



## OSMON SFERASI UNING ASOSIY NUQTA, CHIZIQ VA AYLANALARIGA DOIR MASALALAR YECHISH METODIKASI

**Sayfullayeva G.I.**

*Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti  
professori*

**Norqulova M.H.**

*Navoiy davlat pedagogika instituti  
talabasi*

**Annotatsiya:** *Osmon sferasida nuqtaning (xususan, yoritkichning) vaziyati sfera sirtidagi 2 ta koordinata bilan aniqlanadi. Eng ko'p ishlatiladigan bunday koordinatalar sistemasi to'rtta. Bularning har birida nuqtaning vaziyati ikkita koordinata bilan aniqlanadi, ulardan biri nuqtaning biror bir asosiy aylana tekisligidan burchak masofasini beradi, ikkinchisi esa ushbu aylana tekisligida yotgan uning biror bir aniq nuqtasidan boshlab hisoblanadi.*

**Tayanch so'zlar va iboralar:** *Osmon sferasi, nuqta, to'g'ri chiziq, aylana, koordinata, ekliptik koordinata, ekvatorial koordinatalar sistemasi, gorizont koordinatalar sistemasi.*

Osmon sferasidagi yoritkichlar koordinatalari quyida ko'rsatilgan koordinatalar sistemasiga ajratiladi:

Astronomiyada ko'p qo'llaniladigan quyidagi asosiy koordinata sistemalarini ko'rib chiqamiz:

- Gorizont koordinata sistemasi;
- Birinchi ekvatorial koordinata sistemasi;
- Ikkinchi ekvatorial koordinata sistemasi;
- Ekliptik koordinata sistemasi;
- Geografik koordinata sistemasi;

Bu aytilgan koordinata sistemalari osmon sferik koordinatalar sistemasi bo'lib, katta doirasining nomiga mos tarzda nomlanadi.

*Osmon sferasi* deb markazida kuzatuvchi turgan radiusi ixtiyoriy bo'lgan faraziy sferaga aytiladi. Bu sferaga biz osmon yoritkichlarining vaziyatlarini proyeksiyalaymiz.

*Vertikal chiziq (shoqul chizig'i):* osmon sferasining markazidan o'tuvchi va og'irlik kuchi yo'naligiga parallel bo'lgan chiziq.

*Zenit (Z) va nadir nuqtalar (Z')*: vertikal chiziqning osmon sferasi bilan kesishgan nuqtalari.

*Matematik gorizont:* vertikal chiziqqa perpendikulyar, osmon sferasining markazidan o'tuvchi osmon sferasi bilan kesishuvchi gorizont tekislikdan iborat katta aylana.

*Olam o'qi:* osmon sferasi markazidan o'tuvchi va osmon sferasining ko'rinma sutkalik harakati yuz beradigan, ya'ni, Yer aylanish o'qiga parallel chiziq.



*Olamning shimoliy (P) va janubiy (P')* qutblari: olam o'qining osmon sferasi bilan kesishgan nuqtalari.

*Osmon ekvatori*: osmon sferasining markazidan o'tuvchi olam o'qiga perpendikulyar va osmon sferasi bilan kesishuvchi katta aylana tekisligi.

*Osmon meridiani*: Olam qutbi va zenit nuqtalaridan o'tuvchi katta aylana.

*Shimol (N) va janub (S) nuqtalar*: gorizont va meridian kesishadigan nuqtalar. Shimol nuqta gorizontda olamning shimoliy qutbi ostida yotadi.

*Tush chizig'i (NS)*: gorizont tekisligi va osmon meridiani kesishadigan to'g'ri chiziq.

*Sharq (E) va g'arb (W) nuqtalar*: ekvatorning gorizont bilan kesishgan nuqtalari.

*Ekvator nuqtalari (Q, Q')*: ekvatorning meridian bilan kesishgan nuqtalari.

*Vertikal aylanalar yoki vertikkallar*: zenit nuqtadan o'tuvchi va gorizontga perpendikulyar bo'lgan katta aylanalar.

*Birinchi vertikal*: meridian tekisligiga perpendikulyar bo'lib, sharq (E) va g'arb (W) nuqtalardan o'tuvchi vertikal aylana.

Olam o'qining gorizontga og'malik burchagi kuzatuv joyining geografik kenglamasi ( $\varphi$ ) ga teng (olam qutbining gorizontdan balandligi haqidagi teorema).

