

## Physics of Galaxies Exercises: Set 4

1. Look up Salpeter initial mass function expression in the lecture notes and derive the relation for the total mass in the Galaxy as

$$M_{tot} = \frac{\phi_* M_*^2 \left( \frac{M_l}{M_*} \right)^{2-\alpha}}{\alpha - 2} .$$

Show each step of the calculation explicitly **[4 marks]**. Explain, without invoking mathematics, why the total mass of the galaxy is prescribed by low mass stars with mass  $M_l$ , whereas the total luminosity is prescribed by high mass stars with mass  $M_h$ . **[2 marks]**.

2. Distances of galaxies are obtained by measuring their redshifts  $z$ , calculating their recession velocities  $v_H$  and using Hubble's law to get the distance  $d$ :

$$d = v_H / H_o = zc / H_o .$$

Show that the luminosity  $L$  of a galaxy is given in terms of its *measured* flux-density  $F$  by

$$L = 4\pi \left( z \frac{c}{H_o} \right)^2 F . \quad \textbf{[4 marks]}$$

Masses of galaxies are derived from an expression of the form

$$M = kRv^2 / G ,$$

where  $R$  is radius of the galaxy,  $v$  is characteristic velocity of the material in it, and  $k$  is a constant. Deduce that

$$M = \left( z \frac{c}{H_o} \right) \frac{v^2}{G} \theta ,$$

where  $\theta$  is the *measured* angular size corresponding to the linear size  $R$ . **[3 marks]**

Hence show that the *measured* mass-luminosity ratio  $M/L$  of galaxies is directly proportional to the Hubble constant:

$$M / L \propto H_o \propto h \quad \textbf{[4 marks]}$$

3. Explain briefly and qualitatively why most stars in galaxies can be considered to move independently of other individual stars. **[5 marks]** What is meant by a *strong gravitational interaction*? **[2 marks]**

4. For stars of mass  $m$ , number density  $n$  and speed  $V$ , the deflection experienced in a typical encounter was shown in the lectures to be

$$\tan \phi = \frac{2Gmn^{1/3}}{V^2} \approx \phi .$$

In the local (solar) neighbourhood, one can assume  $m = 1 M_{\text{sun}}$ ,  $n = 0.1 \text{ pc}^{-3}$  and  $V = 40 \text{ kms}^{-1}$ . Calculate  $\phi$  in arcseconds. **[3 marks]**

**27 marks in total**