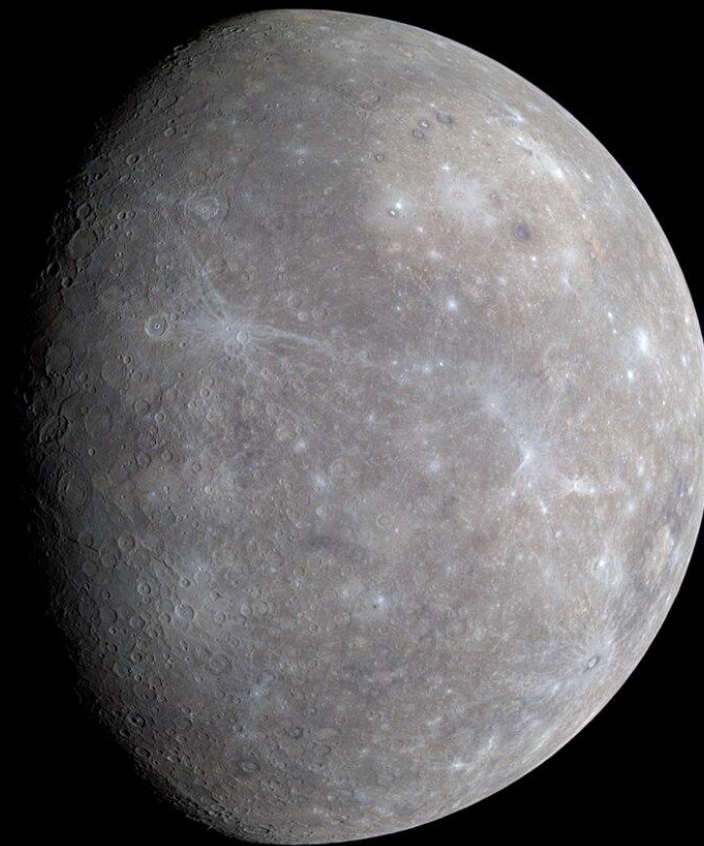
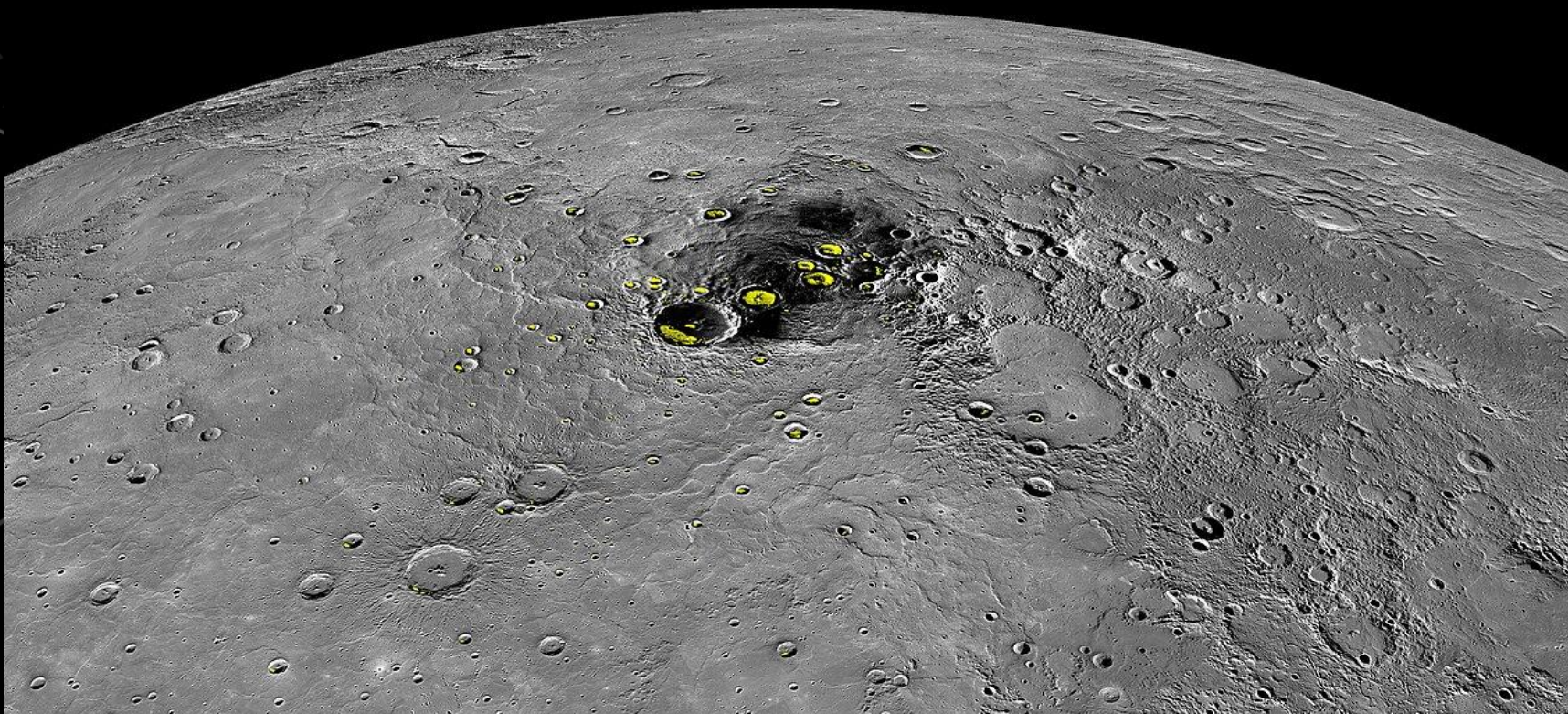


