Astronomy 142: Assignment 1

This assignment is due at the beginning of class on *Monday*, January 23. Usually I will hand out assignments on Friday that are due the following Friday. This week is unusual because (a) *there will be no class this Friday, 1/13* as I will be out of town, and (b) Monday, 1/16, is a university holiday (MLK). Therefore, this assignment is not due until a week from Monday. However, I *strongly urge you* to try to finish it by Friday, because if you have questions that will be your last chance to ask them.

You may consult with others in the class when you are working on the homework, but you should make a first attempt at everything on your own before talking to others, and you must write up your eventual answers independently.

You are welcome to come to my office hours or Ying Zu's office hours for advice. The times and office numbers are listed on the syllabus. (I will not be available for office hours on Friday 1/13.) If you are unable to attend the scheduled office hours because of unavoidable conflicts, you can e-mail one of us to schedule an appointment.

Please be sure that your name is on your assignment, and please staple or paper clip all sheets together. It's your responsibility to write clearly enough that we can grade your answers.

Part I: Short Questions

Answer each question in one or two sentences. Each question is worth 3 points.

1. In Thorne's prologue, the protagonist (you) wishes to fly in a rocket close to the event horizon of a black hole. You find that you cannot do this for the stellar mass black hole "Hades," but you eventually fly close to the event horizon of the supermassive black hole "Gargantua." Why can't you fly close to the event horizon of Hades?

2. Why is the black disk of Gargantua's event horizon surrounded by a bright ring?

3. Why are X-ray telescopes good for finding black holes?

4. How do we know that the Milky Way galaxy has a 4 million solar mass black hole at its center?

5. According to Newton's first law, an object in motion will continue that motion unless it is acted on by a net external force. This contrasts with Aristotle's description of motion, according to which objects in motion naturally come to rest (and must be acted upon by a force to stay in motion). Newton's first law is correct, even though Aristotle's description seems more in line with our everyday experience. Given Newton's laws of motion, how do we understand the everyday tendency of moving objects to come to rest? (A one sentence answer is enough.)

Part II: Acceleration of the moon

Each part of the question is worth 3 points. If your answer is based on an equation, list the equation as well as the numerical result. For parts (c) and (d), consult the diagram on the third page.

The distance from the earth to the moon is 384,000 km, or 3.84×10^8 meters.

(a) What is the circumference of the moon's orbit?

(b) In 100 seconds, how far does the moon travel in its orbit? (Hint: there are 2.36×10^6 seconds in a month.)

(c) If there were no gravity, then during these 100 seconds the moon would go along the straight-line path **AC** in the diagram (which is not drawn to scale). Instead it follows the curved path **AB**. What is the distance from **O** (the center of the earth) to **C**? Give your answer in meters.

(Hint: Use the Pythagorean theorem, which says that the sides of a right triangle are related by $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ where a is the longest side.)

(d) How far did the moon "fall" towards the earth by following the curved path **AB** instead of the straight path **AC**? Give your answer in meters.

(Note: If you get zero, it means that you didn't keep enough significant figures when you answered c. It can be difficult to get a calculator to keep the required number of digits, so I will give you a hint — $\sqrt{(3.84 \times 10^8)^2 + (1.02 \times 10^5)^2} = 384,000,013.5$.)

(e) How far would an object dropped from an airplane (flying on earth) fall in 100 seconds, assuming no air resistance?

(f) If all went well, then your answer for (e) is about 3600 times larger than your answer for (d). Why does this factor of 3600 support Isaac Newton's inverse-square law of gravity?

Part III: Understanding and using Kepler's 3rd law

Each part of the question is worth 4 points.

For this problem, you will need to use the equations

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r} \tag{1}$$

for the acceleration of an object moving in a circular path of radius r and

$$a = \frac{GM}{r^2} \tag{2}$$

for the gravitational acceleration produced by a central object of mass M at a distance r. You should also remember that the speed of an object in a circular orbit of radius r and period P is

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{P}. \tag{3}$$

(a) Combine these equations to show that

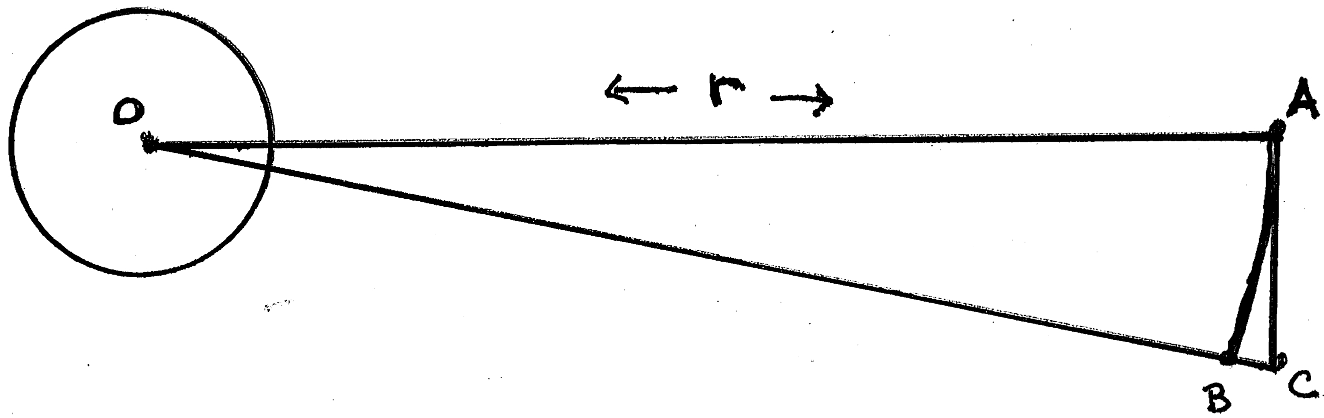
$$\frac{GM}{4\pi^2} = \frac{r^3}{P^2}. \tag{4}$$

What is the relation between this equation and Kepler's 3rd law?

(b) The distance from the earth to the sun is called the Astronomical Unit (AU) – i.e., the radius of the earth's orbit is 1 AU. (We won't worry about the slight ellipticity of this orbit.) The radius of Jupiter's orbit is 5.2 AU. How many years does it take Jupiter to go around the sun?

(c) Jupiter's largest moon, Ganymede, orbits Jupiter once every 7.2 days. The distance from Ganymede to Jupiter is 7.15×10^{-3} AU (just over 1 million km). Use this fact, and your knowledge that the earth orbits the sun in 365 days, to show that the sun is about 1000 times more massive than Jupiter. (Your answer should come out between 1000 and 1100.) [Hint: Start by writing equation (4) twice, once with $r_{\rm Earth}$ and $P_{\rm Earth}$ and once with $r_{\rm Gany}$ and $P_{\rm Gany}$. Think carefully about what goes on the left side of the equation in each case.]

(d) You observe an X-ray binary, in which a normal, visible star orbits an optically invisible (but X-ray bright) compact object. You measure the period and radius of the normal star's orbit. How could you use this information to determine the mass of the compact object?



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