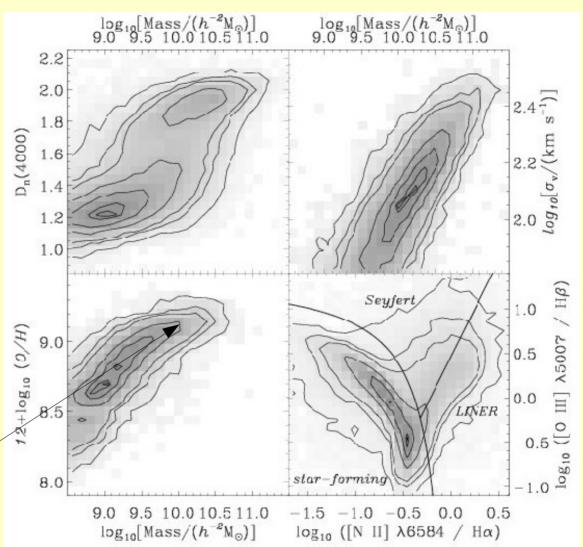


Ann.Rev.A&A 2009 http://cdsads.u-strasbg.fr/abs/2009ARA%26A..47..159B

## Spectral properties

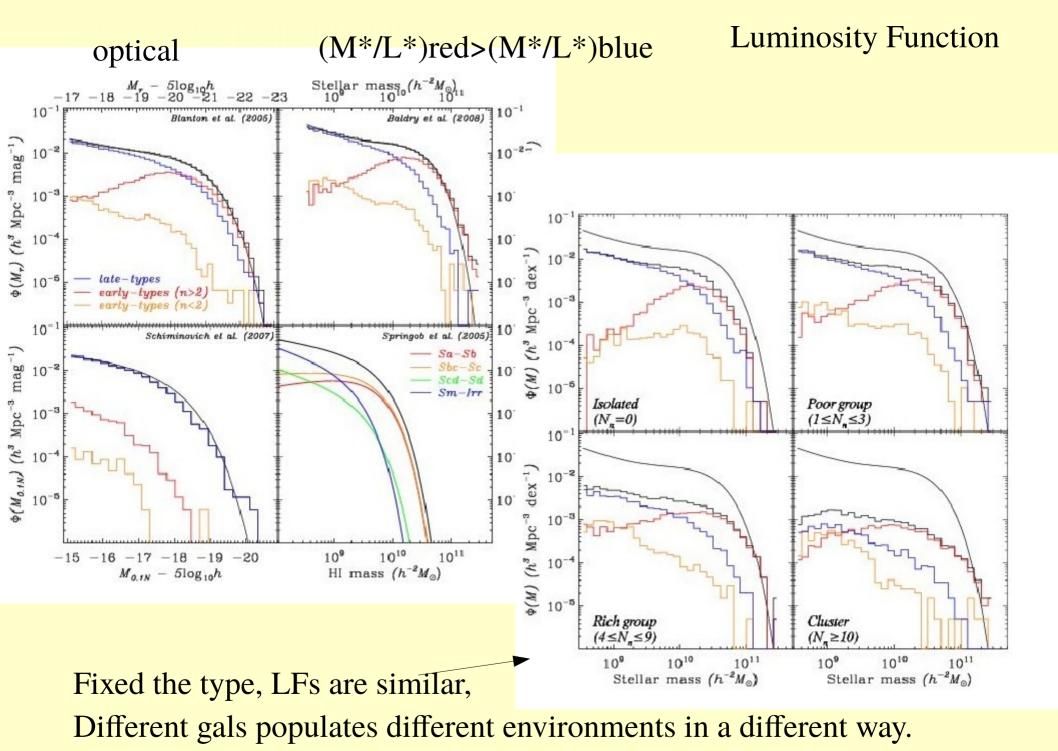
All galaxies
+Dn(4000)
+passive=SF
Stopped a long
time ago

