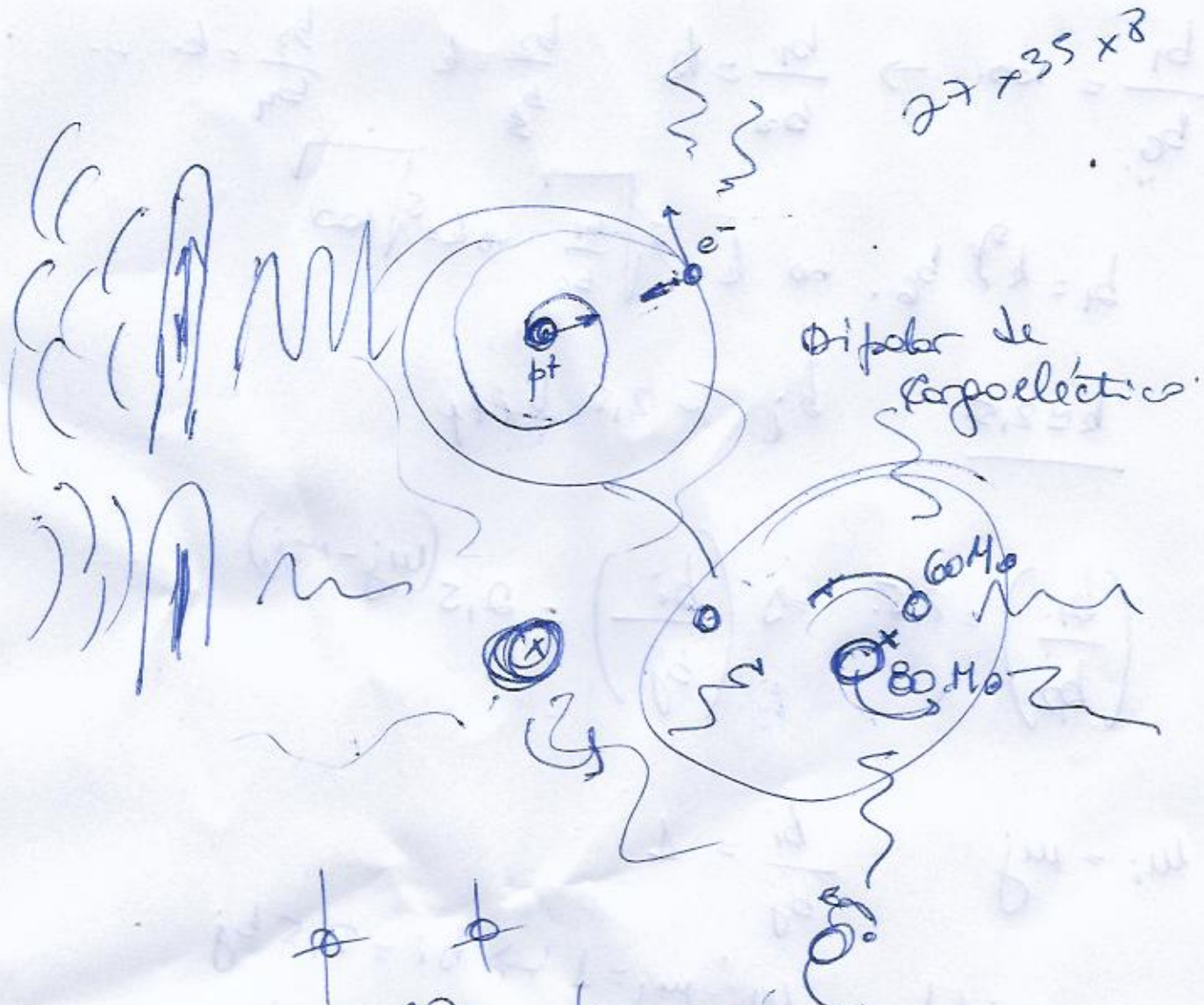
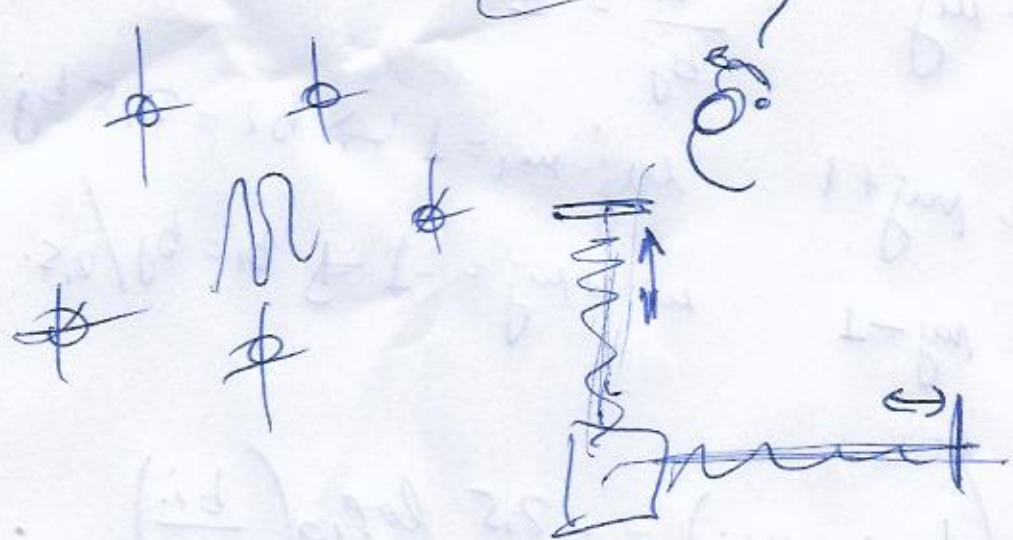


