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upon its extremity AC, or upon the roller R. The hammer must be tossed up with a sudden motion, so as to strike the elastic'oaken spring f, which, being compressed, drives back the hammer with great force upon the anvil D. Now, if spiral wipers, constructed according to the directions already given, are employed, the hammer will indeed be raised...

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Proserpine B.Z., 344,66 Proserpine _ B.Z, 344,66 Proserpine B.Z., 344,66 Proserpine _ B.Z, 344,66 Proserpine _ B.Z., 344,66 Proserpine B.Z., 344,66 Proserpine _ B. Z, 344, 66 Proserpine s. 7.7 33.5 50.5 39. 0 56.2 38.5 56.5 OBSERVED TIMES OF TRANSIT. 19.5 30.5 8.0 50.5 8.5 34.2 59.2 5.2 47.8 13.2 19.0 11.7 43.1 49. 4 20.7 25.6 56.9 46.4 11.4 16.8 59. 8 25.0 il. 2...

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This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1887 edition. Excerpt: ... its inexplicable surroundings. It has not only its gorgeous eastern sunrise, its glorious western sunset, high above it5 surface in the clouds, but it also has its more glorious northern dawn far above its clouds and air. The realm of this royal splendor is as yet an unconquered world waiting for its Alexander. There are certain observable facts, viz., it prevails mostly near the arctic circle rather than the pole; it takes on various forms--cloud-like, arched, straight; it streams like banners, waves like curtains in the wind, is inconstant; is either the cause or result of electric disturbance; it is often from four hundred to six hundred miles above the earth, while our air cannot be over one hundred miles. It almost seems like a revelation to human eyes of those vast, changeable, panoramic pictures by which the inhabitants of heaven are taught. Investigation has discovered far more mysteries than it has explained. It is possible that the same cause that produces sun-spots produces aurora in all space, visible in all worlds. If so, we shall see more abundant auroras at the next maximum of sun-spot, between 1880-84. The Delicate Balance of Forces. A soap-bubble in the wind could hardly be more flexible in form and sensitive to influence than is the earth. / On the morning of May 9th, 1876, the earth's crust at Peru gave a few great throbs upward, by the action of expansive gases within. The sea fled, and returned in great waves as the land rose and fell. Then these waves fled away over the great mobile surface, and in less than five hours they had covered a space equal to half of Europe. The waves ran out to the Sandwich Islands, six thousand miles, at the rate of five hundred miles an hour, and arrived there thirty feet high. They not...

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Here is a one-volume guide to just about everything computer-related for amateur astronomers! Today's amateur astronomy is inextricably linked to personal computers. Computer-controlled "go-to" telescopes are inexpensive. CCD and webcam imaging make intensive use of the technology for capturing and processing images. Planetarium software provides information and an easy interface for telescopes. The Internet offers links to other astronomers, information, and software. The list goes on and on. Find out here how to choose the best planetarium program: are commercial versions really better than freeware? Learn how to optimise a go-to telescope, or connect it to a lap-top. Discover how to choose the best webcam and use it with your telescope. Create a mosaic of the Moon, or high-resolution images of the planets... Astronomy with a Home Computer is designed for every amateur astronomer who owns a home computer, whether it is running Microsoft Windows, Mac O/S or Linux. It doesn't matter what kind of telescope you own either - a small refractor is just as useful as a big "go-to" SCT for most of the projects in this book.

Star Lore of All Ages; a Collection of Myths, Legends, and Facts Concerning the Constellations of the Northern Hemisphere Cambridge University Press

The Sixth Edition of Physics for Scientists and Engineers offers a completely integrated text and media solution that will help students learn most effectively and will enable professors to customize their classrooms so that they teach most efficiently. The text includes a new strategic problem-solving approach, an integrated Math Tutorial, and new tools to improve conceptual understanding. To simplify the review and use of the text, Physics for Scientists and Engineers is available in these versions: Volume 1 Mechanics/Oscillations and Waves/Thermodynamics (Chapters 1-20, R) 1-4292-0132-0 Volume 2 Electricity and Magnetism/Light (Chapters 21-33) 1-4292-0133-9 Volume 3 Elementary Modern Physics (Chapters 34-41) 1-4292-0134-7 Standard Version (Chapters 1-33, R) 1-4292-0124-X Extended Version (Chapters 1-41, R) 0-7167-8964-7