*Ekliptika*: Quyosh markazining bir yil davomida yulduzlarga (yoki yulduz turkumlariga) nisbatan osmon sferasida chizgan ko'rinma katta aylanasini.

*Bahorgi ( $\Upsilon$ ) va kuzgi ( $\Omega$ ) tengkunlik nuqtalar*: ekliptika va ekvatorning kesishgan nuqtalari.

Shunday qilib, bitta koordinata katta aylana yoyi, ikkinchisi koordinata esa sferik burchakni tashkil etadi.

Gorizont koordinata sistemasining asosiy doirasi gorizont doirasidir. Gorizontning geometrik qutblari zenit nuqtasi Z va nadir nuqtasi Z' bo'ladi. PZP'Z' - osmon meridiani boshlang'ich doira, koordinata sanoq boshi esa janubiy nuqta S bo'ladi. Bu sistemaning koordinatalari quyidagilardir: yoritkich balandligi va yoritkich azimuti. Yoritkich balandligi deb, gorizontdan yoritkichgacha bo'lgan yoritkich vertikasi ZσZ' ning yeyi Mσ tushuniladi. Yoritkich balandligi h-harfi bilan belgilanadi va gorizontdan zenitga 0° dan +90° gacha, nadirga esa 0° dan -90° gacha hisoblanadi. Ko'p hollarda yortgich balandligini o'rniga yoritkich zenit masofasidan foydalaniladi. Biz bu gorizont koordinatani o'quvchilarga tushuntirishda quyidagi osmon sferasidan foydalanamiz va yoritkich balandligini, zenit masofasini ko'rsatib o'tamiz.

Gorizont koordinatalar sistemasida yoritkichlarning o'rni ikki koordinata bilan xarakterlanadi.





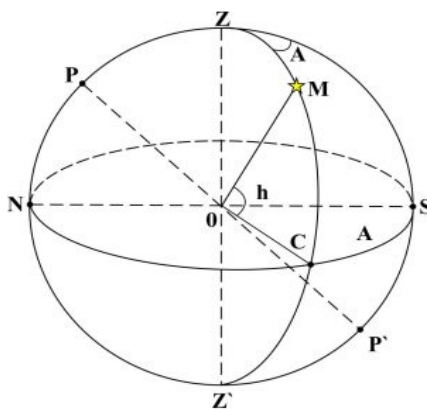
Bulardan biri yoritkichning *azimuti*  $A$ , ikkinchisi uning *balandligi*  $h$  deyiladi. Bu sistemada koordinata boshi qilib janub nuqtasi olinadi.

Yoritkichning azimuti deb, yoritkich orqali o'tkazilgan diametri yarim aylananing osmon diametri bilan zenitda hosil qilingan sferik burchagiga aytiladi. Ko'pincha diametr shu burchakka tiralgan va matematik gorizont bo'ylab yo'nalgan yoy bilan, ya'ni Janub  $S$  nuqtasidan diametri yarim aylananing matematik gorizont bilan kesishgan  $C$  nuqtasigacha bo'lgan yoy uzunligi bilan o'lchanadi. Yoritkichning balandligi esa yoritkichdan o'tgan diametri yarim aylananing matematik gorizont bilan kesishgan –  $C$  nuqtasidan  $M$  yoritkichgacha bo'lgan yoy uzunligi bilan o'lchanadi.

Osmon sferasining markazidagi kuzatuvchi uchun diametr  $A$ , matematik gorizont bo'ylab soat strelkasi yo'nalishida o'lchansa, musbat ishorali, teskari yo'nalishda esa manfiy ishorali bo'ladi. O'lchash chegarasi  $\pm 180^\circ$  gacha. Balandlik  $h$ , matematik gorizont ustida musbat ishorali, ostida esa manfiy ishorali. Yoritkichning balandligi  $h$  o'rniga ba'zan uning zenitdan uzoqligi  $z$  olinadi.

$$h + z = 90^\circ$$

bo'lganidan bu kattaliklardan biri berilsa, ikkinchisi oson topiladi. Gorizont koordinatalar sistemasi kattaliklari  $A$  va  $h$  (yoki  $z$ ) lar yoy gradusi, minuti va sekundlarida o'lchanadi. Bu koordinatalar sistemasining kamchiligi shundaki, kuzatuvchi Yer sharida o'z o'rnini o'zgartirishi bilan yoritkichning gorizont koordinatalari ham o'zgaradi. Bu diameter bilan faqat ma'lum observatoriya yoki kuzatish punktlaridagina ish olib diameter mumkin.



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