ASTR 310. 8:30 – 11:00, Dec 5/2014 FINAL EXAMINATION

Family name:		First	name:		
I have read and un	derstand the inf	formation below:		(signature)	
Don't open the	exam unti			ou should read and fill	
phones may be use 2. By counting pages	ed as calculators without opening	s or watches. ng your exam, ensure	it contains a tot	No `electronic organizers' or tal of xx pages (this will	
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7. You may not leave collect your belong After 10:45 you m.	e the exam before the exam bef	ore 9:30 AM. If you furn your exam in to the seat until 11:00 and	inish your exame appropriate st follow the end of	n before 10:45 AM you may (1 cation based on your last name of exam instructions.	
(eg. purse); (3) fol	low instructions onversation wil	s from the professor	for leaving the b	r student ID card and valuables building; (4) do not speak with inish your exam upon return to	
points awarded on 10. Students suspecte	that question. d of any of the	following, or similar,		ly indicated will result in zero tices shall be immediately	
ii. Speaking or co	oks, papers, con mmunicating w aposing their pa	mputers, telephones, or with any other person apers to the view of o	except an invigi		
For Grader use :	MC	(/xx)	T/F	(/xx)	
Short Ans 1:	(/xx) I	Problems	(/xx)		
		TO	OTAL:	(/100)	

POSSIBLY USEFUL FORMULAE AND CONSTANTS.

$$P^{2} = \frac{4\pi^{2}}{GM_{tot}}a^{3} \qquad M_{tot} = \frac{4\pi^{2}}{G}\frac{a^{3}}{P^{2}} \qquad P_{yr}^{2} = a_{AU}^{3} \qquad P_{yr} = a_{AU}^{3/2} \qquad a_{AU} = P_{yr}^{2/3}$$

angular diameter^(o) =
$$\frac{360^{\circ}}{2\pi} \frac{diameter}{distance}$$
 diffraction limit ('') = 250,000 $\frac{\lambda}{D}$

$$circumference(circle)=2\pi r$$
 $Perihelion=a(1-e)$ $Aphelion=a(1+e)$

$$Vol(sphere) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$
 Surface area(sphere) = $4\pi r^2$ Area(circle) = πr^2

$$F = \frac{G M_1 M_2}{r^2} \qquad \frac{d}{D} = \sqrt{\Delta I}$$

$$intensity = \frac{S_o}{d_{AU}^2} \qquad density = \frac{mass}{volume} \qquad F = \sigma T^4 \qquad \lambda_{max}(nm) = \frac{2,900,000}{T_K} \qquad T_K = T_C - 273$$

$$T = 280 K \times \sqrt[4]{\frac{1 - albedo}{d_{AU}^2}} \qquad \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda} \qquad f \lambda = c$$

Constants

Mass(Earth) = $6.0 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ Mass (Sun) = $2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg}$ Mass(H₂)= $3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ Masses (relative to Earth) : Jupiter = 317, Saturn=95, Earth's Moon = 1/81

Radii: Earth=6400 km Mars=3400 km Uranus=25,600 km Sun=700,000 km Radii (relative to Earth) : Venus = 0.95, Mars = 0.53, Jupiter = 11, Uranus=4.0

Semimajor axes (AU): Mercury=0.39, Venus=0.71, Earth=1.0, Mars=1.52, Jupiter=5.20, Saturn=9.5, Uranus=19.2, Neptune=30.0, Pluto=39.4

Wavelengths (approximate): visible=500 nm, IR=0.01 mm, X-ray=1 nm, Radio=10 m

Approximate densities (kg/m³): rock = 3000, metal = 5000, water = 1000 Earth: 5500, Jupiter: 1300, Ganymede: 2000

Orbital periods (days) of: Mimas = 0.0942 Enceladus = 1.37 Titan = 15.9

Obliquity of the ecliptic: 23.5 degrees. 1 degree = 60 arcmin. 1 arcmin = 60 arcsec.