



# Майнор. Астрофизика.

Семинар 6. (07.10)

Page 50 p. p.

$$f = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$$

1.  $f_{lm} = f_1 = f_2$

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= L_0 \\ L_2 &= 0.1 L_0 \\ d_1 &= 300 \text{ pc} \\ d_2 &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{L_0}{4\pi d_1^2} = \frac{0.1 L_0}{4\pi d_2^2}$$

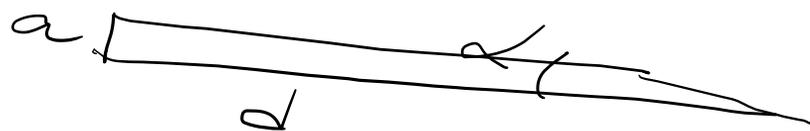
2.  $a = 10^5 \text{ cl. r. s.} = 10^{23} \text{ cm}$   
 $d_2 = 300 \cdot \sqrt{0.1} \text{ pc} \approx 95 \text{ pc}$

$D = 30 \text{ cm}$        $\lambda = 0.6 \cdot \omega^{-6} \text{ m} = 0.6 \cdot \omega^{-4} \text{ cm}$

$$\theta = 1.22 \lambda / D$$

$$\alpha \approx a/d$$

$$\theta = \alpha \quad \frac{a}{d} = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$



$$d = 4 \cdot \omega^{28} \text{ cm} = 13 \text{ Gpc}$$

3.  $P^2 = \frac{L^2}{6(M_1 + M_2)^3}$

$$\frac{P_1^2}{P_2^2} = \frac{(M_1^{(2)} + M_2^{(2)})}{(M_1^{(1)} + M_2^{(1)})} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$$4, \quad R_* = 0.5 R_\odot \quad \frac{\Delta f}{f} = 0.01 \quad R_p = ?$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{S_p}{S_*} = \frac{R_p^2}{R_*^2} = 0.01$$

$$R_p = 0.1 R_* = 0.05 R_\odot$$

$$5, \quad M_* = 0.5 M_\odot \quad a = 0.1 \text{ au}$$

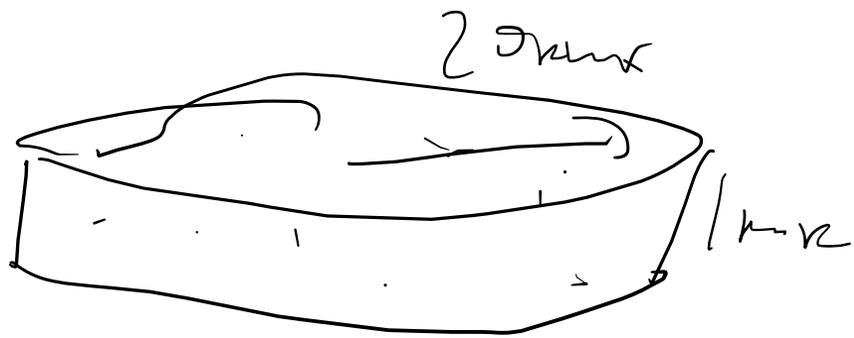


$$v_{\text{orb}} = \frac{2R_*}{T} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{a}}$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{a}{GM}} \quad 2R_* = 3 \cdot 10^{-7} R_* =$$

$$= 5.18 \left( \frac{R_*}{R_\odot} \right) \quad R \sim M^{0.8}$$

6.



$$\pi R^2 h = V_x \quad \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{1}{8} dx^3$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2\pi R}{V_{lim}} = \sqrt{\frac{2601}{R}}$$

$$8 \quad \theta = 1,22 \lambda / D$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

$$V = \pi R^2 h$$

$$V = V_x - V_x$$

$$V_x = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} dx\right)^3$$

$$P_{lim} \approx 0,001$$

$$\alpha = R_x / d$$

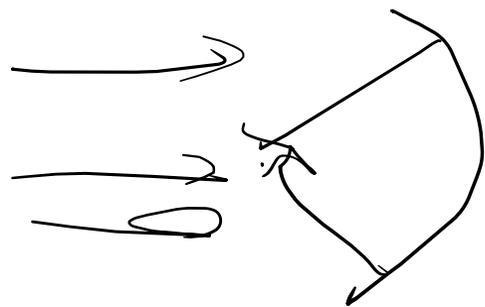
$$d = \frac{R_x \cdot D}{1,22 \lambda} = 2,7 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ cm}$$

$$\approx 0,1 \mu\text{m}$$

9.

