

Q1

היברידי גז וטבליות $G, \bar{\rho}$

אך הנטה חיבור מילוי כהם שכך.

Π לא מושג בגררואה $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \rho(r) dr$

$$G \rightarrow \frac{m^3}{kg s^2} \quad \bar{\rho} \rightarrow \frac{kg}{m^3} \quad \text{היברידי גז.}$$

פיזיקת ניוטון כוונתית כפולה אינטגרל

$$G\bar{\rho} \rightarrow \frac{1}{S^2} \quad t \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{G\bar{\rho}}} \quad \text{טבלה}$$

Q2

$$\Sigma = - \int_0^R \frac{G m(r) \rho(r)}{r} u \pi r^2 dr$$

$$\circ m(r) \quad \int^L 1.13 \cdot \rho^{n+3}$$

$$m(r) = \int_0^R r^n u \pi r^2 dr = u \pi \rho_0 \int_0^R r^{n+2} dr \stackrel{n+2 < -1}{=} \frac{u \pi \rho_0}{n+3} r^{n+3}$$

$$\rightarrow \Sigma = - G \int_0^R \frac{u \pi \rho_0}{n+3} \frac{r^{n+3}}{R} u \pi r^2 dr = - \frac{G (u \pi)^2 \rho_0}{n+3} \int_0^R r^{2n+4} dr$$

$$= - \frac{G (u \pi)^2 \rho_0}{n+3} \frac{R}{2n+5} = - \frac{G u \pi \rho_0}{2n+5} R^{n+5} M$$

$M = \left(\frac{u \pi \rho_0}{n+3} \right) R^{n+6}$

$$= - \frac{G (n+3)}{2n+5} \frac{M^2}{R} \quad ; \quad n > 3$$

Q3

$$\langle P \rangle V = -\frac{1}{3} \delta \mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{GM^2}{R}$$

1)

$$\langle P \rangle = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} GM^2$$

$\Rightarrow R \sim n C_0^{-1} r^{-3}$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{R}} = \frac{3}{4\pi} R^{-4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{-1/3} M^{-4/3} \bar{P}^{4/3}$$

$$M = \frac{4}{3} \pi \bar{P} R^3$$

$$R^3 = M \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\pi \bar{P}}$$

$$R^4 = M^{4/3} \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{-4/3} \bar{P}^{-4/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle P \rangle = \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)^{1/3} M^{2/3} G \bar{P}^{4/3} \quad -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{6}{3} = +\frac{2}{3}$$

$$2) \bar{P} = M_0 / \frac{4}{3} R_0^3 = 1.41 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 1410 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle P \rangle = 9 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Pascal} = 9 \cdot 10^8 \text{ atm}$$

$$3) \beta = \frac{P_g}{P_g + P_r} \quad f = \frac{1-\beta}{\beta^4} = \frac{1 - \frac{P_g}{P_g + P_r}}{\left(\frac{P_g}{P_g + P_r}\right)^4} = \frac{\frac{P_r}{P_g + P_r}}{\frac{P_g^4}{(P_g + P_r)^4}} = \frac{P_r (P_g + P_r)^3}{P_g^4}$$

$$P_c = P_g + P_r \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{P_g}{P_c} = \underbrace{\frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m_p}}_{\alpha}$$

$$4) \frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m} = \frac{1}{3} \alpha T^{4/3} \quad T' = \left(\frac{3}{\alpha} \frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$P = \alpha \underbrace{\left(\frac{3}{\alpha}\right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m}\right)^{4/3}}_{\left(\frac{3}{\alpha}\right)^{12/3}} \leq P = \alpha \frac{1}{3} \alpha T^{4/3} \quad \text{!}$$

$$5) \alpha \left(\frac{3}{\alpha}\right)^{12/3} \left(\frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m}\right)^{4/3} = \left(\frac{4\pi}{81}\right)^{1/3} G M^{2/3} \bar{P}^{-4/3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3 \cdot 8}{\alpha} \frac{81}{4\pi} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m_p}\right)^{4/3} \frac{1}{G} = M^{2/3}$$

$$M = \left(\frac{8 \cdot 3^5}{\pi \alpha}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{P_{\text{KoT}}}{m_p}\right)^{2/3} \frac{1}{G^{3/2}} = \left(\frac{6^5 \alpha^4}{\pi \alpha m_p G^3}\right)^{1/2} = 2.26 \cdot 10^{32} \text{ kg}$$

$$= 114 M_\odot$$

$$\frac{Q^4}{2u} = \frac{(x^r - 2Dt)}{8\sqrt{\pi DE}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{(x^n - 2Dt)}{8\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}}$$

לעומת דוגמת ת'הונ' י'ג'ג'ג'

