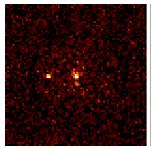
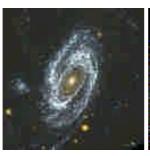
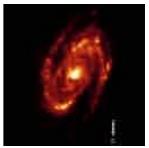
- 1. 在檢視了許多螺旋星系之後, Tully 和 Fisher 就星系的兩個物理量之間,找到了一個關係,稱為"Tully-Fisher relation"。(一)請問這個關係為何?(二)對不同型態的螺旋星系 Sa、Sb,和 Sc,這個關係式有何不同?可用圖示表之。(三)請導出這個關係式。(10分)
- 2. 到目前為止,銀河中心有大質量黑洞存在的主要證據有三,分別來自「氣體動力學」(HST 觀測)、「無線電波觀測」(VLA 和 VLBI 觀測),以及「恆星運動學」(VLT 長期觀測)。請就這三方面,描述其觀測方式、所觀測到的現象,和其科學推導過程。(10 分)
- 3. 請問天文學家如何從螺旋星系的旋轉曲線(rotational curve),推導出星系周邊應該有大量暗物質所構成的暈存在(即 dark matter halo)?近鄰星系 M82 是一個特別的星系,因爲它的旋轉曲線與眾不同,請問這個例外一般認爲的解釋爲何?(10 分)
- 4. 藉助 1991 年發射的 CGRO 太空望遠鏡,天文學家發現「γ-射線暴」 (Gamma-Ray Bursts)的空間分佈並非盤狀,而是均勻無向的;又從觀測到 的 GRBs 的總流量與個數的關係,推導出這種天體的分佈是有邊際的;從這 兩個現象分析,會得到地球在 GRB 的分佈中,居於何種地位的結論?科學家 提出何種 GRB 分佈模型和輻射機制,來解決這個難題? (10 分)
- 5. 以下是近鄰星系 M81 的多波段觀測,請問由左至右,分別爲何種觀測波段? 每個波段所偵測到的輻射,各來自這個星系中的何種天體?(10分)\











- 6. In the beam model to explain superluminous expansion, what is the maximum apparent velocity that we can observe if two blobs are separated at a physical speed of 0.8c? (c is the speed of light) (10 points)
- 7. Show that in a static homogeneous Euclidean Universe, the number of galaxies with apparent magnitude m is proportional to  $10^{0.6m}$ . (10 points)
- 8. In a globular clusters of N stars, show that the escape velocity  $v_e$  is twice the typical random velocity v ( $v_e = 2v$ ) (5 points). What is the typical size of the cluster if  $N = 10^6$  and typical star mass m = 0.5 solar mass, and v = 20 km/sec? (5 points) (One solar mass =  $2 \times 10^{33}$  g and the gravitational constant  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-8}$  cm<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>.)
- 9. If the values of the Oort's constants are  $A = 14.5 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1}$  and  $B = -12 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1}$  in the solar neighborhood and the distance to the Galactic center is R=8.5 kpc, what is the rotation velocity of the sun around the Galactic center? (10 points)
- 10. What is the importance of Type Ia supernova in cosmology? (5 points). If the Lulin One-Meter Telescope (LOT) discovers a "new star" in the general direction of a galaxy 100 Mpc away, and the apparent magnitude of the new star is found to be 13th magnitude. Could this new star a supernova in the galaxy? If your answer is yes to previous question, then what kind of supernova could it be? If your answer is no, explain the reasons of your inference. (5 points)