$$f = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$$

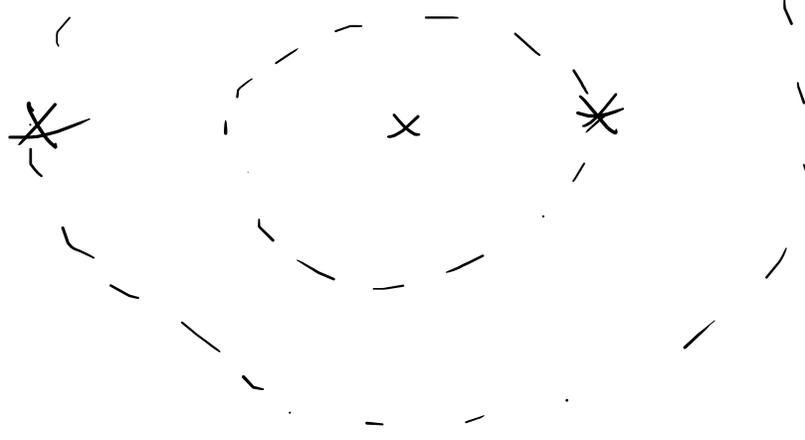
$$[f] = \frac{\text{J}^2}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{C}}$$



$$W = f \cdot S = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2} \cdot \pi R^2 = 0.38 \text{ J}^2/\text{C}$$

$$10^7 \text{ J}^2/\text{C} = \pi R^2 \cdot \dots \quad 0.38 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ B}_T$$

10.



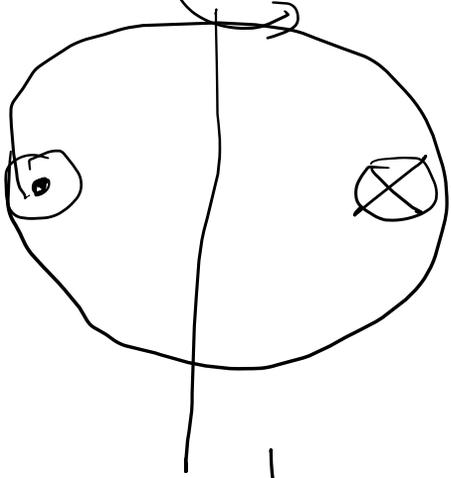
$$a_1 = a_2 \cdot 4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{5} a = 0.4 a$$

$$a_2 = 1.6 a$$

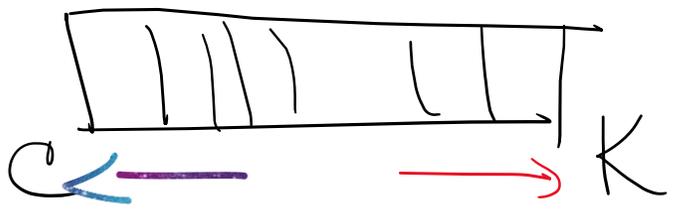
$$\Delta_{1,2} \frac{2a_{1,2}}{a_{1,2}} = \frac{2a_{1,2}}{20 \text{ cm}} = \begin{matrix} \parallel & \parallel \\ 0,04 & 0,16 \\ \parallel & \parallel \end{matrix}$$

1.



$$v = \frac{2\pi R}{P} = 2\pi \frac{6.96 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}}{30 \cdot 3600 \cdot 24} = 1.7 \cdot 10 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{c}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \cdot 6.96 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}}{30 \cdot 3600 \cdot 24} = 1.7 \cdot 10 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{c}} = 1.7 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{c}}$$

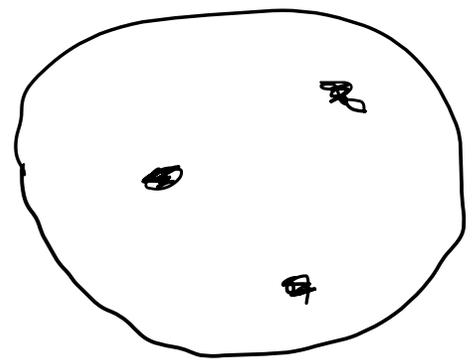


$$I_0 \approx 5500 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{\Delta I}{I_0} \approx \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\Delta I = I_0 \frac{v}{c} \approx 0.03 \text{ A}$$

2.



