

星系动力学 作业一

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$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := G = 4.33 \times 10^{-3};$$

1.

查阅资料得知，银河系年龄约为136亿年($4.3 \times 10^{17} \text{s}$)

弛豫时间限制：（单位制 Gyr km/s M_{\odot} ）

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := M = 4.2 \times 10^6; r = 0.001;$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 4264.5$$

$$\text{Reduce}\left[\frac{18}{\text{Log}[M/m]} \frac{1}{m} \frac{10^3}{M / \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3\right)} \left(\frac{\sigma}{10}\right)^3 > 13.6, m\right]$$

约化

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 0 < m < 3.68758 \times 10^{-6} \mid \mid 4.2 \times 10^6 < m < 4.2 \times 10^6$$

即 m 需要小于 3.7×10^{-6} 个太阳质量，显然这对黑洞来说是不可能的蒸发时间限制：

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \gamma = 7.38 \times 10^{-3};$$

$$\text{Reduce}\left[140 \frac{18}{\text{Log}[M/m]} \frac{1}{m} \frac{10^3}{M / \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3\right)} \left(\frac{\sigma}{10}\right)^3 > 13.6, m\right]$$

约化

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 0 < m < 0.000633754 \mid \mid 4.2 \times 10^6 < m < 4.2 \times 10^6$$

即 m 需要小于 6.3×10^{-4} 个太阳质量

2.

太阳半径约 $7 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$ ($2.27 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pc}$)，M32直径约 8000 光年(244 pc)

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := m = 1; r = 0.1; \sigma = 240; \rho[R_] := 3 \times 10^5 R^{-2.4};$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := M = \text{Integrate}\left[4 \pi R^2 \rho[R], \{R, 0, 0.1\}\right]$$

积分

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 1.57826 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := t_{\text{relax}} = \frac{18}{\text{Log}\left[244 / (2.27 \times 10^{-8})\right]} \frac{1}{m} \frac{10^3}{\rho[r]} \left(\frac{\sigma}{10}\right)^3$$

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 0.142958$$

即弛豫时间为 143 Myr.

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := n[R_] := \frac{\rho[R]}{m}$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \lambda = \frac{1}{n[r1] \pi (11 \times 2.27 \times 10^{-8})^2}$$

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 1.70173 \times 10^7 r1^{2.4}$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := M = \text{Integrate}[4 \pi R^2 \rho[R], \{R, 0, r1\}]$$

[积分]

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 6.28319 \times 10^6 r1^{0.6}$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r1}}$$

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = \frac{164.943}{r1^{0.2}}$$

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \text{Solve}[\lambda 3.09 \times 10^{13} / \sigma == 10^8 \times 3.15 \times 10^7, r1]$$

[解方程]

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = \{\{r1 \rightarrow 0.0698476\}\}$$

即距离中心 0.07 pc

3.

(a) 距离的测量与哈勃常数相关 $d \propto \frac{1}{h_7}$, 星系团的质量使用维里定理估算 $M \propto R \propto 1/h_7$, 光度 $L \propto 1/h_7^2$, 因此 $M/L \propto h_7$

(b) 同(a), 改变哈勃常数, 质光比变为原来的 1/8, 暗物质的质量是发光物质的 50 倍。

4.

从 rad² 转换到 arcsec²:

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := 2.5 \text{Log10}\left[\left(3600 \frac{180}{\pi}\right)^2\right]$$

[常用对数]

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 26.5721$$

绝对星等的距离模数

$$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := 2.5 \text{Log10}[100]$$

[常用对数]

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = 5.$$

$$\mu_B = M_B - 2.5 \lg(I_B) + 26.5721 - 5 = 27.05 - 2.5 \lg(I_B)$$

5.

(a)

设观测者方向单位矢量

$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \mathbf{n} = \{\theta, \text{Sin}[i], \text{Cos}[i]\};$
└正弦 └余弦

则观测者看到椭圆其中一个轴依旧是x轴, $x_1=1$; 在 $x=0$ 的剖面, $y^2 + z^2 / q^2 = 1$ 。观察者的视线方程表示为 (c 为任意常数)

$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \mathbf{y} = \text{Tan}[i] \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{c};$
└正切

则视线与轮廓边缘的交点为

$\text{In}[1] := \text{Solve}[y^2 + z^2 / q^2 == 1 \&\& y == \text{Tan}[i] z + c, \{y, z\}]$
└解方程 └正切

$$\text{Out}[1] = \left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{c - \sqrt{q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 - c^2 q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 + q^4 \text{Tan}[i]^4}}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2}, \right. \right. \\ \left. z \rightarrow \text{Cot}[i] \left(-c + \frac{c}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} - \frac{\sqrt{q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 (1 - c^2 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2)}}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} \right) \right\}, \\ \left\{ y \rightarrow \frac{c + \sqrt{q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 - c^2 q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 + q^4 \text{Tan}[i]^4}}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2}, \right. \\ \left. z \rightarrow \text{Cot}[i] \left(-c + \frac{c}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} + \frac{\sqrt{q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 (1 - c^2 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2)}}{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} \right) \right\} \right\}$$

$\text{In}[2] := \text{Solve}[q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 - c^2 q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2 + q^4 \text{Tan}[i]^4 == 0, c]$
└解方程

$$\text{Out}[2] = \left\{ \left\{ c \rightarrow -\sqrt{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} \right\}, \left\{ c \rightarrow \sqrt{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2} \right\} \right\}$$

