
ABSTRACTS

The R CrB type variables /p. 4./

The R CrB stars are a small subgroup of about 30 stars. Their light curve is characterized by sudden decrease and slow increase of several months, sometimes with fluctuations. The table shows the spectral type, absolute magnitude, mass temperature and the typical length of a minimum in days for the most important R CrB stars. The spectral analysis shows, that these stars are surrounded by expanding shells. These shells contain carbon particles, causing the minima in the light curves.

Solar activity and its influence on the Earth /p.7./

The author looks for correlation between solar activity and some meteorological factors. On p. 8. you can see the graphs of the sunspot number, the duration of sunshine in hours /n6/, the temperature /°C/, the amount of rainfall /Cs/ for different towns and the yield of maize in Hungary /K/ and in the FRG /D/.

Variable Stars

SS Cyg 1978 - 83 /p. 21./

Between 1978 and 1983 a total of 1131 light estimations of SS Cyg were carried out by Hungarian observers. The table on p. 21. gives the date, the magnitude, the type /short, long or anomalous/ and the length of maxima at 10^m0 in days. The average time intervals between maxima are also given for every year, these values are in three of the years longer, than ones given in GCVS. The table in p. 26. gives the number and average brightnesses of maxima of different types.

CH Cyg 1980 - 83 /p. 26./

The elaboration is based on 1164 data of 50 observers of PVH. The star itself is the brightest one of symbiotic variables. It is a close binary system, consisted by a red giant and a smaller blue star. According to GCVS its brightness varies between 6^m6 and 8^m5, but in 1983 it was much brighter, 5^m6. The star has a short period of 97 days and a long one of about 4700 days. In the early eighties the short one seems to cease. The period of the eclipses is 4.85 years, the next eclipse will occur at the end of 1984. See the light curve on p. 27.