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The Summer Triangle consists of three stars, Altair, Deneb and Vega. Some of the properties of the three stars are summarised in the table below.

	Altair	Deneb	Vega
surface temperature / K	7700	8500	9600
apparent magnitude	0.77	1.25	0.03
absolute magnitude	2.21	-8.38	0.60

(a) The three stars belong to the same spectral class.

State and explain which spectral class they belong to.

(2)

(b) Deduce which of the three stars appears brightest.

(2)

(c) Calculate the distance from Earth to the closest of the three stars.

distance = _____ pc

(3)

(d) Deduce which of the three stars is the largest.

(3)

(e) Calculate the wavelength of the peak in the black body radiation curve of Altair.

wavelength = _____ m

(2)

(Total 12 marks)

14

(a) State which property of the first identified quasar led to its discovery.

(1)

(b) 3C48 is a quasar in the constellation Triangulum. It is believed to have a power output 4×10^{11} times greater than that of the Sun. At the Earth, the Sun's intensity is 1.4×10^{17} times greater than that of the quasar.

(i) Calculate, using the inverse square law, the distance from Earth to this quasar in AU.

distance = _____ AU

(3)

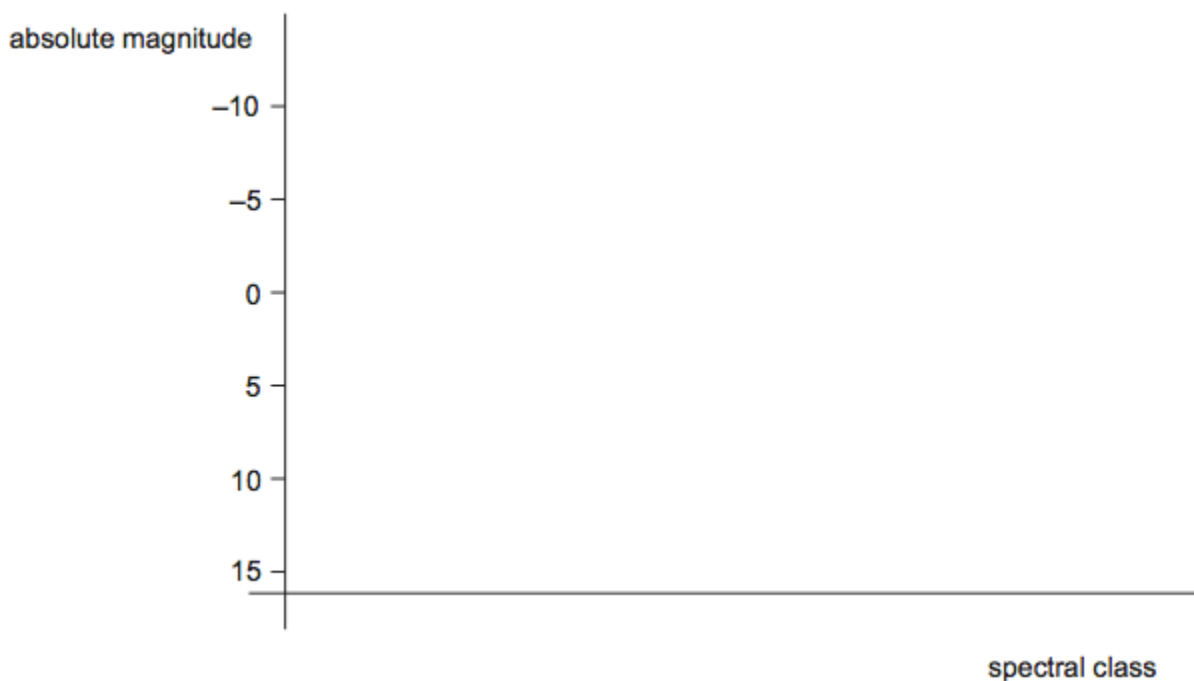
(ii) Measurements of the red shift of the quasar suggest the expansion of the Universe has accelerated since the detected light left the quasar. State the cause of this acceleration.

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

15

(a) The graph shows the axes of a Hertzsprung–Russell (H–R) diagram.



(i) Label the spectral class axis with a suitable scale.

(1)

- (ii) Hamal is 66 light years from the Earth.
Calculate the absolute magnitude of Hamal.

absolute magnitude = _____

(3)

- (iii) Identify which star is the greatest distance from Earth.
Explain your answer.

(3)

(Total 15 marks)