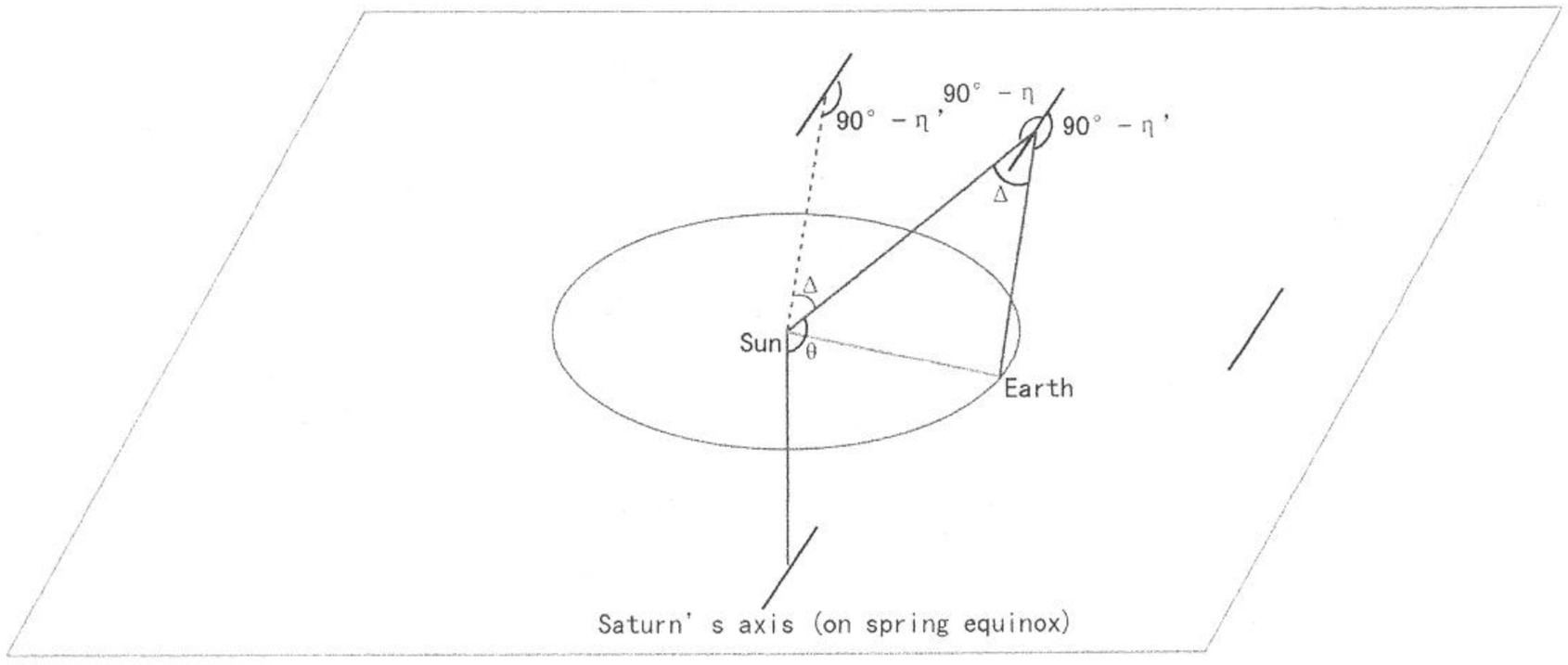

figure 3

Now we need to find the value $|\eta'-\eta|_{max}$. According to symmetry, it's enough to consider the situation that θ ~ [0, 1/2pi].
On the vernal equinox day of Saturn: $\theta = 0°$, $\eta = 0°$, $\eta' = 2.7°$, $|\eta'-\eta| = 2.7°$;
On the summer solstice day of Saturn: $\theta = 90°$, $\eta = \alpha = 26.7°$, $\eta' = 26.56°$, $|\eta'-\eta| = 0.14°$. It can be deduced that $(\eta'-\eta)$ decreases monotonously from vernal equinox to around summer solstice. Thus $|\eta'-\eta|_{max} = 2.7°$, and it happens when Saturn is on vernal equinox and the angular distance between Earth and the Sun seen on Saturn reaches maximum.