$$L = \underbrace{S}_{\frac{2\pi R^2}{4}} \cdot \underbrace{\sigma T^4}_{\left(\frac{T_p}{T_a}\right)^4}$$

$$\sigma = 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{T_p}{T_a}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{4300 \text{ K}}{5800 \text{ K}}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{2.76}$$

3.  $R, M, G$

$$P = P(R, M, G)$$

$$E = G^x M^y R^z$$

$$[E] = [G]^x [M]^y [R]^z$$

$2 \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{C}^{-2}$        $2$        $\text{cm}$

$$F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2}$$

$\frac{2 \cdot \text{cm}}{\text{C}^2}$

$$[G] = 2^{-1} \text{cm}^3 \text{C}^{-2}$$

$$2 \cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{C}^{-2} = 2^{-x} \text{cm}^{3x} \text{C}^{-2x} \cdot 2^y \text{cm}^z = 2^{\underline{y-x}} \text{cm}^{\underline{3x+z-2x}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = y - x \\ 2 = 3x + z \\ -2 = -2x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} y = 2 \\ z = -1 \\ x = 1 \end{array}$$

$$E = \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

$$P = \frac{E}{V}$$

$$V \sim R^3$$

$$P = \frac{E}{V} = \frac{E}{R^3} = \frac{GM^2}{R^4}$$

$$P \approx 10^{10} \text{ atm}$$

$$PV = \frac{M}{\mu} RT$$

$$\mu = 10^{-3} [\text{kg}]$$

$$V \sim R^3 \quad \rho = \frac{M}{R^3}$$

$$R = 8.34$$

$$P = \frac{6M^2}{R^4}$$

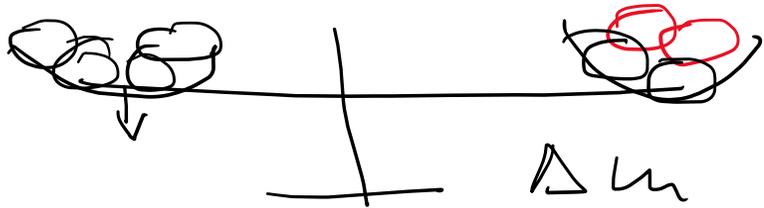
$$T = \frac{PV\mu}{MR} = G \frac{M\mu}{R^2} \sim 2 \cdot 10^7 \text{ K}$$



$$m_p = 1,00728 \text{ a.e.m.}$$

$$aem = \frac{1}{12} m_{\odot} = 1.66 \cdot 10^{-24}$$

$$m_{\alpha} = 4,001506 \text{ aem}$$



$$E = \Delta m c^2$$

$$\eta = \frac{E}{m c^2} = \frac{m_{\text{imp}} - m_{\text{ex}}}{m_{\text{imp}}} = 0,007$$

$$\eta_{\%} = 0,7\%$$

$$E = (m_{\text{imp}} - m_{\text{ex}}) c^2 = 25,7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$f_{\nu} = \frac{\dot{N}_{\nu}}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\dot{N}_{\nu} = 2 \cdot N_{\text{peaks}}$$

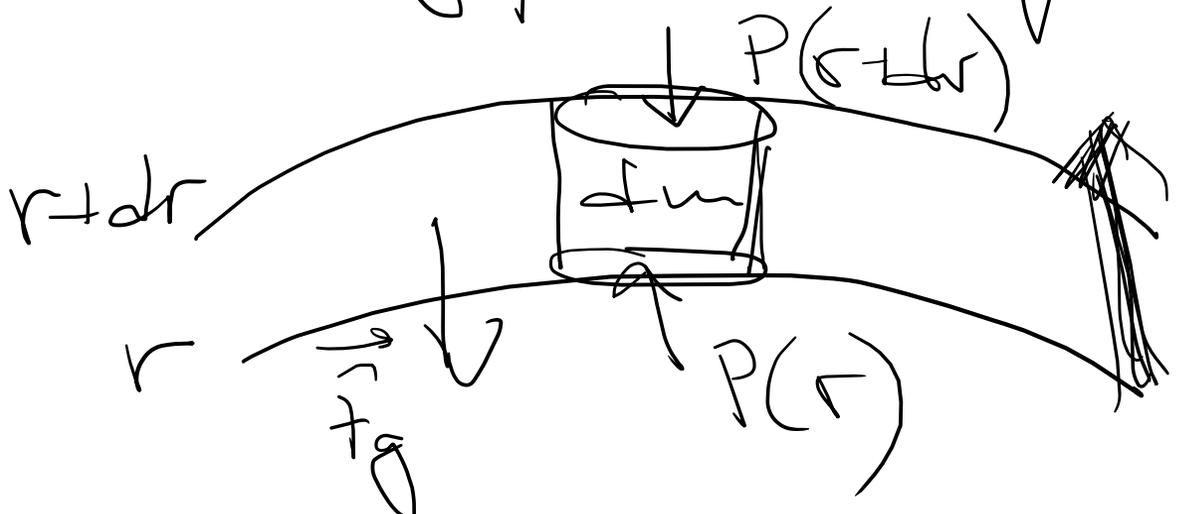
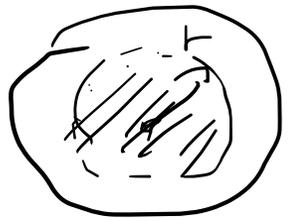
$$N_{\text{peaks}} = \frac{L_{\odot}}{E} = \frac{2 \cdot 10^{33}}{25,7 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}$$

