

PART IV

Attempt **TWO** questions in this Part, which carries 24% of the marks for the examination. All of these questions carry equal marks. You are advised to spend about **40 minutes** on this Part. Write your answers to this part in the **SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK** provided.

Remember to write your name, personal identifier and examination number on your answer book.

Question 7

Compare the halo and the bulge of our Galaxy (or of another typical spiral galaxy) by listing the features that are common to both, and the distinguishing features.

Extreme POP II Regions

Bulge has type I & II stars, many star forming

Question 8

- part a. 1.5%
- part b. 2.5%
- part c. 6.5%
- part d. 1.5%

Note: Throughout this question you may assume that the material moves in circular orbits and that $M(r) = rv^2/G$, where $M(r)$ is the mass inside a radius r .

- (a) What measurements are made to obtain the rotation curve for a galaxy?
- (b) Figure 2 shows the rotation curve for a hypothetical spiral galaxy.
 - (i) Explain what is meant by differential rotation.
 - (ii) Is there differential rotation:
 - at radii less than r_1 ?
 - at radii between r_1 and r_2 ?
 - at radii greater than r_2 ?

(c) Using the rotation curve describe as fully as you can how the material in this galaxy is distributed and how it is moving:

- (i) at radii less than r_1
- (ii) at radii between r_1 and r_2
- (iii) at radii greater than r_2 .

(d) How might the total mass of the galaxy be estimated?

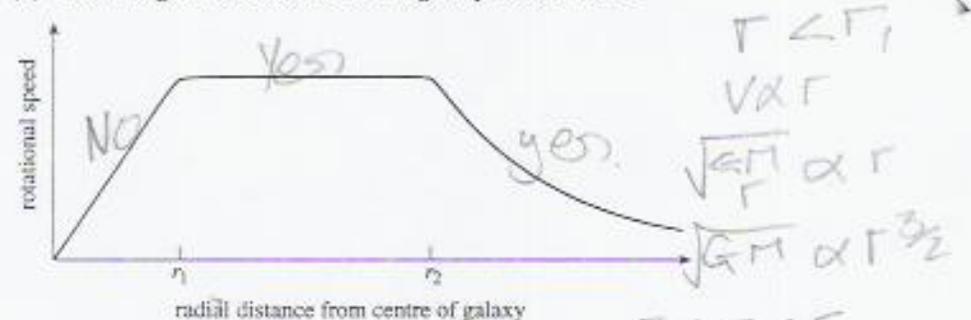


Figure 2 The rotation curve for a hypothetical spiral galaxy.

$r < r_1$ $v \propto r$
 $M \propto r^3 \propto r^3$
 $G \propto r^3$
 $r_1 < r < r_2$
 $M \propto r^2 \propto r$
 $G \propto r$
 $r > r_2$ $v \propto \frac{1}{r}$
 $M \propto \frac{1}{rG}$

$v \propto r$ $v^2 = \frac{GM}{r}$
 $v = \omega r$
 $\frac{v}{r}$
 $r < r_1$ $v \propto r$
 $\sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} = k$
 $GM \propto r$
 $r > r_2$
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$
 $GM \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$
 $GM = k$