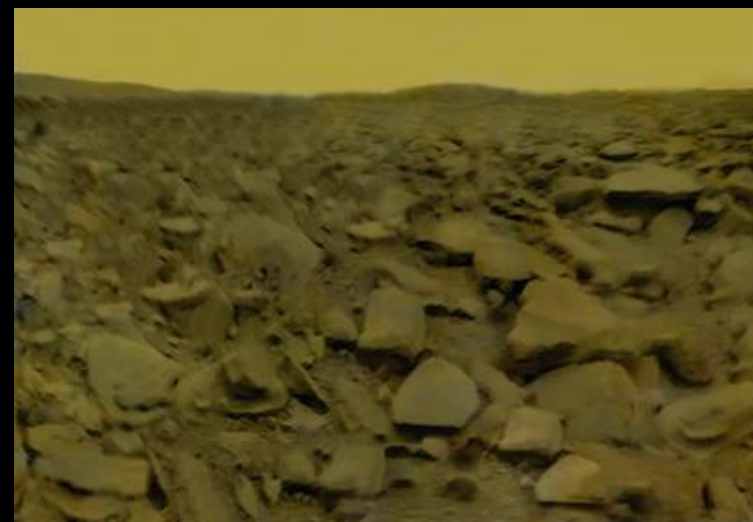
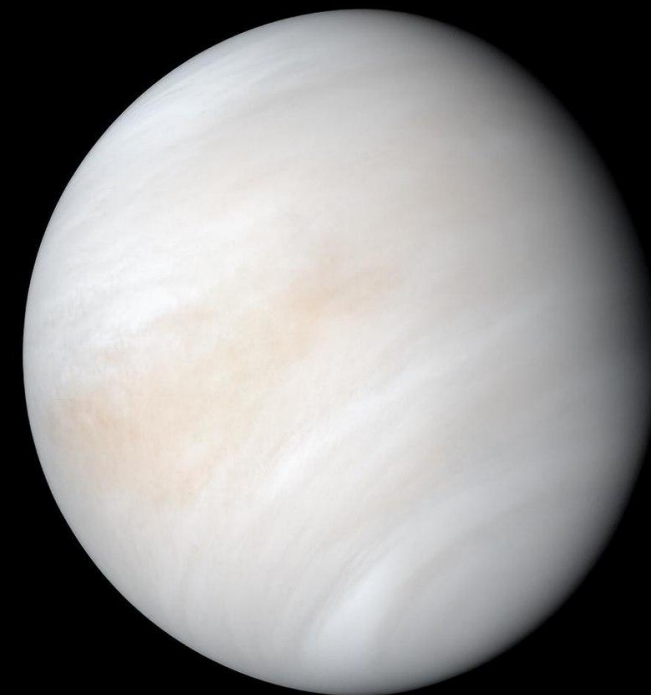
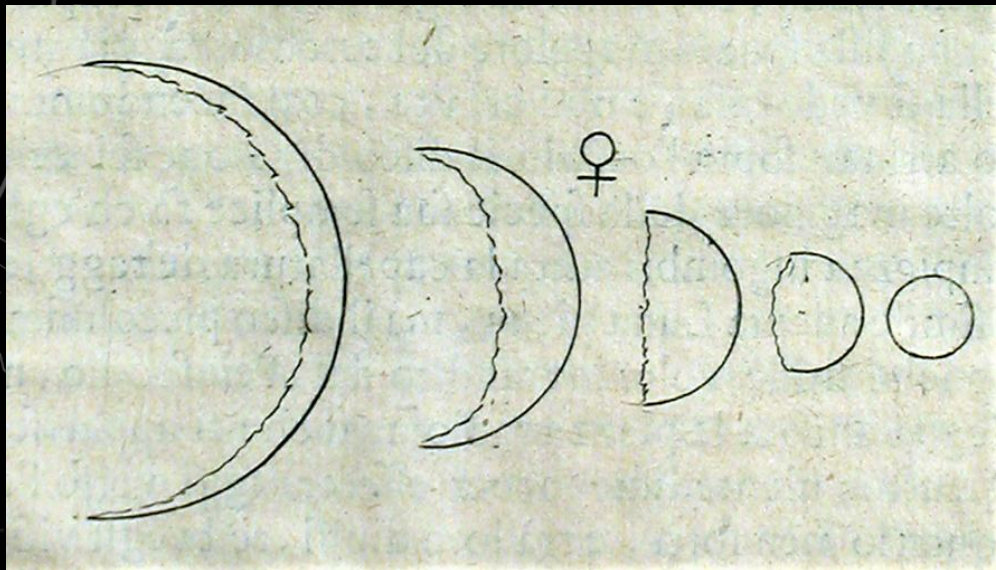
The background features several faint, light-gray diagrams of celestial mechanics. On the left, a large circular scale with degree markings from 140 to 260 is visible. To its right and slightly higher is another circular diagram with a curved arrow indicating a path. Below the main scale, there are more circular diagrams, some with dashed lines and arrows, suggesting orbital paths or planetary movements. The overall theme is astronomical and scientific.

