α, δ = right ascension and declination
of star

φ = latitude of observer

← Celestial North Pole

$90°-\delta$

φ

$90°-\eta$

N2
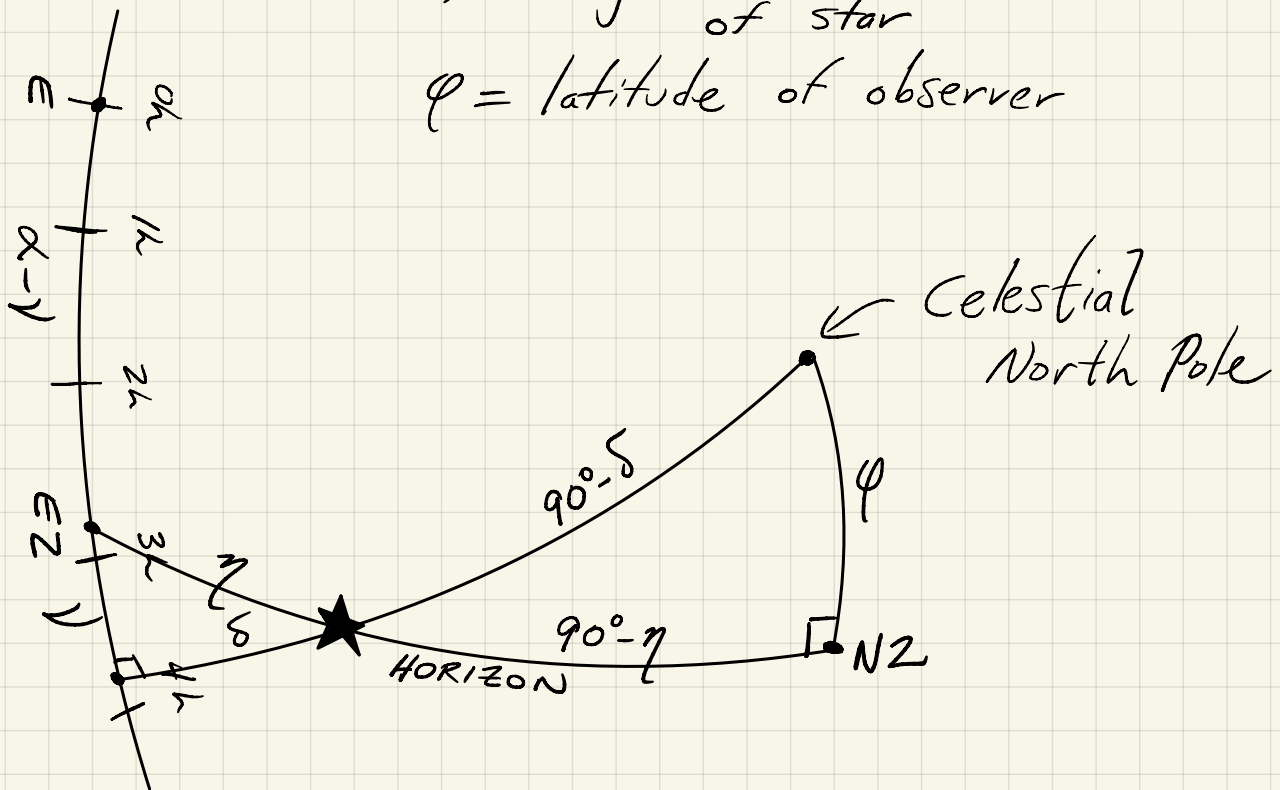
HORIZON

E = The east point on the horizon
when and where η rises

EZ = The east point on the horizon when ★ rises

NZ = The north point on the horizon when ★ rises

η = "Rising amplitude" or "ortive amplitude"

II.5 tells us $\eta = \sin^{-1} \dfrac{\sin\delta}{\cos\varphi}$

V = "Ascensional difference" or "Equation of Daylight" (if the object is the Sun?)

II.5 tells us $V = \cos^{-1} \dfrac{\cos\eta}{\cos\delta}$

or

$V = \cos^{-1} \dfrac{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\varphi}\right)^2}}{\cos\delta}$

The larger V is, the sooner the star rises.