LOKSODROMA DO 500 M

(približna metoda)

1. Loksodromski zadatak – poznato P1 i P2, traži se DL i KL

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Δφ = φ2 – φ1 🡪 Δφ' = Δφ° · 60 | | | Δλ = λ2 – λ1 🡪 Δλ' = Δλ° · 60 | |
|  | | |  | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | φS = | ϕ1 + ϕ2 | | 2 | | R = Δλ · cos ϕS | |  |  | | --- | --- | | tg K = | R | | Δϕ' | | |  |
|  |  |  | |  |
| K≤ 45° | |  |  | | --- | --- | | DL = | Δϕ' | | cos K | | K > 45° | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | DL = | R | | sin KL | |
|  |  |  | | |

KL se dobije po skici i prema predznaku Δφ i Δλ jer je K uvijek kvadrantalni a nama treba cirkularni rezultat

2. Loksodromski zadatak – poznato P1,DL i KL, traži se P2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Δφ' = DL · cos KL | Δφ° = Δφ' : 60 | | φ2 = φ1 + Δφ° |
|  | |  | |
| R = DL · sin KL | |  |  | | --- | --- | | φS = | ϕ1 + ϕ2 | | 2 | | |  |
|  |  | |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Δλ' = | R | | cos ϕS | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Δλ' = | DL · sin KL | | cos ϕS | | |  |
|  |  | |  |
| Δλ° = Δλ' : 60 | λ2 = λ1 + Δλ° | |  |
|  | |  | |

Predznak Δφ i Δλ se provjerava temeljem smjera kursa.