

## Solutions for Ay 124 Problem Set 3

1 - Serret profile  $I(r) = I_0 \exp\{-b_n (r/r_0)^{2n}\}$

a) Find  $b_n$  such that  $r_c$  encloses 50% of the total light

$$\frac{2\pi \int_0^{r_c} I(r) r dr}{2\pi \int_0^{\infty} I(r) r dr} = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 e^{b_n} n \pi r_c^2 (\Gamma(2n) - \Gamma(2n, b_n)) \frac{I_0}{b_n^{2n}}$$

$$= \underline{2 \cdot 0.5} e^{b_n} n \pi r_c^2 \Gamma(2n) \frac{I_0}{b_n^{2n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(2n) - 2\Gamma(2n, b_n) = 0$$

Find roots using Mathematica

$n$	$b_n$
1	1.678
2	3.672
3	5.670
4	7.669
5	9.669

b) total enclosed light:  $2\pi \int_0^{\infty} I(r) r dr = 2 I_0 r_c^2 \frac{e^{b_n} n}{b_n^{2n}} \Gamma(2n)$

$n$	$I_{tot}/I_0 r_c^2$
1	11.95
2	16.31
3	<del>21.87</del> 19.74
4	22.67
5	25.25

converges for all  $n > 0$  as gamma-function defined for all  $n$

## 2 - Fundamental plane

a) The fundamental plane is a set of relationships between the surface brightness, velocity dispersion and effective radius of elliptical galaxies. Elliptical galaxies occupy a very thin plane with small scatter in this three dimensional parameter space.

b) ~~FP~~ FP:  $R \propto \sigma^2 I^{-1}$ , Tully Fisher:  $L \propto v_{\text{rot}}^4$

Assume galaxies are virialized and have constant mass-to-light ratio  $\langle M/L \rangle$

Virial theorem:  $\frac{GM}{\langle R \rangle} \propto \langle v^2 \rangle$ ,  $R \propto \langle R \rangle$ ,  $v^2 \propto \langle v^2 \rangle$   
 $L \propto IR^2$ ,  $L = M \langle M/L \rangle^{-1}$

From virial theorem:  $\langle v^2 \rangle \propto \frac{GM}{\langle R \rangle} \propto \frac{L}{R} \langle M/L \rangle^{-1} \propto IR \langle M/L \rangle^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow R \propto v^2 I^{-1} \langle M/L \rangle^{-1}$$

"virial FP"

Start again from VT:  $R \propto \frac{M}{v^2} \propto R^2 I \langle M/L \rangle \frac{1}{v^2}$

$$\Rightarrow R \propto v^2 \langle M/L \rangle^{-1} I^{-1} \Rightarrow R^2 \propto v^4 \langle M/L \rangle^{-2} I^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 I \propto L \propto v^4 \langle M/L \rangle^{-2} I^{-1}$$

"virial Tully Fisher relation"

c) see George's slides (lecture 12) for lots of plots and explanations