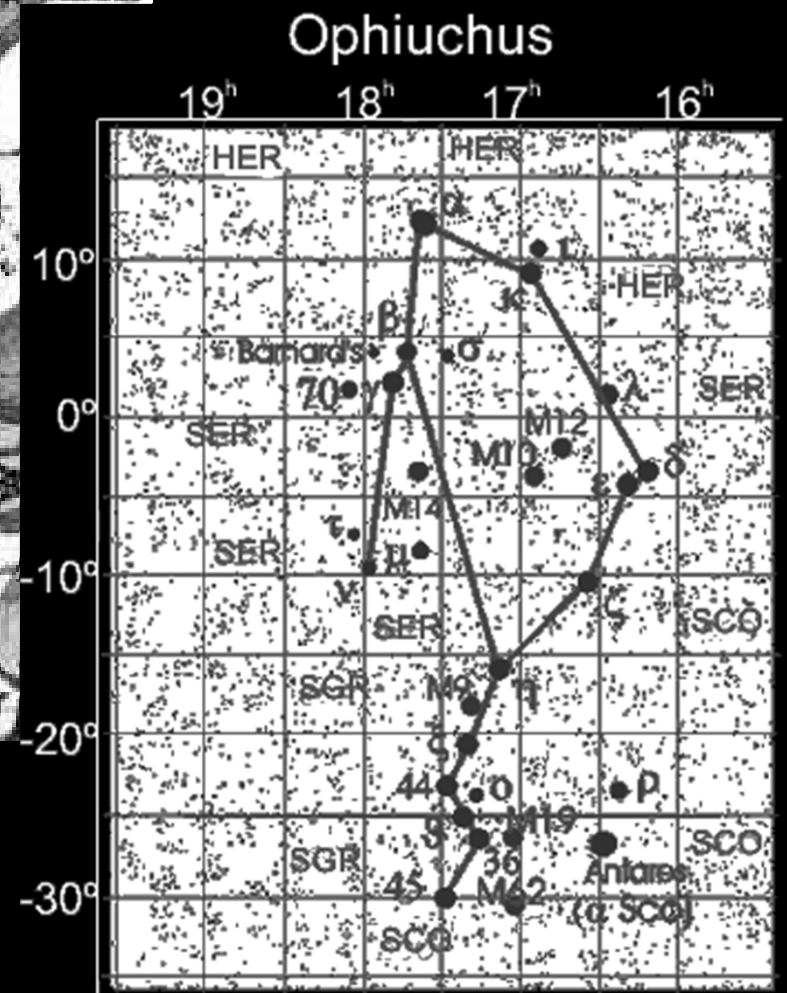




# Çalgı (Lyra)



# Yılançı (Ophiuchus)

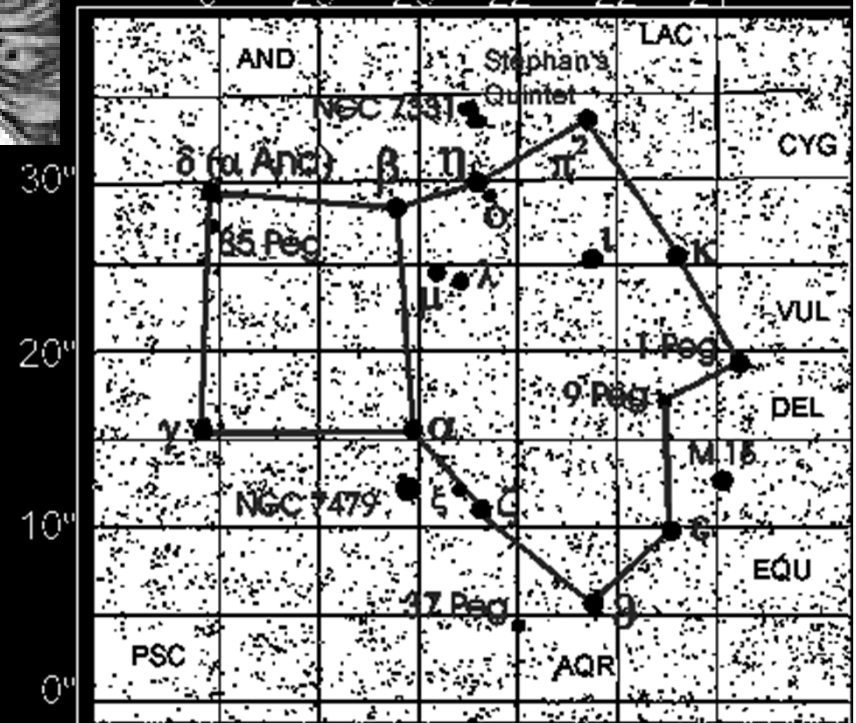


# Kanatliat (Pegasus)

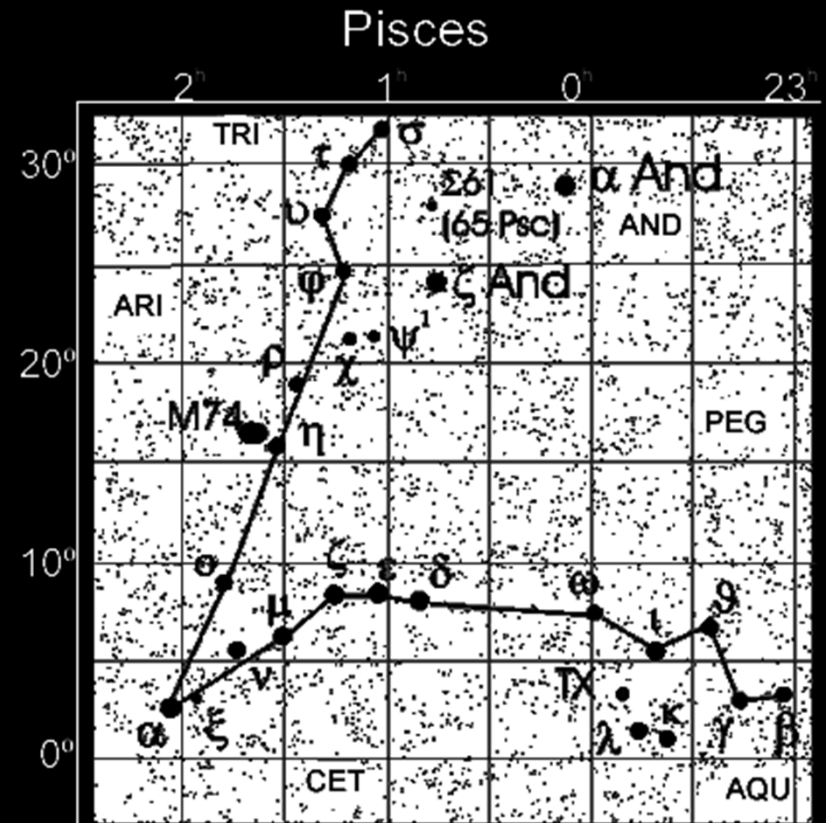


Pegasus

0 23" 23 22" 22 21"



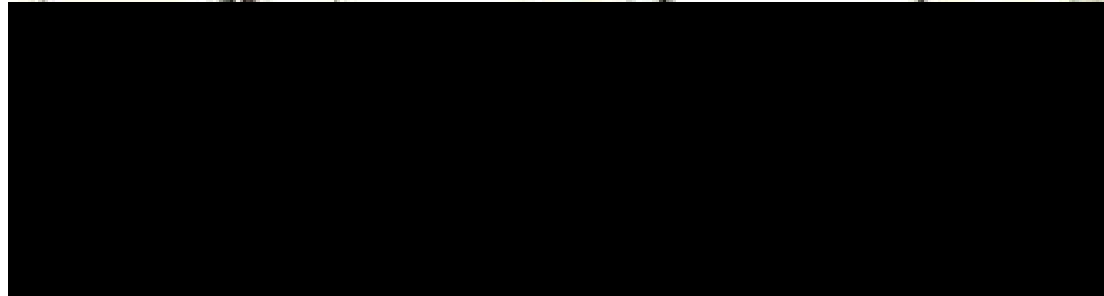
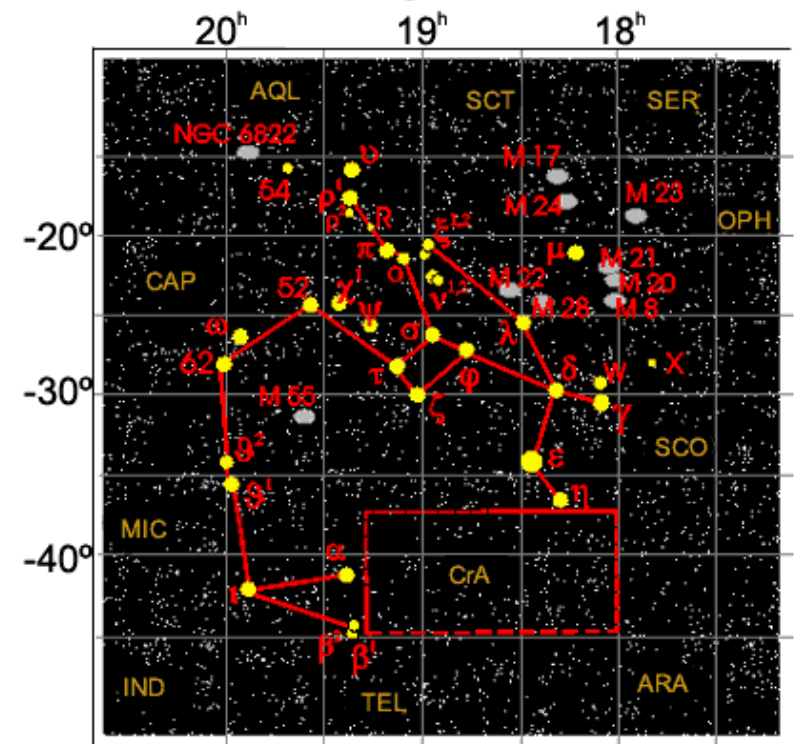
# Balıklar (Pisces)



