

## Mark scheme for Extension Worksheet – Option E, Worksheet 2

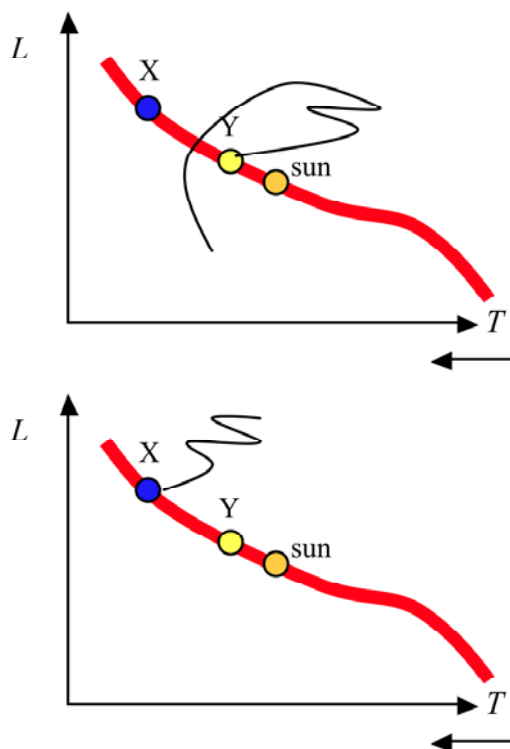
1 The release of gravitational potential energy as the cloud shrinks in size. [1]

2 a The available energy is  $Mc^2$  and the luminosity is the rate of production of energy so on the average  $L = \frac{Mc^2}{T}$  where T is the lifetime of the star; from which follows  $T = \frac{Mc^2}{L} \propto \frac{M}{L}$  [2]

b So  $T \propto \frac{M}{L} \propto \frac{M}{M^{3.5}} \propto M^{-2.5}$ ; and hence  $\frac{T}{T_e} = \left(\frac{M}{M_e}\right)^{-2.5} = (12)^{-2.5} = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$  [2]

3 a The stars are all main sequence stars so the mass–luminosity relation applies; since star X has the greatest luminosity it must have the largest mass of the three. [2]

b See diagrams.



[2]

4 a The  $2M_e$  mass star will most likely end up as a white dwarf; whereas the  $10M_e$  mass star will end up as a neutron star. [2]

b The  $2M_e$  will evolve to become a red giant and then explode as a planetary nebula; whereas the  $10M_e$  star will evolve to become a super red giant and explode as supernova. [2]

- c** The nuclear reactions in the low-mass star will, at most, involve the fusing of helium after leaving the main sequence to produce carbon; whereas in the high-mass star, a sequence of fusion reactions involving progressively heavier elements take place; helium and carbon can fuse to form oxygen, oxygen and helium can fuse to form neon etc. [3]
- 5** In each case the opposing force to gravity is:
- a** for main sequence stars the force created due to the radiation pressure produced by the nuclear reactions at the core. [1]
- b** for white dwarf stars it is provided by the pressure due to electrons. [1]
- c** for neutron stars it is provided by the pressure due to neutrons. [1]
- 6** Because their luminosity is extremely small. [1]
- 7** It overestimates the age of the universe; because the estimate is based on the present rate of expansion. [2]
- 8** The temperature in the very early universe was very high and so the average kinetic energy of particles at that time was also very high; and so they could not be forced into bound states/structures. [2]