

ASTR 367

HW #7

1)  $MV = \text{const}$

$$\frac{M_{\text{sur}}}{M} = \frac{V}{V_{\text{surB}}}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{R_{\odot}^3 M_{\odot}}{0.5 M_{\odot}} \right)^{1/3} = R$$

$$\Rightarrow R = R_{\odot} \cdot 0.5^{-1/3} = 1.26 R_{\odot}$$

2) 1.4  $M_{\odot}$  is the maximum mass before

$P_g > P_{\text{degeneracy}}$ . If we add 50% more

$$\text{mass} \quad \frac{1.5}{1} = \left( \frac{R_{\text{old}}}{R} \right)^3 \Rightarrow R = 1.5^{1/3} R_{\text{old}} = 1.15 R_{\text{old}}$$

$$a_{\text{rot}} = \frac{v^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$$

$$a_g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$$

$$P_{\text{degeneracy, old}} = P_{g, \text{old}}$$

$$P_{\text{degeneracy, new}} = P_{g, \text{new}} - P_{\text{rot}}$$

Since  $P \propto F \propto a$ , can work w/ acceleration

$$a_{g, \text{old}} = a_{g, \text{new}} + a_{\text{rot}}$$

$$\frac{GM_{\text{old}}}{R_{\text{old}}^2} = \frac{GM_{\text{new}}}{R_{\text{new}}^2} - \omega^2 R_{\text{new}}$$

$$\omega = \left[ \frac{GM_{\text{old}}}{R_{\text{new}}} \left( \frac{1}{R_{\text{old}}^2} + \frac{M_{\text{new}}/M_{\text{old}}}{R_{\text{new}}^2} \right) \right]^{1/2} = \left[ \frac{GM_{\text{old}}}{R_{\text{new}}^3} \left( \frac{R_{\text{new}}^3}{R_{\text{old}}^3} + 1.5 \right) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{GM_{\text{old}}}{R_{\text{new}}^2} \cdot 1.98 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$3) \Delta P \hat{=} 10^{-8} P$$

$$c) R = \left( \frac{P^2 G M}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$dR = \left( \frac{GM}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3} \frac{2}{3} P^{-1/3} dP = \frac{2 \times 10^{-8}}{3} \left( \frac{GM}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3} P^{2/3}$$

$$M = 2.8 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$$

$$P = 0.033 \text{ s}$$

$$\Rightarrow dR = 0.0011 \text{ m}$$

$$b) \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_i} = \left( \frac{R_i}{R_f} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{5 \times 10^6 \text{ m}}{10^4 \text{ m}} \right)^2 = 2.5 \times 10^6$$

approx. for core

Sun rotates in about 27d, so

$$27\text{d} / 2.5 \times 10^6 = 1.08 \times 10^{-5} \text{ d} = 0.93 \text{ s}$$

$$c) B_f = B_i \cdot 2.5 \times 10^6$$

$$B_i \sim 1 \text{ G, so } B_f \sim 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ G} = 250 \text{ T}$$

d) If the radius is unchanged, the rotation speed would stay the same.

4) Assume  $\rho_{WD} = \frac{M_U}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R_U^3} = 1.83 \times 10^7 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$V_{tsp} = 5 \text{ cm}^3 = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3$$

$$m_{\text{elephant}} \approx 5000 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{\text{dss of 1 tsp WD}} = \rho \cdot V_{tsp} \approx 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

c)  $\frac{10^4 \text{ kg}}{5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}} \approx 2 \text{ elephants}$

b)  $\rho_{NS} \approx \frac{M_U}{\frac{4}{3}\pi (10 \cdot 10^3)^3} \approx 5 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$M_{\text{dss of 1 tsp of NS}} = \rho V_{tsp} \approx 2.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{2.5 \times 10^{12}}{5 \times 10^3} = 5 \times 10^8 \text{ elephants}$$

c) Assume  $1 M_U = 2 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$

$$\frac{2 \times 10^{30}}{5 \times 10^3} = 4 \times 10^{26} \text{ elephants}$$