Q's

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 \partial_r u) \stackrel{\text{P3.1}}{=} 0$$

wolfram alpha

Wolfram alpha $\rightarrow u(r) = \frac{c_1}{r} + c_2$

$$U(a) = \frac{c_1}{c_2} + c_2 = a$$

$$u(b) = \frac{c_1}{b} + c_2 = \beta \rightarrow c_2 = \beta - \frac{c_1}{b}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{a} + \beta - \frac{c_1}{b} = \alpha$$

$$C_1 \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \alpha - \beta$$

$$c_1 = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{b - a} ab$$

$$G_2 = \beta - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{b-a} a$$

$$u(r) = ab \frac{\alpha-\beta}{b-a} \frac{1}{r} + \beta - \frac{\alpha-\beta}{b-a} a$$

$$= a \frac{\alpha-\beta}{1-a} \left(\frac{b}{r} - 1 \right) + \beta$$

$$\sigma) \quad \frac{1}{r^2} \partial_r (r^2 \partial_u u) = -S$$

• *H* /'oʊ/ /ə/ /lɒʃ/ /ʊ'r/ /ɔ:ləl/ /n/ /tʃ/ /'oʊ/

• (נְאָזֶן | הַרְמָה) שְׁלֹמֹן אֲלֹנִים רְבָבָה נְאָזֶן

$$\therefore -S \int r^2 dr \sim U(r) \text{ for } r \approx 10$$

$$-\frac{S}{6} \int r^2 dr = -\frac{S}{3D} r^3 \Big|_r^{r=10} = -\frac{S}{3D} \int r^2 dr = -\frac{Sr^2}{6D}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(r) = -\frac{Sr^2}{6D} + \frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{Sa^2}{6D} + \frac{C_1}{a} + C_2 = \alpha \rightarrow C_2 = \alpha + \frac{Sa^2}{6D} - \frac{C_1}{a}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{Sb^2}{6D} + \frac{C_1}{b} + C_2 = -\frac{Sb^2}{6D} + \frac{C_1}{b} + \alpha + \frac{Sa^2}{6D} - \frac{C_1}{a}$$

$$\beta = C_1 \left(\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + \frac{S}{6D} (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$C_1 = \left[\beta + \frac{S}{6D} (b^2 - a^2) \right] \frac{ab}{a-b}$$

$$C_2 = \alpha + \frac{Sa^2}{6D} - \frac{b}{a-b} \left[\beta + \frac{S}{6D} (b^2 - a^2) \right]$$

$$u(r) = -\frac{Sr^2}{6D} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{ab}{a-b} \left[\beta + \frac{S}{6D} (b^2 - a^2) \right] + \alpha + \frac{Sa^2}{6D} - \frac{b}{a-b} \left[\beta + \frac{S}{6D} (b^2 - a^2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{S}{6D} (a^2 - r^2) + \frac{b}{a-b} \left[\beta + \frac{S}{6D} (b^2 - a^2) \right] \left[\frac{a}{r} - 1 \right] + \alpha$$

Q6

$$D = Vl = \frac{V}{n\sigma} = \frac{2.2}{2.4 \cdot 1.2} \cdot 10^{5-19+14}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu V = \alpha_B T \rightarrow V = 4 \cdot 10^{\frac{m}{2}} \quad \text{m} = 28 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \frac{P}{k_B T} = 2.4 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$10^{-9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\sigma t}} \quad \text{---} \frac{a}{n\sigma t}$$