27 x 35 x 8



Dipolo de  
coeleção.



pppp →

pn  
nr

- torais
  - elad
  - distaio
  - kuperano
  - deo-o.
  - fusitoin roudal
- Hetrofo  
 Helio.  
Metkwal.
- (1)

$$\frac{b_1}{b_6} = 100 \dots \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{b_2} = k \quad \frac{b_2}{b_3} = k \quad \frac{b_3}{b_4} = k \dots$$

$$b_1 = k^5 b_6 \quad \text{or} \quad k = \sqrt[5]{\frac{b_1}{b_6}} \rightarrow k = \sqrt[5]{100}$$

$$\underline{k \approx 2,5} \quad b_i \sim 2,5 \text{ bits}$$

$$\left(\frac{b_1}{b_2}\right) = 2,5 \rightarrow \left(\frac{b_i}{b_j}\right) = 2,5^{(\mu_j - \mu_i)}$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_j$$

$$\frac{b_i}{b_j} = 1$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_j + 1$$

$$\mu_j - \mu_i = 1 \rightarrow b_i = 2,5 b_j$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_j - 1$$

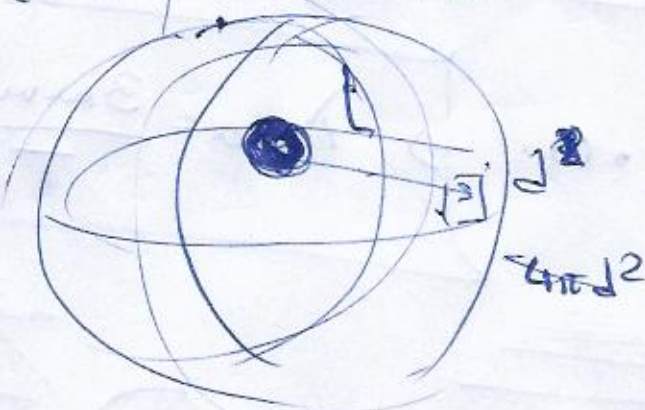
$$\mu_i - \mu_j = -1 \Rightarrow b_i = b_j / 2,5$$

$$\underbrace{(\mu_i - \mu_j)} = -2,5 \log_{10} \left( \frac{b_i}{b_j} \right)$$



Bolho unita en la luminosidad real.  
 inversamente prop al cuadrado de la distancia.

