

Assignments

Week 18, beginning Monday, 5/18/2009:

Monday:

- You've made it to the last week of classes, not counting the final. Congratulations!
- Last week we managed to race through Chapters 15 through 18, and today we'll spend a little time on Chapter 19, "Astrobiology."
- Then you'll take your test on Chapters 10 through 19, which cover our Sun, stellar evolution, our Milky Way and cosmology.
- Remember to hand in your journal with your test.

Homework due next Wednesday:

1. Review for the final and bring questions to class.
2. Use your Star and Planet Locator to find the Big Dipper, which leads you to the North Star, which leads you to Cassiopeia's inverted W. If you follow that line past the Milky Way to Andromeda, you may be able to find the Andromeda galaxy, but you'll probably have to get up in the middle of the night, at 3 or 4, when it will be high enough in the northeast, to see it.

Wednesday:

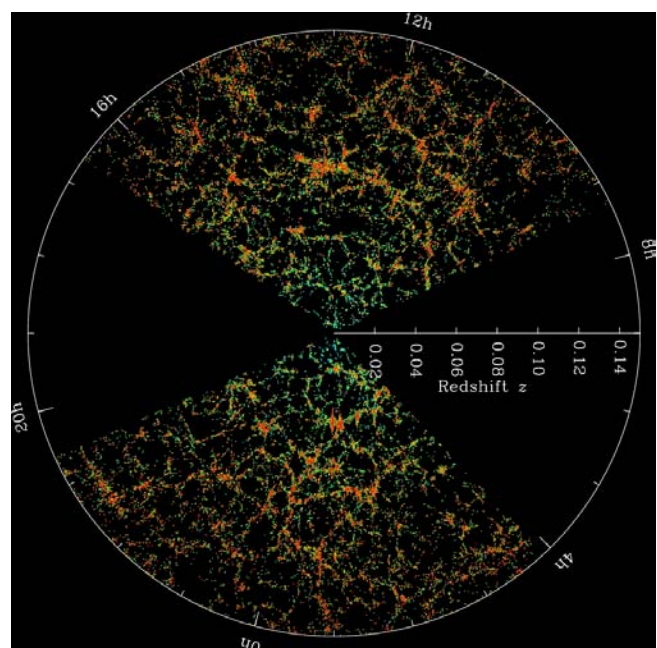
- I'll hand back your tests and journals.
- We'll go over the test.
- And then we'll review for the final.
- If there's any time remaining, we'll view the last part of *Our Expanding Universe* on the search for life beyond Earth.
- And I may give you the final assessment, or we'll do that during the final.

Final on Wednesday, May 27:

1. **Note this change:** Your final is from 10:00 to 12:00 in this room. While it will count as two Chapter tests and will cover all the material we've covered during the semester, its length will be comparable to your other chapter tests.
2. If I haven't already given you the final assessment, you'll also take that, receiving 100% for taking the assessment independent of the score you receive.
3. Remember to keep looking up and wondering. Yours will be an amazing astronomical time!

Sloan Galaxy Map: Slices through the SDSS 3-dimensional map of the distribution of galaxies. Earth is at the center, and each point represents a galaxy, typically containing about 100 billion stars. Galaxies are colored according to the ages of their stars, with the redder, more strongly clustered points showing galaxies that are made of older stars. The outer circle is at a distance of two billion light years. The region between the wedges was not mapped by the SDSS because dust in our own Galaxy obscures the view of the distant universe in these directions. Both slices contain all galaxies within -1.25 and 1.25 degrees declination.

[Credit: M. Blanton and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey.](#)



Sloan survey of galaxies