

Mathematics of Astronomy – formulas

Newton's Law of Gravity:

$$F_g = G \cdot \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{R^2}$$

F_g : force of gravity [N]

G : universal gravitational constant $6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}$ [N.m²/kg²]

$m_{1,2}$: mass of objects [kg]

R : distance between objects [m]

Kepler's third Law:

$$p^2 = \frac{a^3}{M}$$

p : orbital period [years]

a : semi-major axis of its orbit [AU]

M : solar masses []

$1 \text{ AU} = 149,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km}$

Planck Energy:

$$E = h \cdot f = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda}$$

E : energy [J]

h : Planck constant $6,626 \cdot 10^{-34}$ [J.s]

f : frequency [Hz]

c : speed of light $3 \cdot 10^8$ [m/s]

λ : wavelength [m]

Wien's Law:

$$\lambda_{peak} = \frac{b}{T}$$

λ_{peak} : peak wavelength [m]

b : constant 0,0029 [m.K]

T : temperature [K]

Stefan's Law:

$$L = SA \cdot EF = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot \sigma \cdot T^4$$

L : luminosity [W]

SA : surface area [m²]

EF : energy flux [W/m²]

R : radius of sphere [m]

σ : Stefan's constant $5,67 \cdot 10^{-8}$ [W/m².K⁴]

T : temperature of blackbody [K]

Doppler equation:

$$\frac{\lambda_{app}}{\lambda_{true}} = 1 + \frac{v_{rec}}{c}$$

λ_{app} : apparent wavelength [m]

λ_{true} : true wavelength [m]

v_{rec} : recession speed [m/s]

c : speed of light $3 \cdot 10^8$ [m/s]

Escape speed:

$$v_{esc} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot G \cdot m}{R}}$$

v_{esc} : escape speed [m/s]

G : universal gravitational constant $6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}$ [N.m²/kg²]

m : mass of the object from which other object escapes [kg]

R : distance between the center of the objects [m]

Schwarzschild radius:

$$R_s = \frac{2 \cdot G \cdot m}{c^2}$$

R_s : size of the black hole event horizon [m]

G : universal gravitational constant $6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}$ [N.m²/kg²]

m : mass of the singularity [kg]

c : speed of light $3 \cdot 10^8$ [m/s]

Hubble's Law:

$$v = H_0 \cdot d$$

v : galaxy recession speed [km/s]

H_0 : Hubble constant 70[km/s/Mpc]

d : galaxy distance from us [Mpc]

Parallax:

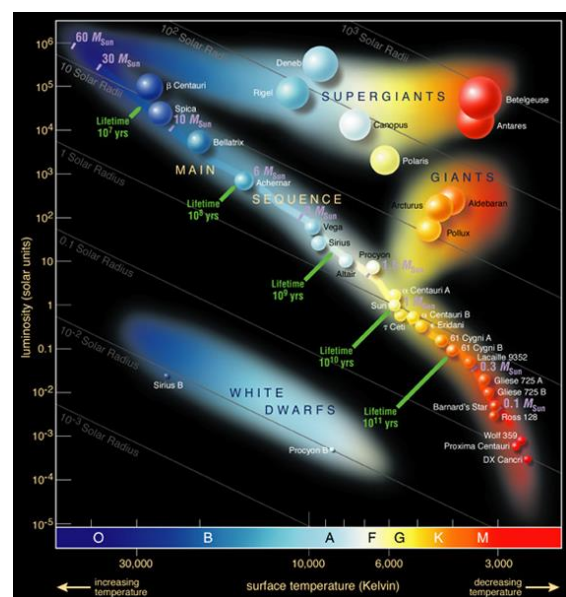
$$\text{Parallax angle} = 57,3^\circ \cdot \frac{\text{baseline}}{\text{object distance}}$$

Angular size:

$$\text{Angular size} = 57,3^\circ \cdot \frac{\text{physical size}}{\text{distance}}$$

Angular resolution:

$$\text{Angular resolution} = 57,3^\circ \cdot 1,22 \cdot \frac{\text{wavelength}}{\text{aperture}}$$



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