

2. Hauptaufgabe gegen den Horizont
 102 die Höhe der Südpolshöhe über den
 Horizont in der Zeit.

Lässt man die Höhe bei der mittleren
 Distanz einhalten, so ist:

$$v = 2 \cdot 2 \alpha = 2 \cdot 2 (4^{\circ} 5' 27'') = 10^{\circ} 13' 37.2''$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Höhe} &= \frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{D}{2} - \frac{2}{3} b \right) \cos v \\
 &= \frac{39 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \left(39 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 56 \right) \cos 10^{\circ} 13' 37.2''}{\left(39 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 56 \right) \sin 4^{\circ} 5' 27''} \\
 &= \frac{19,666 - 18,944 \cdot \cos 10^{\circ} 13' 37.2''}{18,944 \cdot \sin 4^{\circ} 5' 27''} \\
 &= \frac{19,666 - 18,896}{1,3514} = \frac{0,770}{1,3514}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,56978$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log \text{Höhe} &= \log 0,56978 = 0,7557068 \\
 \epsilon &= 29^{\circ} 40' 7''
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_2 &= \frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \left(\frac{D}{2} - \frac{2}{3} b \right) \cos v \\
 &= 19,666 - (18,944 \cdot \cos 10^{\circ} 13' 37'') \\
 &= 1,023 \text{ Fuß.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Winkel } A &= \frac{8,19^2 (\cos 20^{\circ} 27' 15'' + \cos 59^{\circ} 20' 14'')}{2} \\
 &= 48,5296.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= a \cdot c \cdot \cos v \cdot \cos \epsilon \\
 &= 8,19 \cdot 9,917 \cdot \cos 10^{\circ} 13' 37.2'' \cdot \cos 29^{\circ} 40' 7'' \\
 &= 69,452
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= c^2 - 4 \frac{1}{6} b_2 \cdot \sin v \\
 &= 9,917^2 - 4 \cdot 17,32 \cdot 1,023 \cdot \sin (10^{\circ} 13' 37'')^2 \\
 &= 9,917^2 - 2,2311 = 98,346 - 2,2311 \\
 &= 96,1149.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= \left(\frac{B - \sqrt{B^2 - AC}}{A} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{69,452 - \sqrt{69,452^2 - 48,5296 \cdot 96,1149}}{48,529} \right)^2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{69,452 - \sqrt{4823,6 - 4663,4}}{48,529} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$