

# Homework 1

**Due Date/Time: Beginning of class (7 pm), Wednesday, September 13th 2017**

## Problems

1. From Chromey: Chapter 1, Exercise 2
2. From Chromey: Chapter 1, Exercise 5a
3. Investigate the relationship between the Stefan-Boltzmann equation and the Planck function by completing the following steps
  - a. Integrate  $L_\lambda d\lambda = 4\pi^2 R^2 B_\lambda d\lambda$  over all wavelengths to obtain an expression for the total luminosity of a blackbody-emitting star.  
*Hint: Use the expression for  $B_\lambda$  and  $\int_0^\infty u^3 du / (e^u - 1) = \pi^4/15$*
  - b. Compare your result with the Stefan-Boltzmann equation, and show that the Stefan-Boltzmann constant  $\sigma$  is given by:  $\sigma = 2\pi^5 k^4 / (15c^2 h^3)$
  - c. Calculate the value of  $\sigma$  from this expression, and compare it with the accepted value (which you can find online or in a textbook)
4. The most massive stars that can form are those where the radiation pressure and the kinetic pressure are approximately equal. Estimate the mass of the most massive stars, by following the steps below.
  - a. Assume that the gravitational binding energy of a star of mass  $M$  and radius  $R$  is  $|E_{gr}| \sim GM^2/R$ . Use the Virial Theorem  $\bar{P} = -E_{gr}/(3V)$ , where  $V$  is the volume of the star to show that  $P \sim (4\pi/3^4)^{1/3} GM^{2/3} \rho^{4/3}$  where  $\rho$  is the density.
  - b. Using the relation  $P_{total} = P_g + P_{rad} = \rho kT/\bar{m} + aT^4/3$ , where  $k$  is Boltzmann's constant and  $a$  is the radiation constant ( $a = 4\sigma/c$ ), show that if the radiation pressure  $P_{rad}$  equals the kinetic pressure  $P_g$ , then the total pressure is  $P = 2(3/a)^{1/3} (k\rho/\bar{m})^{4/3}$
  - c. Equate the expressions for the pressure in (a) and (b) to obtain an expression for the maximal mass of a star. Find its value in solar masses for a fully ionized hydrogen composition (in which case  $\bar{m} = 0.5m_H$ )

# Pre-Lab Reading and Questions for Week 2

## Reading

Please read the following sections in Chromey:

- All of Chapter 1, with special emphasis on Section 1.5 (magnitudes)
- Sections 3.1.1 through 3.1.6 in Chapter 3

## Reading Questions

1. How are flux, luminosity, and the magnitude system related?
2. What is the difference between an absolute magnitude and an apparent magnitude?
3. Write down three important/main points from Chapter 1.
4. What concepts did you find unclear in this chapter?
  
5. How do the altitude-azimuth and equatorial systems differ?
6. How is the “observer’s meridian” defined?
7. Write down three important/main points from Chapter 3.
8. What concepts did you find unclear in this chapter?