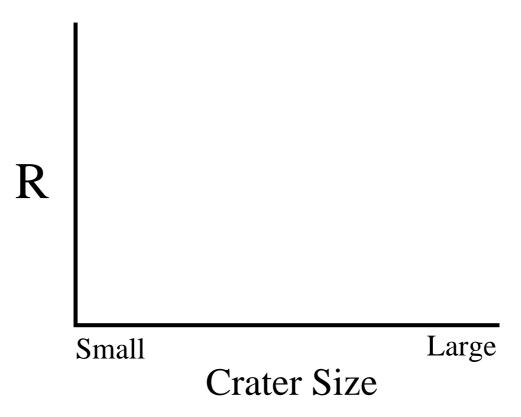
ASTRONOMY 150 – FINAL	Name:	
une 10, 2009 – Spring 2009	TA's Name & Section:	
Answer all questions in the space p 100 points possible. No calculators	rovided. If you have any questions, raise your hand or electronic devices of any type.	d.
(4 pts) What type of meteorite is most leen heated?	likely to be found on the surface of an asteroid that has ${f n}$	ıeve
(4 pts) Jupiter takes about 12 years to go:1 resonance with Jupiter to go around the	go around the Sun. How long would it take for an asteroid e Sun?	l in
(8 pts) Explain why there may not have 7 enus (1 rotation = 243 days).	e been life on Earth if it rotated on it axis at the same ra	ate ε
enus (1 rotation — 249 days).		

4 (4 pts) What type of meteorite is most likely to be found in the core of a very small (< 100 m) asteroid?
E (4 nts) Decoming why the tidel force of Iunitan distants the shape of Is
5 (4 pts) Describe why the tidal force of Jupiter distorts the shape of Io.
6 (8 pts) Explain why there is a close relationship between the composition of a world's surface and the composition of its atmosphere.

7 (4 pts) What type of meteorite is most likely to be found on the surface of an asteroid that was volcanically active?	
8 (4 pts) Describe how the visual appearance of the clouds Jupiter would change if you were to slow down Jupiter's rotation rate.	
9 (8 pts) Explain why there is so much more material at 5 AU to build Jupiter that there is at 1 AU where	
the Earth formed.	

 ${f 10}$ (8 pts) On the axes below, sketch and label an **R-Plot** for ${f A}$ - a typical dead world in the **outer** solar system, ${f B}$ - a typical dead world in the **inner** solar system.



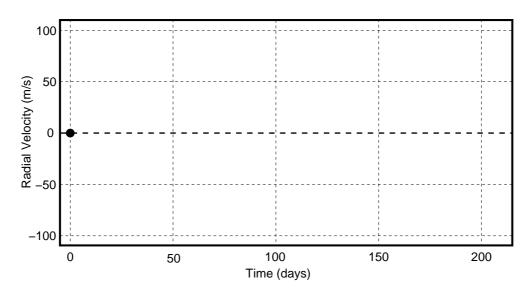
11 (8 pts) Explain why the differences in the two R-Plots you plotted above means that we can not use crater counts to determine the age of surface in the outer solar system.

12 (4 pts) What type of *material* is most likely to be found on the surface of a very small (< 1 km) **Kuiper** Belt Object?

The table on the right shows the radial velocity observational data for two stars, just like our Sun, with planets orbiting them

Planet	Period [Days]	Maximum Radial Velocity [m/s]
—————————————————————————————————————	50 100	100 25

13 (8 pts) On the graph below, draw how the radial velocity of each of the two stars would change over 200 days of observations (label each line). Assume that the stars have a radial velocity = 0 m/s on Day 0.



14 (8 pts) Explain which of the two planets would be the easier to detect.

	upier belt objects were dark and red. In the space below sketch and label the space below sketch an	
	$16~(6~\mathrm{pts})$ I have said many times that "the Sun is the top 99 objects in the Solar system." Obviously, the Sun is only one object. Explain what I meant by this statement.	
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