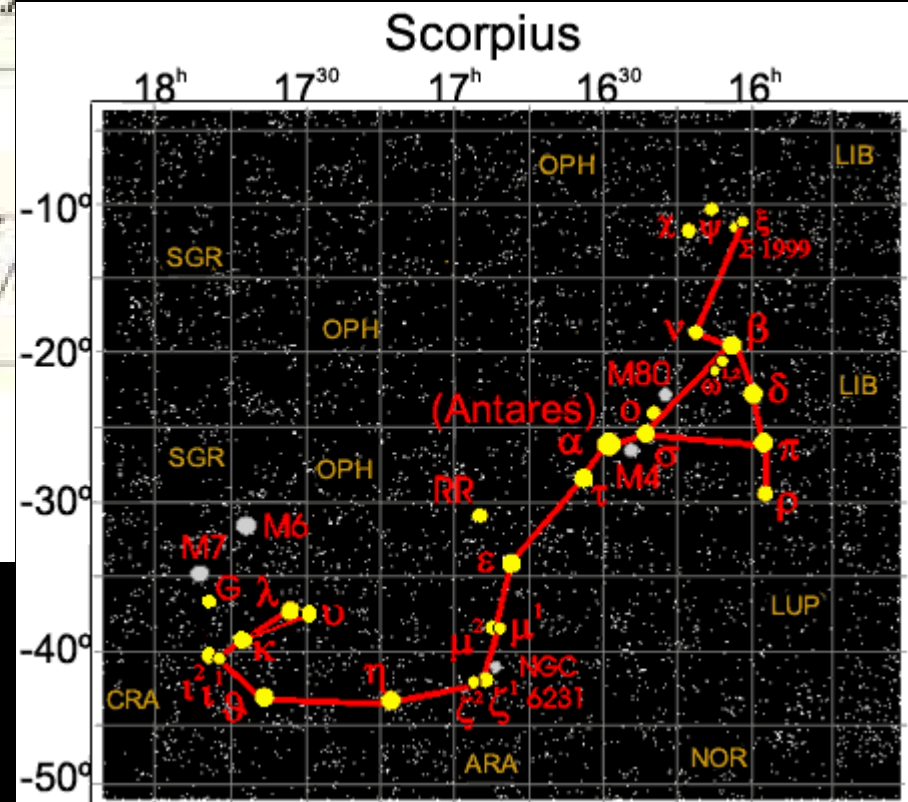
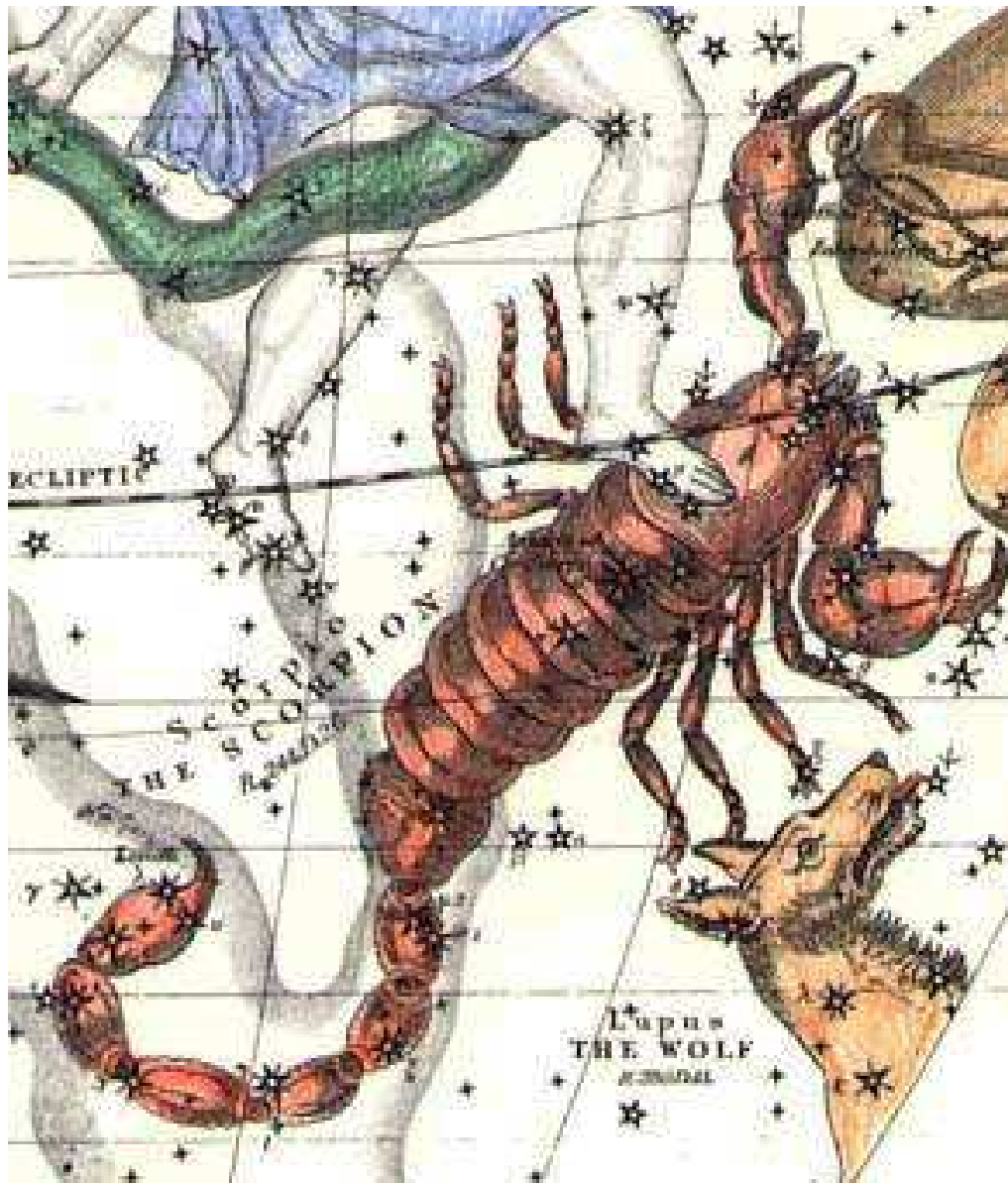
# Yay (Sagittarius)



Sagittarius

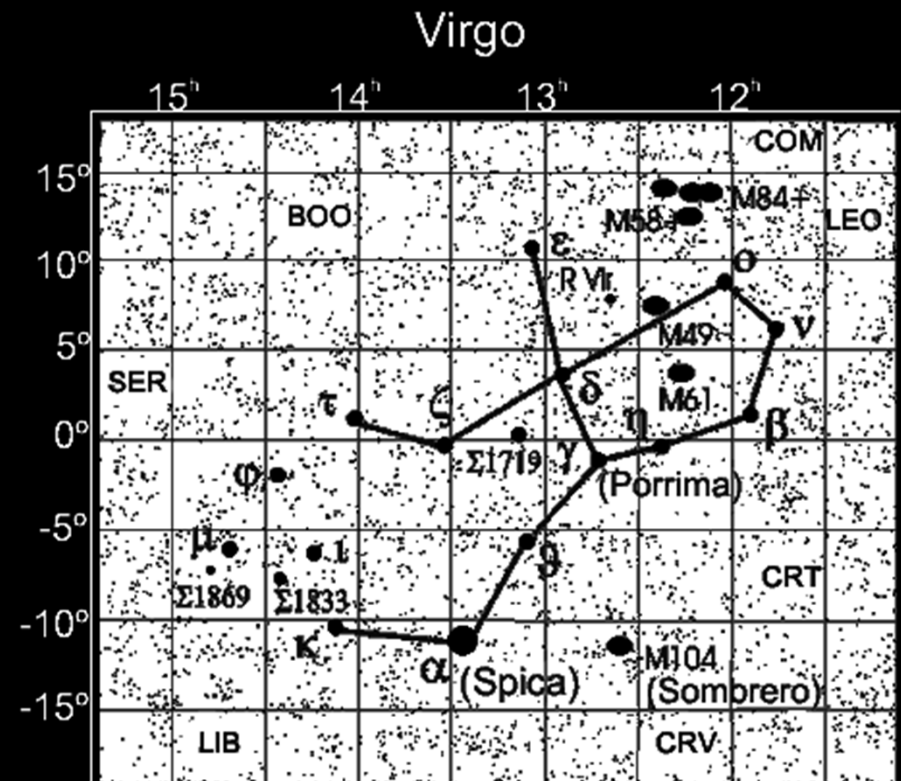


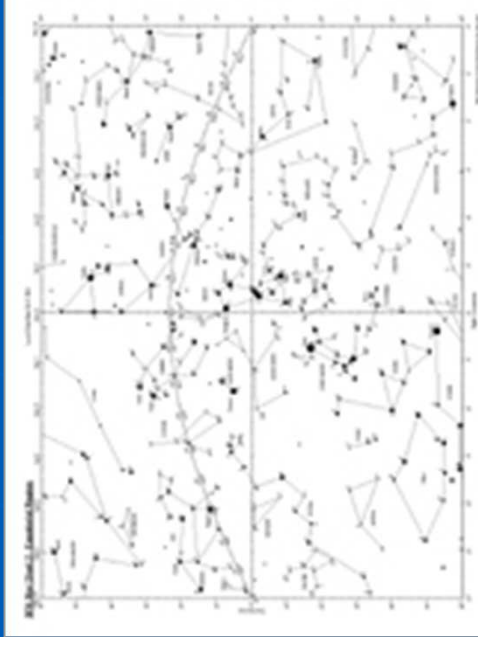
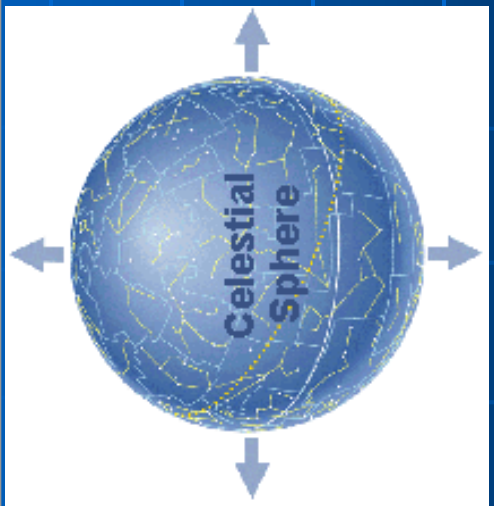
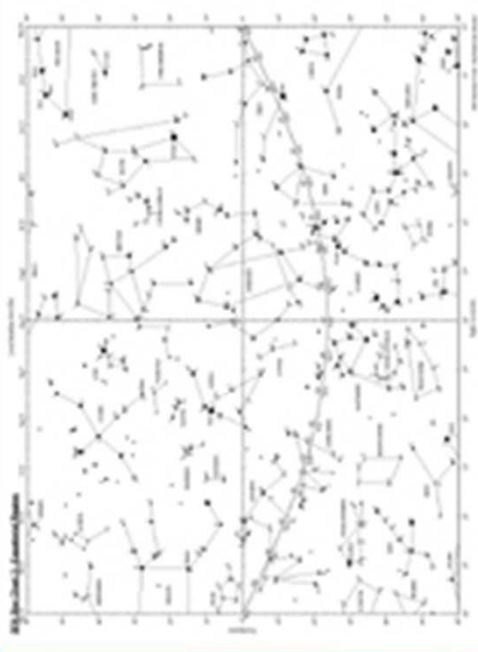
# Akrep (Scorpius)

