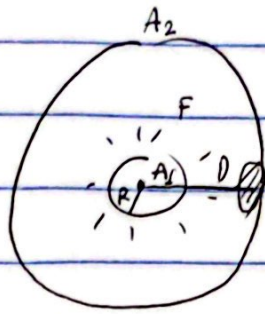


# HW 3.4

3.



a)  $F = \frac{P}{A} \Rightarrow FA = P$

No energy lost  $\Rightarrow FA_2 = f A_2 \Rightarrow F 4\pi R^2 = f 4\pi D^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{f} = \frac{D^2}{R^2} \Rightarrow f = \frac{FR^2}{D^2}$

b) For  $D \gg R \Rightarrow \Omega = \pi \frac{R^2}{D^2}$  (HW1)  $\Rightarrow B = \frac{f}{\Omega} = \frac{f D^2}{\pi R^2}$

c) Unit of  $B = \text{erg} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{str}^{-1} \Rightarrow$  specific intensity

flux /  $\Omega$  B doesn't depend on D because:  $B = \frac{f D^2}{\pi R^2} = \frac{F}{\pi}$

Another way to think about it is that intensity doesn't depend on D

because:  $F = \int \frac{1}{D^2} \underbrace{I}_{\text{No D}} d\Omega \quad \frac{1}{D^2}$

4. a)  $I_\nu = I = \text{const}$  (isotropic)

$F = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$  (only view half the surface)

$\frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \quad | \quad 2 \cos\theta \sin\theta = \sin(2\theta)$

$= I 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) d\theta = I \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot [-\cos(2\theta)]_0^{\pi/2}$

$= -I \frac{\pi}{2} (-1 - 1) = I\pi$

b)  $F = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi I \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi = -I \frac{2\pi}{4} [\cos(2\theta)]_0^\pi = 0$