

Středověké astronomické tabulky



Alena Hadravová

Centrum dějin vědy ÚSD AVČR



Petr Hadrava

Astronomický ústav AVČR

Velké Meziříčí 20. 8. 2019

Paulerinus - Liber viginti artium, BJ 257

JHA 38 (2007), 305; DVT 41 (2008), 65

Astronomie = pátá věda,
fol. 131ra-142vb, tabulky 143r-152v

f. 131va: typy astronomie: přirozená, získaná, teoretická, ruční, **tabulková**, přístrojová, komputistická, kostelní

“Tabulková astronomie je založena na Alfonsinských nebo Lineriových tabulkách, na Anglických tabulkách nebo mých, které jsou velmi krátké a zabývají se během planet podle obecných či fyzických znamení”



f. 135 vb: “Abych však přiliš nezlehčoval tuto přeslavnou vědu nebo ji dokonce nezlehčil natolik, že by ji mohli znevažovat i hlupáci: z žádné vědy jsem nebyl tak unaven a z žádné mne nebolela hlava a oči tolik, jako z této”

Ekvace Slunce

$$\epsilon = \arcsin \left(\frac{e \sin a}{\sqrt{1+2e \cos a + e^2}} \right)$$

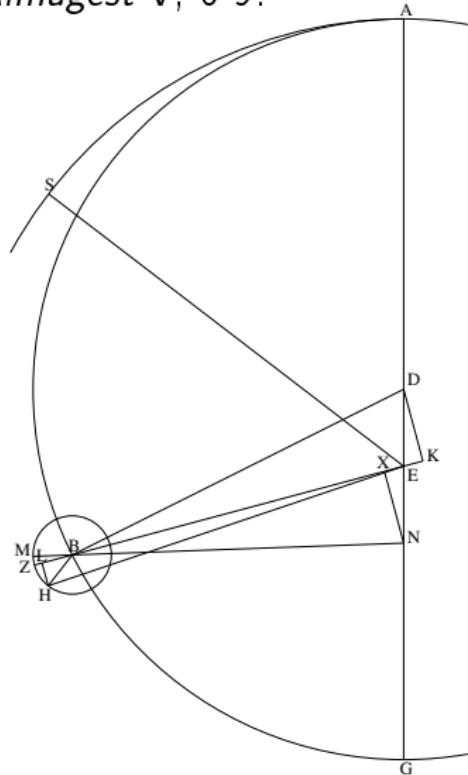
Tabula equationum solis Prima

| | Subtabula A | Subtabula B | Subtabula C | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| Equatio solis | Equatio solis | Equatio solis | Equatio solis | |
| Primi | 2 10 | 2 10 | 2 10 | |
| 1 | 0 2 10 | 2 9 | 1 2 26 | 1 41 41 |
| 2 | 0 2 19 | 2 8 | 1 6 31 | 1 42 46 |
| 3 | 0 6 24 | 2 9 | 1 8 28 | 1 42 0 |
| 4 | 0 8 36 | 2 8 | 1 10 19 | 1 44 6 |
| 5 | 0 10 46 | 2 9 | 1 12 9 | 1 46 9 |
| 6 | 0 12 43 | 2 9 | 1 13 46 | 1 49 11 |
| | | | | 0 41 |

X B 3 fol. 95v

Ekvace Měsíce

Almagest V, 6-9:



$$R \equiv DB, e \equiv DE, \eta \equiv \angle SEB = \angle DES$$

$$d(\eta) \equiv EB = \sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \sin^2 2\eta} + e \cos 2\eta$$

$$e \equiv DE, \alpha \equiv \angle ZBH$$

$$\theta \equiv \angle ZBM = \arctan \frac{e \sin 2\eta}{\sqrt{R^2 - e^2 \sin^2 2\eta} + 2e \cos 2\eta}$$

$$\epsilon(\eta, \alpha) \equiv \angle BEH = \arctan \frac{r \sin \alpha}{d(\eta) + r \cos \alpha}$$

$$\simeq \epsilon_0(\alpha) + \Delta(\alpha)\mu(\eta)$$

180°

$$\epsilon - \epsilon_0 - \Delta\mu$$

η

1'