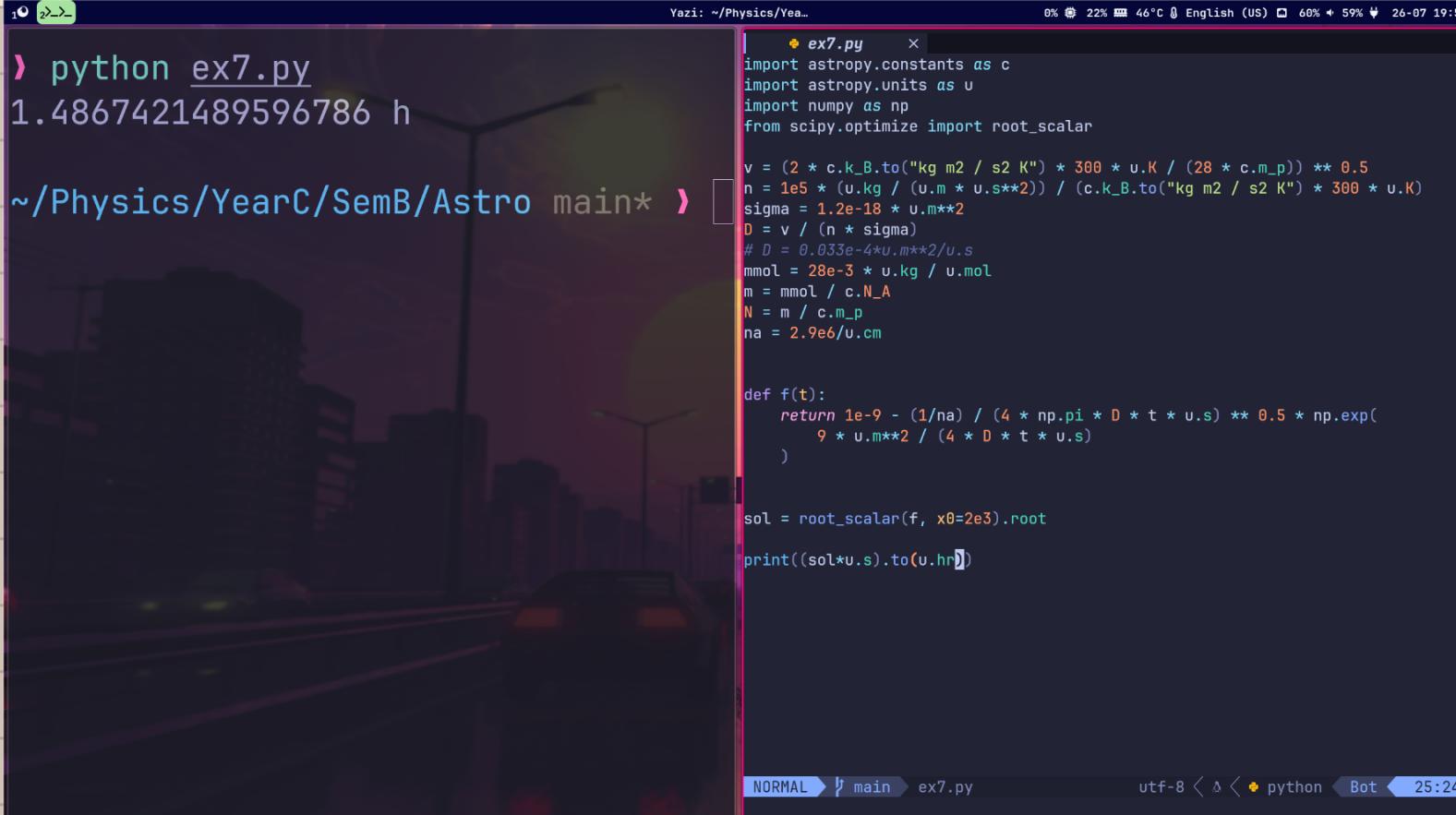
$$n\sigma t = 20^2$$

$$\therefore 10^{-9} = \sqrt{20^2} \cdot \frac{1}{20^2} = 10^{-9}$$

$$u(x) \sim N(0, 20^2) \quad \left[\frac{1}{m} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{n_a} \approx 20^2, \quad n \approx 10^9 \quad \text{so} \quad \int_{10^9}^{10^9} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 10^9$$

$$\therefore 3^2 \approx 10^9 \quad 1.3^2 \approx 10^9$$



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Yazi: ~/Physics/YearC/SemB/Astro main* ex7.py
0% 22% 46°C 0 English (US) 60% 59% 26-07 19:51
python ex7.py
1.4867421489596786 h

~/Physics/YearC/SemB/Astro main* ex7.py
Yazi: ~/Physics/YearC/SemB/Astro main* ex7.py
0% 22% 46°C 0 English (US) 60% 59% 26-07 19:51
python ex7.py
1.4867421489596786 h



```

+ ex7.py
import astropy.constants as c
import astropy.units as u
import numpy as np
from scipy.optimize import root_scalar

v = (2 * c.k_B.to("kg m2 / s2 K") * 300 * u.K / (28 * c.m_p)) ** 0.5
n = 1e5 * (u.kg / (u.m * u.m**2)) / (c.k_B.to("kg m2 / s2 K") * 300 * u.K)
sigma = 1.2e-18 * u.m**2
D = v / (n * sigma)
D = 0.033e-4*u.m**2/u.s
mmol = 28e-3 * u.kg / u.mol
m = mmol / c.N_A
N = m / c.m_p
na = 2.9e6/u.cm

def f(t):
 return 1e-9 - (1/na) / (4 * np.pi * D * t * u.s) ** 0.5 * np.exp(
 -9 * u.m**2 / (4 * D * t * u.s)
)

sol = root_scalar(f, x0=2e3).root
print((sol*u.s).to(u.hr))

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לעומת היפר-טקטוןיקה, מושג זה מוגדר כטקטוניקה אינטגרלית, כלומר, מושג זה מתייחס לאירועים הנוצרים כתוצאה מלחץ גאות כפוף למשולש טקטוני אחד.

Q7

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{GM\rho(r)}{r^2} = -\frac{GM\rho_0 R_0^2}{r^4}$$
$$-\rho + \rho(R_0) = \frac{1}{3} GM \rho_0 R_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{R_0^3} - \frac{1}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\rho = \rho(R_0) + \frac{1}{3} GM \rho_0 R_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{R_0^3} \right)$$

$$P = \rho k_B T = \frac{\rho k_B T}{m_p} = \frac{2\rho k_B T}{m_p}$$

$\rho \propto r^{-1/2}$

$$T = \frac{m_p}{2k_B} \frac{1}{\rho_0} \left(\frac{r}{R_0} \right)^2 P$$

$$T = \frac{m_p}{2k_B} \frac{1}{\rho_0} \left(\frac{r}{R_0} \right)^2 \left[\rho(R_0) + \frac{1}{3} GM \rho_0 R_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{R_0^3} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{r}{R_0} \right)^2 T(R_0) + \frac{m_p GM}{6k_B} r^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{R_0^3} \right)$$