Astronomy Made Easy Prentice Hall

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Fundamentals Of Physics, Student'S Solutions Manual, 6Th Ed Jones & Bartlett Publishers

With Astronomy Today, Seventh Edition, trusted authors Eric Chaisson and Steve McMillan communicate their excitement about astronomy and awaken you to the universe around you. The text emphasizes critical thinking and visualization, and it focuses on the process of scientific discovery, making "how we know what we know" an integral part of the text. The revised edition has been thoroughly updated with the latest astronomical discoveries and theories, and it has been streamlined to keep you focused on the essentials and to develop an understanding of the "big picture." Alternate Versions Astronomy Today, Volume 1: The Solar System, Seventh Edition—Focuses primarily on planetary coverage for a 1-term course. Includes Chapters 1-16, 28. Astronomy Today, Volume 2: Stars and Galaxies, Seventh Edition—Focuses primarily on stars and stellar evolution for a 1-term course. Includes Chapters 1-5 and 16-28.

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This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1882 edition. Excerpt: ... THE GOSPEL IN THE STARS. Ilectute jFirst. THE STARRY WORLDS. Gen. 1:14: "And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years." THE sublimest visible objects of human contemplation are the Starry Heavens. The beholder is awed at every thoughtful look upon them. And when viewed in the light of astronomical science the mind is overwhelmed and lost amid the vastness and magnificence of worlds and systems which roll and shine above, around and beneath us. The Sun. The most conspicuous, to us, of these wonderful orbs is the Sun. Seemingly, it is not as large as the wheel of a wagon, but when we learn that we see it only at the distance of more than ninety-one millions of miles, and consider how the apparent size of objects diminishes in proportion to their remoteness, we justly conclude that it must be of enormous magnitude to be so conspicuous across a gulf so vast. Our earth is a large body; it takes long and toilsome journeying for a man to make his way around it. But the Sun fills more than a million times the cubic space filled by the earth. A railway-train running thirty miles an hour, and " never stopping, could not go around it in less than eleven years, nor run the distance from the earth to the Sun in less than three hundred and sixty years. If we were to take a string long enough to reach the moon, and draw a circle with it at its utmost stretch, the Sun would still be six times larger than that circle. Belonging to the system of which it is the centre there are eight primary planets, some of them more than a thousand times larger than our earth, besides eighty-five asteroids, twentyone satellites or moons, and...

Astronomie spatiale infrarouge, aujourd'hui et demain Infrared space astronomy, today and tomorrow BoD - Books on Demand

The Compendium of Practical Astronomy is unique. The practical astronomer, whether student, novice or accomplished amateur, will find this handbook the most comprehensive, up-to-date and detailed single guide to the subject available. It is based on Roth's celebrated German language handbook for amateur astronomers, which first appeared over 40 years ago.

Handbook of Practical Astronomy Seraphim Press

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1911 edition. Excerpt: ... THE PLEIADES Open those Pleiad eyes, liquid and tender, And let me lose myself among their depths. De Verb. No group of stars known to astronomy has excited such universal attention as the little cluster of faint stars we know as "the Pleiades." In all ages of the world's history they have been admired and critically observed. Great temples have been reared in their honour. Mighty nations have worshipped them, and people far removed from each other have been guided in their agricultural and commercial affairs by the rising and setting of these six close-set stars. Mrs. Martin thus charmingly alludes to them: "The magic of their quivering misty light has always made a strong appeal to men of imagination. Minstrels and poets of the early days sang of their bewitchment and beauty, and many of the great poets from Homer and the author of Job down to Tennyson and the men of our own day have had their fancy livened by them and in one form or another have celebrated their sweetness and mystery and charm." Many have been the metaphors inspired by this famous cluster. They have been compared to a rosette of diamonds, to a swarm of fireflies or bees, and the shining drops of dew. More prosaic minds have regarded these stars as a hen surrounded by her chickens, and some have thought that they represented the seven virgins. "Even with people who do not know them by sight and have not felt the sweet influences of the Pleiades, there is a vague memory of some story about a lost Pleiad that stirs an emotion suggesting something romantic and sad. The Pleiades form in truth a delightful group of twinkling unfathomable stars, singularly fascinating and singularly persistent in their brilliancy."--Mrs. Martin. On the Euphrates the Pleiades and the Hyades...

