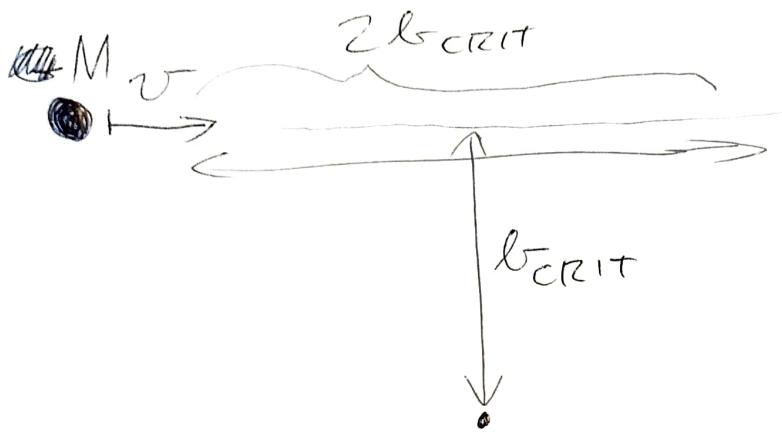


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(ii)



IMPULSE APPROXIMATION:
PROXIMITY WITH TEST PARTICLE
LASTS FOR: $\frac{2l_{\text{CRIT}}}{v}$

TEST PARTICLE ACCELERATES $\approx \frac{GM}{l_{\text{CRIT}}^2}$

$\Delta t = \text{TIME IN PROXIMITY} \times \text{ACCELERATION}$

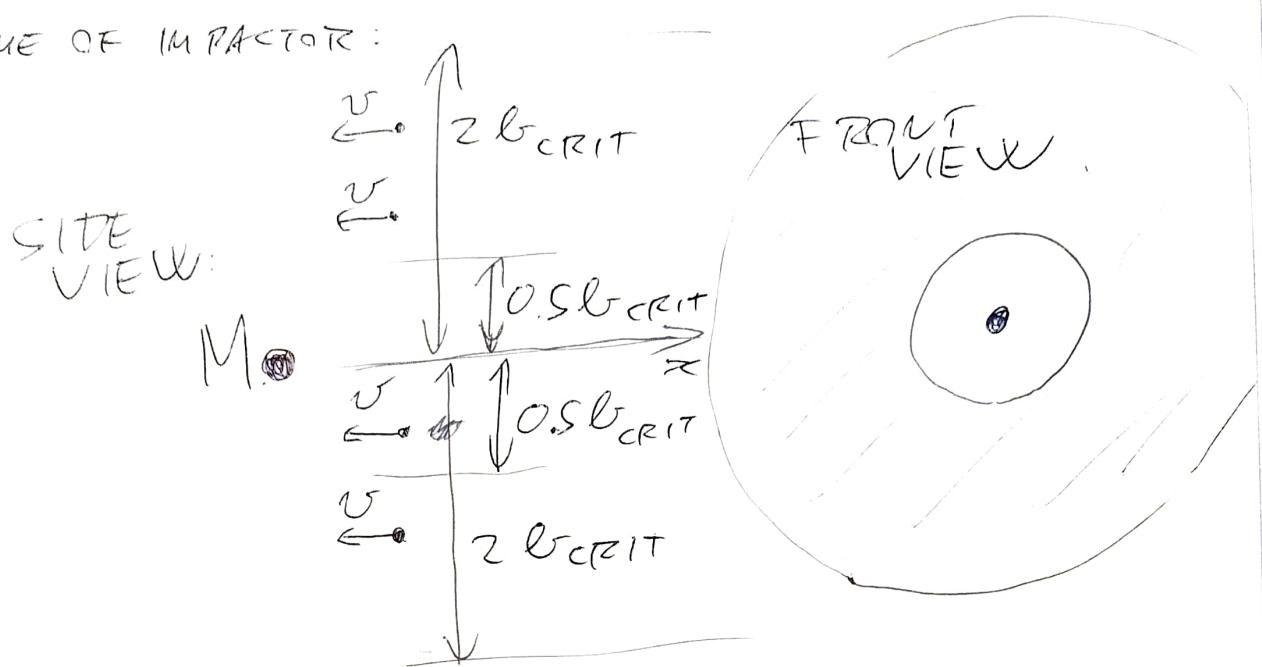
$$= \frac{2l_{\text{CRIT}}}{v} \frac{GM}{l_{\text{CRIT}}^2} = \frac{2GM}{vl_{\text{CRIT}}}$$

$$\Delta t \approx v$$

$$\Rightarrow l_{\text{CRIT}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2GM}{v^2}}}$$

APPROX. EXPRESSION FOR DRAG FORCE.

FRAME OF IMPACTOR:



"DOMINATED BY IMPACT PARAMETER CHOOSE TO R_{CRIT} :
APPROXIMATE BY CONSIDERING MATERIAL BETWEEN
 $0.5R_{CRIT}$ & $2R_{CRIT}$.
THEY LOSE ALL THEIR MOMENTUM PARALLEL WITH
 v TO M . (APPROXIMATE).