0°

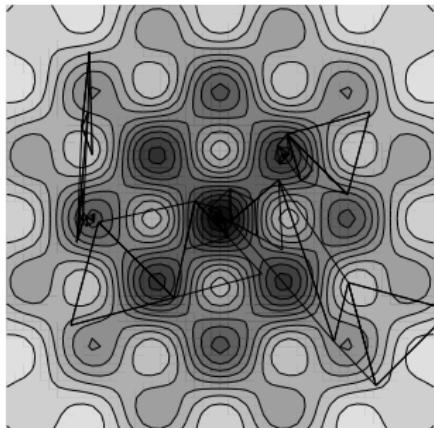
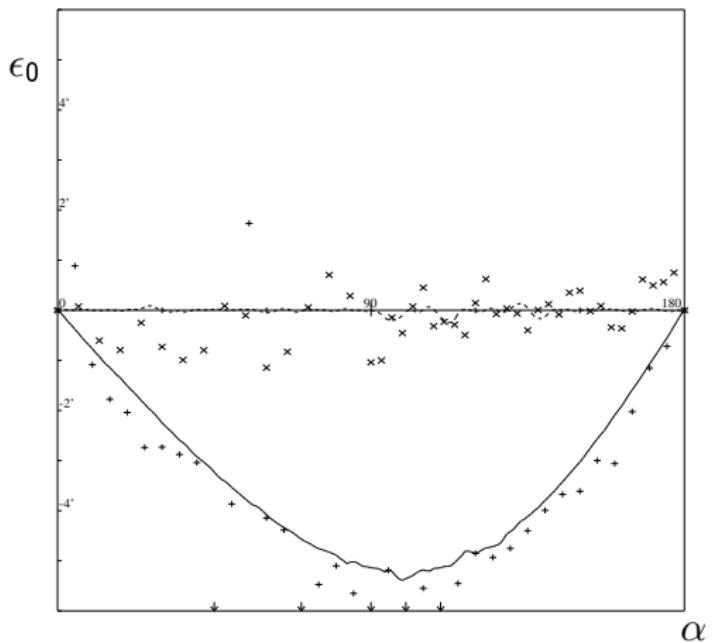
α

180°

Metoda nejmenších čtverců

$$0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sum_i w_i (y_i - f(x_i; p))^2$$

Simplexová optimalizace



- \times *Almagest*
- $+$ *Zídkovy tabulky*
- $- - -$ *Toledské tabulky*
- $---$ *Alfonsinské tabulky*

| quantity | parameter value | Almagest | Toledan tables | Alfonsine tables | Paulerinus' tables |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| $\theta(\eta)$ | e/R | 0.207865 | 0.207876 | 0.207881 | 0.207859 |
| | 0.207648 | $\pm .000056$ | $\pm .000037$ | $\pm .000029$ | $\pm .000058$ |
| $\epsilon_0(\alpha)$ | $r/(R + e)$ | 0.087441 | 0.0874928 | 0.0859937 | 0.085856 |
| | 0.0875 | $\pm .000028$ | $\pm .0000017$ | $\pm .0000010$ | $\pm .000028$ |
| $\Delta(\alpha)$ | e/R | 0.2233 | 0.2294 | 0.2284 | 0.2392 |
| | 0.207648 | $\pm .0015$ | $\pm .0013$ | $\pm .0013$ | $\pm .0022$ |
| | r/R | 0.0986 | 0.0953 | 0.095804 | 0.0913 |
| | 0.105669 | $\pm .0007$ | $\pm .0006$ | $\pm .0006$ | $\pm .0009$ |
| | cc | -0.9678 | -0.9832 | -0.9825 | -0.91986 |
| $\mu(\eta)$ | e/R | 0.18101 | 0.23005 | 0.23005 | 0.2504 |
| | 0.207648 | $\pm .0025$ | $\pm .0025$ | $\pm .0025$ | $\pm .0042$ |
| | r/R | 0.40741 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.59449 |
| | 0.105669 | $\pm .00125$ | $\pm .00002$ | $\pm .00005$ | $\pm .007837$ |
| | cc | -0.7719 | -0.11350 | -0.11667 | -0.61804 |

