

Astronomy 102: Examination 3

Potentially useful constants and formulae

$R_{\odot} = 6.96 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$ $M_{\odot} = 1.99 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$ $L_{\odot} = 3.8 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$ $c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}^{-1}$ $1 \text{ pc} = 3.26 \text{ lyr}$ $1 \text{ pc} = 206,265 \text{ AU}$ $1 \text{ pc} = 3.086 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$ $1 \text{ AU} = 1.496 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$ $1 \text{ km} = 1,000 \text{ m}$ $\pi \text{ rad} = 180^{\circ}$ $206,265 \text{ arcsec} = 1 \text{ rad}$ $3,600 \text{ arcsec} = 60 \text{ arcmin} = 1^{\circ}$ $d_{\text{Vega}} = 7.76 \text{ pc}$ $L_{\text{Vega}} = 130 L_{\odot}$	$E = m c^2$ $\lambda f = c \quad f = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \lambda = \frac{c}{f}$ $E = h f$ $L = A \sigma T^4$ $L = (4\pi R^2) \sigma T^4$ $B = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$ $z = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_{\text{orig}}}{\lambda_{\text{orig}}}$ $z = \frac{v}{c} \quad (\text{for } v \ll c)$ $A = \frac{b}{d} \quad (\text{for } A \ll 1, A \text{ in rad})$ $d = \frac{1}{p} \quad (d \text{ in pc}, p \text{ in arcsec})$
---	--

	Age of Solar System:	4.6×10^9 years
	Age of Universe:	13.7×10^9 years
Lifetime of $1 M_{\odot}$ star (type G on main sequence):		10^{10} yr (10 Gyr)
Lifetime of $3 M_{\odot}$ star (type A on main sequence):		4×10^8 yr (400 Myr)
Lifetime of $8 M_{\odot}$ star (type B on main sequence):		4×10^7 yr (40 Myr)
“High-mass” star (will go supernova):		$M > 8 M_{\odot}$