

4/26

(P228) Life cycle of star (gases are spherical - gravity)

- nuclear fusion (ball of gas) →
(when hydrogen turns into helium)
- red giant → all hydrogen is used up
star becomes large and
reddish (cooler)
(late in star's life cycle)
* chemical reaction → produces heat

- As star dies there's a small, hot, dim
core left over → white dwarf

Supernova - massive star collapses
under gravity - makes
huge explosion

Pulsar - neutron star (supernova
aftermath) if the neutron
star spins - called pulsar

Black hole - super massive collapsed
star center - so massive
light can't escape.

Galaxies - groups of stars
Three basic types

- spiral
- elliptical
- irregular

4/26

P228

Life cycle of star (gases are spherical - gravity)

- nuclear fusion (ball of gas) ↓
(when hydrogen turns into helium)
 - red giant → all hydrogen is used up
star becomes large and
reddish (cooler)
(late in star's life cycle)
- * chemical reaction → produces heat

- As star dies there's a small, hot, dim
core left over → white dwarf

Supernova - massive star collapses
under gravity - makes
huge explosion

Pulsar - neutron star (supernova
aftermath) if the neutron
star spins - called pulsar

Black hole - super massive collapsed
star center - so massive
light can't escape.

Galaxies - groups of stars

Three basic types

- spiral
- elliptical
- irregular

Ch 9 p250-

Universe - lots of galaxies

Galaxy - large group of stars

Solar system - one star and "stuff" ~~are~~ orbiting it.

- planets (moons)
- comets
- poss. another star (smaller)
- asteroids, meteoroids (move in ss)

Our solar system

* SUN

inner planets (M, V, E, M)

outer planets (J, S, U, N)

dwarf planet P

* poss. more planets (we haven't seen yet)

asteroid belt (big)
(after Mars, before Jupiter)

comets: frozen balls of burning gas
(tail) orbit sun

Haley's Comet 76 yrs
1986

meteoroids (small)
meteor

(SPACE)

(enter Earth's orbit)

(if any doesn't burn
and lands on earth)

meteorite

Space
stuff
→ rock
dirt
dust

natural satellite - moon (rocky)