group β ~ 3 p

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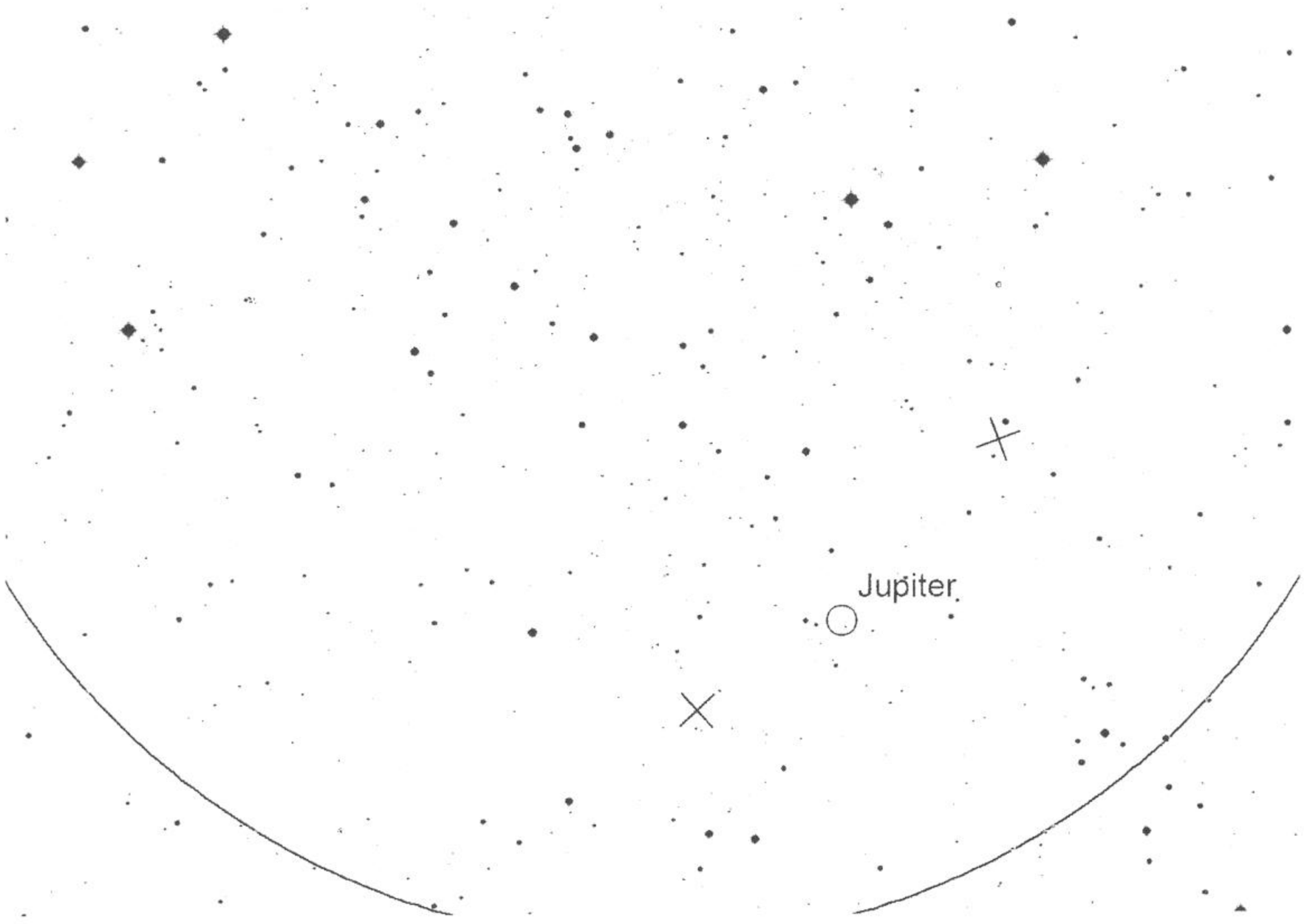
Group α & β

8.

8.1 ~ 4 p

8.2 ~ 3 p



8.3	C D	~4 p
9.		
9.1	B	~2 p
9.2		~4 p
9.3		~3 p