$$F_u = \frac{L_r}{4\pi d^2}$$



$$m_{\text{orig}} = +3.$$

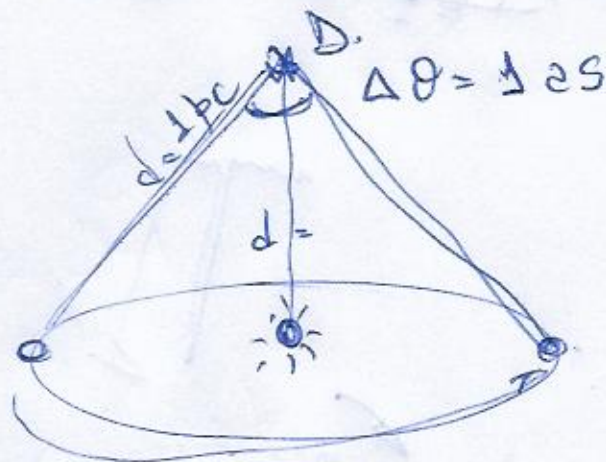
$$d = 10 \text{ pc}$$

$$m_{\text{revel}} = -2$$

$$d = 1 \text{ pc} \quad \text{por seg}$$

$$D = 10 \text{ pc.}$$

↓  
 Mag Absoluta.  
 M



$$1 \text{ pc} = 3,26 \text{ a.l.}$$

$$M = m - 5 (\log_{10}(d) - 1)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} B(\lambda, T) d\lambda =$$

$$\frac{L}{\Delta A} = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t \Delta A \Delta \lambda} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t \Delta A \Delta \lambda} d\lambda$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} L/\Delta A dA = L$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} B(\lambda, T) dA d\lambda$$

$$L = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} B(\lambda, T) dA d\lambda$$

