



Introduction to Astronomy (ASTR& 101)

Spring 2016

Homework 7 Due Monday May 23

- (1) If Astronomers discovered the most distant galaxy ever observed, what would they notice about its spectra and speed?

- (2) As measured in a laboratory on Earth, the "K" line of calcium has a wavelength of

$$\lambda_0 = 403.1 \text{ nm}$$

But the spectrum of a distant galaxy show the wavelength of this line at

$$\lambda = 403.3 \text{ nm}$$

What is the value of the redshift for this galaxy?

- (3) If a galaxy has a measured recession speed of 5,200 km/s, how far away is the galaxy in light years?

- (4) Where is the center of our universe?
- (a) the Earth is at the center
 - (b) the center is somewhere near the Virgo supercluster
 - (c) the center is somewhere within the Hydra-Centaurus supercluster
 - (d) there is no center to the universe
- (5) According to Olber's paradox, the fact that the night sky is dark tells us that our observable universe:
- (a) homogenous and isotropic
 - (b) static and infinite
 - (c) has not been here forever
 - (d) unique

- (6) What would the universe look like to an astronomer living in a galaxy several billion light years away? (Hint: explain why the universe would or would not look essentially the same as it would look to us).

- (7) How do we know that we are moving through the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)?

- (8) The Cosmic Microwave Background (CMG)
- (a) was predicted by the Big Bang Theory
 - (b) came from the early universe before protons and neutrons formed
 - (c) shows large fluctuations from different densities in the early universe
 - (d) Shows that we are at the center of the universe

- (9) Which of the following is evidence supporting the Big Bang Theory
- (a) the Earth is orbiting in the habitable zone of our star
 - (b) the existence of the Cosmic Microwave Background
 - (c) our star is halfway through its life on the main sequence
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of the above

- (10) If the value for the Hubble constant was smaller than we have been given then the calculated age of the universe would be:
- (a) older
 - (b) younger
 - (c) the same
 - (d) we need more information to make the determination