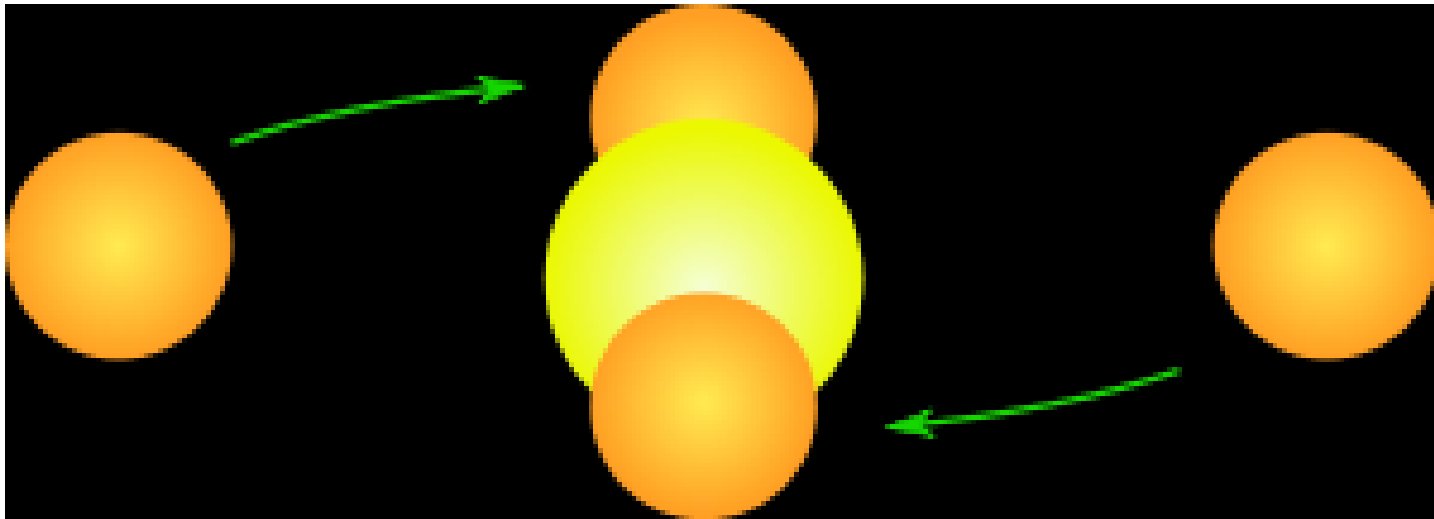


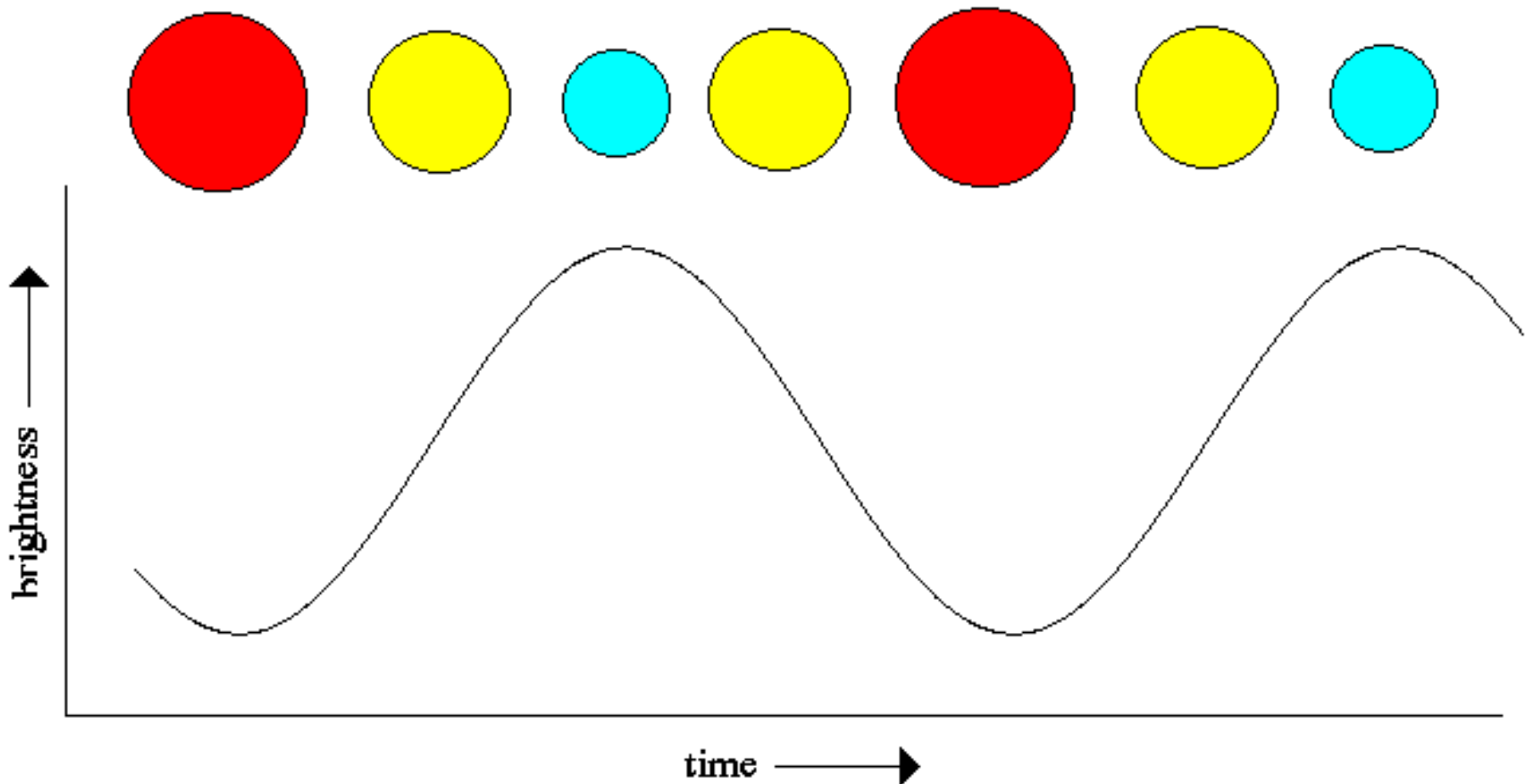
**AGA 0100 4.2**

