QI)

a)

In[1]:=
$$sD = NSolve[MDust/(NDust4/3Pia^3) == \rho Dust, NDust][[1, 1]] /. \{MDust -> 0.01g, \rho Dust -> 2.2g/cm^3\}$$

Out[1]:= $NDust \rightarrow \frac{0.00108515 \text{ cm}^3}{a^3}$

b)

$$\log 2 = \alpha v \rightarrow \text{nDust } \sigma \text{Dust } /. \left\{ \text{sD, } \sigma \text{Dust} \rightarrow Q \text{ } \pi \text{ } \text{a^2, } \text{nDust} \rightarrow \rho \text{Dust} / \left(\frac{4}{3} \text{ Pi a^3} \rho \text{Dust} \right) \right\}$$

$$\log 2 = \alpha v \rightarrow \frac{3 Q}{4 a}$$

$$ln[3]:= sk = kv \rightarrow \alpha v / \rho Dust /. \rho Dust \rightarrow 2.2 g/cm^3 /. s\alpha$$

$$\text{Out[3]= } k_{\text{V}} \rightarrow \frac{Q \left(\text{ 0.340909 cm}^3/\text{g} \right)}{\text{a}}$$

c)

$$\ln[4]:= sj = jv \rightarrow \alpha v Bv /. \left\{ sB = Bv \rightarrow 2 h v^3 / c^2 / \left(Exp[h v / (k T)] - 1 \right), s\alpha \right\}$$

Out[4]=
$$\mathbf{j} \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \frac{\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{v}^3 \left(\frac{3}{2} h/c^2\right)}{\mathbf{a} \left(-1 + \mathbf{e}^{\frac{\mathbf{v} \left(1 h/k\right)}{\mathsf{T}}}\right)}$$

d)

$$ln[5]:= SF = Fv \rightarrow Bv \tau v A / d^2 / \tau v \rightarrow kv \rho Disk ds / A \rightarrow mDisk / (\rho Disk ds)$$

$$\text{Out[5]=} \ F\nu \, \rightarrow \, \frac{\text{B}\nu \, \, \text{k}\nu \, \, \text{mDisk}}{\text{d}^2}$$

$$\text{Out[6]= } \text{mDisk} \rightarrow \frac{d^2 \, F \nu}{B \nu \, k \nu}$$

e)

$$_{\text{ln[7]:=}}$$
 UnitConvert[sF[[2]] //. {sk, sB, a -> 10 μm , mDisk -> 0.01 M_{\odot} ,

d -> 150 pc, T -> 20 K, Q
$$\rightarrow$$
 1, $\lor \rightarrow =$ peak frequency 20K [[2]]}, "Jy"]

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2 | HW11.nb
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f)
         ∂log(Fv)
         \partial \log(v)
  \ln[8]:= Dt@Log@Fv[v] / Dt@Log@v /. Fv'[v] \rightarrow D[Fv /. sF /. sB, v] /. Fv[v] \rightarrow Fv //.
          {sB, sF, v \rightarrow c / 3 mm, T -> 20 K, sk, a -> 10 \mum, mDisk -> 0.01 M_{\odot}, d -> 150 pc, Q \rightarrow 1}
 Out[8]= 1.87531
        I have not used the Rayleigh-Jeans approximation, which explains why the value is not exactly 2.
    Q2)
        a)
  ln[9] = SI = Iv \rightarrow UnitConvert[FormulaData[{"PlanckRadiationLaw", "Frequency"}],
                 {"T" \rightarrow 10^15 \text{ K}, "v" \rightarrow 22.23508 \text{ GHz}}[[2]], "g/s^2"]
 Out[9]= I\nu \rightarrow 0.145999 \text{ g/s}^2
        b)
In[10]:= \pi \left(\frac{r}{d}\right)^2
ln[10] = sr = d \rightarrow r 1 au / .3 mas rad // UnitConvert
Out[10]= \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{r} \left( 1.02856 \times 10^{20} \, \text{m} \right)
        d)
        Brightness of unresolved source
 ln[11]= UnitConvert[Pi (r 1 au / d)^2 Iv /. {sI, sr}, "Jy"]
Out[11]= 97 027. Jy
        Farthest detectable distance
 In[12] = NSolve[Pi(r 1 au/d)^2 Iv = 1 mJy /. sI, d][[2, 1]]
Out[12]= \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{r} \left( 1.01315 \times 10^{24} \, \mathrm{m} \right)
        e)
 In[13]:= F -> r^2 UnitConvert[
             FormulaData[{"PlanckRadiationLaw", "Frequency"}, {"T" -> 10^3 K, "v" -> 22.23508 GHz}][[2]]
                 \pi \left( 1 \text{ au } / d \right) ^2 /. d \rightarrow 1 \text{ kpc}, 1 \mu \text{Jy} \right]
Out[13]= \mathbf{F} \rightarrow \mathbf{r^2} \left( \mathbf{1.12103} \, \mu \mathbf{Jy} \right)
```