

# [Astronmy](https://assignbuster.com/astronmy/)

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Topic: ASTRONOMY Zenith Polaris   
Horizon   
  
West North East   
The first observation is at 10. 29am where Polaris is beside Ursa Minor and Ursa Major is below and is yet to reach the meridian line. Other stars visible on Ursa Major are Alkaid, Mizar, and Dubhe (Hale, p. 57). The Polaris is on the meridian which runs from north to south through the view of the plasnisphere. Ten minutes later there was no change observed on the position and patterns of the stars (Hale, p. 59).   
  
Zenith   
Polaris   
Horizon   
  
West North East   
The second observation was at 12: 29 pm. Star Polaris is still on the meridian and the position has not changed. The pattern of Ursa Minor had changed same as its position; it is almost at the meridian line and slightly below (Hale, Pp. 58-60). Ursa Major has also moved downwards and has crossed the meridian and its pattern has also changed. There is unnoticeable change after ten minutes repeat of the observation (Hale, p. 60). Less change could be recorded after ten minutes. From these observations, we can conclude that Polaris is always on the meridian and a star that never sets and can always be seen throughout the day and night at the same position. Also Ursa Minor and major rotate as the sky rotates and will set at some point and cannot be seen throughout the day and night (Hale, p. 59).   
  
  
Zenith   
  
Polaris Horizon   
West North East   
The nest observation was at 02: 29. Star Polaris had not changed the position but remained on the meridian line. It is acting as the tilt point of Ursa Minor. However, less change has been observed with Ursa Minor (Pasachoff and Filippenko, p. 80). Its position has changed a bit as it is on the meridian line but the pattern has not changed. On the contrary, Ursa Major is also changing in its position but the pattern has remained the same (Hale, p. 60). It is slowly approaching the west side and still the same stars seen in its pattern at the beginning of the observation could still be seen which are Mizar, Alkali, and Dub he (Pasachoff and Filippenko, p. 82).   
Works Cited.   
Bradt, Hale. Astronomy Methods: A Physical Approach to Astronomical Observations. Cambridge [etc.: Cambridge University press, 2005. Print.   
Pasachoff, Jay M, and Alexei V. Filippenko. The Cosmos: Astronomy in the New Millennium. , 2014. Print.