PLANETES

quelques découvertes



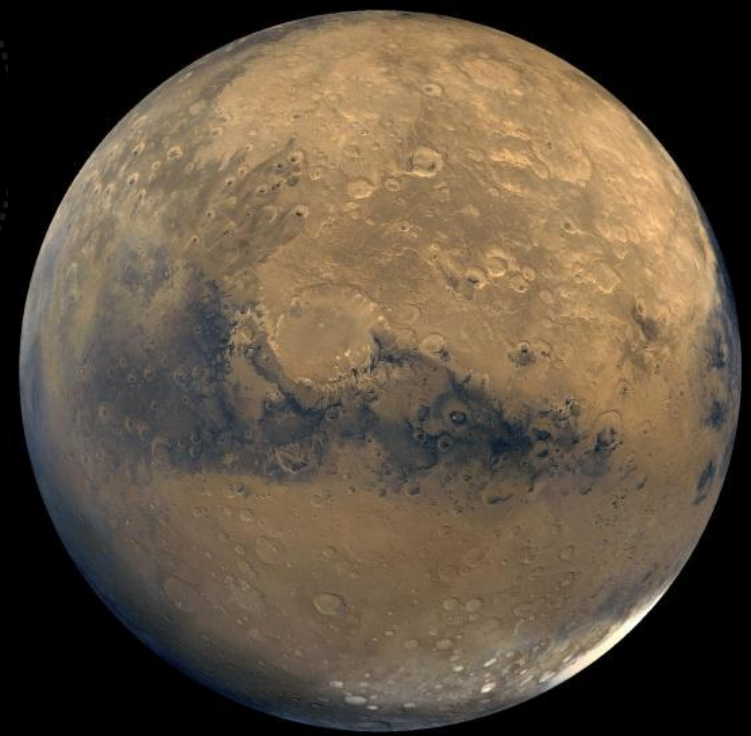
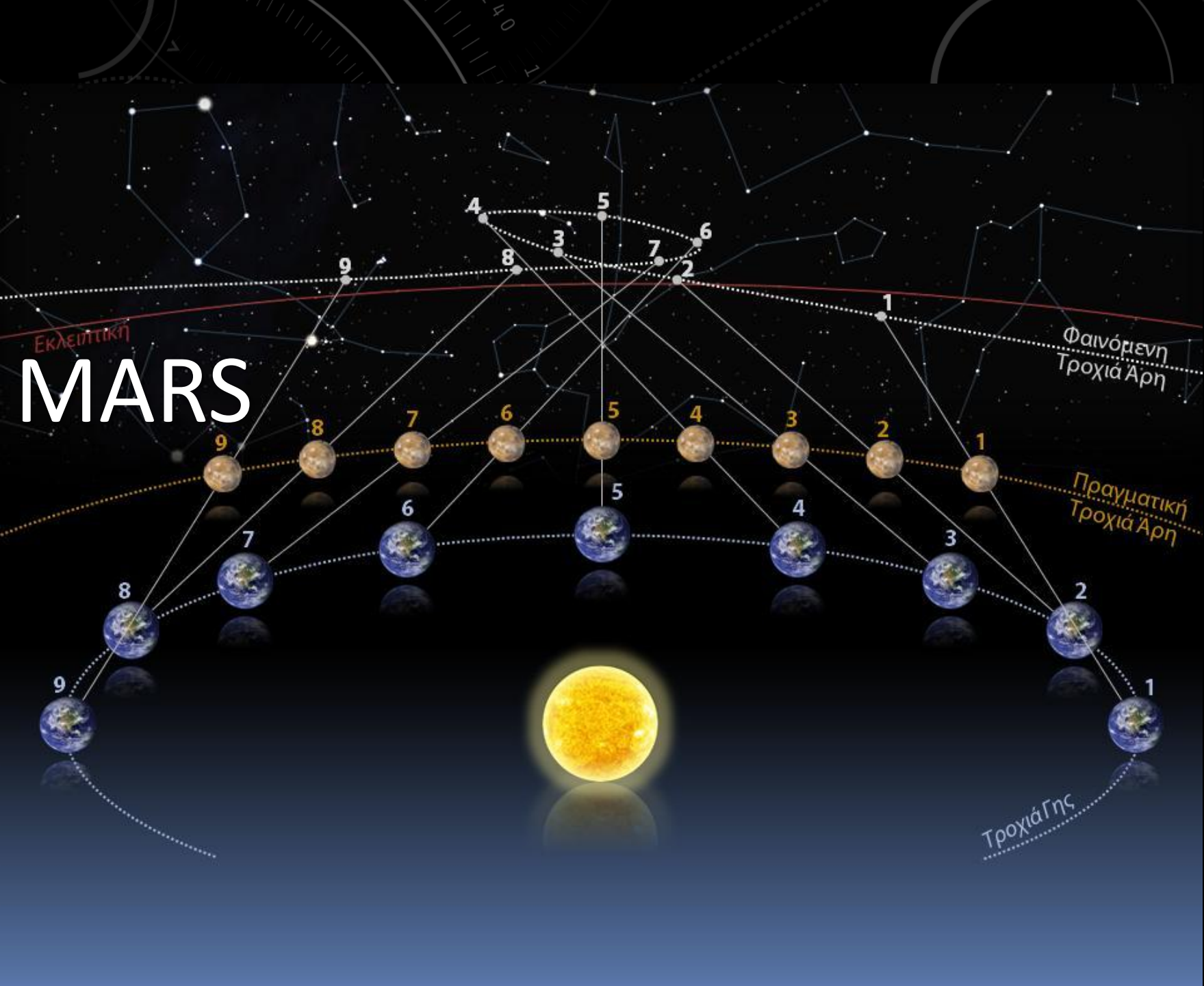
MERCURE