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"The Astronomy of the Bible" is a 1907 treatise by E. Walter Maunder that explores the various astronomical references in the Bible. This volume will appeal to those with an interest in ancient astrology, and it is not to be missed by collectors of vintage literature of this ilk. Contents: "The Hebrew and Astronomy", "The Creation", "The Deep", "The Firmament", "The Ordinances of the Heavens", "The Sun", "The Hebrew and Astronomy", "The Creation", "The Deep", "The Firmament", "The Ordinances of the Heavens", "The Sun", etc. Edward Walter Maunder (1851 - 1928) was a British astronomer most famous for his work on sunspots and the solar magnetic cycle. His studies lead to the identification of the "Maunder Minimum", a period of time that spanned from 1645 to 1715. Other notable works by this author : "The Royal Observatory" (1900), "Astronomy without a

Telescope" (1904), "A. and E" (1910). Many vintage books such as this are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with the original text and artwork.

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Earth Science Notes PDF (Class 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Textbook) Springer

Why should an astronomer write a commentary on the Bible? Because commentators as a rule are not astronomers, and therefore either pass over the astronomical allusions of Scripture in silence, or else annotate them in a way which, from a scientific point of view, leaves much to be desired. Astronomical allusions in the Bible, direct and indirect, are not few in number, and, in order to bring out their full significance, need to be treated astronomically. Astronomy further gives us the power of placing ourselves to some degree in the position of the patriarchs and prophets of old. We know that the same sun and moon, stars and planets, shine upon us as shone upon Abraham and Moses, David and Isaiah. We can, if we will, see the unchanging heavens with their eyes, and understand their attitude towards them.

The Astronomy of the Bible Theclassics.us

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Astronomer Royal Martin Rees shows how the behaviour and origins of the universe can be explained by just six numbers. How did a single genesis event create billions of galaxies, black holes, stars and planets? How did atoms assemble - here on Earth, and perhaps on other worlds - into living beings intricate enough to ponder their origins? This book describes the recent avalanche of discoveries about the universe's fundamental laws, and the deep connections that exist between stars and atoms - the cosmos and the microscopic world. Just six numbers, imprinted in the big bang, determine the essence of our world, and this book devotes one chapter to explaining each.

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In Quest of the Universe, Sixth Edition Theclassics.us

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1862 edition. Excerpt: ...9. At full or new moon the tides are greatest, for the Sun joins its attraction to that of the Moon; but at the time of her quadrature they are least. 10. The waters on that side of the Earth which is turned away from the Moon are less attracted than the centre of the Earth, or the Earth is drawn away from the water; consequently another tidal wave is formed in the opposite hemisphere. We have, therefore, two tidal waves in 24 hours 50 minutes. 11. The attractive force of the Sun on the Earth, although not above one third of that of the Moon, is sufficient to produce a flux and reflux; hence two sorts of tides may be distinguished, viz., solar and lunar. 12.

The most elevated part of the tidal wave is not exactly under the Moon, but always a little to the east, though never more than 15 degrees. 13. This is because the waters do not immediately obey the attraction of the Moon, on account of the resistance they meet with in the forms of the land. 14. Newton has calculated that if there were tides in the Moon the attraction of the Earth would be sufficient to raise the waters to seven times the greatest height of our tidal waves. Questions On Chapter XVIII. 1. What are tides? How are they caused? 2. How is high water caused? 3. What is the

cause of low water? 4. When do high tides take place? 5. What ancient noticed their cause? 6. What is a tidal wave? How is it caused? 7. Why is the time of high water 50 minutes later every day? 8. What increases the height of the tides? 9. When are they greatest? 10. Why have we two tidal waves? In what time? 11. What influence has the Sun on the waters? 12. Where is the most elevated part of a tidal wave? 13. How is it retarded? 14. What calculation has Newton made? CHAPTER XIX. CICLES OF THE EARTH....

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