

Physics of Galaxies
ANSWERS: SET NUMBER 5

1. and 2.

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \quad r \rightarrow b$$

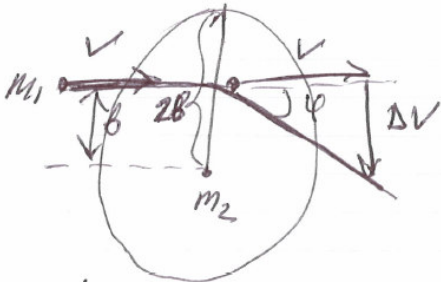
$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{b^2}$$

Impulse $I = F\Delta t$; $\Delta t = 2b/V$; $F\Delta t = m_1\Delta V$

$$I = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{b^2} \frac{2b}{V} = \frac{2Gm_1m_2}{Vb} = m_1\Delta V \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{2Gm_2}{bV} \quad \text{drop subscript "2".}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{2Gm}{bV^2} ;$$



For N number of stars $N = V \cdot n$ where V is the total volume, n is the ~~number~~ number density (number of stars per unit volume). Volume of influence of a star $V_{\text{star}} = \frac{V}{N} = n^{-1}$, but $V_{\text{star}} \sim b^3$

$$b^3 \sim n^{-1} \Rightarrow b \sim n^{-1/3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{2G n^{1/3} m}{V^2}$$

[5 marks] and [5 marks]

3. Given the adiabatic law

$$p = K\rho^\gamma,$$

where K is a constant, then

$$u^2 = \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right]_{\text{adiabatic}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} (K\rho^\gamma) = \gamma K \rho^{\gamma-1}.$$

Hence

$$u = (\gamma K)^{1/2} \rho^{(\gamma-1)/2}. \quad [3 \text{ marks}]$$

4. We have

$$\rho = 2n_{\text{H}_2} m_{\text{H}},$$

where n_{H_2} is the number-density of hydrogen molecules and m_{H} is the mass of the hydrogen atom.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{\text{ff}} &\sim (2Gn_{\text{H}_2}m_{\text{H}})^{-1/2} \\ &= [2 \times 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \times 10^{10} \times 1.67 \times 10^{-27}]^{-1/2} \\ &\approx 2 \times 10^{13} \text{ s} \approx 10^6 \text{ y.}\end{aligned}$$

[3 marks]

5. If

$$k < \left(\frac{4\pi G\rho}{u^2} \right)^{1/2},$$

then we have from the dispersion relation

$$\omega^2 < 0,$$

so that ω is imaginary. Hence writing

$$\omega = \pm i\alpha,$$

where α is a real positive number and substituting into the wave-like solution for the density perturbation $\rho_1(t, x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_1(t, x) &= \rho_{10} e^{i(\omega t - kx)} \\ &= \rho_{10} e^{\mp \alpha t} e^{-ikx}\end{aligned}$$

The second line of the latter equation shows that we have a standing wave with amplitude

$$\rho_{10} e^{\mp \alpha t}. \quad \textbf{[5 marks]}$$

[Total marks available 21]