VENUS



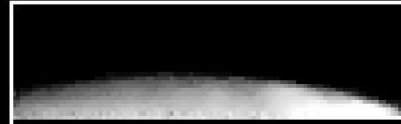
TERRE



$$M = \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{GT^2}$$

Jupiter 16 July 1994

20:15 UT



Methane

20:18 UT



Red

20:21 UT



Blue

20:24 UT



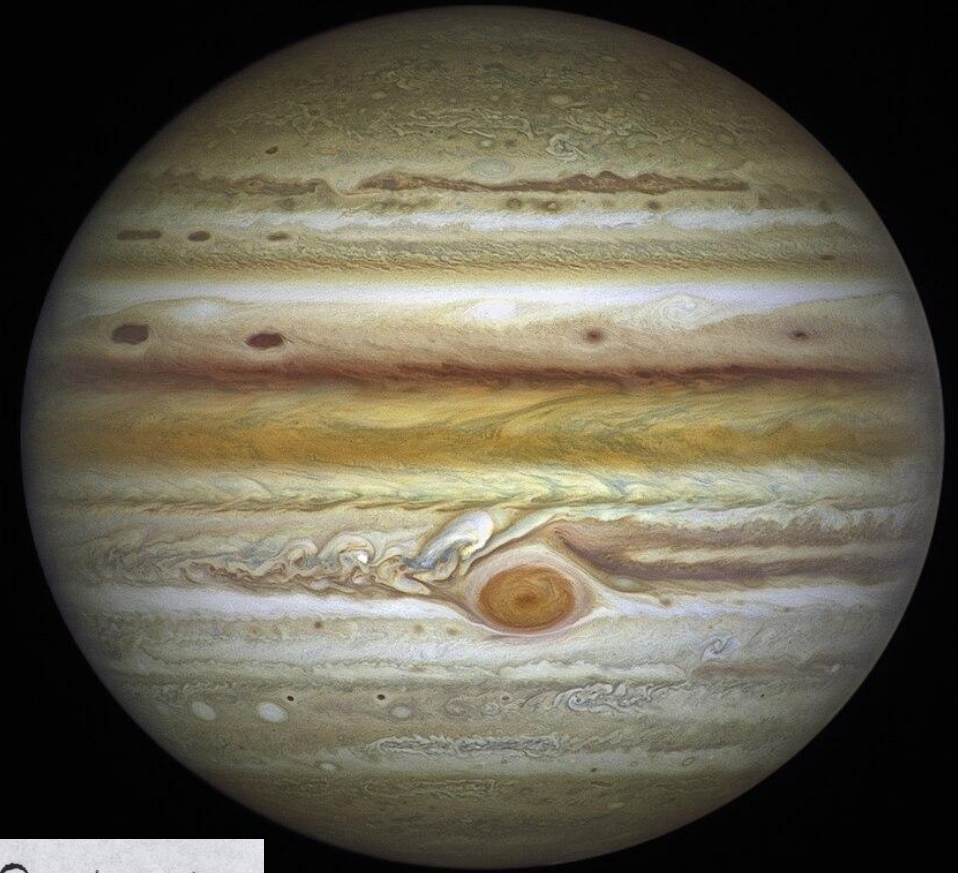
Violet

20:27 UT



UV

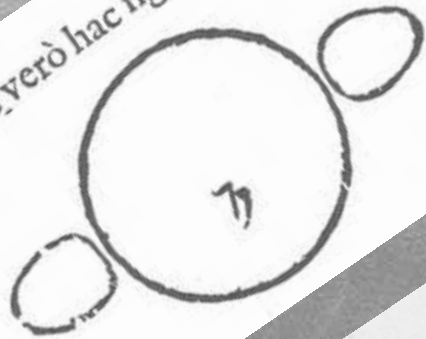
Wide Field Planetary Camera 2
Hubble Space Telescope