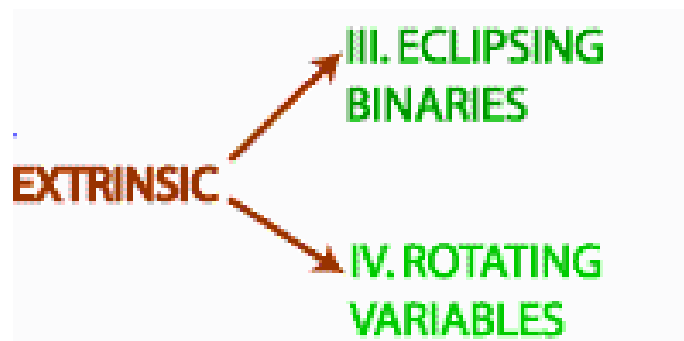
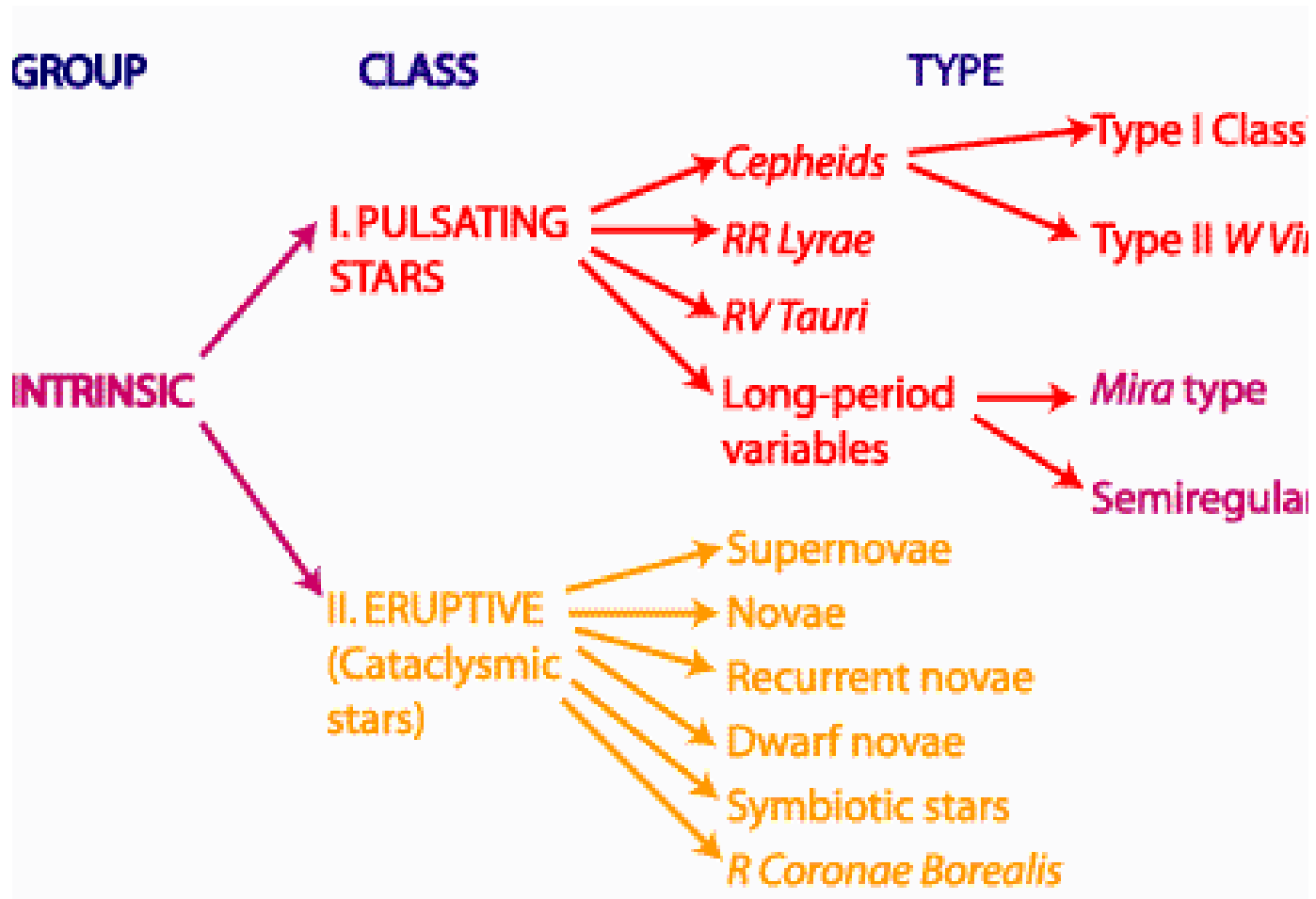
## **Estrelas variáveis e binárias eclipsantes**