Interpolace dělením

Toruń BU 74 fol. 256v

| Tabula auctoritatis omni planetarij ad annos xpi collatae | anno m. domini | anno solis regnante | anno Saturni | Differencia anni regni |
|---|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| anno regni | 8 0 19 22 30 | 8 0 19 22 30 | 8 12 26 4 18 | 8 12 26 4 18 |
| 1420 | 0 19 22 30 | 3 0 21 06 18 | 8 12 26 4 18 | 11 20 8 34 0 |
| 1422 | 0 19 22 30 | 3 0 23 26 26 | 8 12 26 4 26 | 11 20 8 38 30 |
| 1424 | 0 19 22 30 | 3 0 24 46 30 | 8 12 26 4 30 | 11 20 8 38 0 |

fol. 269rb:

apogea k roku 1430... nejbližší nižší 1424... přebytek 6 let...

$$[20/6] = 3 \dots 20 = 6 * 3 + 2 \dots D = 11'40''8''' = 42008''' \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \simeq D/k = 42008'''/3 = 14002''' \dots$$

$$d \equiv D/N = 35''0''' = 2100''' \dots 2100 * 2/3 = 4200/3 = 1400 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 14002''' - 1400''' = 12602''' = 3'30''2'''$$

alternativa násobením: $\Delta \simeq 6 * 2100''' = 12600'''$

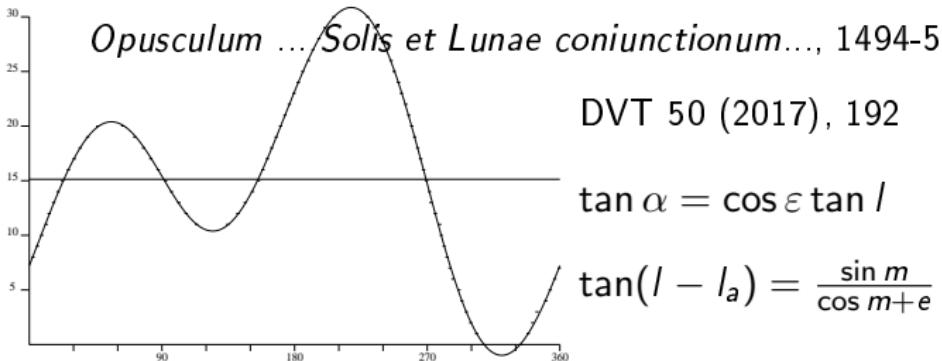
krok $N = 20$ let, diferencia $D = 42008'''$,

za I let přírůstek $\Delta = D * I/N = I * d$, kde $d \equiv D/N$

$$\Delta = D * I/N = D * (1/k - (N - I * k)/N/k) = D/k - d * (N - I * k)/k,$$

kde $k \equiv [N/I]$

Časová rovnice (Václav Faber z Budějovic)