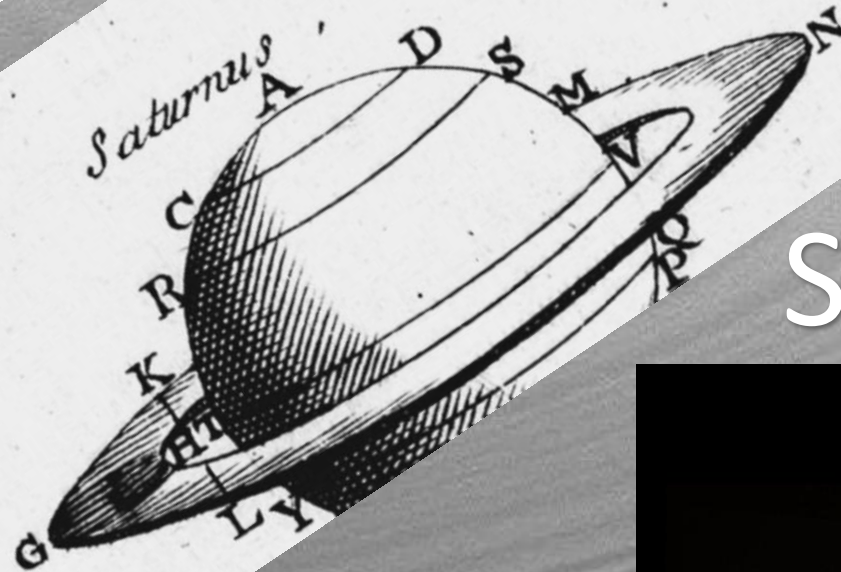
7 janvier 1610	Ori.	*	*	○	*	Occ.
8 janvier 1610				○	*	*
10 janvier 1610		*	*	○		
11 janvier 1610		*	*	○		
12 janvier 1610			*	○	*	
13 janvier 1610		*		○	*	*
15 janvier 1610				○	*	*
15 janvier 1610				○	*	*
16 janvier 1610		*	○	*		*

JUPITER

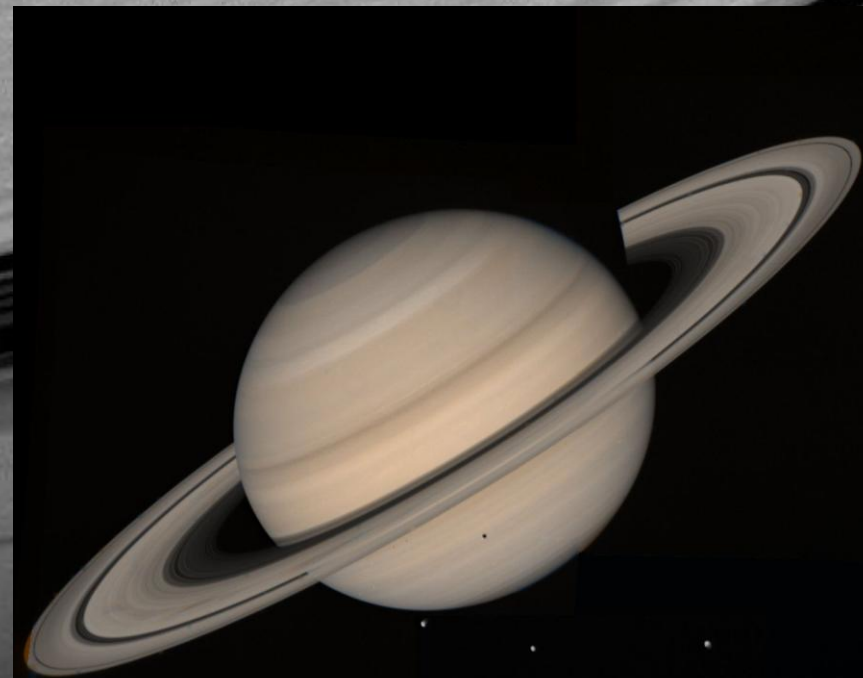
Saturnus verò hac figura visus est.