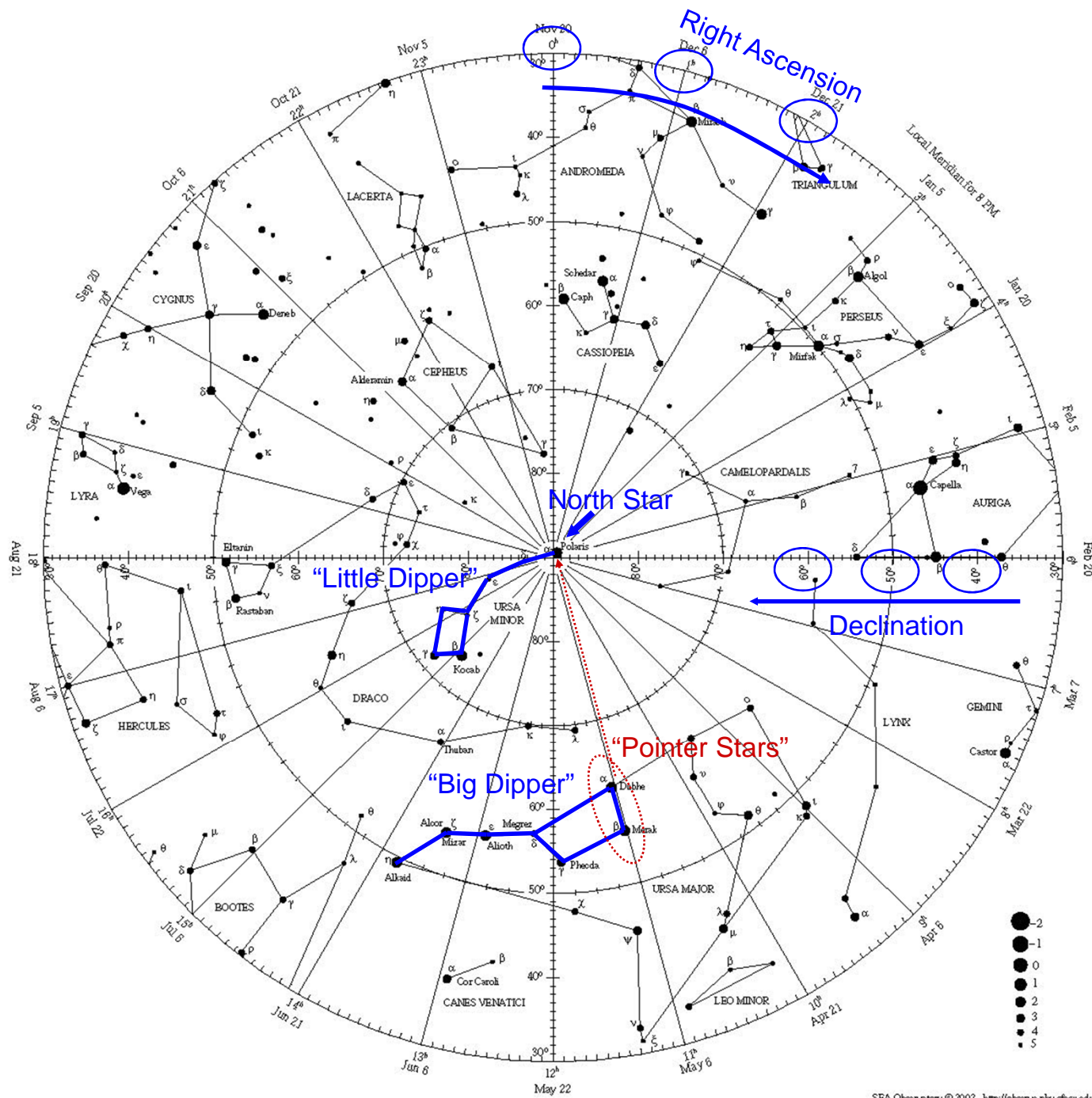




# Başak (Virgo)

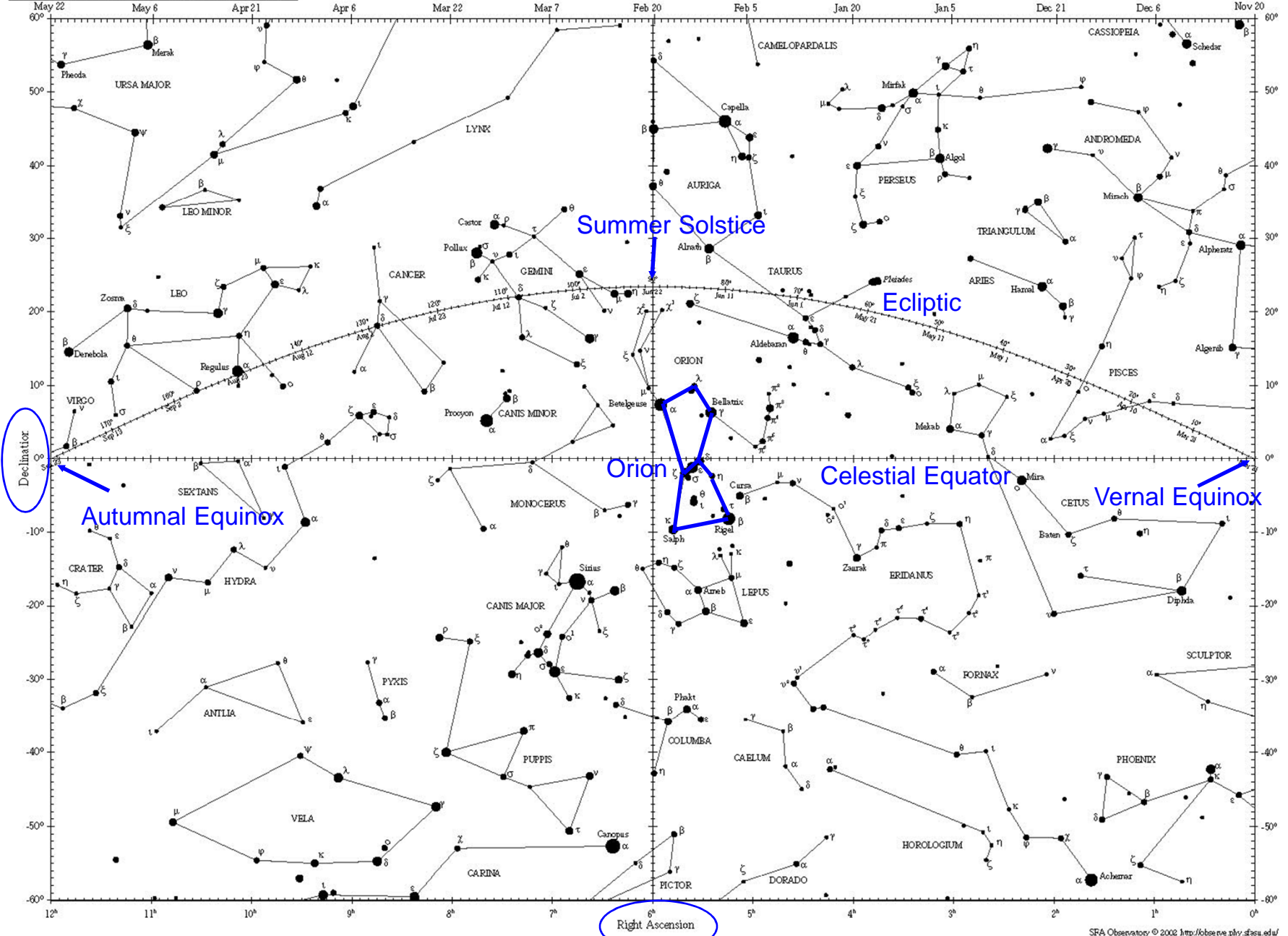






**SFA Star Chart 2 - Equatorial Region**

Local Meridian for 8 PM

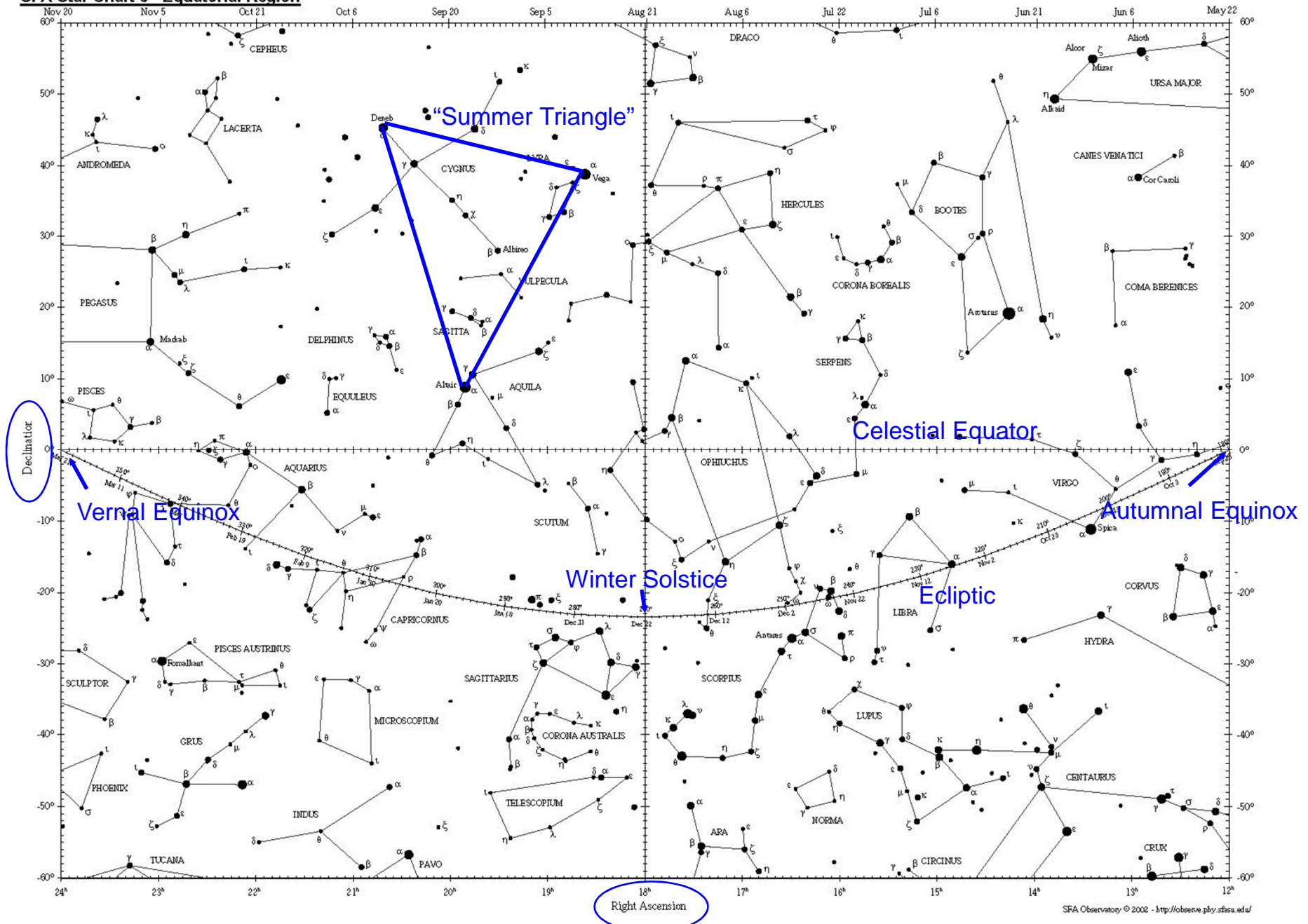


Declination

Right Ascension

# SFA Star Chart 3 - Equatorial Region

Local Meridian for 8 PM



"Summer Triangle"

