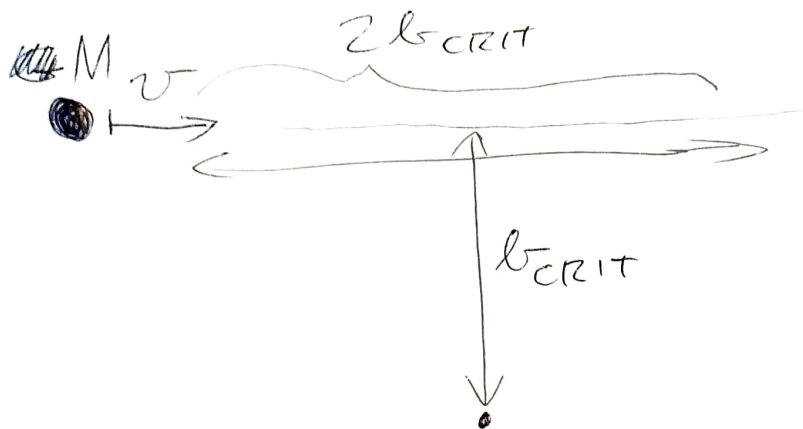


2018P3Q8

(ii)



IMPULSE APPROXIMATION:

PROXIMITY WITHIN TEST PARTICLE
LASTS FOR: $\frac{2b_{\text{crit}}}{v}$

TEST PARTICLE ACCELERATES $\approx \frac{GM}{b_{\text{crit}}^2}$

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

$$= \frac{2b_{\text{crit}}}{v} \frac{GM}{b_{\text{crit}}^2} = \frac{2GM}{vb_{\text{crit}}}$$

$$\Delta U \sim v$$

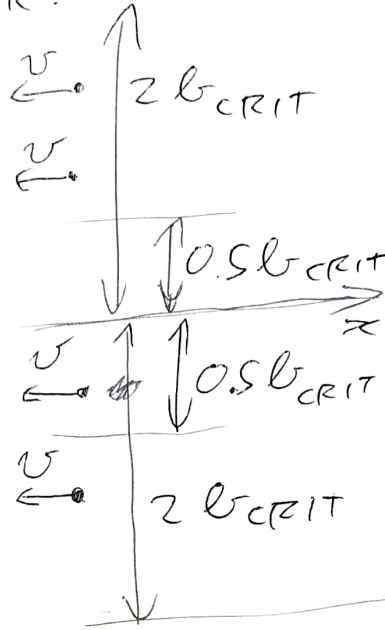
$$\Rightarrow b_{\text{crit}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2GM}{v^2}}}$$

APPROX. EXPRESSION FOR DRAG FORCE.

FRAME OF IMPACTOR:

SIDE VIEW:

M.



FRONT VIEW.

"DOMINATED BY IMPACT PARAMETER CLOSE TO b_{crit} ":
 APPROXIMATE BY CONSIDERING MATERIAL BTWN
 $0.5b_{crit}$ & $2b_{crit}$.

THEY LOSE ALL THEIR MOMENTUM PARALLEL WITH
 v TO M. (APPROXIMATE).

$$Md\dot{v} = - \underbrace{\pi (2^2 - 0.5^2) b_{crit}^2}_{\text{AREA OF ANNULUS}} \cdot \underbrace{v dt}_{\text{VOLUME SWIPE}} \cdot \underbrace{S \cdot v}_{\text{MASS IN VOLUME}}$$

VOLUME SWIPE
 OUT BY ANNULUS
 IN TIME dt

MASS IN VOLUME

MOMENTUM OF MASS
 IN VOLUME

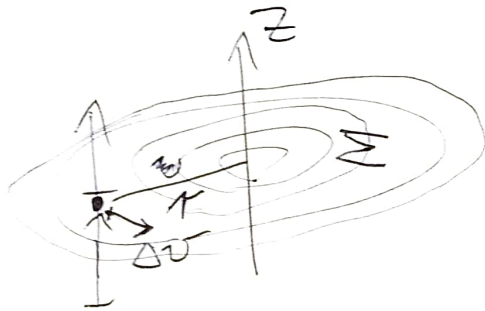
$$\Rightarrow M \frac{dv}{dt} = -b_{crit} S v^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt} = - \frac{G^2 M S}{v^2}$$

(MINUS SIGN IS THERE TO INDICATE DIRECTION).