解得与轮廓边缘相切的视线为 $y = \tan i z \pm \sqrt{1 + q^2 \tan^2 i}$

所以, 在观察者看来, 椭圆的另一个轴长度为

$$x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{1 + q^2 \text{Tan}[i]^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \text{Tan}[i]^2}}$$

当 $q > 1$ $x_2 > x_1$, 轴比为 $Q = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 i} / \sqrt{1 + q^2 \tan^2 i}$; 反之, 轴比 $Q = \sqrt{1 + q^2 \tan^2 i} / \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 i}$

(b) 假设我们确定亮度积分的半径, 视线方向为

$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \mathbf{y} = r \text{Sin}[i]; \mathbf{z} = r \text{Cos}[i];$
└正弦 └余弦

$\text{In}[^{\circ}] := \text{Solve}[y^2 + z^2 / q^2 == c^2, r]$
└解方程

$$\text{Out}[^{\circ}] = \left\{ \left\{ r \rightarrow -\frac{c}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{Cos}[i]^2}{q^2} + \text{Sin}[i]^2}} \right\}, \left\{ r \rightarrow \frac{c}{\sqrt{\frac{\text{Cos}[i]^2}{q^2} + \text{Sin}[i]^2}} \right\} \right\}$$

即视线在星系中亮度积分长度为 $r_1 = 2C / \sqrt{\cos^2 i (1/q^2 - 1) + 1}$

$$I_n = \int j(r) dr$$

而对于沿对称轴的观察者 $I_0 = \int j(z) dz$

对任一等亮度面 $y^2 + z^2 / q^2 = C^2$ 只要 $z = C/q$, $r = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 i}{q^2} + \sin^2 i}}$, 即有 $j(z) = j(r)$

所以积分改写成 $I_n = \int j(r) dr = \int j(z) dz \left(\frac{dr}{dz} \right) = I_0 \frac{1}{q \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 i}{q^2} + \sin^2 i}} = I_0 \frac{1}{q \sqrt{(1/q^2 - 1) \cos^2 i + 1}}$

若 $q > 1$

$$\text{In[4]:= Solve}\left[Q == \frac{\sqrt{1 + \text{Tan2}}}{\sqrt{1 + q^2 \text{Tan2}}}, \text{Tan2}\right]$$

解方程

$$\text{Out[4]= } \left\{ \left\{ \text{Tan2} \rightarrow \frac{1 - Q^2}{-1 + q^2 Q^2} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\text{In[6]:= Cos2} = \frac{1}{1 + \text{Tan2}} /. \left\{ \text{Tan2} \rightarrow \frac{1 - Q^2}{-1 + q^2 Q^2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Out[6]= } \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1 - Q^2}{-1 + q^2 Q^2}}$$

$$\text{In[8]:= I_n} = \text{FullSimplify}\left[\frac{I_0}{q \sqrt{(1/q^2 - 1) \text{Cos2} + 1}} /. \left\{ \text{Cos2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1 - Q^2}{-1 + q^2 Q^2}} \right\}\right]$$

完全简化

$$\text{Out[8]= } I_0 q \sqrt{\frac{1}{q^2 Q^2}} Q^2$$

即 $I_n = I_0 Q$

若 $q < 1$

$$\text{In[9]:= Solve}\left[Q == \frac{\sqrt{1 + q^2 \text{Tan2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \text{Tan2}}}, \text{Tan2}\right]$$

解方程

$$\text{Out[9]= } \left\{ \left\{ \text{Tan2} \rightarrow \frac{-1 + Q^2}{q^2 - Q^2} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\text{In[10]:= Cos2} = \frac{1}{1 + \text{Tan2}} /. \left\{ \text{Tan2} \rightarrow \frac{-1 + Q^2}{q^2 - Q^2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Out[10]= } \frac{1}{1 + \frac{-1 + Q^2}{q^2 - Q^2}}$$

In[11]:= **I_n = Simplify** $\left[\frac{I_0}{q \sqrt{(1/q^2 - 1) \cos 2 + 1}} / . \left\{ \cos 2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{-1+Q^2}{q^2-Q^2}} \right\}\right]$
 [化简]

Out[11]=
$$\frac{I_0}{q \sqrt{\frac{Q^2}{q^2}}}$$

即 $I_n = I_0 / Q$

(c)

距离对称轴 10° 以内

In[*]:= **f1 = Integrate** $\left[2 \pi \sin[\theta], \left\{\theta, 0, \frac{10}{180} \pi\right\}\right] / (4 \pi)$
 [积分] [正弦]

Out[*]= $\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{36}\right]^2$

In[*]:= **N[f1]**
 [数值运算]

Out[*]= 0.00759612

距离赤道 10° 以内

In[*]:= **f1 = Integrate** $\left[2 \pi \sin[\theta], \left\{\theta, \frac{80}{180} \pi, \frac{90}{180} \pi\right\}\right] / (4 \pi)$
 [积分] [正弦]

Out[*]= $\frac{1}{2} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{18}\right]$

In[*]:= **N[f1]**
 [数值运算]

Out[*]= 0.0868241

(d)

需要两步完成，在 ϕ 方向上实现 $[0, 2\pi]$ 的均匀分布，在 θ 方向上实现 $\cos \theta$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上均匀分布，我们使用 arccos 来实现

C语言代码如下：

```
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<math.h>
#define pi 3.1415927

double sphere_random(double a[][2],double R,int n){
    int i=0;
    for(;i<n;i++){
        a[i][0]=rand()%10000/10000.0*2*pi;
        a[i][1]=acos(rand()%10000/5000.0-1);
    }
    return 0;
}
```