Star forming +massive +metallicity

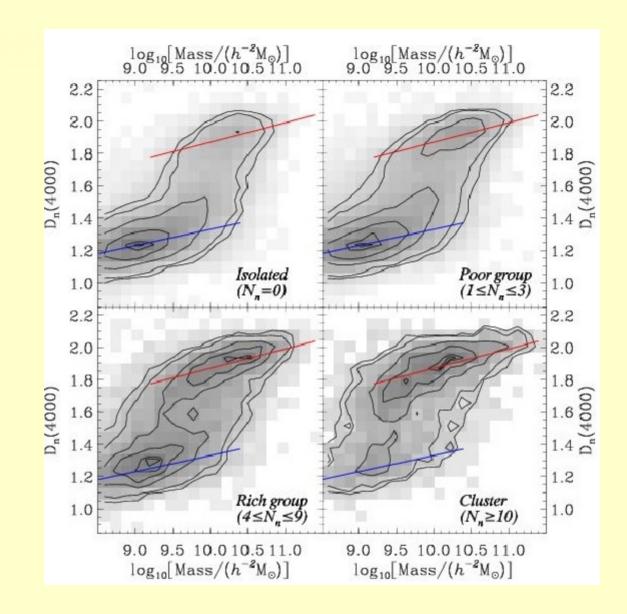


Passive Faber-Jackson relation

Active
Diagram of
Boldwin
Phillips
Terlevich
Diagnostic for
AGN/SF gals



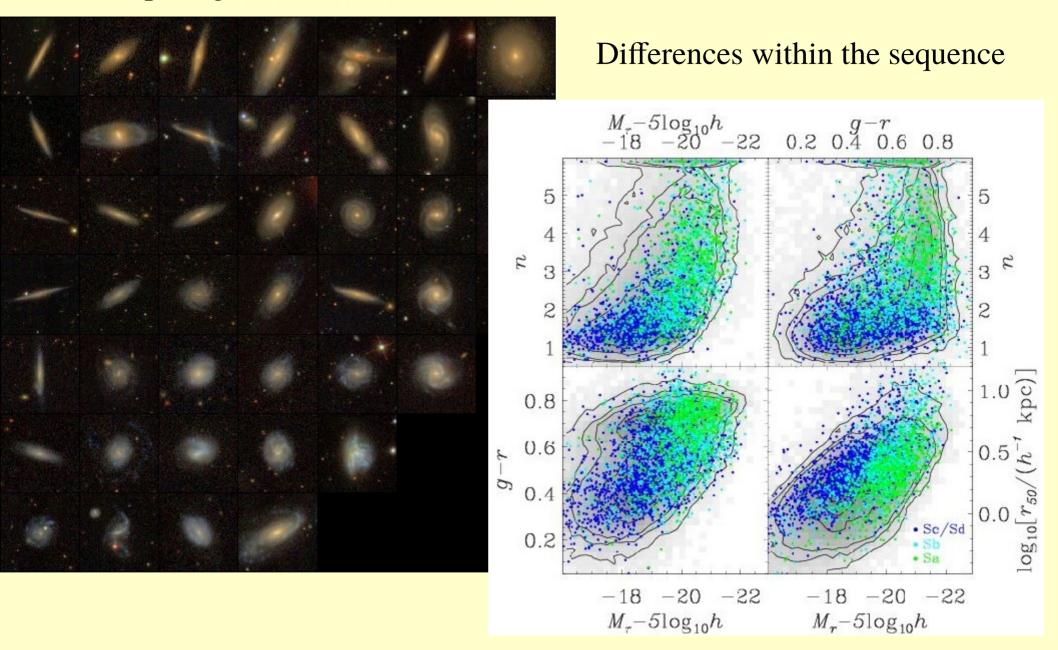
Relation between Gals properties



Fixed the type of galaxy, the relations are similar.

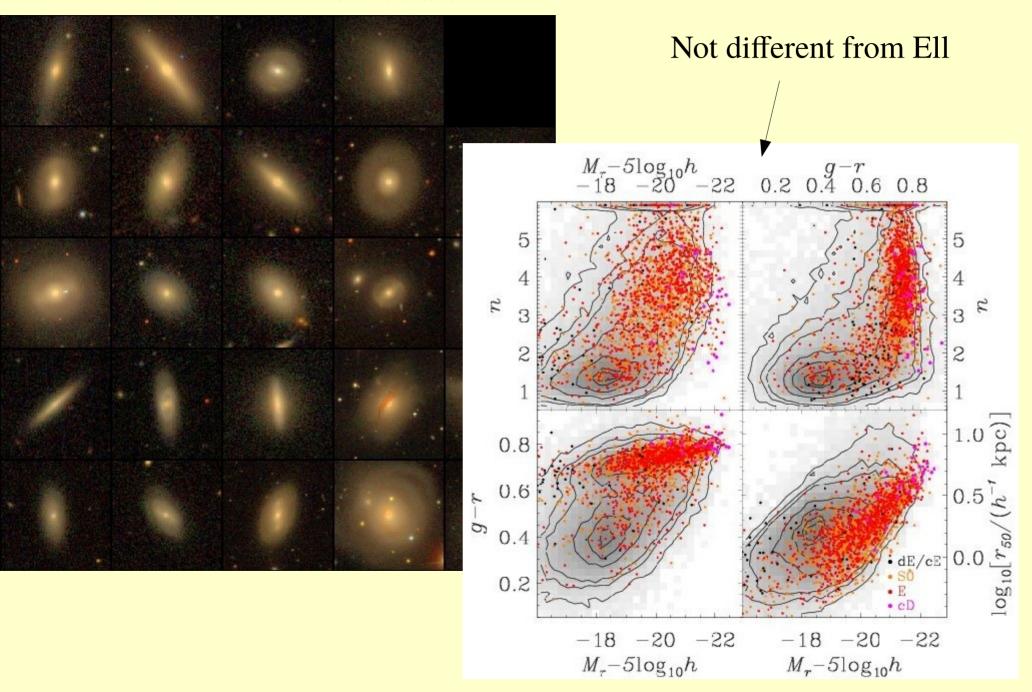
Different gals populates different environments in a different way.

