

1. **Hot-plate model of a star.** Imagine that you have made “stars” out of hot plates and you are plotting them on a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram
 - a. (3 pts.) How can you make two hot plates with the same spectral class and differing absolute magnitude?
 - b. (3 pts.) If you moved the hot plate to a greater distance, how would its place on the HR diagram change?
 - c. (3 pts.) If you turned the setting on the hot plate from “high” to “medium,” how would its place in the HR diagram change?
2. **Life on Deneb.** Here you will find out what it means to live near a giant like Deneb. Recall that the luminosity of a star $L = \text{const } T^4 R^2$, where T is its temperature, R is its radius, and const is a constant.

Star	App mag	Abs mag	Spectral type	Distance (pc)
Sun	-26.74	4.83	G2	1/200,000
Deneb	1.25	-7.3	A2	500

- a. (5 pts.) In class we found that a star 10 times fainter has a magnitude +2.5 greater. This relationship between the flux f_A and f_B of two stars A and B and their magnitudes can be expressed mathematically as $m_A - m_B = -2.5 \log(f_A / f_B)$. How much brighter is Deneb than the sun if both are placed at the same distance?
 - b. (5 pts.) The temperature of the sun is 5700K, and the temperature of Deneb is 9800K. How much larger is Deneb than the sun?
 - c. (2 pts.) The sun subtends $\frac{1}{2}$ degree in the sky. If Deneb replaced the sun, what angle would our replacement subtend?
3. **M15.** Figure 1 is the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram of the star cluster M15.
 - a. (2 pts.) What is the absolute magnitude of the hottest main-sequence stars?
 - b. (3 pts.) Why are there no hotter main-sequence stars?
 - c. Stars with a color $B-V=0.6$ span a range of 5 magnitudes. (2 pts.) What property of the stars accounts for this observation? (3 pts.) What is the range of this property?
 - d. (3 pts.) The apparent magnitude of a star is 5 magnitudes fainter than the absolute magnitude. Find its distance. (Recall that the absolute magnitude is the apparent magnitude if the object is moved to a distance of 10 pc.)
 - e. (2 pts.) Suppose the apparent magnitude of M15 is exactly 15 magnitudes fainter than the absolute magnitude. Find its distance.

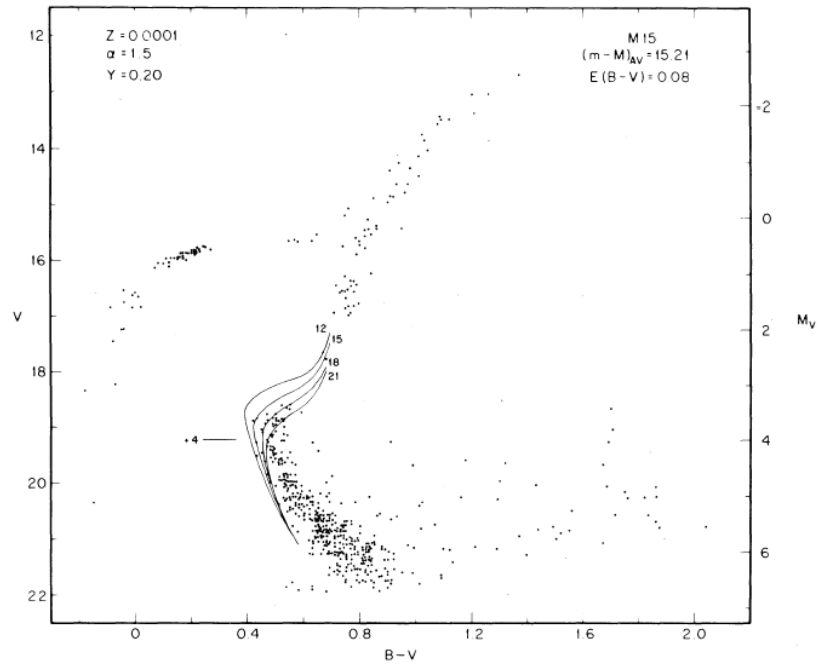


Figure 1 Hertzsprung-Russell diagram of the star cluster M15. $B-V$ is a measure of color. The vertical scale on the left is apparent magnitude, and the scale on the right is absolute magnitude.