$$\dot{N}_{\nu} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{33}}{2,57 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5}} \approx 10^{38} \frac{\text{unit}}{\text{s}}$$

$$f_{\nu} = \frac{\dot{N}_{\nu}}{4\pi (1 \text{ au})^2} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{10} \frac{\text{unit}}{\text{cm}^2 \text{ s}}$$

5. Типичная задача

$$-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{GM(r)}{r^2}$$

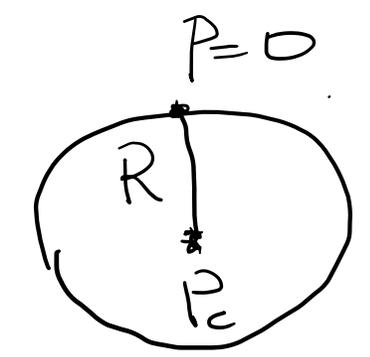


$$F_g = - \frac{GM(r) dm}{r^2}$$

$$F_p = P(r) dS - P(r+dr) dS =$$

$$= - \frac{dP}{dr} dr dS$$

$$F_g + F_p = 0$$



$$\frac{GM(r) \rho dr dS}{r^2} = - \frac{dP}{dr} dr dS$$

$$M(r) \equiv M$$

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = - \frac{GM(r)}{r^2} \rho \Rightarrow \frac{P}{R} = \frac{GM}{R^2} \rho$$

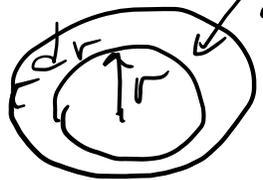
$$dm = \rho \cdot dV$$

$$dV = dS \cdot dr$$

$$dm = \rho dr dS$$

$$g \sim \frac{M}{r^2}$$

6. Buguna gas flögg



$$dm = \rho \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$4\pi r^2 \frac{dP}{dm} = - \frac{GM(r)}{r^2}$$

$$4\pi r^3 dP = - \frac{GM(r) dm}{r}$$

$$U = - \int_0^M \frac{GM(r)}{r} dm = \int_0^M \frac{4\pi r^3}{3V} dP = \int_0^M 3V dP$$

no reaction

$$= 3V P \Big|_0^M - \int_0^M P d(3V) = -3 \int_0^M P dV$$

$$U = -3 \int P dV$$

$$P = K \cdot \rho^\gamma$$

$\epsilon$  — уд. внутр энергия  
(из eq. массы)

$$\epsilon = \frac{P}{(\gamma-1)\rho}$$

$$Q = \int \epsilon dm = \int \epsilon \rho dV$$

$$-3 \int P dV = -3(\gamma-1) \int \frac{P}{\gamma-1} dV = -3(\gamma-1) \left( \frac{P}{(\gamma-1)\rho} \right) \rho dV$$

$$= -3(\gamma-1) \underbrace{\int \epsilon \rho dV}_Q = -3(\gamma-1) Q$$

$$U = -3(\gamma - 1) Q$$

Ug. oghoas. ray:  $\gamma = 5/3$

3 acop  
1205h.  
↪ 162

$$U = -2Q$$

↗  
zq not.

↗  
Jena. Pn.

$$E_p = -2E_k$$

CFC,  $\mu = 0.6$

∴  $Q = \frac{3}{2} kT \cdot N = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{\mu} R T$

$$U = -\frac{3}{5} \frac{6M^2}{R} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{6M^2}{R} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \frac{M}{\mu} R T$$

$$\langle T \rangle = G \frac{M_M}{R R} \frac{1}{s} \sim 10^7 K$$

---

---