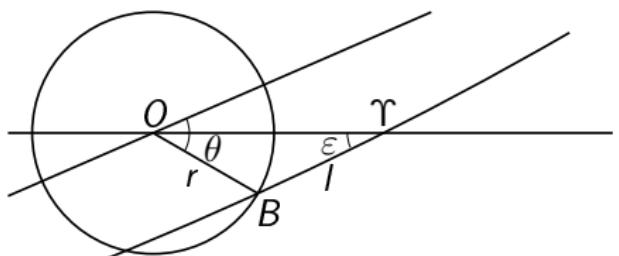
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | Faber | tabula vetus | tabula moderna | Peuerbach | Handy tables | Toledské tabulky |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|
| čas | | úhel | čas | čas | čas | úhel |
| Δ_0 | 3.908° | 4.014° | 4.082° | 4.099° | -3.428° | 4.099° |
| l_0 | -0.1997° | -0.2429° | 0.0817° | 0.0290° | 0.0178° | -0.1486° |
| e | 0.03480 | 0.03488 | 0.03785 | 0.03779 | 0.04164 | 0.03441 |
| ε | 23.642° | 23.640° | 23.597° | 23.570° | 23.712° | 23.612° |
| l_a | 87.734° | 87.628° | 90.635° | 90.008° | 66.088° | 82.890° |
| error | 0.0363° | 0.0235° | 0.0252° | 0.0085° | 0.0132° | 0.0268° |

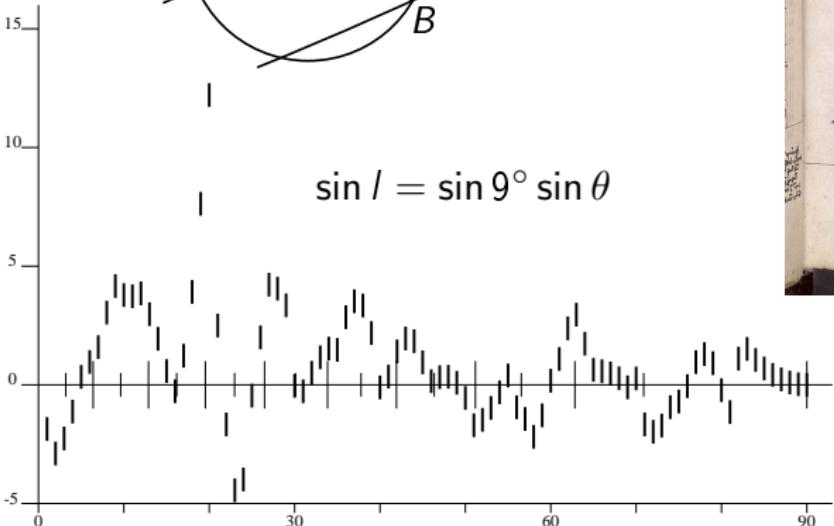
Trepidace

NK XIV F10, XIII C17, IG6, XA3, XB3

Ratdolt 1483, Santritter 1492



$$\sin I = \sin 9^\circ \sin \theta$$



A page from a historical astronomical manuscript containing tables of trigonometric values. The tables are organized by quadrant and include columns for sine, cosine, tangent, secant, and other related functions.

| Quadrant | Angle | Sine | Cosine | Tangent | Secant | Cosecant | Cotangent |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| I | 0° | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| I | 30° | 0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| I | 60° | 0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| I | 90° | 1 | 0 | undefined | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| II | 120° | 0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| II | 150° | 0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| II | 180° | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| II | 210° | -0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| II | 240° | -0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| II | 270° | -1 | 0 | undefined | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| II | 300° | -0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| II | 330° | -0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| III | 360° | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| III | 30° | 0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| III | 60° | 0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| III | 90° | 1 | 0 | undefined | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| III | 120° | 0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| III | 150° | 0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| III | 180° | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| III | 210° | -0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| III | 240° | -0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| III | 270° | -1 | 0 | undefined | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| III | 300° | -0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| III | 330° | -0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| IV | 360° | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| IV | 30° | 0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| IV | 60° | 0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| IV | 90° | 1 | 0 | undefined | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| IV | 120° | 0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| IV | 150° | 0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| IV | 180° | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| IV | 210° | -0.5 | -0.866 | -0.577 | -1.155 | -1.155 | -0.866 |
| IV | 240° | -0.866 | -0.5 | -1.732 | -2.0 | -1.155 | -0.577 |
| IV | 270° | -1 | 0 | undefined | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| IV | 300° | -0.866 | 0.5 | 1.732 | 2.0 | 1.155 | 0.577 |
| IV | 330° | -0.5 | 0.866 | 0.577 | 1.155 | 1.155 | 0.866 |
| IV | 360° | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

