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【31】 Kepler, Brahe, and Bürgi: To measure and calculate the celestial bodies

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With his three laws on planetary motion, Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) laid the foundations of modern astrophysics. He discovered them at Prague at the beginning of the 17th century when he compiled the Rudolfinian Tables, a collection for astronomical calculations. They were based on data from Tycho Brahe's (1546-1601) large astronomical observatory on the island of Hven. Third in the group was Jost Bürgi (1552-1632), who, through his scientific instruments and calculation methods, had contributed to the accurate measurements in the observatory at Kassel and who came to Prague in 1604.

In the lecture the interaction of these three scientists with their very different backgrounds and abilities will be studied.

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