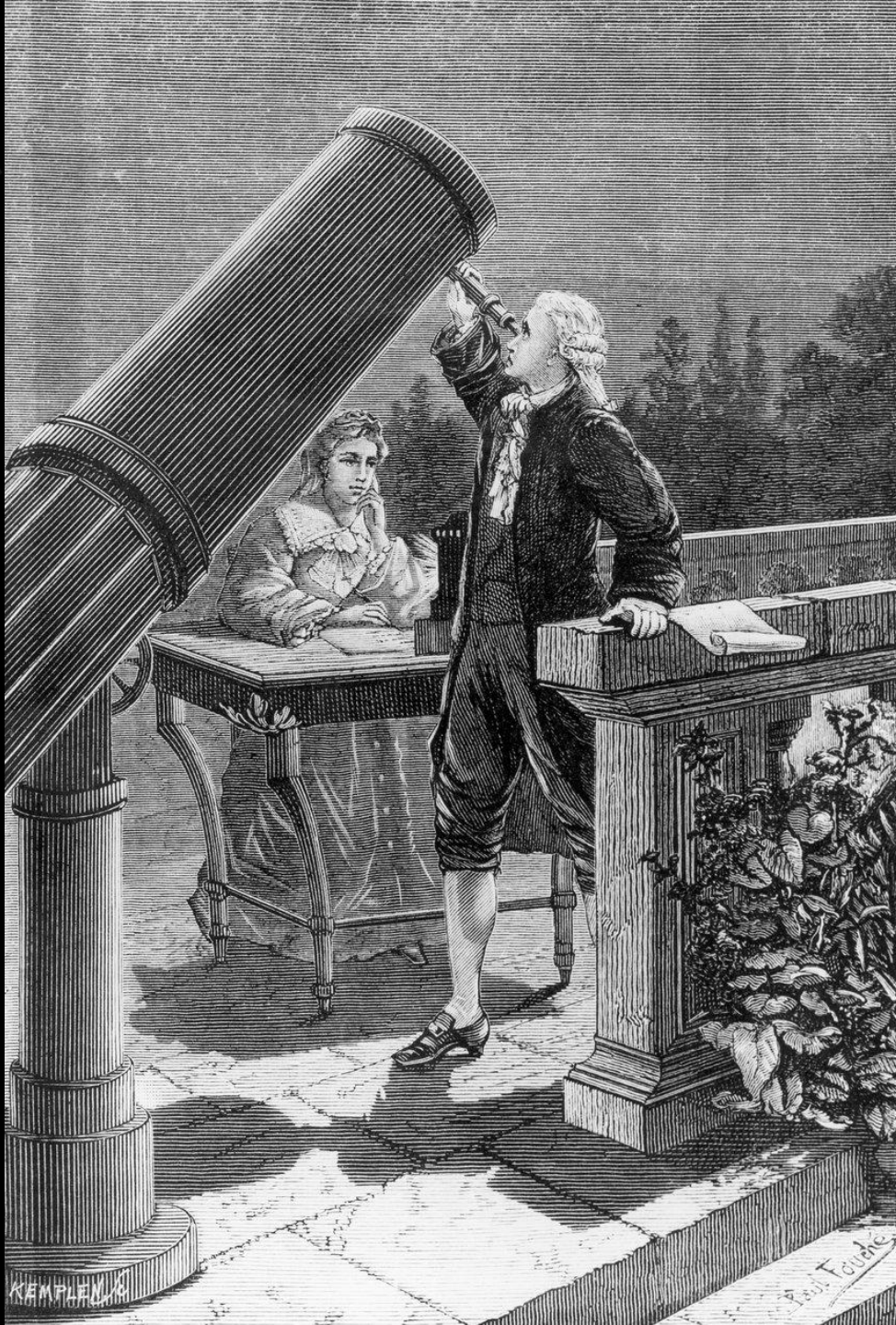


Luna
Tellus



SATURNE

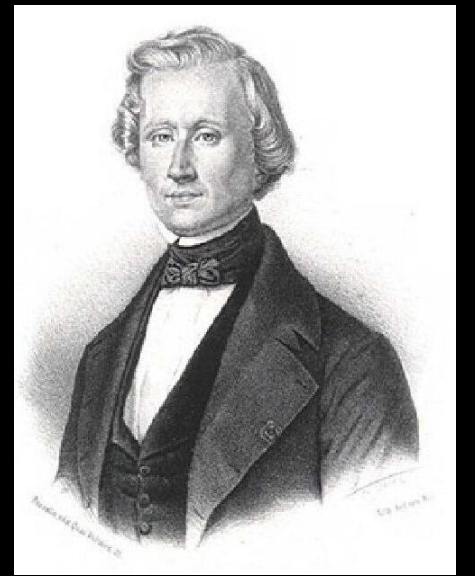




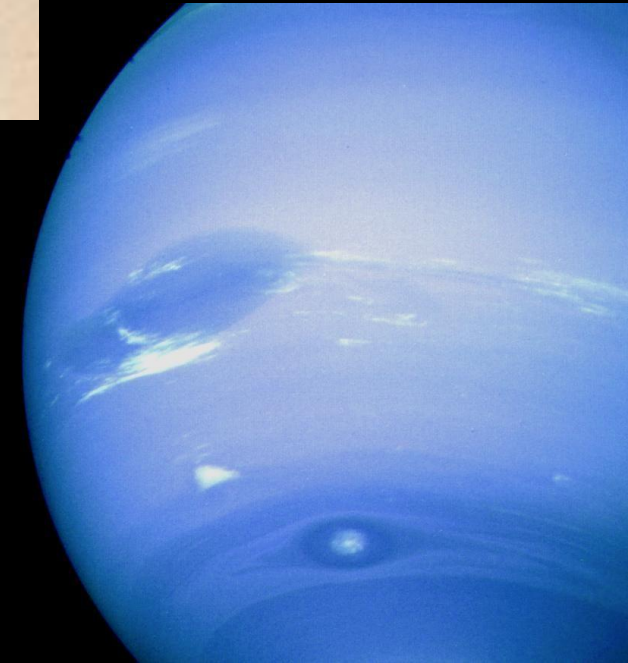
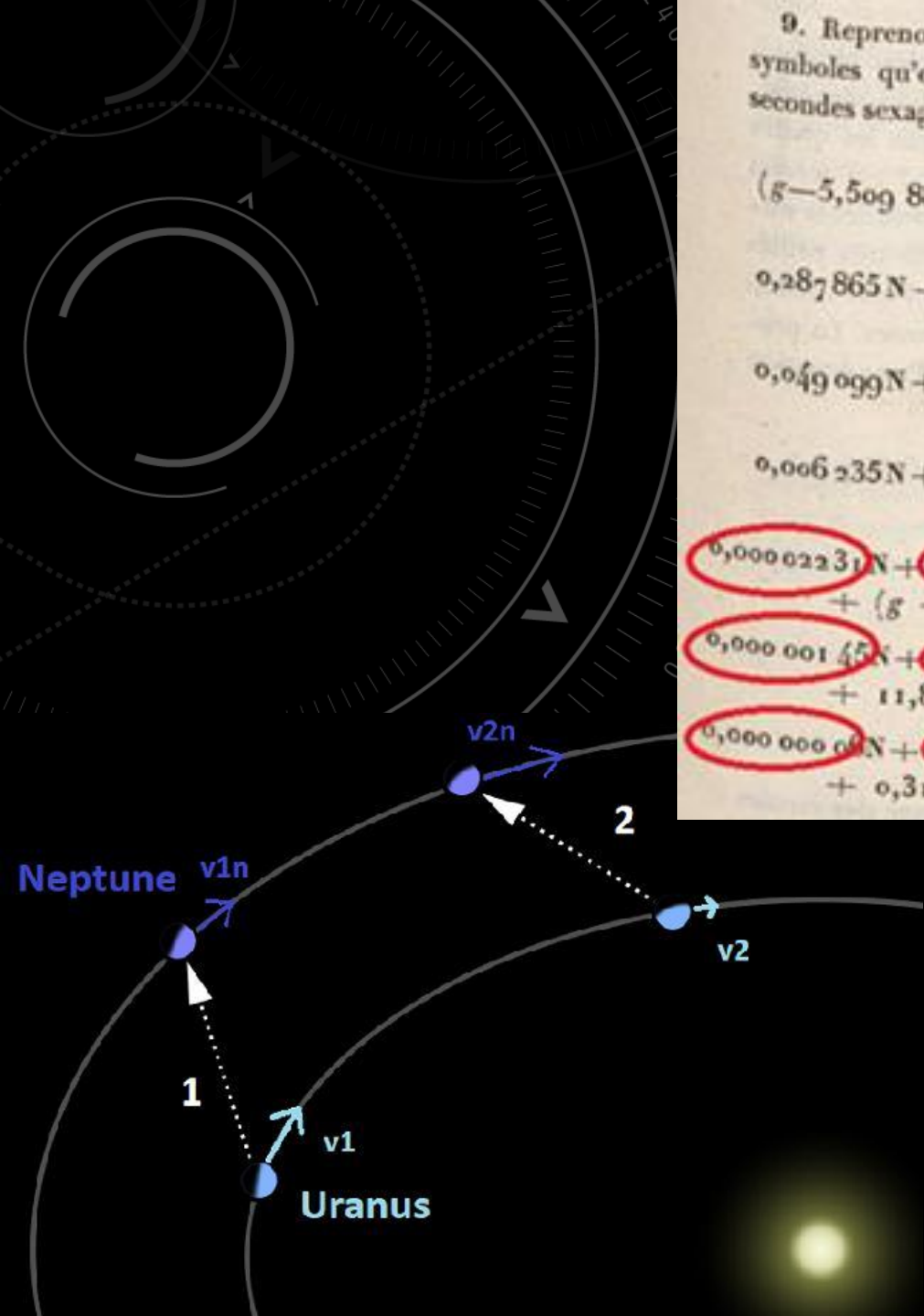
URANUS

9. Reprenons le système des équations (4), en y remplaçant chacun des symboles qu'elles renferment par sa valeur numérique donnée au n° 7 en secondes sexagésimales. Ce système deviendra ainsi :

