

## Cosmology 2 (Prof. Rennan Barkana): Solution to Homework 2 (Jan. 2023)

a. The circular velocity is given by

$$v_c^2 = \frac{G}{R} \int 2\pi R \Sigma(R) dR = 2\pi G \Sigma_0 R_0 .$$

Thus,

$$\Omega(R) = \frac{v_c}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi G \Sigma_0 R_0}}{R} ,$$

and  $\kappa(R) = \sqrt{2} \Omega(R)$ .

Corotation resonance:

$$\frac{\omega}{m} = \Omega ,$$

which yields:

$$R = \frac{v_c}{\omega} m .$$

Lindblad resonances:

$$\frac{\omega}{m} = \Omega \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}\Omega}{m} ,$$

which yields:

$$R_{\mp} = \frac{v_c}{\omega} (m \mp \sqrt{2}) .$$

b. The dispersion relation is:

$$(m\Omega - \omega)^2 = \kappa^2 - 2\pi G \Sigma |k| + k^2 c_s^2 .$$

Here this gives:

$$\left( m \frac{v_c}{R} - \omega \right)^2 = \kappa^2 - \frac{v_c^2}{R} |k| + k^2 c_s^2 .$$

This is a quadratic equation, so there are two solutions for  $k$ . We take the + solution, since it has a larger  $|k|$ , thus also a larger  $kR$  at each  $R$ , which is what it means to satisfy the tight-winding approximation more accurately. Also,  $k$  for this solution is positive so there is no need for the absolute value. Thus,

$$k(R) = \frac{v_c^2}{2c_s^2 R} \left\{ 1 + \sqrt{1 + 4 \frac{c_s^2}{v_c^2} \left[ \left( m - \frac{\omega R}{v_c} \right)^2 - 2 \right]} \right\} .$$

We use this solution between the Lindblad resonances,  $R_-$  and  $R_+$  from part **a** above. Thus, the shape function is:

$$f(R) = \int_{R_-}^R k(R') dR' .$$

The location of a spiral arm in polar coordinates is:

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi}{m}l - \frac{f(R)}{m} ,$$

where  $l$  goes from 0 to  $m - 1$ . We make a parametric plot of  $(x, y) = (R \cos \phi, R \sin \phi)$ . Each spiral arm is plotted separately, and then the plots are combined. The first plot below is with the given parameters:  $m = 3$ ,  $v_c = 50$  km/s,  $c_s/v_c = 0.24$ ,  $v_c/\omega = 10$  kpc. For the second plot we choose  $m = 7$ ,  $v_c = 100$  km/s,  $c_s/v_c = 0.2$ , and  $v_c/\omega = 20$  kpc. In these plots, the axes are in kpc.