Spiral galaxies

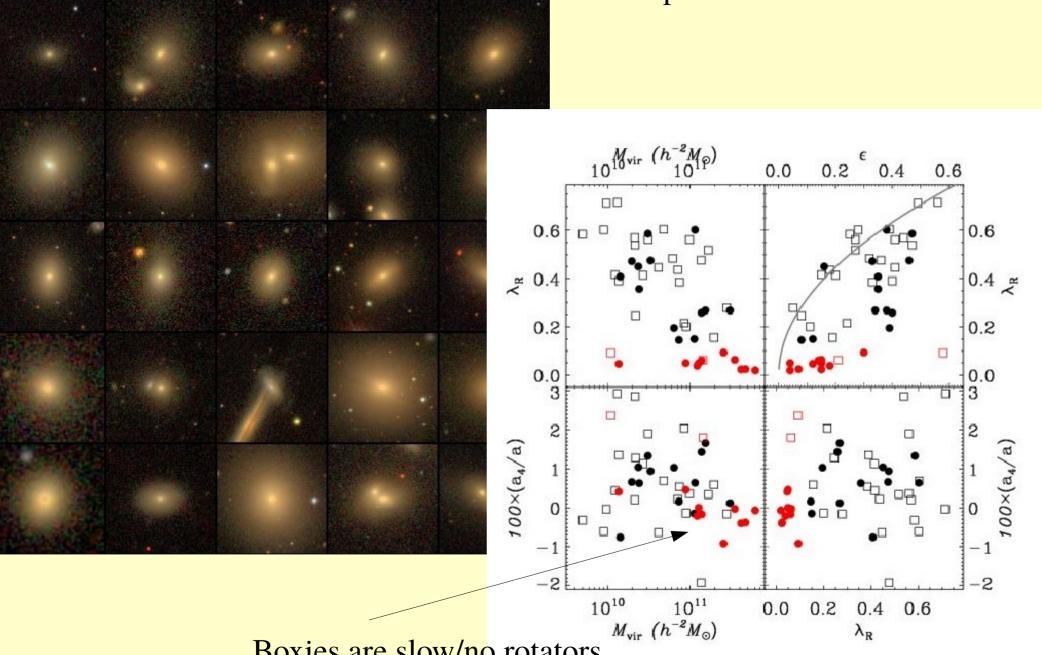


Bulges vs. pseudobulges, atomic gas, anemic galaxies, dust...

