Lecture 01 27-Nov-24 Grenesal Science & Ability What it Galaxy? 15 A galaxy is a gravitational bound system containing Of things in it: These are: 1. Black hole 2. Stass 3. Stellar Remnants 4 nebulae (interstellar gas and dust) 5. planets and dwarf planets 6. small solar system bodies (asteroids Ecomits) 7. Satellites 4 Sun is a star - total age is 10 billion years lived 4.5 billion years remaining 5.5 billon years How Sun/a star is formed produced? 4 Some matter, non matter, gases, dust Starts accumulating. - After gathering, they become a robulae 4 Nebulae starts busning due to presence of excess Hz (Hydrogen), class is produced. 5 Star is a busning object 4 It lives its lête of billions of years and then an explosion occurs called super nova / star death Is But even after death, it doesn't disappears

suddenly, it remains for 600-700 years as stellar remnants (radiations and then disappears is forever Important Points: \* Sun revolues around black hole/ galactic centre / Saggetarius A\* + Planets and dwart planets revolve around the Sun. \* Natural Satellète i-e: Moon revolve arounds the planets and dwarf planets + small solar bodies revolves around the satellite What are the types of Galaxies? 4 There are billions of galaxies in our According to Hubble Tuning Fork diagram. there are following types of galaxies: \* Spiral Galaxies Elliptical Galaxies Lestimas Galaxies Irregulas Galaxies (more recent) 1. Spiral Galaries \* Rotations \* Spiral in Structure Milky way Andromeda

1. Elliptical Galaxies
* Elliptical means egg-like
* elliptical profile, guing an ellipsoidal
appearance regardless of the angle.
#####################################
1-e:
gl. galaxy M49 & M59
4 Lenticular Galaxies
* Which has the properties of both
elliptical and spiral an
intermediate form
The total
a California 1 to 1
Spiral Centicular
* every galaxy which doesn't bit
every gaining writers on along the too
in the Hubble Turning classification
scheme
* Structure is not nearly aligned.
i-e:
The Small Megallanic Clouds (: ; ; ;
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rregular
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Salient Features of Milkyway 4 Spiral Galaxy. Diameter 100,000 - 180,000 light years Giant Galaxy - 100-400 billion / 1-4+rillion our solar system. Solar System location on galaxy is on its Coon-Cygnus Distance from Solar system Black hole galactic disc Aggitarius centre is about 26,200light years. La Pursues, Sagitartus, Centaurs and Cygnus are the arms of way galaxy What will be the future of Milkyway is Ardromeda is approaching towards milkyway in about 4 billions years it will reach it at viccity of 100 Km/s. \* (like Ho)x 5 Like Heart mergeny of galaxies in Feb- 2024, Endromeda and milligury will get merged. 4 When two garalies collide/merge stars de not collède destroy because

## Good notes

	of a large distance between them (they are for from each other that they will only get dense).
Im	portant Points
n de en en Bren	* Concentration of Stars is more
	towards the black hole than
	the concentration of stars
	away from the black
,	hole.
	* Some stars may get disappear
	which are present at the
	inner boundary of the black
	hole at the event horizon
	they never get best back
	again.
	* Black hole euidence is the
-	
	negligible amount of smoke called hawking radiation
	Do not include full paragraphs
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