Celestial Equator

Vernal Equinox

Winter Solstice

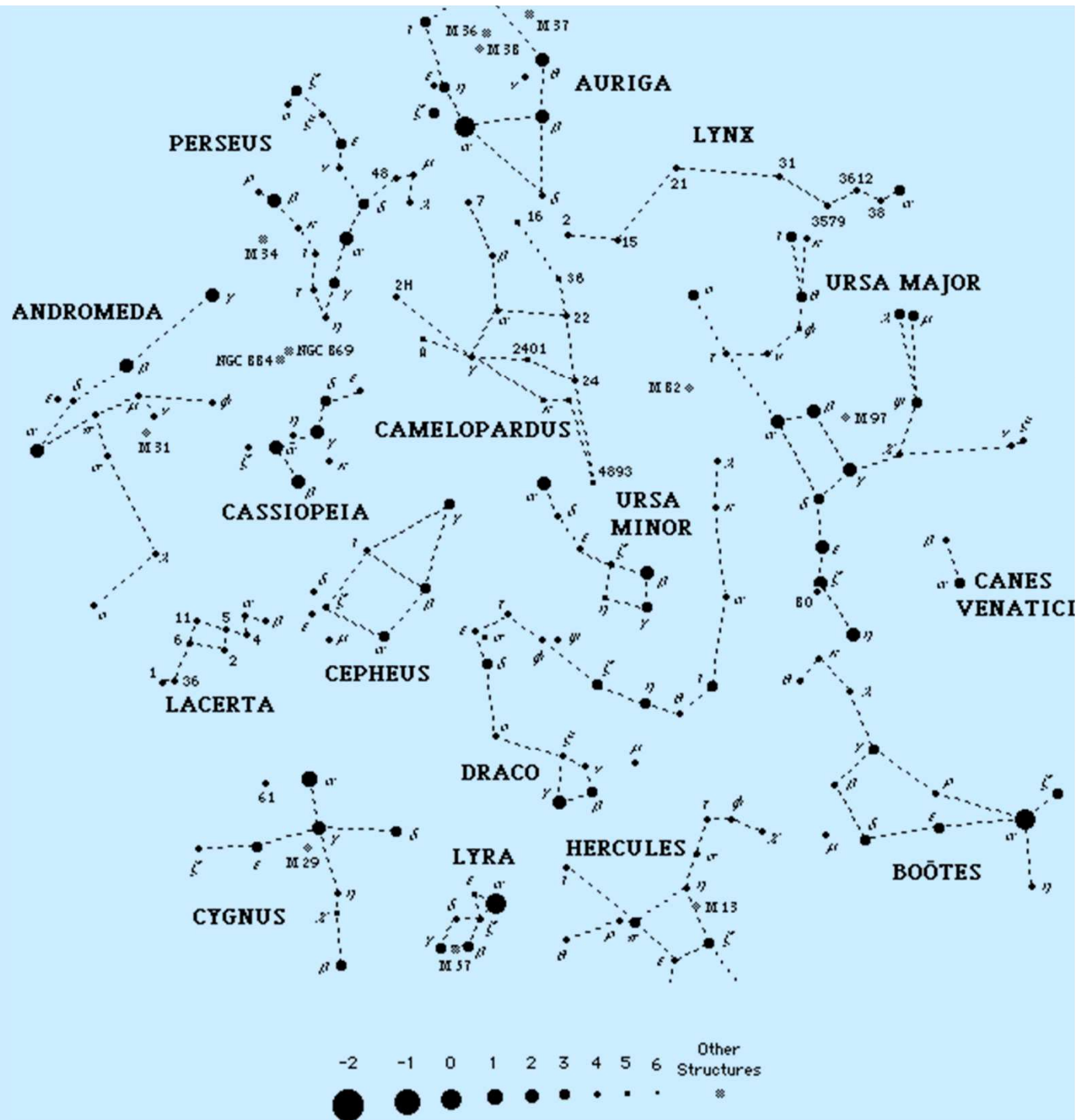
Ecliptic

Autumnal Equinox

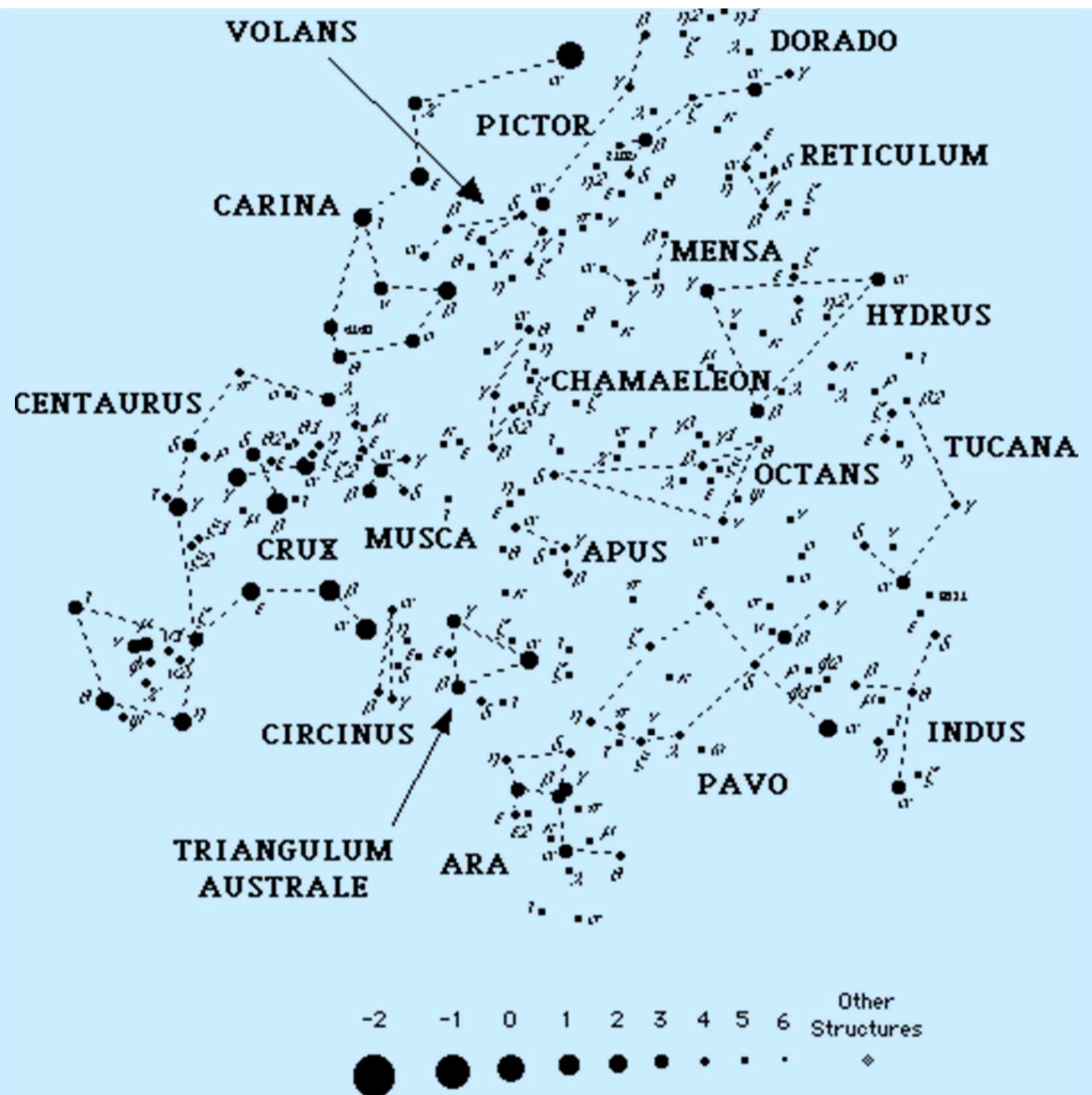
Right Ascension

Declination

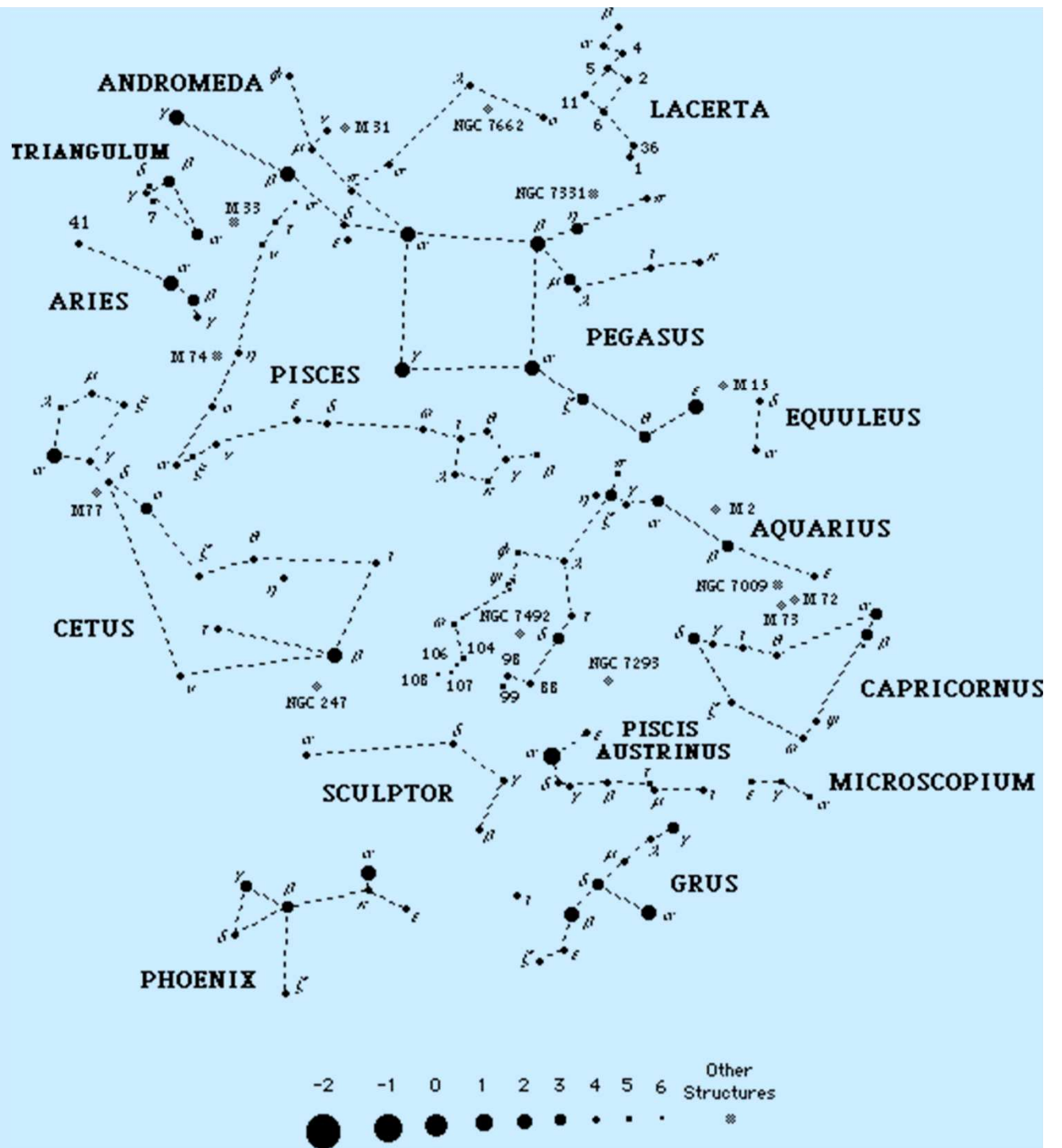
# Kuzey Uçlak Bölgesi



# Güney Uçlak Bölgesi

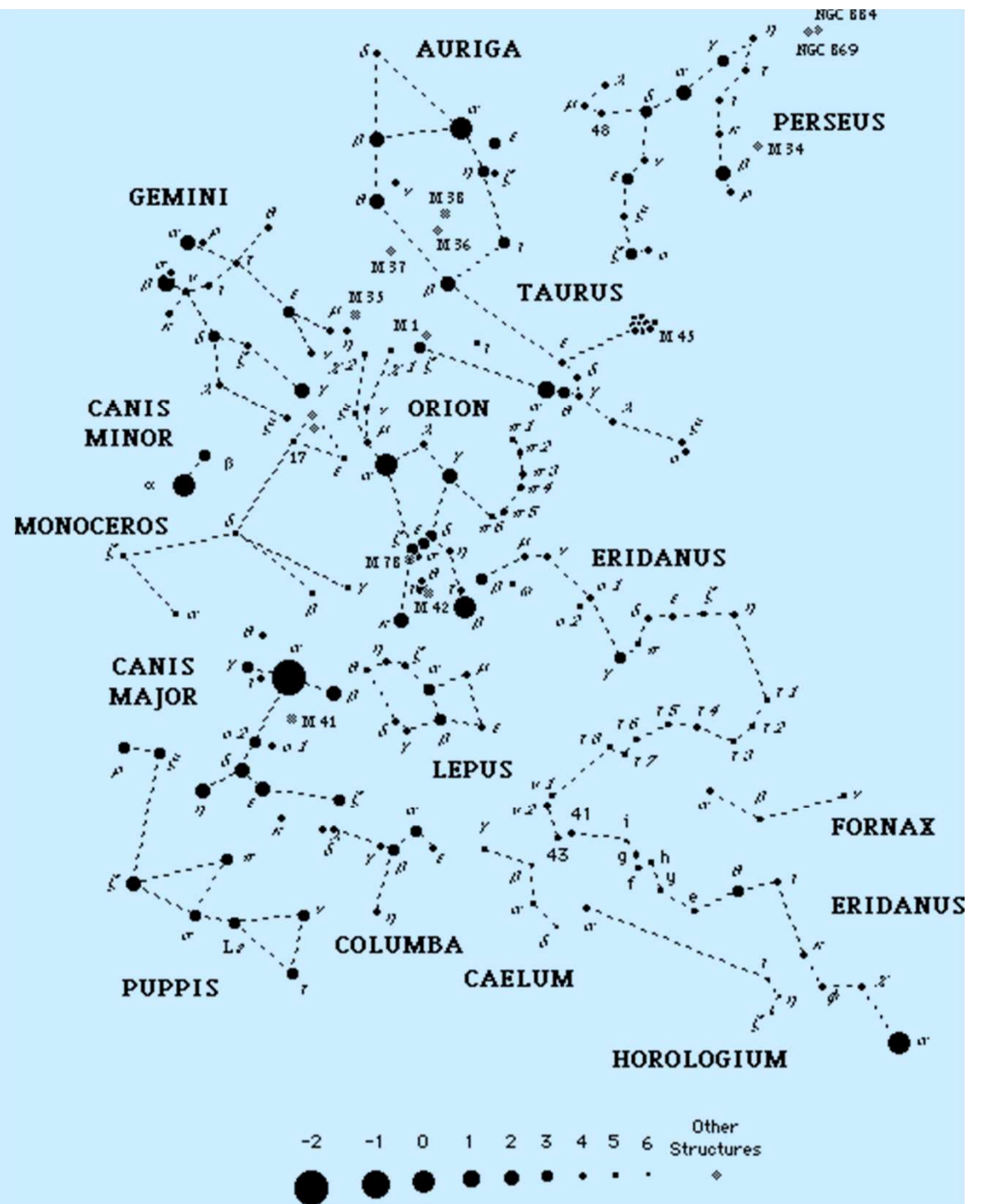