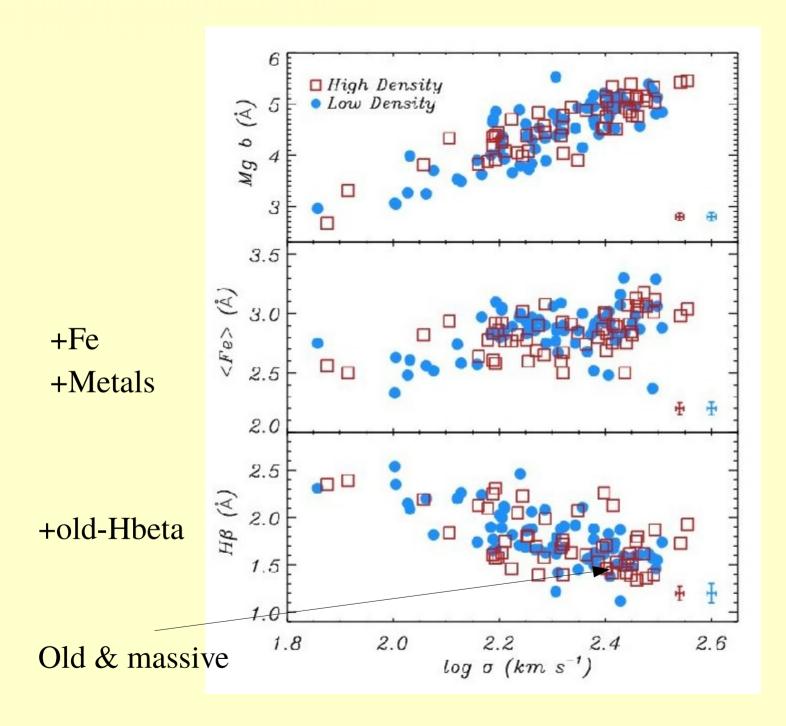
## Lenticulars



## Ellipticals



Boxies are slow/no rotators



Field Ell Are 2 Gyr Younger?

BCG (brightest cluster galaxies) or cD (central dominant)

Are really connected to the environment

- \*the gap magnitude between BCG1 and BCG2 is not expected in the LF
- \*Halo (ICL?)
- \* BCG/cD luminosity is correlated with mass of the host cluster (lin+Mohr04) (merger between clusters and merger between BCGs?

but L propto Mhalo^0.2-0.3, i.e. halo grows more than its BCG...)

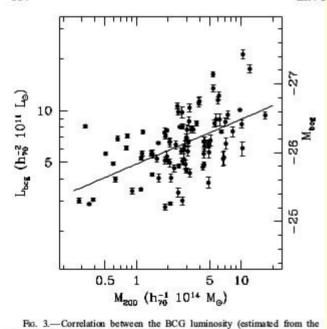
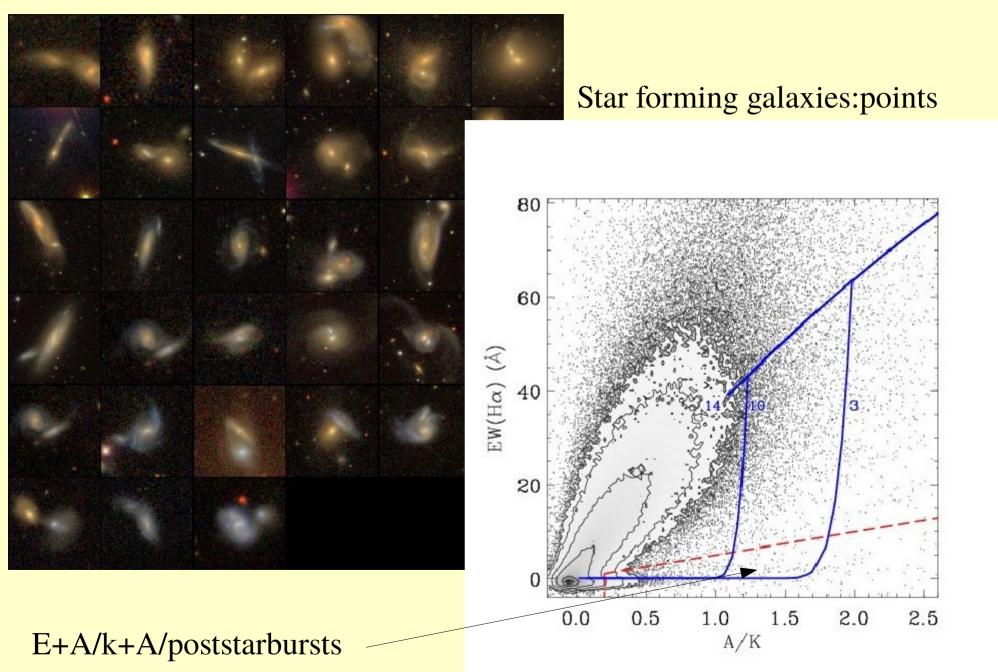


Fig. 3.—Correlation between the BCG luminosity (estimated from the isophotal magnitudes) and the cluster virial mass. On the right axis is shown the corresponding magnitudes. Overall the BCG luminosity scales with cluster mass as  $L_h \propto M_{20}^{2.06\pm0.04}$  (solid line).

Possible scenarios for cD

- \*merger/cannibalism(dry mergers? multicores?)
- \*cooling flow and accretion of new stars (bluer but not enough...)
- \*being in central position, tidal radius is not limited

## Peculiar galaxies: interactions, mergers, starbursts, and poststarbursts



Hdelta, but not emission lines, under the red dashed line

BCG

Lin

BCG

Lin

Optical broad band Properties.