Estrelas variáveis: Variáveis intrínsecas são aquelas que variam de brilho porque os parâmetros físicos (temperatura, raio etc) variam com o tempo.

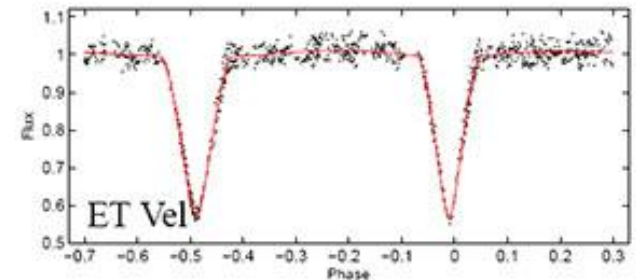
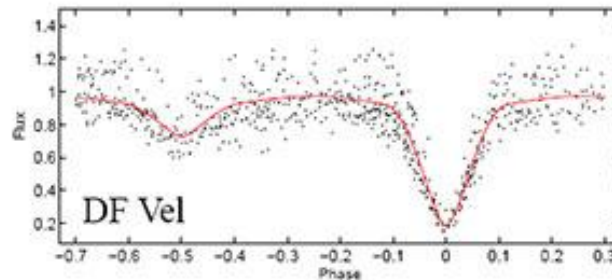
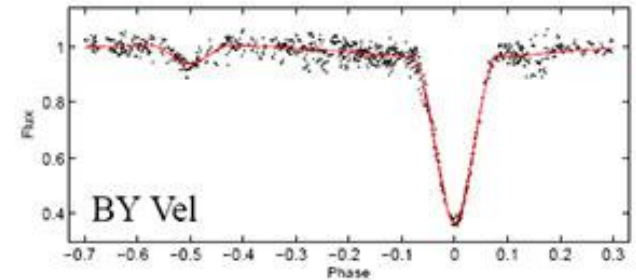
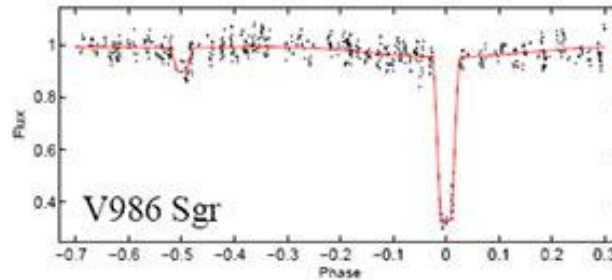
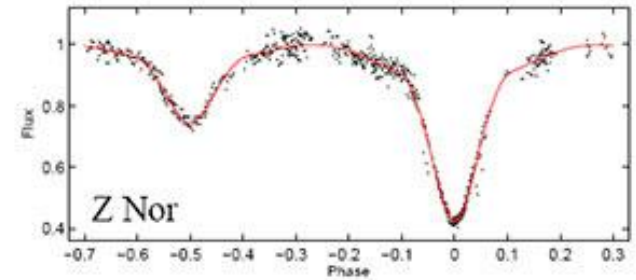
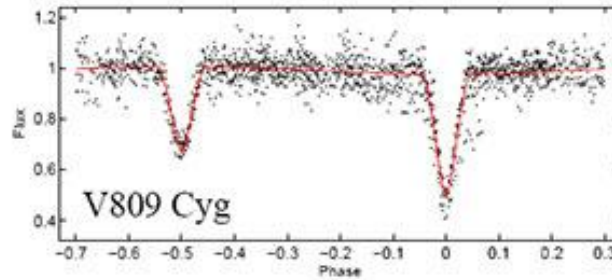
Variable Star