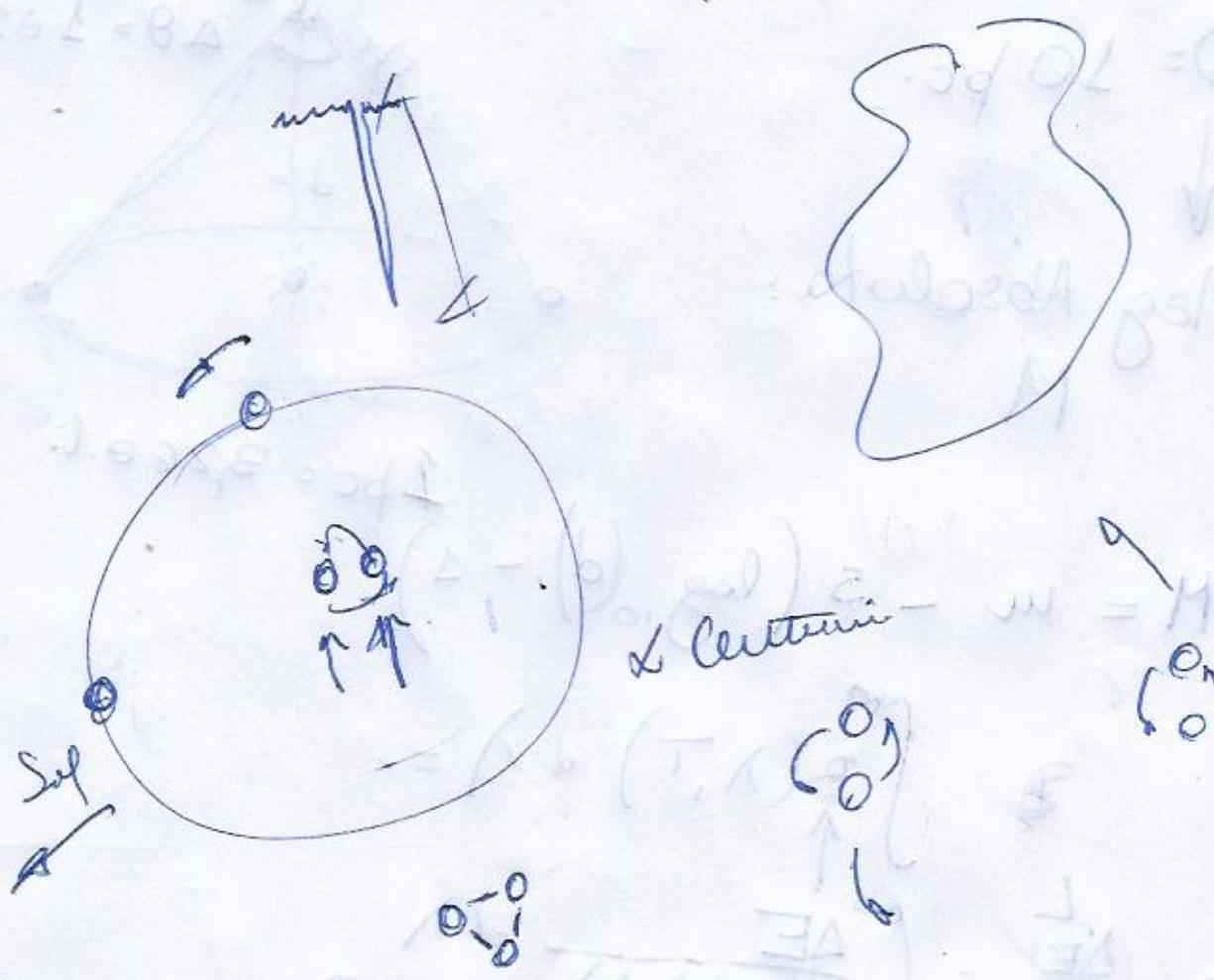
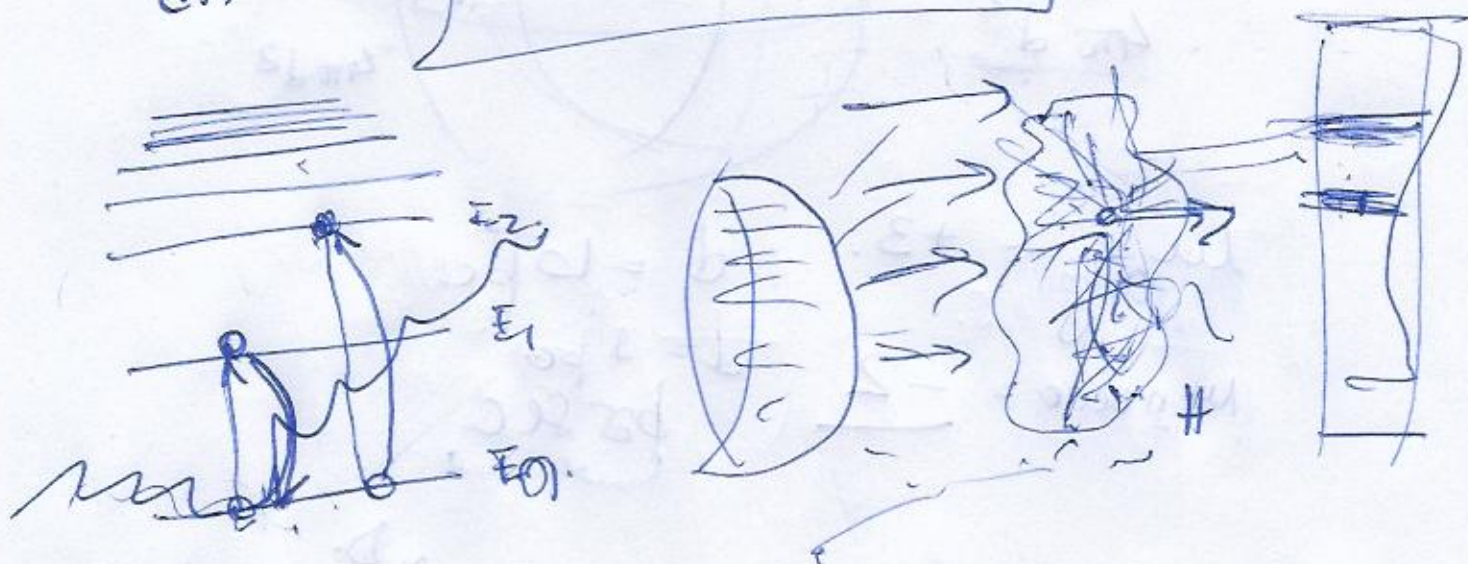
$$= 4\pi r^2 \sigma T^4$$

$$= 4\pi r^2 \sigma T^4$$



$$L = 4\pi\sigma R^2 T^4 \quad \text{Ley de Stefan-Boltzmann}$$

$$\frac{dB}{d\lambda} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{3mmK}{T} \quad \text{Ley de Wien}$$



(4)