

TEOREMA DEL VIRIALE
GENERALIZZATO

E PROBLEMA

MASS FOLLOWS LIGHT?

(SI!)

Teorema del viriale "generalizzato"
 (es. Meritt 1988 Minnesota Lectures)

$m = \nu$

$$m \frac{d\phi}{dr} = m \frac{GM(r)}{r^2} = - \frac{d(m\sigma_r^2)}{dr} - \frac{2M}{r} (\sigma_r^2 - \sigma_\theta^2)$$

$\times 4\pi r^3 \text{ e } \int_0^\infty dr$

$$\int_0^\infty m \frac{d\phi}{dr} 4\pi r^3 dr = \int_0^\infty - \frac{d(m\sigma_r^2)}{dr} 4\pi r^3 dr - \int_0^\infty \frac{2M}{r} (\sigma_r^2 - \sigma_\theta^2) 4\pi r^3 dr$$

$$= - \left| m\sigma_r^2 4\pi r^3 \right|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty m\sigma_r^2 12\pi r^2 dr - \int_0^\infty 2M (\sigma_r^2 - \sigma_\theta^2) 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$= 0$
 $r(0) = 0$
 $\sigma_r(\infty) = 0$

$$= \int_0^\infty 4\pi r^2 m \underbrace{(-2\sigma_r^2 + 2\sigma_\theta^2 + 3\sigma_r^2)}_{\underbrace{2\sigma_\theta^2 + \sigma_r^2}_{\sigma^2}} dr$$

$$\frac{\int_0^\infty r \frac{d\phi}{dr} m 4\pi r^2 dr}{\int_0^\infty m 4\pi r^2 dr} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \sigma^2 m 4\pi r^2 dr}{\int_0^\infty m 4\pi r^2 dr}$$

← affidarsi
/...

cioè $\langle r \frac{d\phi}{dr} \rangle = \langle \sigma^2 \rangle$

medie spaziali

Teorema del viriale generalizzato (ct.)

$$\langle r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \rangle = \langle \sigma^2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dr} = \frac{GM(r)}{r^2} = \frac{GM_\infty F(r)}{r^2} \quad \text{dove } F(r) \equiv \frac{M(r)}{M_\infty} \leq 1$$

$$\langle r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \rangle = \langle G \frac{M_\infty F(r)}{r} \rangle = \langle \sigma^2 \rangle$$

$$GM_\infty = \frac{\langle \sigma^2 \rangle}{\langle r^{-1} F \rangle}$$

Teorema del viriale



Non dipende da β anisotrope di velocità $\langle \sigma^2 \rangle =$

$$3 \langle \sigma_{\text{los}}^2 \rangle$$

MA... devo avere ipotesi su $F(r)$

SE $F(r) \propto M(r)$ (MASS FOLLOWS LIGHT ASSUMPTION!)

$$GM_\infty = \frac{3\pi}{2} \frac{\langle \sigma_{\text{los}}^2 \rangle}{\langle r_{i5}^{-1} \rangle_{\text{solo } i>5}} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \langle \sigma_{\text{los}}^2 \rangle R_{\text{VT}}$$

Lynden Bell 67

$\frac{\pi}{2}$ = fattore di proiezione per i raggi

3 = fattore di proiezione da $\sigma^2_{1D} \rightarrow 3D$

$$R_{\text{VT}} = \frac{1}{\langle r_{i5}^{-1} \rangle_{\text{solo } i>5}} = 2 R_H = \frac{2 \frac{N(N-1)}{2}}{\sum_{i5} R_{i5}^{-1}}$$

raggio armonico

$$M_\infty = \frac{3\pi}{2} \frac{\sigma_{\text{los}}^2 R_{\text{VT}}}{G} \quad \left(= \text{teorema del viriale} \times N \text{ punti massa} \right)$$

vedi corso Mandelstam