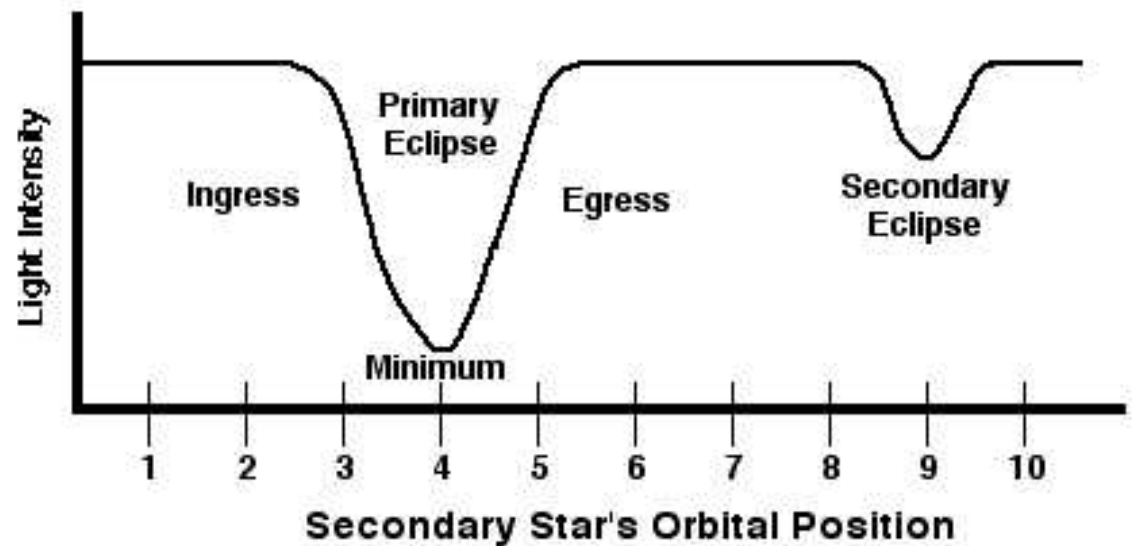
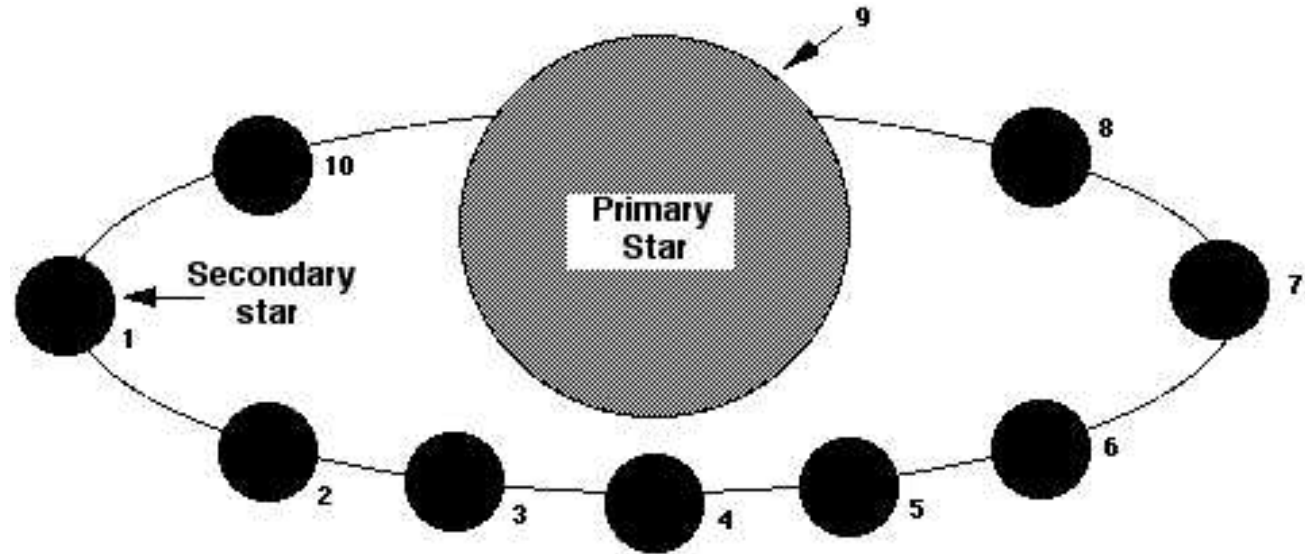


Binárias eclipsantes são variáveis extrínsecas: elas variam de brilho não porque seus parâmetros físicos variam mas porque uma estrela eclipsa a outra na linha de visada de observação.