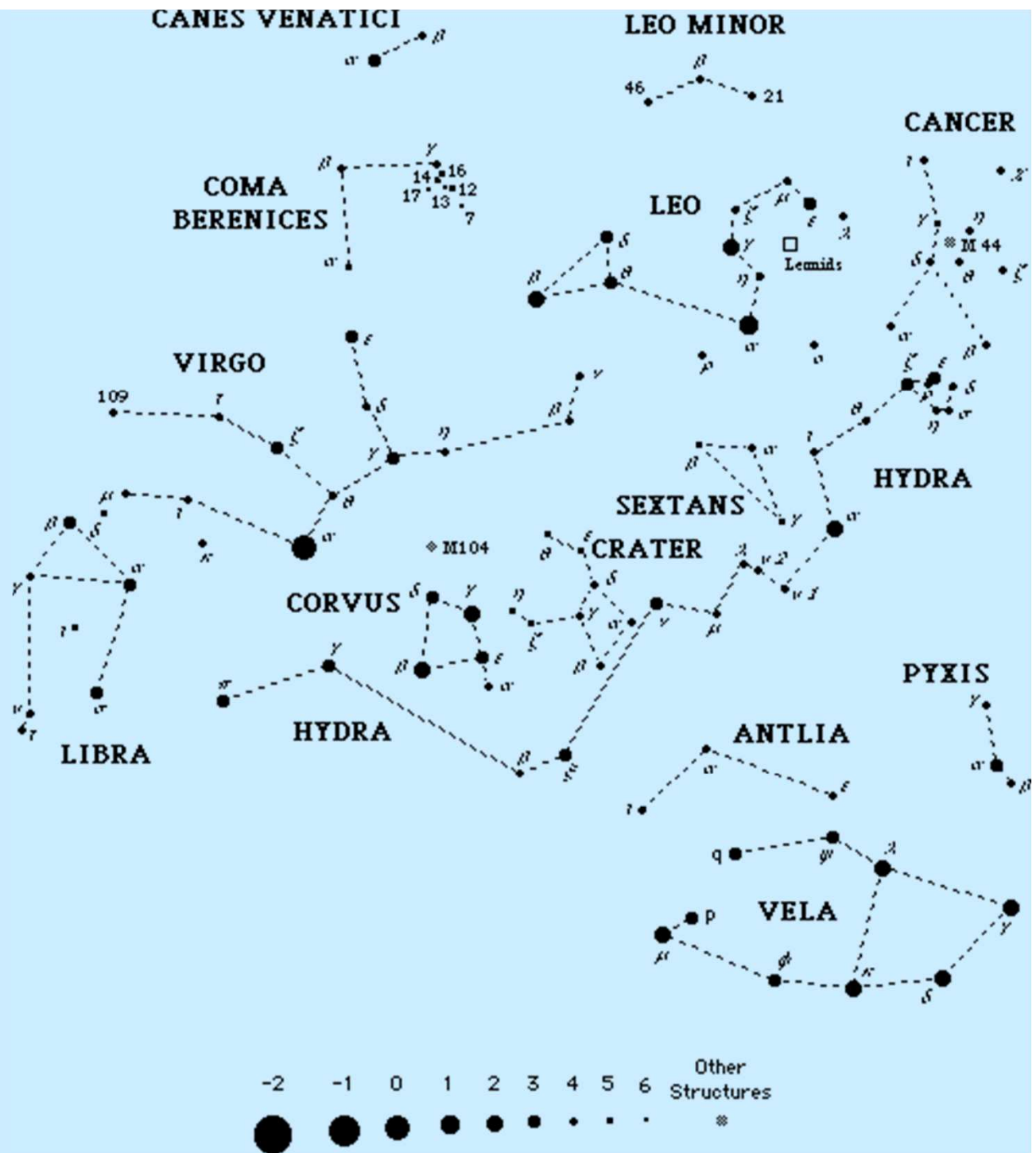
# Sonbahar





KIŞ

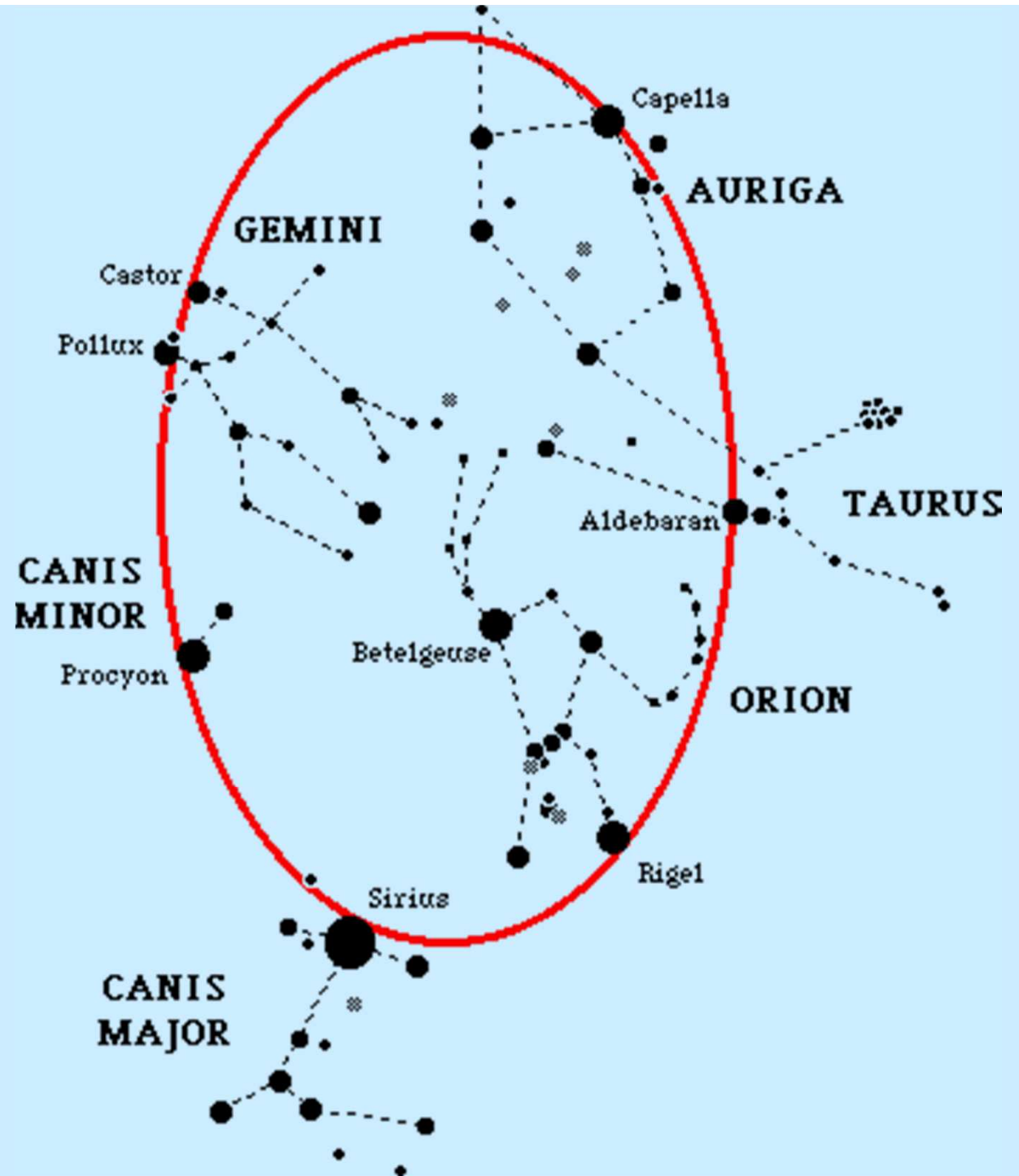




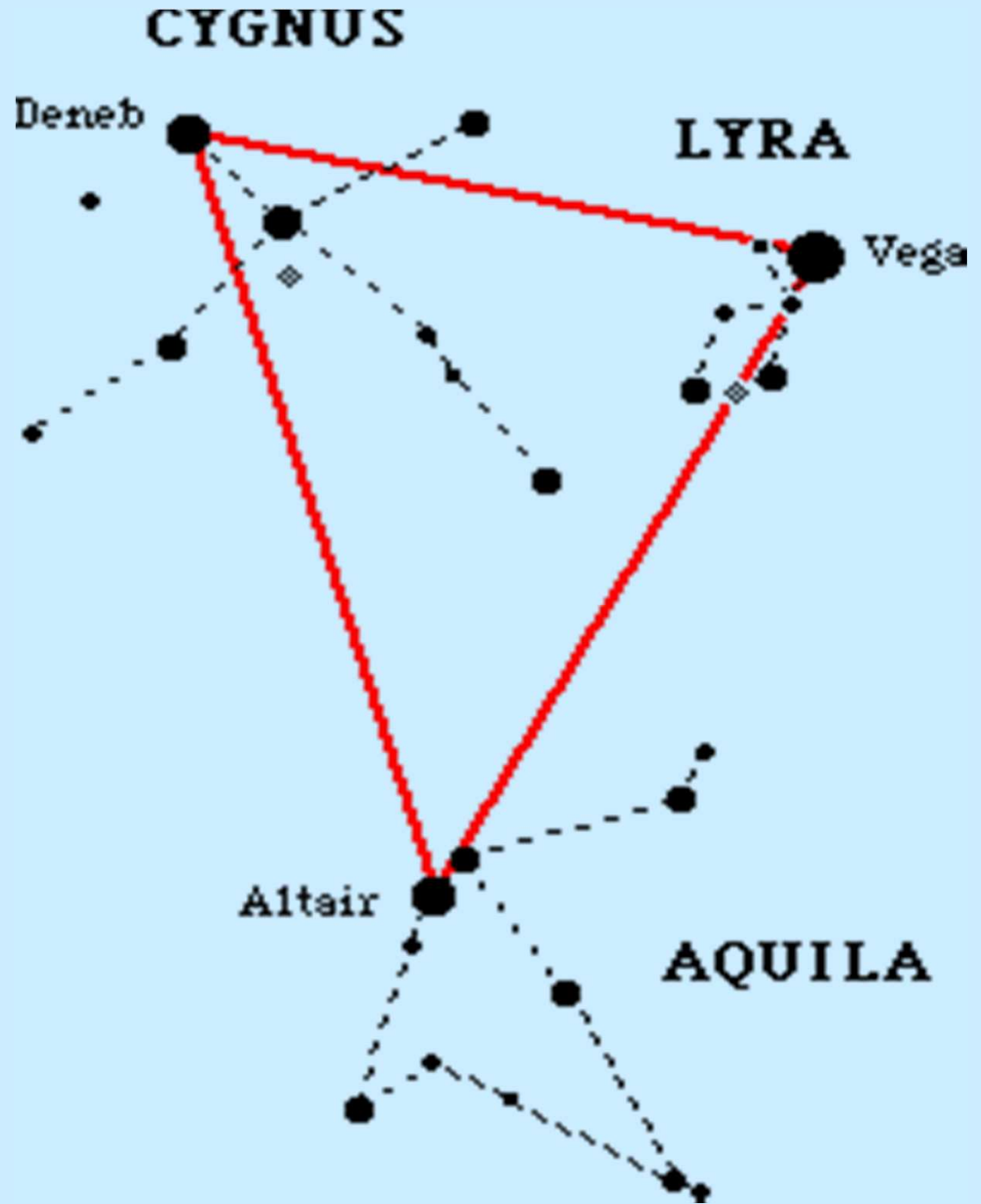
İlkbahar



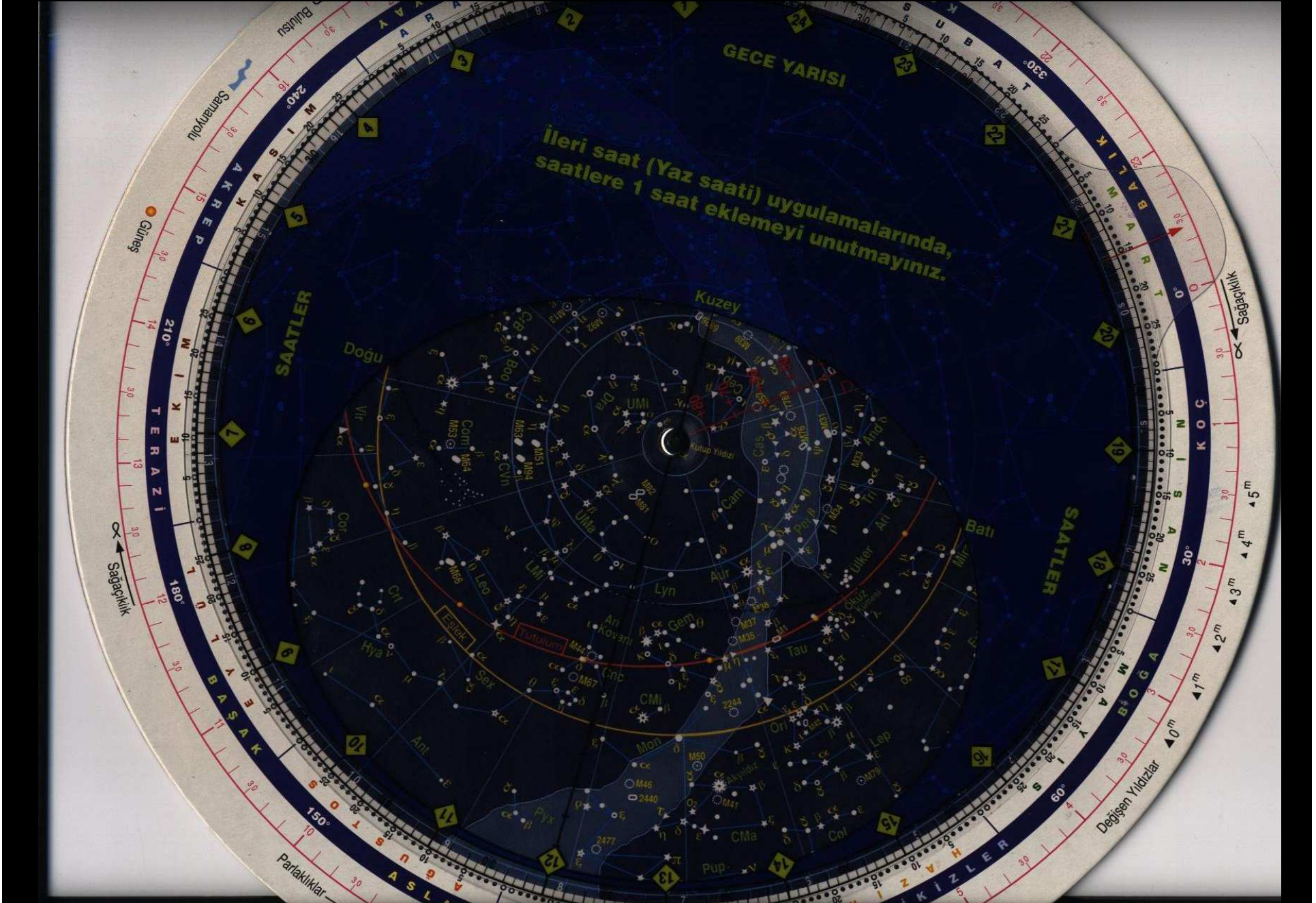
# Kış Çemberi



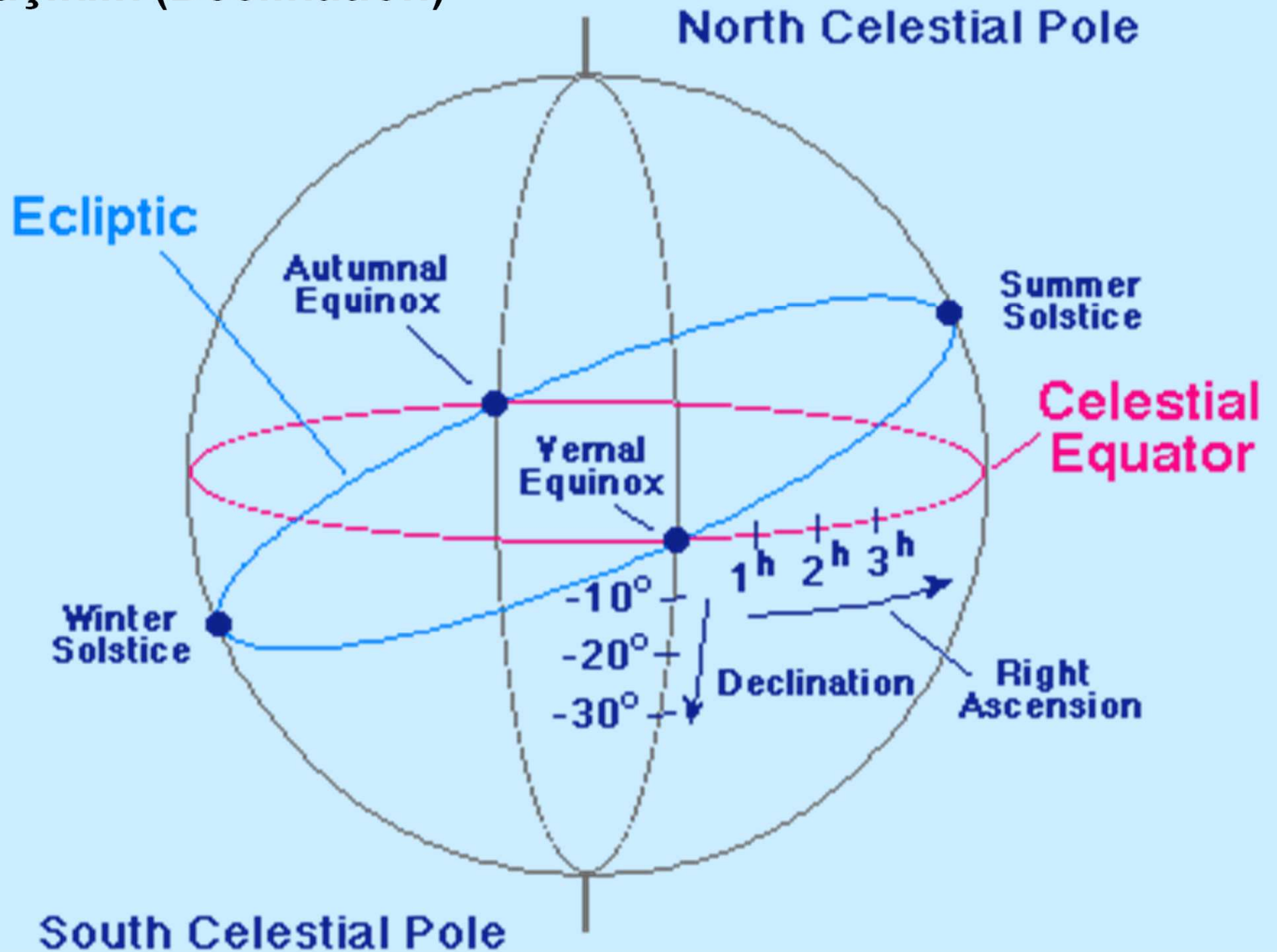
# Yaz Üçgeni



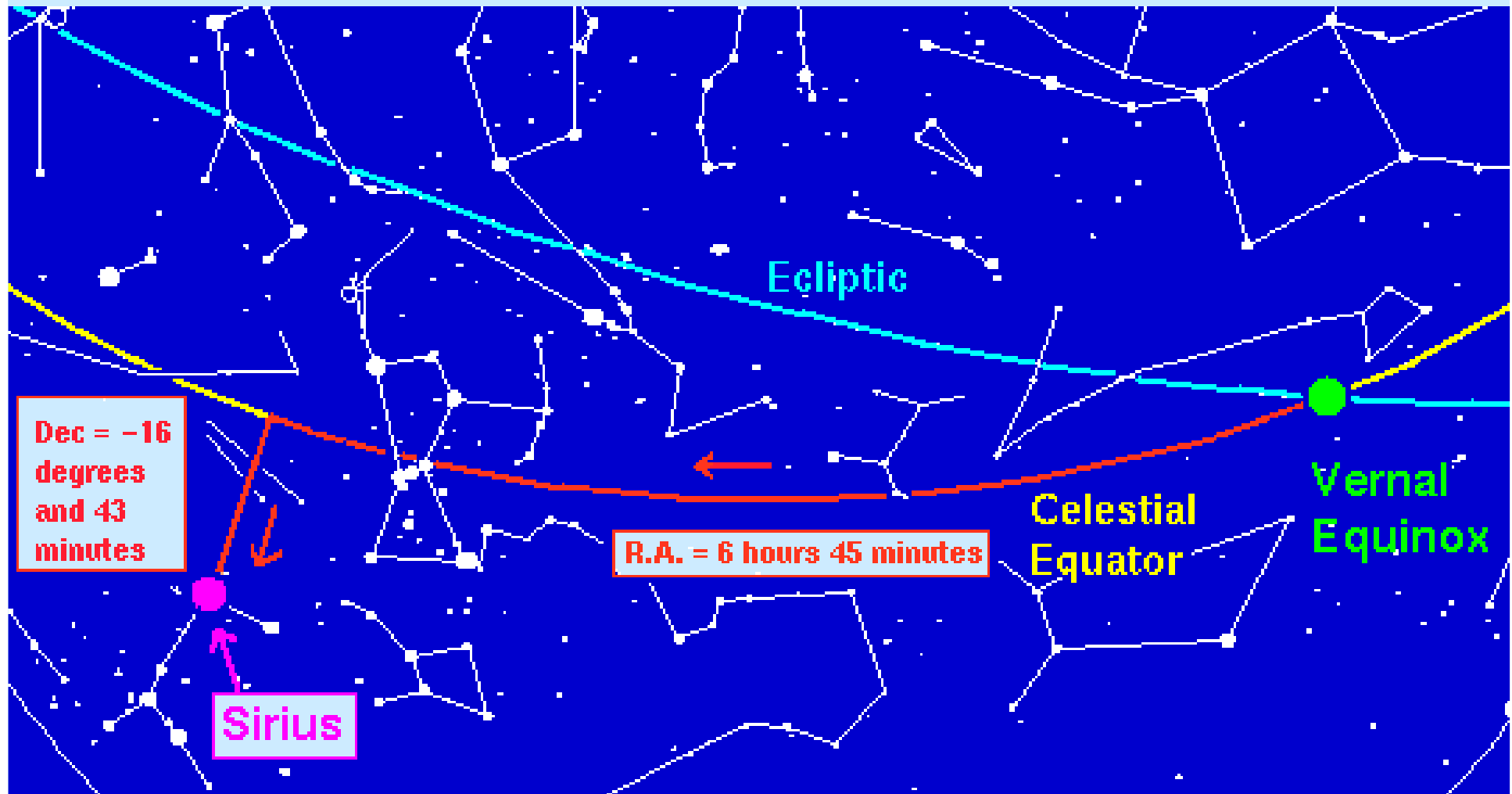
