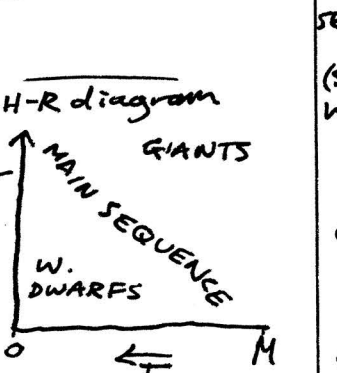


APPARENT MAGNITUDE $m=1$ is 100x brighter/more intense than $m=2$, etc
 $m=6$

$$I = \frac{L}{4\pi R^2}$$

intensity d from star
 Stefan's Law: $L = \sigma AT^4$

Classes:
 Oh HOTTEST (25000-50000K)
 Be H/He
 A Fine lines
 G/F metal ions
 K metal
 M! COOLEST (23500K)

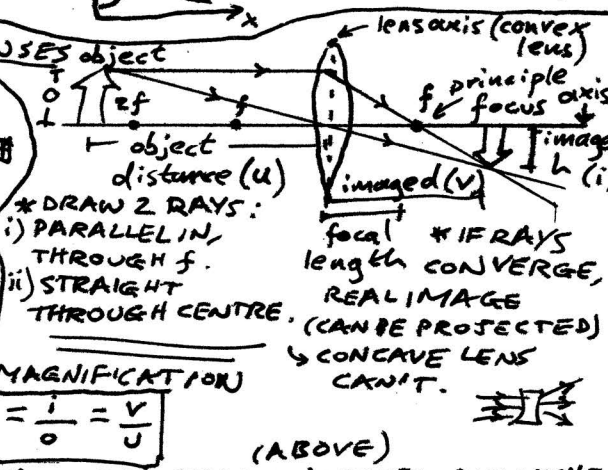
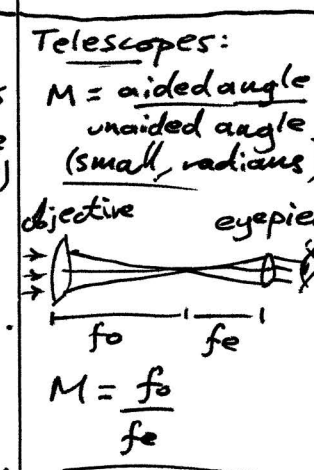
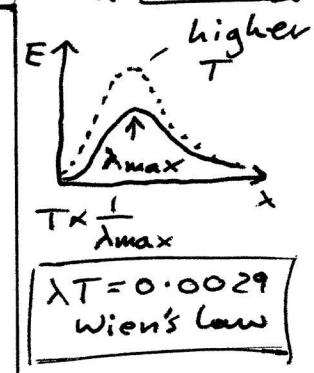


ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE (M) / BLACK HOLES
 the m a star would have at 10pc.
 $M - m = 5 \log \left(\frac{d}{10} \right)$
 Schwarzschild R: $R_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$ closer than R_s , escape $\rightarrow v > c$.
 EVENT HORIZON

$$z = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{\Delta \lambda}{\lambda}$$

If obs. line splits binary stars. v changes.

Hubble: grad = H_0 constant (s⁻¹)
 \therefore age of Univ: $t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0}$
 $v = H_0 d$



CONVEX: if $u > 2f$: REAL, INVERTED, DIMINISHED
 if $2f > u > f$: REAL, INVERTED, MAGNIFIED
 if $u < f$: VIRTUAL, UPRIGHT, MAGNIFIED
 NEED ANOTHER LENS TO PROJECT, e.g. EYE!

Gathering P
 $P \propto A \propto d^2$ or r^2 of telescope.
 lens P: $P = \frac{1}{f}$ Dioptré

photons liberate electrons
 trapped in 'potential wells'
 CCD sensor (CHARGE-COUPLED DEVICE)
 QUANTUM EFF = $\frac{\gamma \text{ detected}}{\gamma \text{ incident}} \times 100\%$

Rayleigh's Criterion
 $\theta = \frac{\lambda}{D}$
 diameter of telescope/aperture → (resolution)
 No chromatic spherical aberration, no distortion, higher resolving P, brighter.

(hole/small mirror are inconsequential relative to total Power received)
 IAN
 e AZPZ Aer f-