

# Astronomie an der Grace-Hopper-Gesamtschule (WP11)

Sternenhimmel erkunden

Planeten und Konstellationen

$$l = \frac{2\pi^2 E_s \sin^2 \nu}{V} = \frac{p_0^2 v}{2E} = \frac{h^2 \nu^2}{2p_0^2} \quad l = l_1 + l_2 + 2\sqrt{l_1 l_2} \cos \delta \quad A + \vec{u} = (a_1 + u_1, a_2 + u_2)$$

$$\left[ \frac{-\vec{z}}{r} \right] \quad v_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} \quad \sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{x \times y} \quad E = h\nu = hc/\lambda$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N \quad k = \sqrt{l/m} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{\sin x - 2}{x - 12} \quad \lambda_{\min} = \frac{hc}{eV}$$

$$mg_0 = mg - m\omega^2 R \cos^2 \theta \quad \beta = [Z_{mp} + (A - Z) m_n - M] \alpha \quad \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{d}{f_1 f_2} \quad \tan \alpha = \tan \alpha \leftrightarrow \alpha = \alpha + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

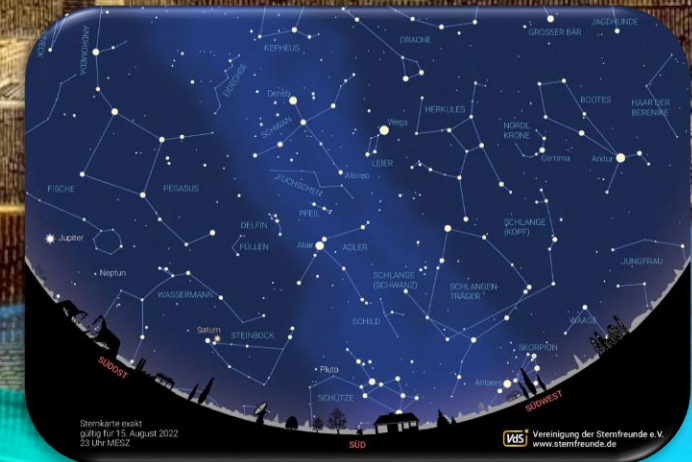
$$V = L \times W \times h \quad \frac{1}{x} = R^2 \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{m^2} \right] \quad f(x) = \frac{a}{x} \quad \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \quad \vec{\mu}_1 \perp \vec{A} \quad V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qx}{(A^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \quad \sqrt{v} = a(Z - b) \quad \vec{\mu} = i\vec{A}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 \times h \quad N = N_0 / Z^h \quad B = \frac{M \sin i}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2) \quad V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{p \cos \theta}{r^2} e$$

$$p_1 = p_0 \sin \omega_1 (t - x/v) \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$p_2 = p_0 \sin \omega_2 (t - x/v)$$



Astrophysik

Mondbeobachtungen

Sternkarten lesen