

Physics of Galaxies
ANSWERS: SET NUMBER 6

1. Since $\Omega(r) = \Theta(r)/r$, this is roughly constant if $\Theta(r) \propto r$ applies, so we have $\Omega(r) = \Omega_o = \text{constant}$. **[2 marks]**

From equations of the question, we then have

$$A(r) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{r\Omega_o}{r} - \frac{d}{dr} [r\Omega_o] \right] = 0,$$

while

$$B(r) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{r\Omega_o}{r} + \frac{d}{dr} [r\Omega_o] \right] = -\Omega_o \quad \mathbf{[3 marks]}$$

From equation of the question and equations and , we have in the inner regions,

$$\kappa^2(r) = -4(-\Omega_o)[0 + \Omega_o] = 4\Omega_o^2$$

so that

$$\kappa(r) = 2\Omega_o = \text{constant} \quad \mathbf{[2 marks]}$$

In the outer regions we know that rotation curves are flat and $\Theta(r) = \Theta_o = \text{constant}$. From equations (1.1) of the question and equation (1.3), we therefore have

$$\kappa^2 = -4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Theta_o}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \right] = 2 \left(\frac{\Theta_o}{r} \right)^2$$

so that

$$\kappa(r) = \sqrt{2} \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \quad \mathbf{[3 marks]}$$

2. The condition for closure of orbits in an inertial frame are that

$$\frac{\kappa(r)}{\Omega(r)} = \frac{q}{p}$$

where p and q are integers. For the inner regions, we have from equation ,

$$\frac{\kappa(r)}{\Omega(r)} = \frac{2\Omega_o}{\Omega_o} = 2$$

The epicyclic orbits *are* therefore closed. In the outer regions, however, we have from equation

$$\frac{\kappa(r)}{\Omega(r)} = \frac{\kappa(r)}{\Theta_o/r} = \left(\sqrt{2} \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \right) / \left(\frac{\Theta_o}{r} \right) = \sqrt{2}$$

which is irrational. The epicyclic orbits *are* therefore *not* closed. **[3 marks]**

3. From equation of the question and equation , we find that the resonances are at

$$\Omega(r) \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}\Omega(r)}{2} = \Omega(r) \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

giving

$$\Omega_{\text{inner}}(r) = \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = 0.3 \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\Omega_{\text{outer}}(r) = \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = 1.7 \frac{\Theta_o}{r} \quad \mathbf{[4 marks]}$$