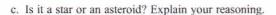
Chapter 4 Names, ca

... the descript constellation are their description means of idential simply by comp

The names of astron history that starts w constellation names, spacecraft and quasar do the names. As the millions, tracking the made tractable only database software. In particular celestial o discovering what is k

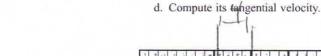
Very early in the realized the obvious. of mountains or cities, problem arose in our subjects move around the astronomical authority within at ly inaccurate.

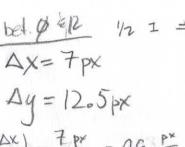
Claudius Ptolemy (c. 100 many branches of applied of the few classical works snaxis – the "great comp when the Arabic version — Amagest" in Latin. The Copernicus published De I

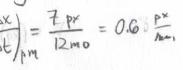


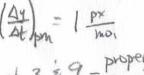
6 px

3









AX=11 px 10

Δy = 6.5 px

Xp+pm (At) . At

11 px - (0.62x) (6mg) = 7.4 = par

(3t) pm (3t) pm (5px-(1tx)(6mo) = 0.5px p

7.1 px > 1.8 arcsec. $r = \frac{a}{r} = \frac{2 A u}{(1.5/200205)}$

Your spectrograph has a resolving power of 9000. You observe a star whose spectrum that 25 lines with well-determined rest wavelengths. What is the best precision, in km s⁻¹, that can you expect if you measure the radial velocity of this star on one spectrum?

14. An astronomer measures the radial velocities of 20 stars in a nearby star cluster, and 235 cm finds they have an average radial velocity of 51 km s⁻¹ with a standard deviation of the sample of 16 km s⁻¹. He also determines that the proper motions of the same stars average to 14.5 arcsec per century with a standard deviation of the sample of 6.0 arcsec per century. Compute the distance of the cluster and the magnitude of its space velocity. Compute the uncertainty of your answers.