

2. פתרון

$$L = 4\pi d^2 \cdot f = 3.6 \cdot 10^{37} \text{ erg/sec}$$

$$= 9350 L_{\odot} \quad (\odot)$$

1.6 (1)

$$L = 4\pi R^2 \sigma T^4$$

1.7

$$R = \left(\frac{L}{4\pi \sigma T^4} \right)^{1/2} = 2.3 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}$$

$$\approx 330 R_{\odot}$$

$$\approx 1.55 \text{ au}$$

הנחה: σ קבוע
הנחה: T קבוע
הנחה: L קבוע

$$\theta = \frac{2R}{d} \approx \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

1.8

$$D_{L=3} = \frac{\lambda_{L=3} R_{L=3}}{2 R_{L=3}} = 2.3 \text{ m}$$

$$R_{\odot} = 6.96 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}, \quad L_{\odot} = 3.8 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ erg/sec}$$

1.9

$$L_{\odot} = 4\pi R_{\odot}^2 \sigma T^4 \quad T \approx 5800 \text{ K}$$

$$P = n k T \approx 400 \frac{\text{dyne}}{\text{cm}^2} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ atm}$$

1.3

<http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/BohrModel.html> : פתרון 1.4

$$dE_p = -G \frac{M(r) dm}{r}$$

1.5

$$M(r) = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3 \rho, \quad dm = 4\pi r^2 \rho dr$$

$$E_p = -\frac{16\pi G \rho^2}{3} \int_0^R r^4 dr = -\frac{3}{5} \frac{G M^2}{R}$$

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

$$-180 \quad 57.3 = \frac{180}{\pi} \quad \text{ע. פתרון 1.6}$$

$$4\pi \cdot \left(\frac{180}{\pi} \right)^2 \approx 41,253 \text{ sq. deg.} \quad \text{ע. פתרון 1.6}$$