• "CONSIDER THE CASE"

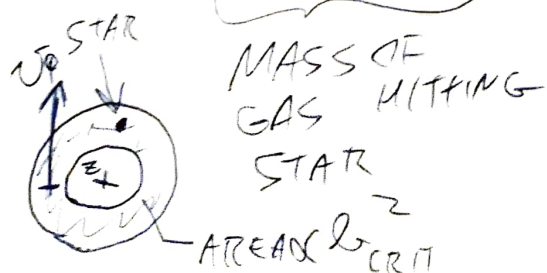


$L = \Delta v \cdot \tau$ = MASS OF DISC SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTING THE STAR.

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

• VELOCITY CHANGE INDUCED PER UNIT MASS OF THIS MATERIAL $\cdot \tau$

$$= b_{crit}^2 \Sigma \cdot v_{\phi} \cdot \tau = \left(\frac{GM}{v^2} \right)^2 \Sigma \tau v_{\phi}$$

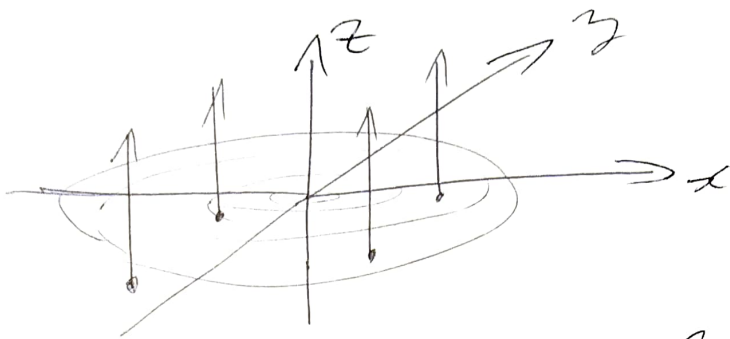


MASS OF GAS HITTING STAR

AREA b_{crit}^2

MOMENTUM OVER UNIT MASS, IE SPEED OF GAS ENCOUNTERING STAR

"NOW ASSUME"



ONE STAR ACQUIRES: $\Delta L \sim \left(\frac{GM}{v^2}\right)^2 \Sigma r v \phi$

TOTAL ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF DISC INITIALLY:

$$L = \int dL = \int_0^{R_{MAX}} 2\pi r (dr \Sigma) v \phi \sim R_{MAX}^2 \Sigma v \phi$$

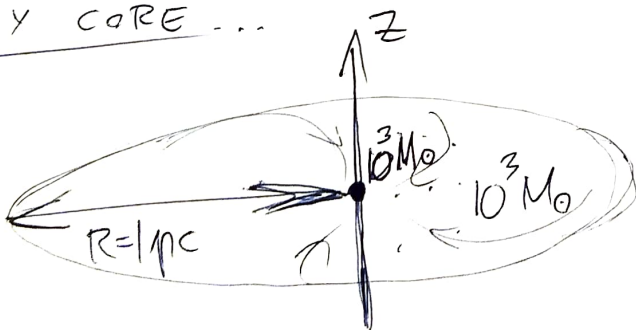
~~USE~~ ~~USE~~

USE: $r \sim R_{MAX}$, THEN

$$N = \frac{L}{\Delta L} = \frac{R_{MAX}^2 \Sigma v \phi}{\left(\frac{GM}{v^2}\right)^2 \Sigma r v \phi} = \frac{R_{MAX}}{\left(\frac{GM}{v^2}\right)^2} = \frac{R_{MAX}}{v_{CRIT}^2}$$

AND NOW WHAT?

GALAXY CORE ...



NUMBER OF STARS: HOW?

EVOLUTIONARY EFFECTS: H₂ FIELDS BECOME DEPLETED.