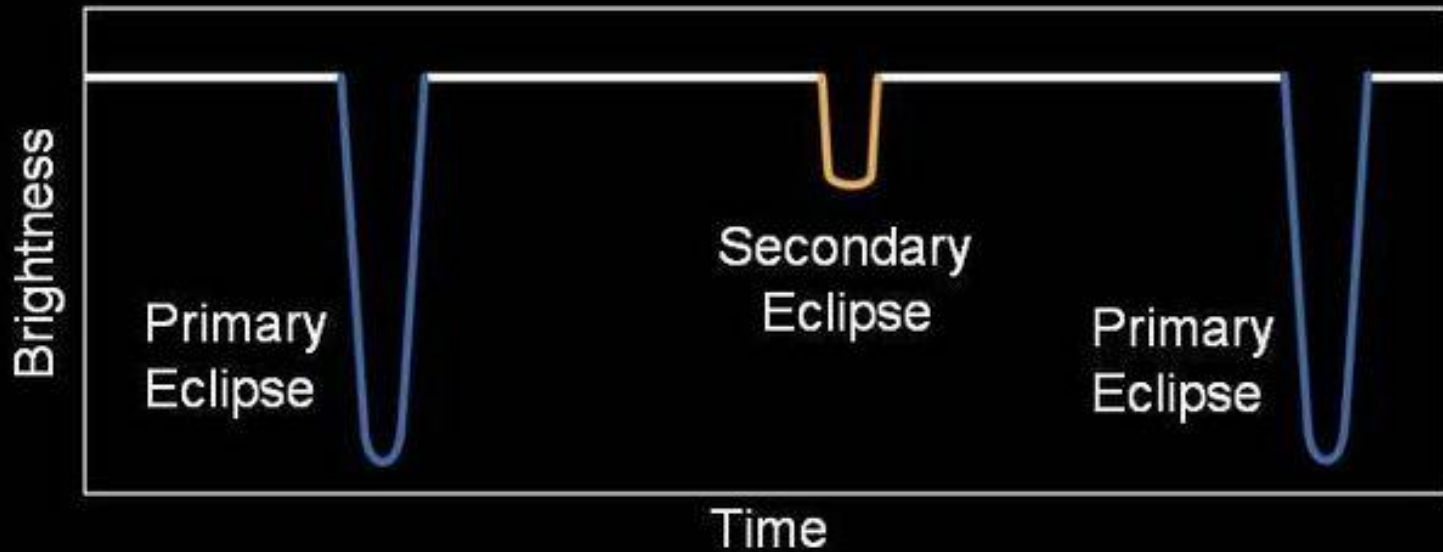
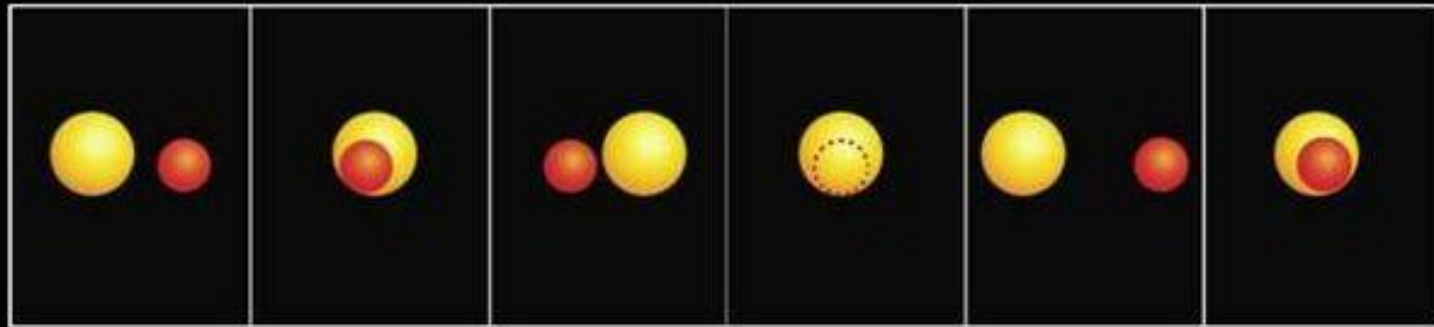
Curvas de luz:



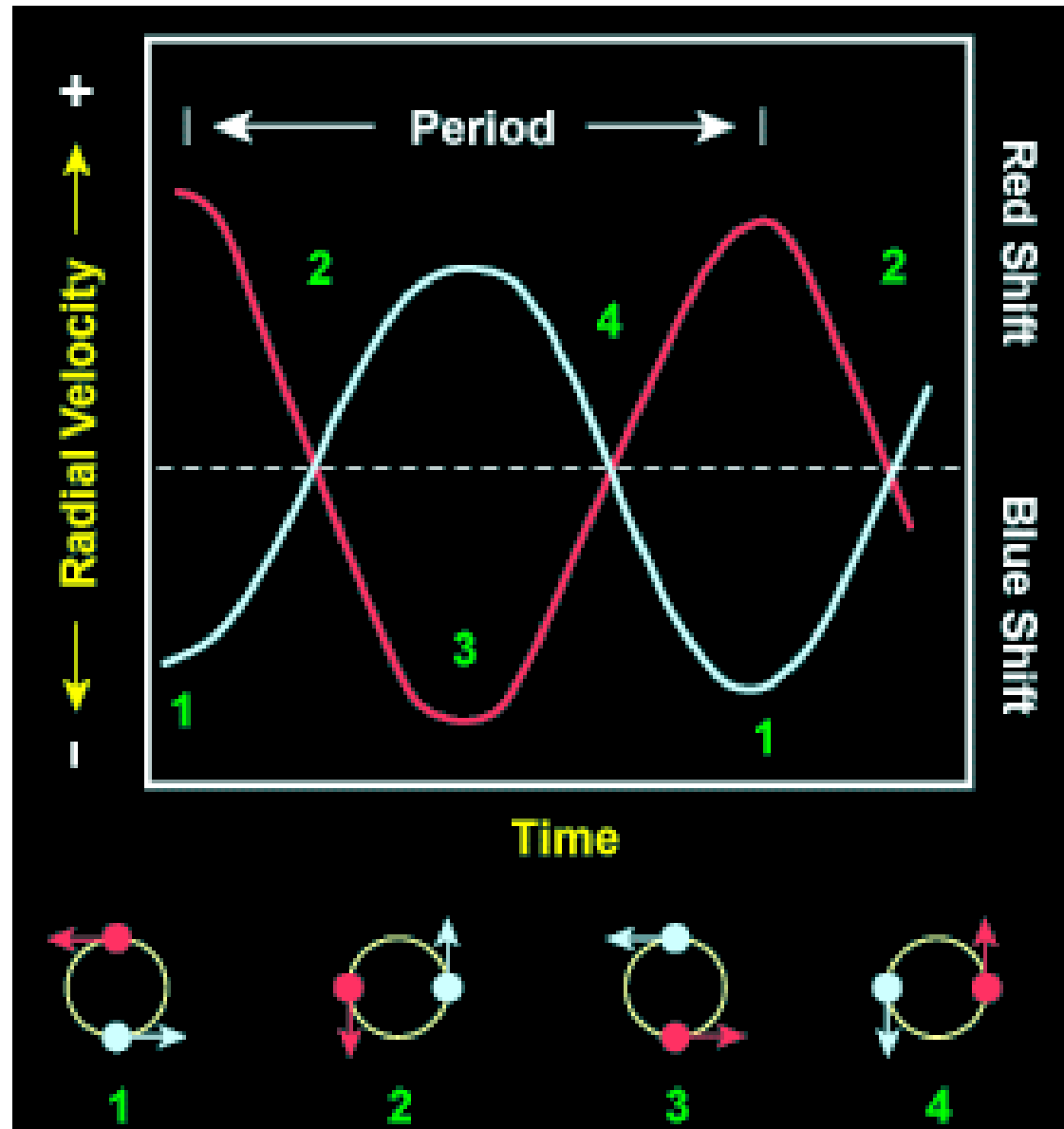
Binárias eclipsantes:  
Como duas estrelas  
de brilho constante  
podem “piscar”



