

Galaxies - equations

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi r^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dF}{d\Omega} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \quad \text{demonstrate distance independent} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dI}{dr} = -A I \quad (3)$$

$$(m - M) = 5 \log(r) - 5 + Ar \quad \text{derivation} \quad (4)$$

$$n(R, \phi, z) \propto \exp(-R/R_h) \exp(-|z|/z_h) \quad \text{disk} \quad (5)$$

$$I(r) = I_e \exp(-7.67(r/r_e)^{1/4} - 1) \quad \text{bulge/elliptical} \quad (6)$$

$$n(r) = n_0 (r/r_0)^{-3.5} \quad \text{stellar halo} \quad (7)$$

$$[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \equiv \log_{10} \left[\frac{M_{\text{Fe}}/M_{\text{H}}}{(M_{\text{Fe}}/M_{\text{H}})_{\odot}} \right] \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{R} = \frac{\dot{N}}{4\pi n R^2(t)} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (9)$$

$$M_J = \left(\frac{5k_B T}{\mu m_H G} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{3}{4\pi \rho} \right)^{1/2} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{V_c^2}{R} = \frac{GM(< R)}{R} \quad \text{plus derivation} \quad (11)$$

$$v_r = A d \sin(2l) \quad \text{long derivation} \quad (12)$$

$$\rho(R) = \frac{V_c^2}{4\pi G R^2} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (13)$$

$$v_e^2 = 2V_c^2 [1 + \ln(R_*/R)] \quad \text{derivation} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{vt}{r} = \frac{\sin \theta (\theta - \sin \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (15)$$

$$\nabla \phi = -\frac{\nabla p}{\rho_{\text{gas}}} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (16)$$

$$\rho_{\text{tot}}(r) = \frac{k_B T}{2\pi G \mu m_H} r^{-2} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (17)$$

$$|\delta \mathbf{v}_\perp| = \frac{2Gm}{bv} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (18)$$

$$M = \frac{R \sigma^2}{G} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{GM}{R} = \frac{3 \text{ k}_\text{B} \text{T}}{2 \mu \text{m}_\text{H}} \quad \text{derivation} \quad (20)$$

$$L \propto V_c^4 \quad (21)$$

$$L \propto \sigma^4 \quad (22)$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{L}{\dot{M} c^2} \quad (23)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{4GM}{bc^2} \quad (24)$$