## Answer on Question \#54954, Physics / Astronomy | Astrophysics

By equation :

$$
\mathrm{GHA}_{\odot}=\mathrm{GHAMS}+12^{\mathrm{h}}-\text { Ephemeris transit. }
$$

Hence,

$$
\mathrm{GHA} \odot=\mathrm{GHAMS}+2^{\mathrm{m}} 19^{\mathrm{s}}(\mathrm{~A})
$$

We proceed by setting up the following scheme:

|  | h | m | s | Date |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Approximate ZT | 16 | 30 | 0 | June 1st |
| Zone | +7 |  | 0 |  |
| Approximate GD | 23 | 30 | June 1st |  |
| Chronometer time | 23 | 31 | 20 |  |
| Error (slow) |  | +1 | 10 |  |
| Correct GD | 23 | 32 | 30 | June 1st |
| Hence, GHAMS is | 11 | 32 | 30 |  |
|  |  | +2 | +19 |  |
| GHA $\odot$ | 11 | 34 | 49 | using (A) |
| Longitude (W) | -6 | 54 | 40 |  |
| HA $\odot$ | 4 | 40 | 9 |  |

In the second last line, the longitude has been converted, thus:
$103^{\circ} 40^{\prime}=6 \times 15^{\circ}+13^{\circ}+40^{\prime}=6^{\mathrm{h}}+52^{\mathrm{m}}+160^{\mathrm{s}}=6^{\mathrm{h}} 54^{\mathrm{m}} 40^{\mathrm{s}}$.
Answer: $\mathbf{6}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathbf{5 4}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathbf{4 0}{ }^{\mathrm{s}}$