(Pseudo)Thabit's "De motu octave spere"

Thabit ibn Qurra, ~830-901

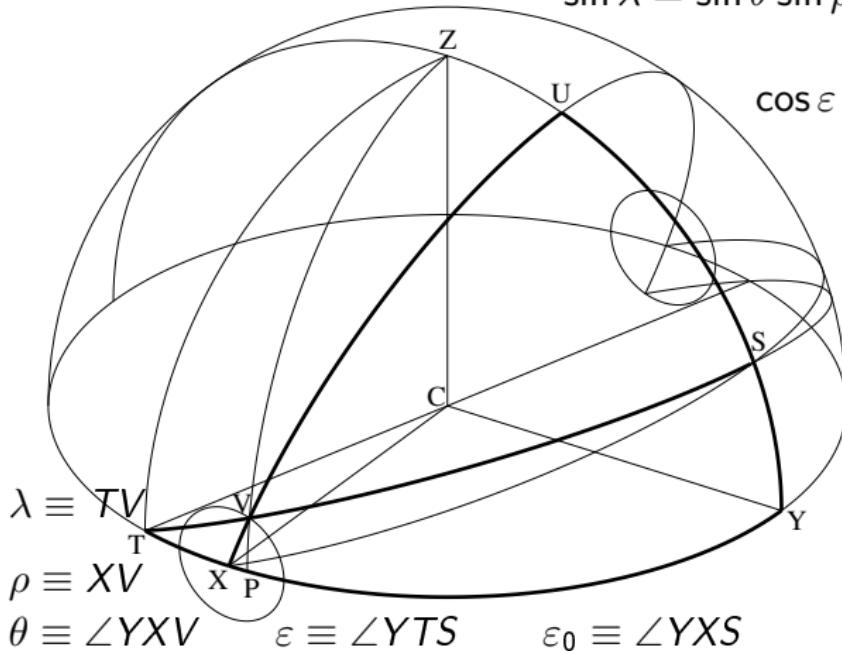
Gerard of Cremona, 1114-1187

$$\sin \lambda = \sin \theta \sin \rho \left\{ \frac{1 + \tan^2 \rho \sin^2(\theta - \varepsilon_0)}{\sin^2 \varepsilon_0 + \tan^2 \rho \sin^2(\theta - \varepsilon_0)} \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\cos \varepsilon = \frac{\cos \varepsilon_0}{[1 + \tan^2 \rho \sin^2(\theta - \varepsilon_0)]^{1/2}}$$

R. Mercier (1976-1977)

$$\lambda \simeq \lambda_{max} \sin \theta$$



Menelaos $\triangle UXY \times TVS$: $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \rho \frac{\sin(\theta - \varepsilon_0)}{\sin \varepsilon_0}$

Cosine $\triangle TVX$: $\cos \lambda = \cos \alpha \cos \rho - \sin \alpha \sin \rho \cos \theta$

Sine $\triangle TVX$: $\sin \varepsilon = \sin \rho \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \lambda}$

Sine $\triangle XPV, \triangle TPV$:

$$\sin \delta = \sin \theta \sin \rho = \sin \varepsilon \sin \lambda$$

Menelaos $\triangle PYZ \times XVU$:

$$\sin \alpha_V = \frac{\tan \delta}{\tan \theta}$$

Menelaos $\triangle PYZ \times TVS$:

$$\tan \varepsilon = \frac{\tan \delta}{\sin(\alpha + \alpha_V)}$$

Sine $\triangle TVZ$:

$$\sin \lambda = \sin(\alpha + \alpha_V) \frac{\cos \delta}{\cos \varepsilon}$$