≈ 1

$$Md\upsilon = - \underbrace{\pi (2^2 - 0.5^2) R_{CRIT}^2}_{\text{AREA OF ANNULUS}} \cdot v dt \cdot S \cdot v$$

AREA OF ANNULUS

VOLUME SWIPE OUT BY ANNULUS
IN TIME dt

MASS IN VOLUME

MOMENTUM OF MASS
IN VOLUME

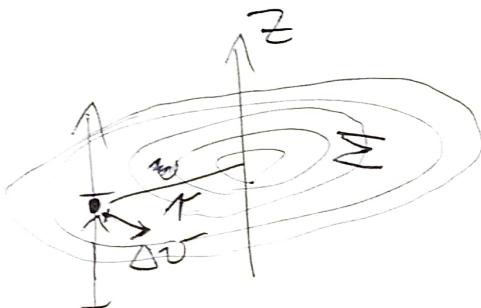
$$\Rightarrow M \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \approx -\vec{L}_{\text{CENT}}^2 S \vec{v}^2$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right)^2 S \vec{v}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = - \frac{G^2 M S}{r^2}$$

(MINUS SIGN IS THERE TO INDICATE DIRECTION).

"CONSIDER THE CASE"

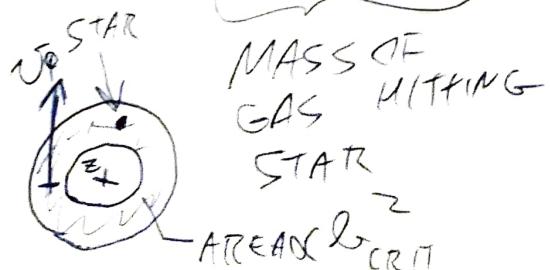


$L = \Delta v r$ = MASS OF DISC SIGNIFICANTLY
EFFECTING THE STAR.

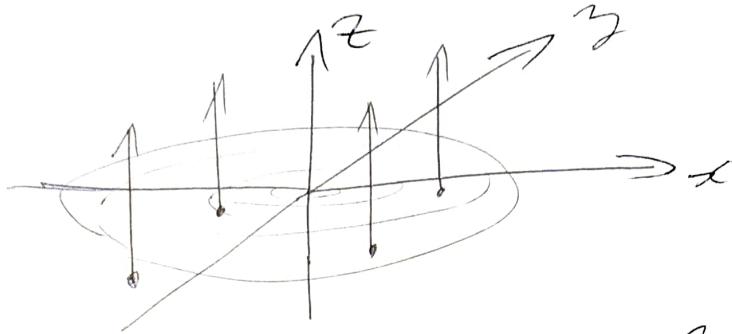
~~$\approx \left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right) \Sigma$~~

- VELOCITY CHANGE INDUCED
PER UNIT MASS OF THIS
MATERIAL . τ

$$= L_{\text{CRIT}}^2 \sum \underbrace{\cdot v_\phi}_\text{MASS OF GAS HITTING STAR} \cdot \underbrace{v_\phi}_\text{AREAL } \cdot \tau = \underbrace{\left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right)^2 \Sigma \tau v_\phi}_\text{MOMENTUM OVER UNIT MASS, IE SPEED OF GAS ENCOUNTERING STAR}$$



"NOW ASSUME"



ONE STAR ACQUIRES: $dL = r \left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right)^2 \sum r N \varphi$

TOTAL ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF DISC INITIALLY:

$$L = \int_0^{R_{MAX}} 2\pi r \cancel{(dr \sum)} N \varphi r^2 R_{MAX}^2 \sum N \varphi$$

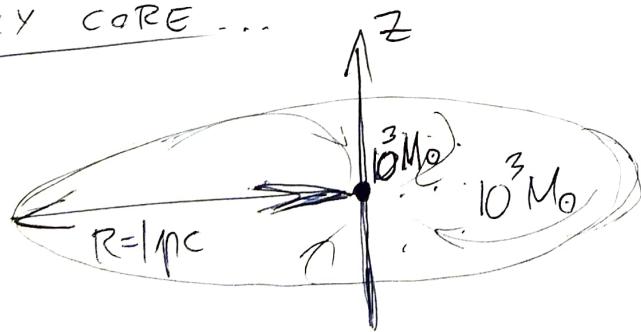
~~cancel~~ ~~cancel~~

USE: $r N R_{MAX}$, THEN

$$N = \frac{L}{dL} = \frac{R_{MAX} \cancel{R \cancel{N \varphi}}}{\left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right)^2 \cancel{r} \cancel{N \varphi}} = \frac{R_{MAX}}{\left(\frac{GM}{r^2} \right)^2} = \frac{R_{MAX}}{G_{\text{grav}}^2}$$

AND NOW WHAT?

GALAXY CORE ...



NUMBER OF STARS: HOW?

EVOLUTIONARY EFFECTS: H FIELDS BECOME DEPLETED.