Astronomy 45

## Introduction to Astrophysics

## Problem Set 1 - Due Friday, February 11

1. Given that $1 \mathrm{AU}=1.496 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~km}$, make a list of the velocities of the planets in $\mathrm{km} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$.
2. Which planet of the Solar system has the shortest synodic period and what is its value in Earth years? The sidereal periods in Earth years are given in the Table.

| Planet | Sidereal Period | Planet | Sidereal Period |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mercury | 0.2408 | Saturn | 29.4577 |
| Venus | 0.6152 | Uranus | 84.0139 |
| Earth | 1.0000 | Neptune | 164.793 |
| Mars | 1.8809 | Pluto | 248.54 |
| Jupiter | 11.8622 |  |  |

3. What is the synodic period of Earth as seen by an observer on Mars expressed in Martian years?
4. The parallax angle of Mars was measured in 1672 at the time of opposition.
a) For observers separated by a baseline of twice the Earth radius of $6.378 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~km}$, the difference in their measurements of the angular position of Mars was 33.6 arcseconds. What was the distance between Earth and Mars?
b) Calculate the velocity of a point on the surface of the Earth due to its rotation.
c) Calculate the relative orbital velocity of a point on the surface of the Earth and a point on the surface of Mars.
d) Assume the baseline forming the two observers is known to high precision. The time at which they both observe is uncertain by a time $\Delta t$. If the distance to Mars is to be measured to within an error of $10 \%$, how small must $\Delta t$ be?
