

# University Astronomy: Homework 12

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## Question 17.2

A cepheid star in the Large Magellanic Cloud is observed to have an average apparent magnitude  $\bar{m}_V = 11.80$  and a period  $P = 95$  days. Compute the distance to the Large Magellanic Cloud, ignoring any effects due to dust.

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{M}_V &= -2.76 \log\left(\frac{P}{10}\right) - 4.16 \\ &= -6.859 \\ \log\left(\frac{d}{10}\right) &= 0.2(\bar{m}_V - \bar{M}_V) \\ d &= 10 \times 10^{0.2(\bar{m}_V - \bar{M}_V)} \\ &= 10^{0.2(\bar{m}_V - \bar{M}_V) + 1} \\ &= 53914.23pc\end{aligned}$$

## Question 19.2

Suppose the Milky Way consisted of  $2.7 \times 10^{11}$  stars, each of solar luminosity  $M_B = 4.7$ . What would be the absolute magnitude of the whole Galaxy?

$$\begin{aligned}M_\odot - M_G &= 2.5 \log\left(\frac{L_G}{L_\odot}\right) \\ M_G &= M_\odot - 2.5 \log\left(\frac{2.7 \times 10^{11} M_B}{L_\odot}\right) \\ &= 41.03\end{aligned}$$

### Question 19.5

Determine the proper motion relative to the LSR for a star in a circular orbit about the Galactic center, at a distance  $d = 5$  kpc from the Sun and at galactic longitude  $l = 45^\circ$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\Theta(R) &= \omega_{max}R \\ d &= R_0 \cos(l) \pm \sqrt{R^2 - R_0^2 \sin^2(l)} \\ R^2 &= (d - R_0 \cos(l))^2 + R_0^2 \sin^2(l) \\ R &= 5.69 \text{ kpc} \\ \Theta(R) &= 306 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s}} \\ \omega(R) &= \frac{\Theta(R)}{R} = 38.298 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{kpc}} \\ A &= \frac{v_r}{d \sin(2l)} \\ &= \frac{(\omega(R) - \omega_0) R_0 \sin(l)}{d \sin(2l)} \\ &\approx 12.216 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{kpc}} \\ \mu &= \frac{v_t}{d} = \frac{d(A \cos(2l) + B)}{d} \\ &= A \cos(2l) + (A - \omega_0) \\ &= -15.283 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{s} \cdot \text{kpc}} \approx -0.0032'' \text{ yr}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

### Slide Question 1

What would the Schwarzschild radius be for the Sun if it collapsed into a black hole?

$$\begin{aligned}r_{Sch} &= 3km \left( \frac{M}{1M_\odot} \right) \\ &= 3km\end{aligned}$$

## Slide Question 2

What is the “rip” radius for a black hole that has a mass of  $10M_{Sun}$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} r_{rip} &= 480km \left( \frac{M}{1M_{\odot}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 222.796km \end{aligned}$$

You can find all my notes at <http://omgimanerd.tech/notes>. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact me at [alvin@omgimanerd.tech](mailto:alvin@omgimanerd.tech)