# Eclipsing Binary Stars



Binárias espectroscópicas:  
medida de velocidade radial  
por efeito Doppler mostra  
comportamento periódico.



Novas e supernovas

Anãs brancas, estrelas de neutros e buracos negros



Variável cataclísmica:

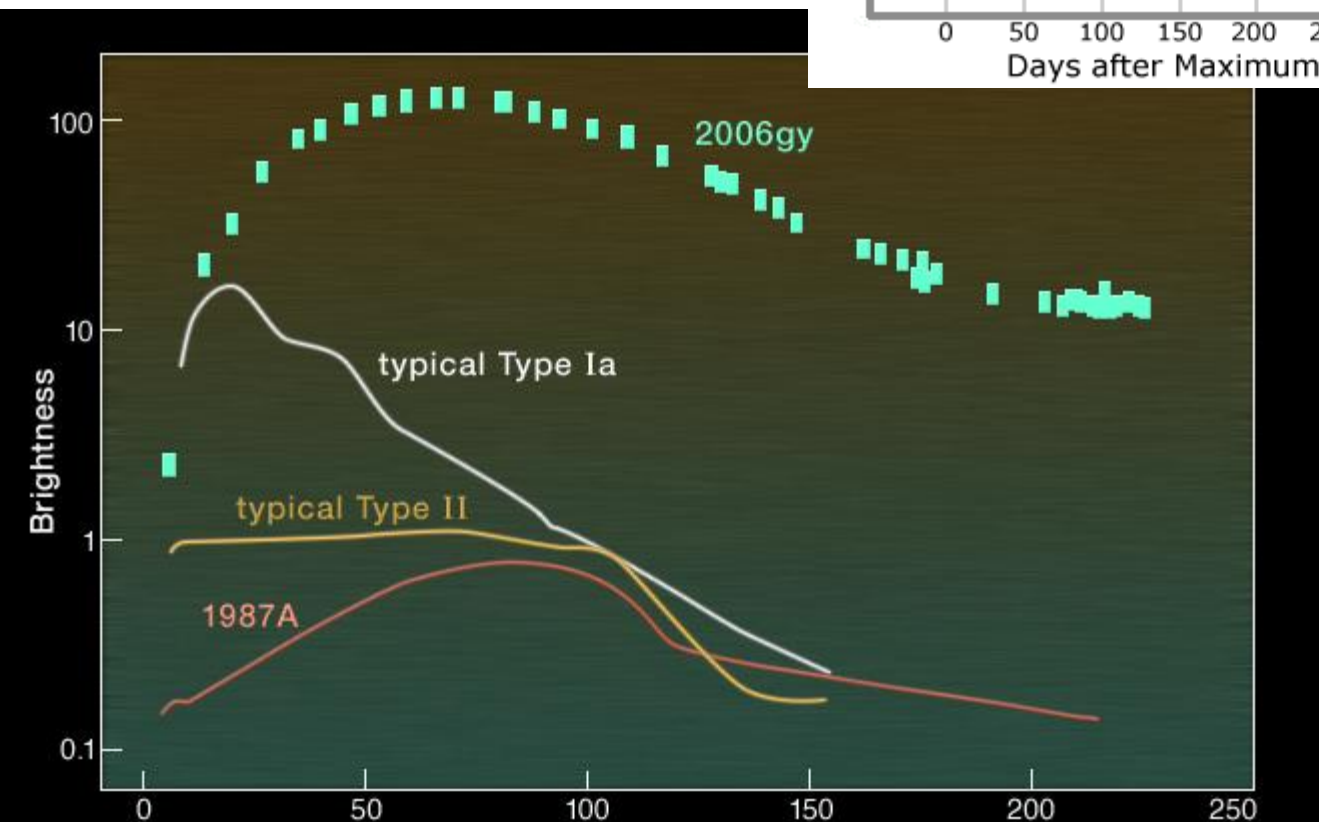
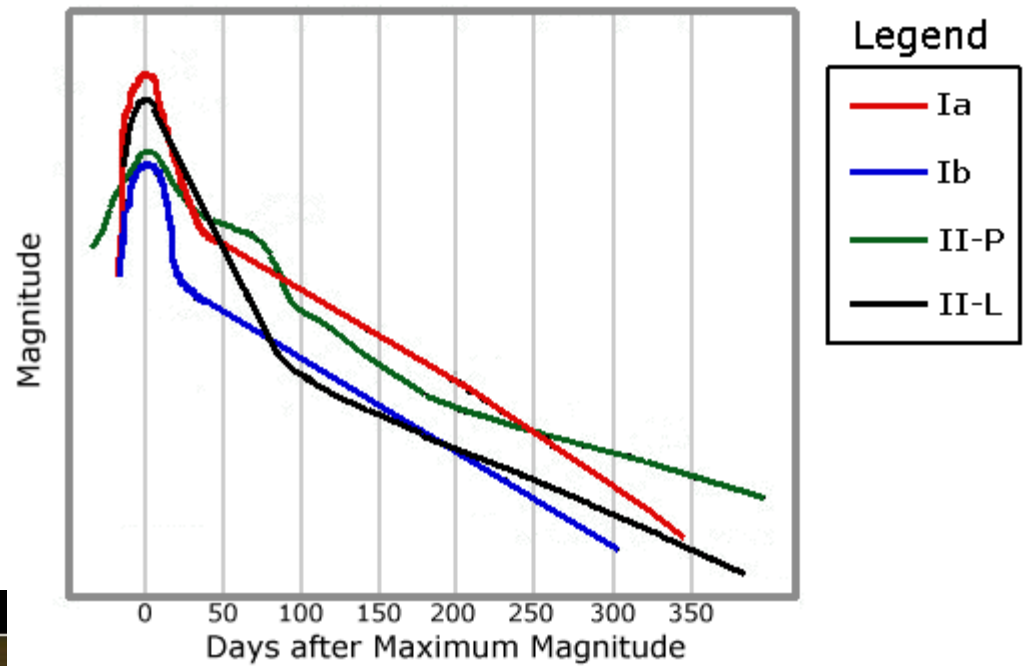
uma anã branca captura matéria de uma estrela normal: a energia potencial gravitacional se transforma em energia cinética e essa em energia térmica e radiativa.



