

## Puissant Method - Direct Problem

Some useful angle functions:

$\text{dd}(\text{ang}) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{degree} \leftarrow \text{floor}(\text{ang} + 0.0000000001) \\ \text{mins} \leftarrow (\text{ang} - \text{degree}) \cdot 100.0 \\ \text{minutes} \leftarrow \text{floor}(\text{mins} + 0.0000000001) \\ \text{seconds} \leftarrow (\text{mins} - \text{minutes}) \cdot 100.0 \\ \text{degree} + \frac{\text{minutes}}{60.0} + \frac{\text{seconds}}{3600.0} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{radians}(\text{ang}) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \leftarrow \text{dd}(\text{ang}) \\ d \cdot \frac{\pi}{180.0} \end{array} \right.$
$\text{r2d} := \frac{180.0}{\pi}$	$\text{dms}(\text{ang}) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{degree} \leftarrow \text{floor}(\text{ang}) \\ \text{rem} \leftarrow (\text{ang} - \text{degree}) \cdot 60 \\ \text{mins} \leftarrow \text{floor}(\text{rem}) \\ \text{rem1} \leftarrow (\text{rem} - \text{mins}) \\ \text{secs} \leftarrow \text{rem1} \cdot 60.0 \\ \text{degree} + \frac{\text{mins}}{100} + \frac{\text{secs}}{10000} \end{array} \right.$

### Constants:

$$a := 6378160$$

$$b := 6356774.7193$$

$$e2 := \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} \qquad e2 = 0.0066945418 \qquad e2 \text{ is the first eccentricity squared}$$

**Given data:**

$\phi := -37.39155571$	$\lambda := 43.55306630$
$p := \text{if}(\phi < 0, -1, 1)$	$l := \text{if}(\lambda < 0, -1, 1)$
$\phi_1 := p \cdot \text{radians}( \phi )$	$\lambda_1 := l \cdot \text{radians}( \lambda )$
$s := 54972.161$	$\alpha_{12} := \text{radians}(127.1027080)$

### Solution:

$M_1 := \frac{a \cdot (1 - e2)}{\sqrt{\left[1 - e2 \cdot (\sin(\phi_1))^2\right]^3}}$	$M_1 = 6359277.924313$	<p><math>M_1</math> is the radius of curvature in the meridian for the first latitude while</p>
$N_1 := \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - e2 \cdot (\sin(\phi_1))^2}}$	$N_1 = 6386142.43900121$	<p><math>N_1</math> is the radius of curvature in the prime vertical</p>

$$B := \frac{1}{M_1}$$

$$B = 0.000000157$$

$$C := \frac{\tan(\phi_1)}{2 \cdot M_1 \cdot N_1}$$

$$C = -9.50002 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$D := \frac{3 \cdot e^2 \cdot \sin(\phi_1) \cdot \cos(\phi_1)}{2 \cdot \left[ 1 - e^2 \cdot (\sin(\phi_1))^2 \right]}$$

$$D = -0.004869$$

$$E := \frac{1 + 3 \cdot (\tan(\phi_1))^2}{6 \cdot N_1^2}$$

$$E = 1.138621 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$h := \frac{s \cdot \cos(\alpha_{12})}{M_1}$$

$$h = -0.005223$$

$$\delta\phi := s \cdot \cos(\alpha_{12}) \cdot B - s^2 \cdot (\sin(\alpha_{12}))^2 \cdot C - h \cdot s^2 \cdot (\sin(\alpha_{12}))^2 \cdot E$$

$$\Delta\phi := s \cdot \cos(\alpha_{12}) \cdot B - s^2 \cdot (\sin(\alpha_{12}))^2 \cdot C - h \cdot s^2 \cdot (\sin(\alpha_{12}))^2 \cdot E - \delta\phi^2 \cdot D$$

$$\phi_2 := \begin{cases} \text{dms}[(\phi_1 + \Delta\phi) \cdot r2d] & \text{if } [(\phi_1 + \Delta\phi) > 0] \\ \text{dms}[(|\phi_1 + \Delta\phi|) \cdot r2d] \cdot (-1) & \text{if } [(\phi_1 + \Delta\phi) < 0] \end{cases}$$

The latitude of the second point is:

$$\phi_2 = -37.570912894$$

$$p := \text{if}(\phi_2 < 0, -1, 1)$$

$$\phi_2 := p \cdot \text{radians}(|\phi_2|)$$

$$N_2 := \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \cdot (\sin(\phi_2))^2}}$$

$$N_2 = 6386250.478147$$

$N_2$  is the radius of curvature in the prime vertical for the second latitude

$$\Delta\lambda := \frac{s}{N_2} \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha_{12})}{\cos(\phi_2)} \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{s^2}{6 \cdot N_2^2} \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{(\sin(\alpha_{12}))^2}{(\cos(\phi_2))^2} \right] \right]$$

$$\lambda_2 := \begin{cases} \text{dms}[(\lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda) \cdot r2d] & \text{if } [(\lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda) > 0] \\ \text{dms}[(|\lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda|) \cdot r2d] \cdot (-1) & \text{if } [(\lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda) < 0] \end{cases}$$

The longitude of the second point is:

$$\lambda_2 = 44.252481670$$

$$\phi_m := \frac{\phi_1 + \phi_2}{2}$$

$\phi_m$  is the mean latitude

$$\Delta\alpha := \frac{\Delta\lambda \cdot \sin(\phi_m)}{\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)} + \frac{\Delta\lambda^3}{12} \left[ \frac{\sin(\phi_m)}{\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)} - \frac{(\sin(\phi_m))^3}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{2}\right)\right)^3} \right]$$

The back azimuth from point 2 to point 1 is:

$$\alpha_{21} := (\alpha_{12} + \Delta\alpha + \pi) \cdot r2d$$

$$\text{dms}(\alpha_{21}) = 306.52073377$$