# Gök Atlası



# Sağaçıklık (Right Ascension) Dikaçıklık (Declination)

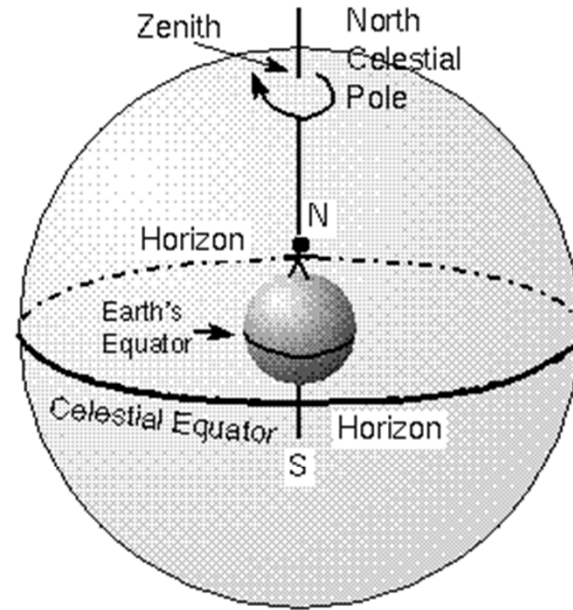


# Sirius için sağaçıklık ( $\alpha$ ) ve dikaçıklık ( $\delta$ ) ?

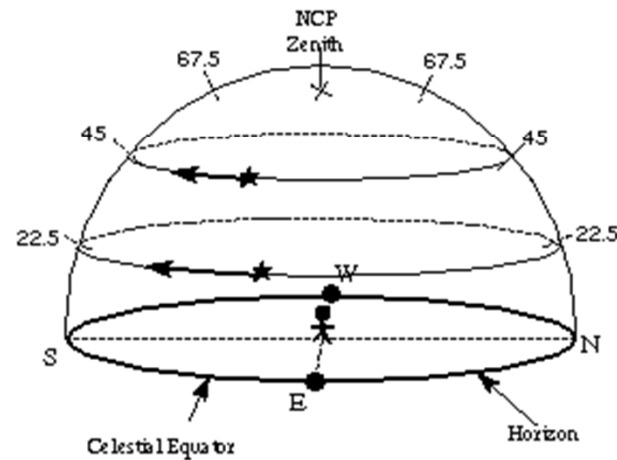




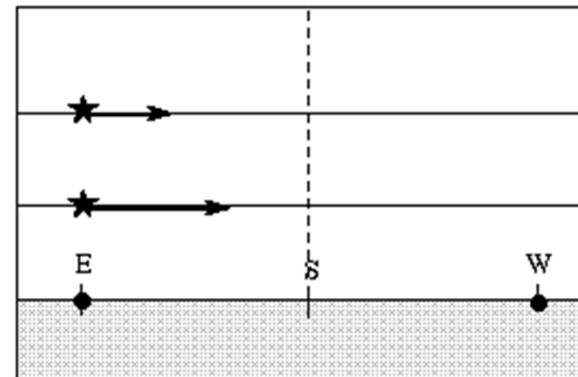
# Kuzey uçtaki bir gözlemci için gök küresi



The celestial sphere for an observer at the North Pole. The NCP is straight