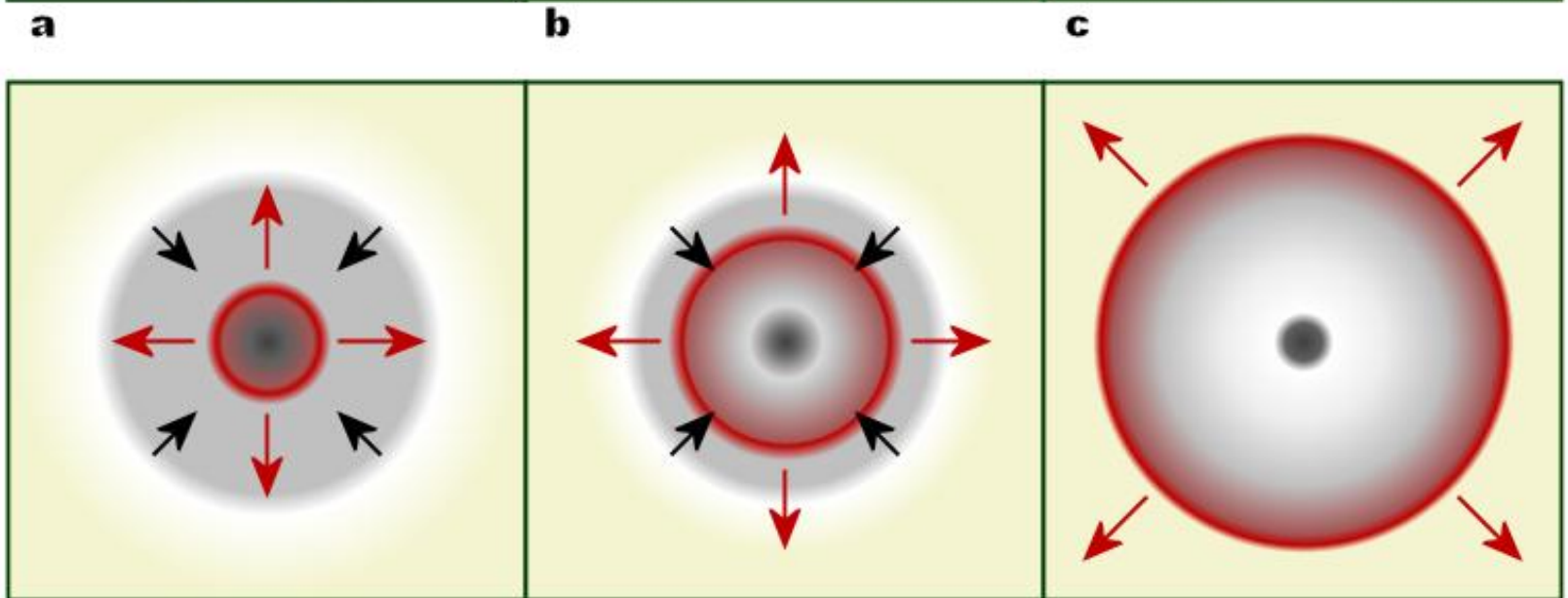
# Supernovas do tipo I e II:

