

Question 30 - ASTROPHYSICS!

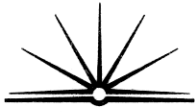
a) i)

Observations made by astronomers to determine if an eclipsing binary can be the movement the star is moving and the magnitude of the star. To see whether at some stages it is half the magnitude to some other stages. (meaning overlapping of other stars)

ii) Total mass of a binary star ^{system} can be determined by the measurement of ~~their~~ ^{their} absolute magnitude and apparent magnitude. and by using these measurements you can use Kepler's Law to determine the mass of the stars,

$$\text{formulas: } m_1 + m_2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GT^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{r^3}{T^2} = \frac{GM}{4\pi^2}$$

and by rearranging the formulas and putting M as subject, then it would be more easier to calculate.



b) i) the star that is most blue in colour
is Lalande 21185

ii)

(How much brighter Ross 154 - Proxima Centauri)

$$m = m - 5 \log\left(\frac{d}{10}\right) \quad (\leftarrow \text{formula used to determine.})$$

Proxima Centauri

$$11.01 = m - 5 \log\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$$

$$m = 11.01 + 5 \log\left(\frac{1}{12.9}\right)$$

$$= 30.64539287.$$

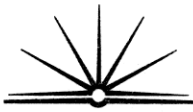
Ross 154

$$10.37 = m - 5 \log\left(\frac{2.97}{10}\right)$$

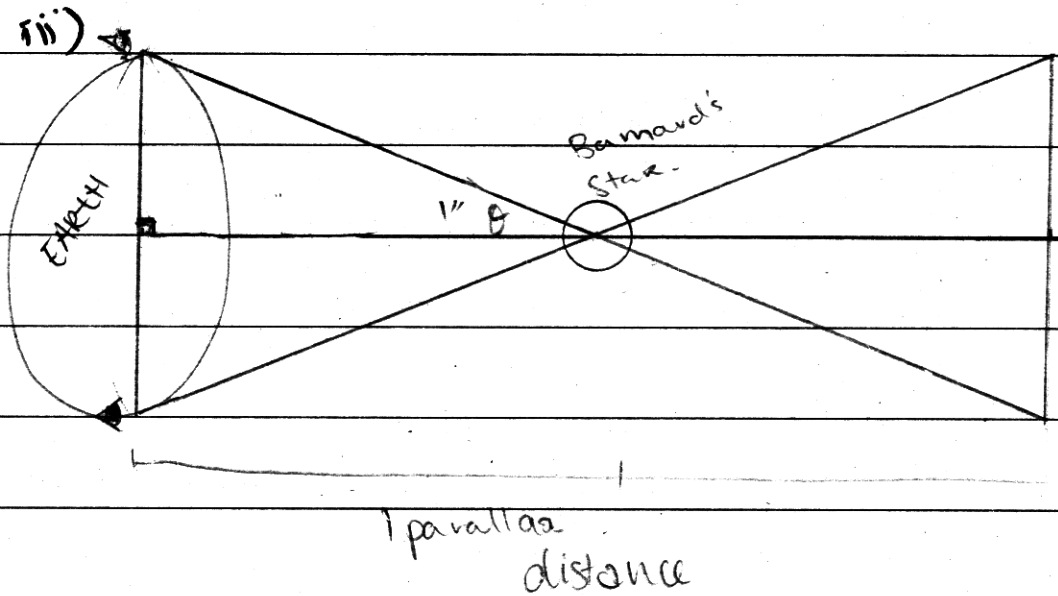
$$m = 10.37 + 5 \log\left(\frac{1}{29.7}\right)$$

$$= -6.585735229.$$

Ross 154 is 37 times brighter than
Proxima Centauri.



b) (continue)



c) On the H-R diagram the white dwarfs would be found in position ^{'S'} ~~the star~~ It has the ~~highest~~ lowest average luminosity and ~~lowest~~ surface temperature, ~~because~~ ~~it is a dying star.~~

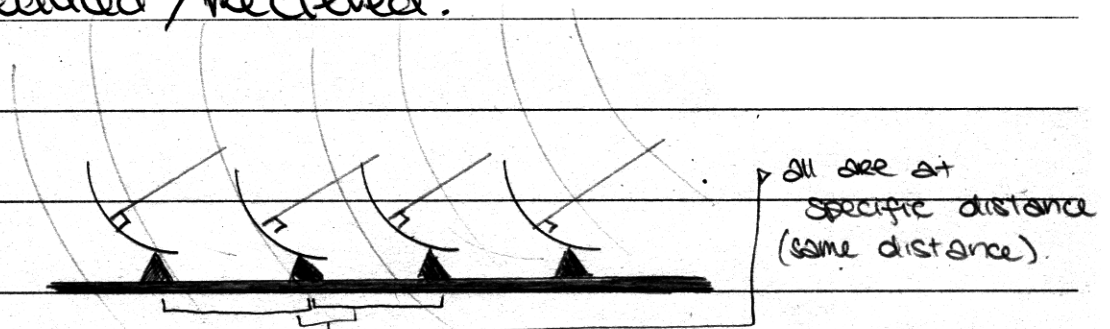
ii) A white dwarf does not continue to shrink in size because it is not a new born star or a dying star therefore it is at its mature stage where nothing is happening to it. ^{continue to} Therefore it does not ~~stop~~ shrink.

iii) A nuclear reaction that would take place on the main sequence would be because it is dying out and that it is too big & hence it collapses on itself. Causing a fusion to happen therefore, a blow of radiation.

d) ~~The way that adaptive optics and the development of adaptive optics and interferometry~~

The development of adaptive optics and interferometry have improved the resolution and sensitivity of ground based astronomy because it has allowed more accurate readings for astronomers to use and to produce better images that allow them to have a better understanding of the galaxy.

Adaptive optics allows justifications and modifications to be made to suit the needs of telescopes and interferometry allows better frequency / waves to be produced / received.

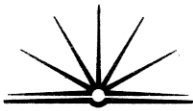


∴ it can calculate more accurately.
ground base

and since usually ~~from~~ all recording are done on top of mountain tops, there is always less frequency interference, or interference with the city lights or sunlight. Therefore, ~~like~~ it wouldn't effect the ~~recording~~ astronomer's.

However, these have helped resolutions and sensitivity of ground based astronomy because ~~it~~ they have allowed more accurate readings for astronomer's to use in their calculations.

because if they have ~~more~~ better resolution and sensitivity, the astronomer's would be able to produce better images where they can



compare and contrast so that they can find
out the stars magnitude and luminosity or
to see if there are more ^{new} stars that they
have missed. or whether how far away
these stars are from the Earth.