overhead at the zenith and the celestial equator is on the horizon.

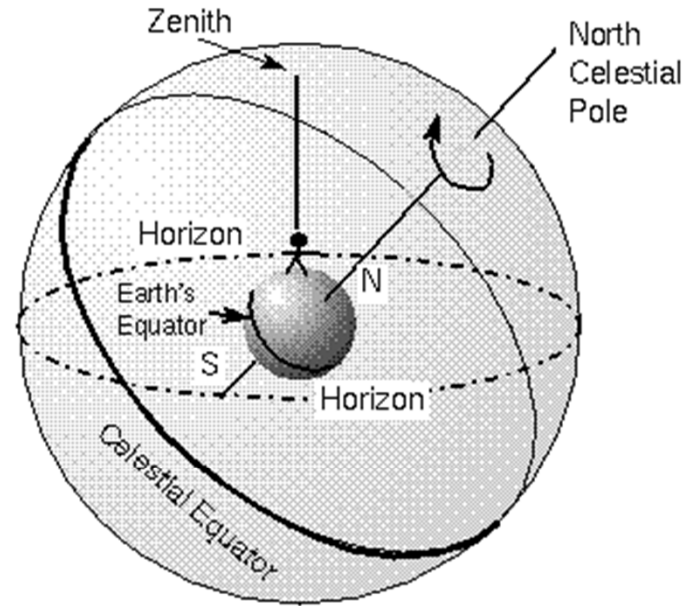


Stars motion at North Pole. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move parallel to the horizon here---they never set! Altitudes of 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 the way to zenith are marked.