tipo I: não tem H

tipo II: tem H



# Supernovas: implosão e explosão



**a**

**b**

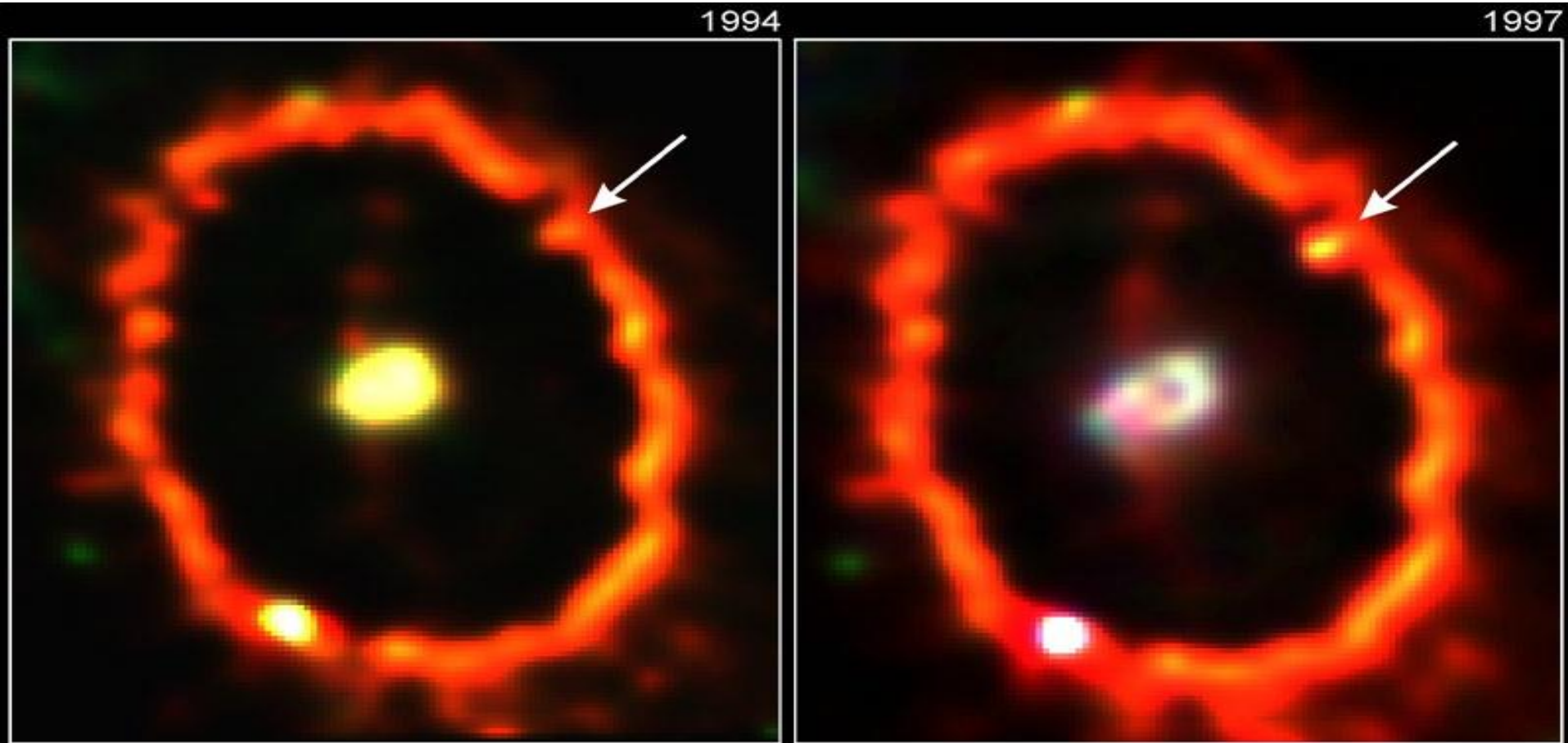
**c**

**d**

**e**

**f**

# Resto da supernova 1987A



**Bright Knot in Supernova 1987A Ring**

PRC98-08b • February 10, 1998 • ST ScI OPO

P. Garnavich (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics) and NASA

HST • WFPC2

