

Calculating Great Circle Courses/Distances (or Reducing Sextant Sights)

DATA INPUTS

Meridian Angle (MA) = _____ °
 Lat_{Destination} or (Declination of GP) = _____ °
 Latitude_{Assumed Position (AP)} of Vessel = _____ °
 (Enter all angles with decimal fractions rather than minutes)

MA must be < 90° for these equations to work.

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 1. Sin(MA) X Cos(Lat<sub>dest</sub>) = Sin(R) = R °  
 \_\_\_\_\_ °

2. Sin(Lat<sub>dest</sub>) ÷ Cos(R) = Sin(LatQ) = Latitude of Q °  
 \_\_\_\_\_ °  
 N/S

Q has same sign as Lat<sub>Destination</sub>.

3. LatAP ~ LatQ = diffLat  
 ~ = \_\_\_\_\_ °

4. Cos(R) X Cos(diffLat) = Sin(Hc) = Hc °  
 \_\_\_\_\_ °

5. Sin(R) ÷ Cos(Hc) = **Sin(Z)** = Azimuth  
 \_\_\_\_\_ °  
 N/S E/W

Use **N** if Destination (or GP) is N of AP  
 Use **E** if Destination (or GP) is E of AP

Course<sub>360</sub> = \_\_\_\_\_ °  
 Distance = (90° - Hc) \* 60  
 90.0°  
 - \_\_\_\_\_ °  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ° X 60 = \_\_\_\_\_

# Calculating Great Circle Courses/Distances (or Reducing Sextant Sights)

## DATA INPUTS

Meridian Angle (MA) = \_\_\_\_\_ ° E/W

Lat<sub>Destination</sub> or (Declination of GP) = \_\_\_\_\_ ° N/S

Latitude<sub>Assumed Position (AP)</sub> of Vessel = \_\_\_\_\_ ° N/S

(Enter all angles with decimal fractions rather than minutes)

MA must be < 90° for these equations to work.

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1. $\sin(MA) \times \cos(Lat_{dest}) = \sin(R) = R^\circ$

_____ °

2. $\sin(Lat_{dest}) \div \cos(R) = \sin(LatQ) = \text{Latitude of } Q^\circ$

_____ °
N/S

Q has same sign as Lat_{Destination}.

3. LatAP ~ LatQ = diffLat

~ = _____ °

4. $\cos(R) \times \cos(\text{diffLat}) = \sin(Hc) = Hc^\circ$

_____ °

5. $\sin(R) \div \cos(Hc) = \sin(Z) = \text{Azimuth}$

_____ °
N/S E/W

Use **N** if Destination (or GP) is N of AP

Use **E** if Destination (or GP) is E of AP

Course₃₆₀ = _____ °

Distance = (90° - Hc) * 60

90.0°

- _____ °

_____ ° X 60 = _____