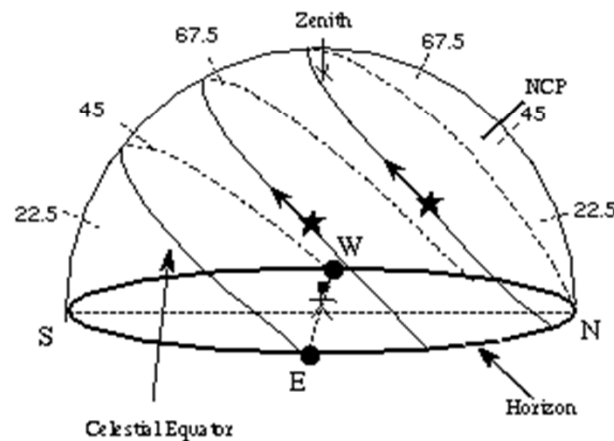


Your view from the North Pole. Stars move parallel to the horizon. The Celestial Equator is on the horizon.

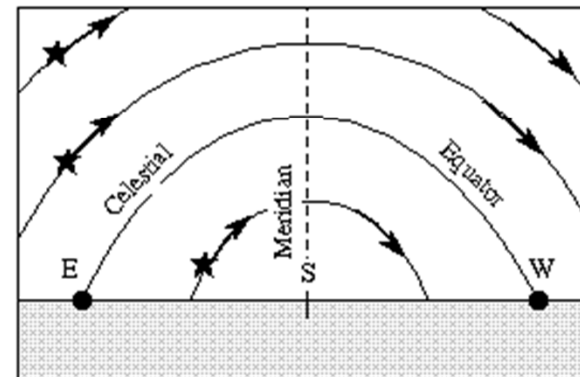
# Orta enlemlerdeki bir gözlemci için gök küresi



The celestial sphere for an observer in Seattle.  
The angle between the zenith and the NCP = the  
angle between the celestial equator and the horizon.  
That angle =  $90^\circ - \text{observer's latitude}$ .

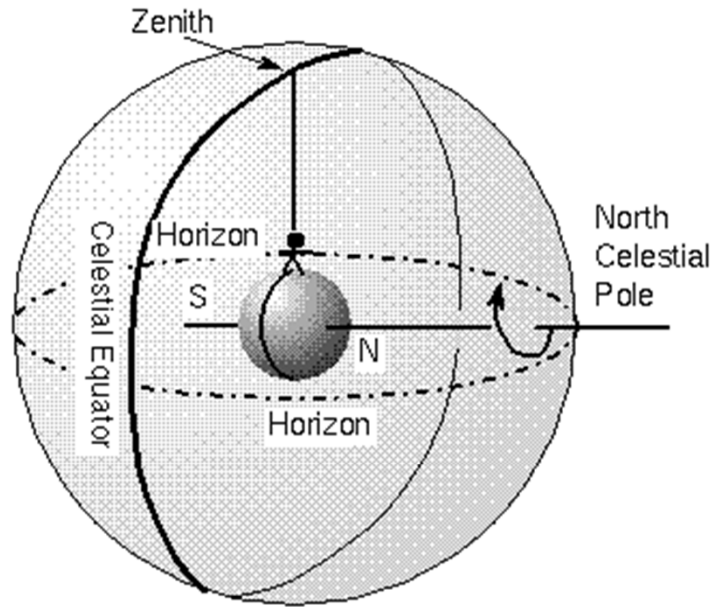


Stars motion at Seattle. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move at an angle with respect to the horizon here. Altitudes of 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4 the way up to the zenith are marked.

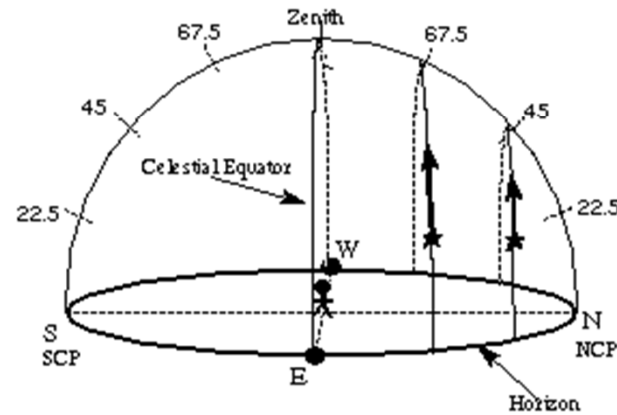


Your view from Seattle. Stars rise in the East half of the sky, reach maximum altitude when crossing the meridian (due South) and set in the West half of the sky. The Celestial Equator goes through due East and due West.

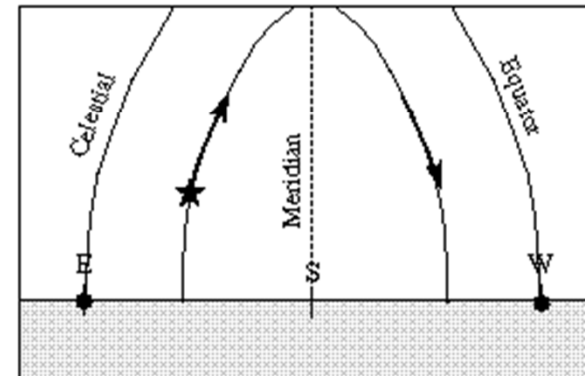
# Eşlekteki bir gözlemci için gök küresi



The celestial sphere for an observer on the Equator. The angle between the NCP and the horizon = observer's latitude. The Celestial Equator goes through the zenith.



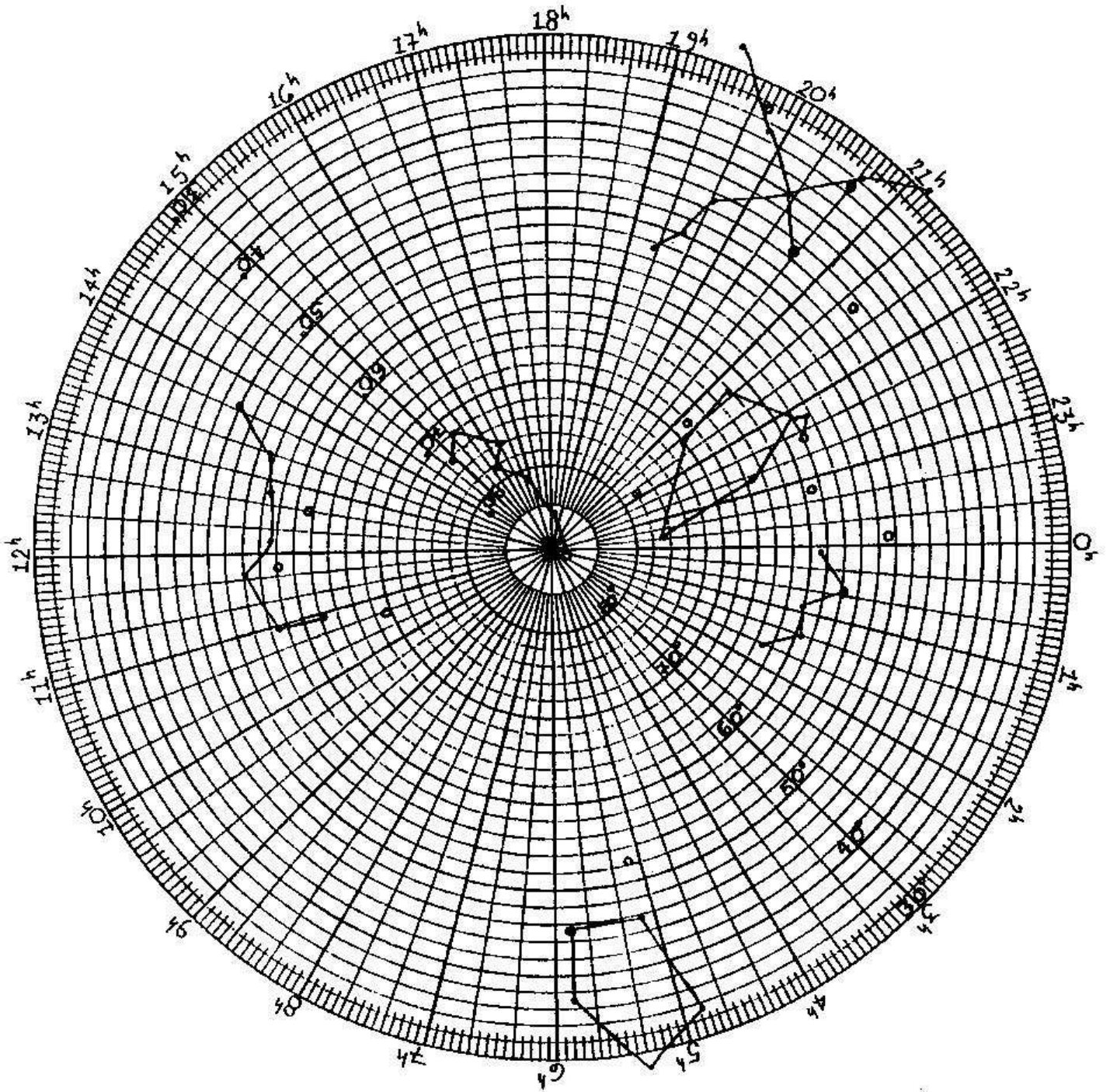
Stars motion at the Equator. Stars rotate parallel to the Celestial Equator, so they move perpendicular to the horizon here. All stars are visible for 12 hours. Both celestial poles are visible on the horizon.



Your view from the Equator. Stars rise and set perpendicular to the horizon (a star south of the Celestial Equator is shown here). The Celestial Equator reaches zenith and goes through due East and due West on the horizon.

# Yunan Alfabeti

Letter	Upper Case	Lower Case
Alpha	Α	α
Beta	Β	β
Gamma	Γ	γ
Delta	Δ	δ
Epsilon	Ε	ε
Zeta	Ζ	ζ
Eta	Η	η
Theta	Θ	θ
Iota	Ι	ι
Kappa	Κ	κ
Lambda	Λ	λ
Mu	Μ	μ
Nu	Ν	ν
Xi	Ξ	ξ
Omicron	Ο	ο
Pi	Π	π
Rho	Ρ	ρ
Sigma	Σ	σ
Tau	Τ	τ
Upsilon	Υ	υ
Phi	Φ	φ
Chi	Χ	χ
Psi	Ψ	ψ
Omega	Ω	ω



**DATA SHEET I**

Star #	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Star	Constellation
1	6 43	-17		
2	22 56	-30		
3	7 37	05		
4	19 29	28		
5	5 14	46		
6	18 36	39		
7	2 17	-03		
8	16 27	-26		
9	1 57	89		
10	12 52	56		
11	5 13	-08		
12	5 46	-10		
13	20 40	45		
14	7 43	28		
15	13 22	55		
16	5 53	07		
17	11 00	57		

**DATA SHEET**

Star #	Star Name	Constellation	R.A. h m	Dec. °
1	Aldebaran	Taurus		
2	Algol	Perseus		
3	Alkaid	Ursa Major*		
4	Altair	Aquila		
5	Bellatrix	Orion		
6	Canopus	Carina		
7	Castor	Gemini		
8	Dubhe	Ursa Major*		
9	Regulus	Leo		
10	Spica	Virgo		