## Introductory Astronomy

## NAME:

Homework 28: Galaxies: Homeworks and solutions are posted on the course web site. Homeworks are NOT handed in and NOT marked. But many homework problems ( $\sim 50-70\%$ ) will turn up on tests.

	Answer Table						Name:					
	a	b	с	d	е			a	b	с	d	е
1.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	;	37.	Ο	0	0	0	0
2.	0	0	0	0	0	:	38.	0	0	0	Ο	0
3.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	;	39.	Ο	0	0	0	0
4.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	40.	Ο	0	0	0	0
5.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	41.	Ο	0	0	0	0
6.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	42.	Ο	0	0	0	0
7.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	43.	Ο	0	0	0	0
8.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	44.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
9.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	45.	Ο	0	0	0	0
10.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	46.	Ο	0	0	0	0
11.	0	0	Ο	0	Ο	4	47.	0	Ο	Ο	0	Ο
12.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	48.	Ο	0	0	0	0
13.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	4	49.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
14.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		50.	Ο	0	0	0	0
15.	Ο	Ο	0	Ο	Ο	;	51.	Ο	0	0	0	Ο
16.	Ο	Ο	0	Ο	Ο	ļ	52.	Ο	0	0	0	Ο
17.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		53.	Ο	0	0	Ο	0
18.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		54.	Ο	0	0	Ο	0
19.	0	0	0	0	0	ł	55.	0	0	0	Ο	0
20.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	ļ	56.	Ο	0	0	0	0
21.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	ļ	57.	Ο	0	0	0	0
22.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	ļ	58.	Ο	0	0	0	0
23.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο	ļ	59.	Ο	0	0	0	0
24.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		60.	Ο	0	0	0	0
25.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		61.	Ο	0	0	0	0
26.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		62.	Ο	0	0	0	0
27.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		63.	Ο	0	0	0	0
28.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		64.	Ο	0	0	0	0
29.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		65.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
30.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		66.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
31.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		67.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
32.	Ο	0	0	Ο	Ο		68.	Ο	0	Ο	0	0
33.	0	0	Ο	0	Ο		69.	0	Ο	Ο	0	Ο
34.	0	0	0	0	0	,	70.	0	Ο	Ο	0	Ο
35.	0	0	Ο	0	Ο	,	71.	0	Ο	Ο	0	Ο
36.	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	,	72.	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	0

1. Did you complete reading the Introductory Astronomy Lecture before the **SECOND DAY** on which the lecture was lectured on in class?

a) YYYessss! b) Jawohl! c) Da! d) Sí, sí. e) OMG no!

2. A characteristic nearest neighbor distance between galaxies is of order:

a) 1 Mpc. b) 1 kpc. c) 1 pc. d) 1 cm. e) 4283 Mpc.

- 3. In the Hubble sequence of galaxies, the main types are:
  - a) O0 and G2.
    b) Sa and SBa.
    c) spiral and barred spiral.
    d) elliptical and barred spiral.
    e) elliptical, lenticular, unbarred spiral, barred spiral, and irregular.
- 4. "Let's play Jeopardy! For \$100, the answer is: They are the subtypes of the Hubble type barred spiral."

What are \_\_\_\_\_, Alex?

a) Sa, Sb, and Sc b) SBa, SBb, and SBc c) E0, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, and E7 d) SO and SBO e) Irr I and Irr II

5. "Let's play *Jeopardy*! For \$100, the answer is: It's a common misconception that he/she originally theorized that galaxies evolved from ellipticals to unbarred spirals or barred spirals. In fact, he/she emphasized that his/her classification scheme was entirely empirical."

Who is \_\_\_\_\_, Alex?

- a) Henrietta Swan Leavitt (1868–1921) b) Adriaan van Maanen (1884–1946)
- c) Knut Lundmark (1889–1958) d) Edwin Hubble (1889–1953)
- e) Georges Lemaître (1894–1966)
- 6. "Let's play *Jeopardy*! For \$100, the answer is: Galaxies of this Hubble type range in size from about  $10^5 M_{\odot}$  (small dwarfs) to  $10^{13} M_{\odot}$  (large giants), consist mainly of Population II and old Population I stars, and have relatively little dust and gas."

What is the \_\_\_\_\_ type, Alex?

a) irregular b) lenticular c) spiral d) barred spiral e) elliptical

- 7. The 8 elliptical subtypes E0 through E7 do **NOT** give unambiguous information about the intrinsic properties of the ellipticals because they are assigned:
  - a) just on the basis of the shape of the galaxy projected on the sky.b) on the basis of the 3-dimensional shape of the galaxy.c) arbitrarily.d) randomly.e) whimsically.
- 8. Lenticular (SO and SBO) galaxies have:

a) spiral arms, but no well-defined disks. b) disks, but no well-defined spiral arms. c) bulges, but no disks. d) no bulges, disks, spiral arms, or halos. e) no size whatsoever.

- 9. Spiral galaxies are divided into ordinary spirals (or just spirals without qualification) and:
  - a) bulgeless spirals.b) haloed spirals.c) disked spirals.d) barred spirals.
- 10. Based on the appearance of their spiral arms, spiral galaxies are divided into grand-design spirals and:

a) sheeplike spirals. b) sheepish spirals. c) woolly spirals. d) fleecy spirals. e) flocculent spirals.

11. To see a spiral or lenticular galaxy parallel to the disk is to see it \_\_\_\_\_\_ and to see it perpendicular to the disk is to see it \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) edge-on; face-on b) face-on; edge-on c) edge-on; obliquely d) face-on; obliquely e) obliquely; opaquely

- 12. One can usually tell the subtype of a spiral or barred spiral seen **EDGE-ON** because a subtype indication is provided by:
  - a) the tightness of the winding of the spiral arms. b) the darkness of the disk dust lane. c) the relative size of the halo. d) the relative size of the bulge. e) the galaxy brightness

on the sky.

- 13. A well known example of an irregular galaxy (of subtype Irr I) is the:
  - a) Whirlpool Galaxy (M51). b) Sombrero Galaxy (M104).
  - c) Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC). d) Milk Way (i.e., the Galaxy).
  - e) Andromeda Galaxy (M31).
- 14. Grand-design and flocculent spiral arms are believed to be caused by, respectively, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and

a) spiral density waves; self-propagating star formation plus differential rotation. b) selfpropagating star formation plus differential rotation; spiral density waves c) spiral density waves; flocculent waves d) grand-design waves; flocculent waves e) galactic cannibalism; gravitational lensing

- 15. The Andromeda galaxy (M31), the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC), and the Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC) are all:
  - a) elliptical galaxies.b) dwarf elliptical galaxies.c) irregular galaxies.d) spiral galaxies.e) naked-eye objects: i.e., they can all be seen by the naked eye.