

Quiz 2: ASTR-1 Spring 2017

$E=mc^2$ in units of ergs if “m” is in grams and “c”= 3×10^{10} cm/sec; Mass of the Sun: 2×10^{33} grams;
Luminosity of the Sun: 4×10^{33} ergs/sec

1. Which of the following best describes the technique used to determine the radius of a star (check one):

- measure the apparent size of the star then make a $(1/d^2)$ correction for the distance
- measure the wavelength at which the radiation from the star is the greatest and use the parallax for the distance measurement
- measure the surface temperature and luminosity of the star then use Stephan’s law for radiation per unit surface area
- measure the apparent brightness of the star and use the luminosity to solve for the area of the star then divide by 2π .

2. Star A has a trigonometric parallax angle twice as large and the same apparent brightness as Star B (assume no dust toward either star).

a) What is the relative distance of the two stars?

Star A is at $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance of star B (one point for getting A, one more for the $\frac{1}{2}$)

b) What is the relative luminosity of the two stars?

Star B must have 4x the luminosity of Star A to compensate for the factor of two in distance.

3. The Sun will eventually go through which of the following phases (check all that are correct)?

- planetary nebula
- red-giant branch
- main sequence
- white dwarf

4. Why is there a lower mass limit of $\sim 0.08M_{\text{Sun}}$ for stars (select best answer)?

- because of radiation pressure and the “Eddington Limit”
- because this is the smallest mass for a gas cloud that can collapse under gravity to form a star
- because objects below this mass do not reach a core temperature of at least 10^7K
- because electron degeneracy pressure prevents hydrogen fusion below this mass

5. Which of the following are True (T), which False (F)?

- T** The Sun and other main-sequence stars generate their luminosity through fusion reactions
- T** The Sun is losing mass every day
- T** The fraction of the Sun composed of He is larger now than it was 1 billion years ago
- F** The luminosity of the Sun decreases a small amount every day as it uses up its hydrogen fuel

**6. Which of the following are used in measuring stellar masses (check any that are)?
(SCORE 0 through 4, i.e treat it as true/false with no check=false)**

- Proper motion measurements of nearby star
- x** Radial velocity measurements of stars in binary systems
- Red Giants that are within 100pc of the Sun
- x** Newton's Laws of gravity

7. "Hydrostatic" models for the Sun or other stars are based on (check any that are correct):

- Gas pressure compressing stars to the point just before they become liquid
- x** Balancing the force of gravity and gas (thermal) pressure at every radius
- The laws of physics governing the fusion of the elements
- Static electricity providing support against gravitational collapse

8. Which of the following are true (T) for the evolution of a star with 10 times the mass of the Sun?

- T** A $10M_{\text{Sun}}$ star will fuse elements up to the mass of Fe in its core
- A $10M_{\text{Sun}}$ star will end its life as a much more massive white dwarf compared to the white dwarf the Sun will eventually become
- T** A $10M_{\text{Sun}}$ star will explode as a SNII (Type II supernova)
- $10M_{\text{Sun}}$ stars are much more common in the Galaxy than stars like the Sun

9. Which of the following support the theory of SN II: core-collapse supernovae?

- X** SN II are always seen near regions of star formation
- X** The supernova remnants in the Galaxy show evidence of heavy element enhancements
- X** There are pulsars (rotating neutron stars) at the centers of some SN II remnants
- They have luminosities similar to red giant stars

10. How long will a star with 0.5 times the mass of the Sun and 0.1 times the luminosity of the Sun spend on the Main Sequence of the H-R Diagram (the Sun's lifetime is 10×10^9 years)?

Lifetime = (mass/luminosity) x 10 billion years = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} \times 10 \times 10^9 = 0.5 \times 10^{11}$ years

Full credit for writing $(0.5/0.1) \times 10 \times 10^9$ years