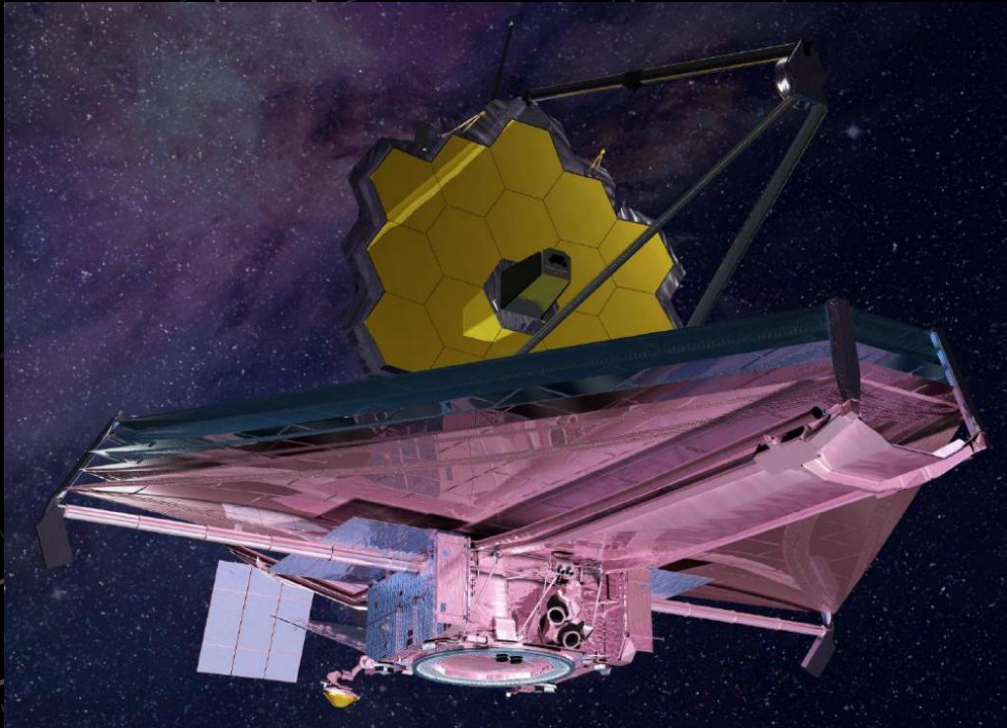
$$\left. \begin{aligned} (g-5,509\ 882) N + 1,870\ 086 N' + 0,422\ 908 N'' + 0,008814 N''' &= 0, \\ + 0,148\ 711 N^{IV} + 0,003\ 908 N^V + 0,000\ 045 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,287\ 865 N + (g-11,811654) N' + 5,711\ 900 N'' + 0,058\ 717 N''' &= 0, \\ + 0,728\ 088 N^{IV} + 0,018\ 788 N^V + 0,000\ 224 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,049\ 099 N + 4,308\ 033 N' + (g+12,970\ 687) N'' + 0,229\ 326 N''' &= 0, \\ + 1,689\ 087 N^{IV} + 0,042\ 580 N^V + 0,000\ 504 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,006\ 235 N + 0,269\ 851 N' + 1,397\ 369 N'' = (g-17,596\ 207) N''' &= 0, \\ + 5,304\ 038 N^{IV} + 0,125\ 346 N^V + 0,001\ 451 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,000\ 022\ 31 N + 0,000\ 709\ 48 N' + 0,002\ 182\ 2 N'' + 0,001\ 124\ 62 N''' &= 0, \\ + (g-7,489\ 041) N^{IV} + 4,015\ 454 N^V + 0,035\ 319 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,000\ 001\ 45 N + 0,000\ 045\ 22 N' + 0,000\ 135\ 88 N'' + 0,000\ 065\ 65 N''' &= 0, \\ + 11,893\ 979 N^{IV} + (g-18,585\ 410) N^V + 0,232\ 241 N^{VI} &= 0, \\ 0,000\ 000\ 09 N + 0,000\ 001\ 91 N' + 0,000\ 005\ 79 N'' + 0,000\ 002\ 73 N''' &= 0, \\ + 0,313\ 829 N^{IV} + 0,835\ 482 N^V + (g-2,329\ 935) N^{VI} &= 0, \end{aligned} \right\} (14)$$



NEPTUNE



PLANETE 9



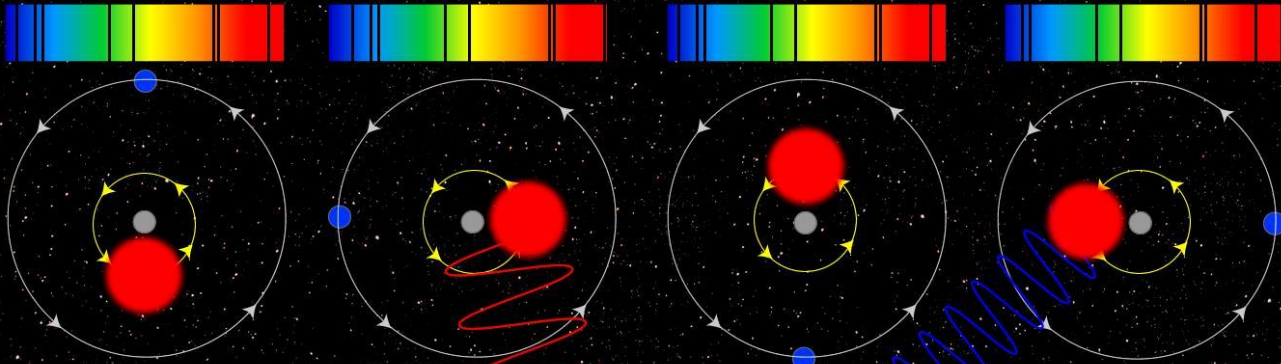
51 PEGASI B

Radial Velocity Method

The star and planet orbit their common center of mass.

Spectral lines move towards the red as the star travels away from us.

Spectral lines move towards the blue as the star travels towards us.



As the star moves away from us, light waves leaving the star are "stretched" and move towards the red end of the spectrum.

As the star moves towards us, light waves leaving the star are "compressed" and move towards the blue end of the spectrum.

- Planet
- Center of Mass
- Star

Not to scale

