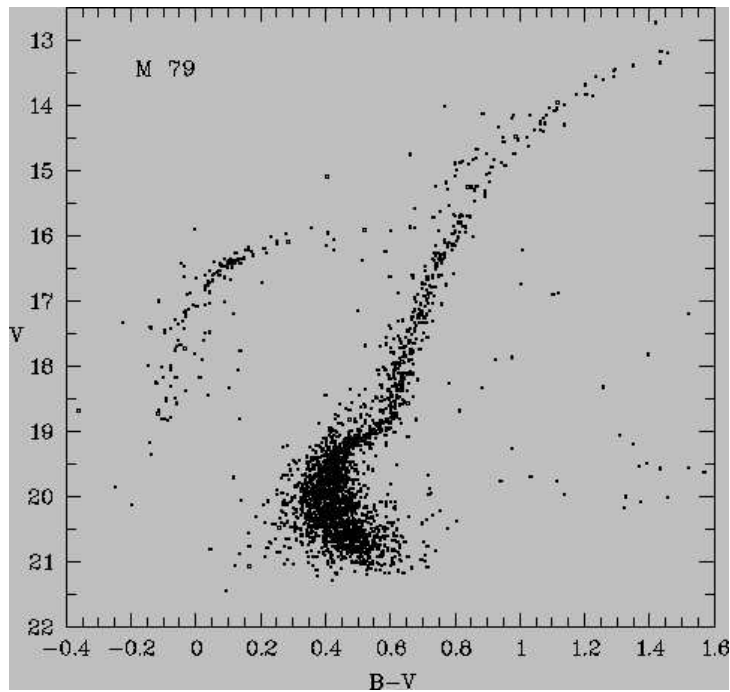


## 1. Age of Star Cluster

Determine the age and distance of the cluster whose HR-diagram is shown below.



Carroll & Ostlie, figure 7.7, gives the mass-luminosity relation. Carroll & Ostlie, figure 13.1, gives evolutionary tracks for stars of several masses from 1-15  $M_{\odot}$ . *Astrophysical Quantities* (Allen 1973) gives the following relation between B-V and  $T_{\text{eff}}$  for main sequence stars:

<b>B - V</b>	<b>T<sub>eff</sub></b>
-0.35	40,000
-0.31	28,000
-0.16	15,500
0.00	9,900
+0.13	8,500
+0.27	7,400
+0.42	6,580
+0.58	6,030
+0.70	5,520
+0.89	4,900
+1.18	4,130
+1.45	3,480
+1.63	2,800
+1.8	2,400

## 2. Stellar Energy Budget

Consider a star which starts life as a  $10 M_{\odot}$  diffuse interstellar cloud of hydrogen (90%) and helium (10%) (by number). It ends its life as a  $2 M_{\odot}$  neutron star after having expelled  $8 M_{\odot}$  of its material in a supernova explosion. During its life it radiated energy at a rate of  $L \sim 5 \times 10^4 L_{\odot}$  for about  $2.6 \times 10^7$  yrs.

- Calculate the total (including rest mass) initial and final energy.
- Calculate the energy lost during its life and during the supernova explosion.
- What are the sources of this energy – give quantitative results.

## 3. Carroll & Ostlie: Problem 13.10

## 4. Carroll & Ostlie: Problem 13.16