## MITOCW | Investigation 6, Part 2

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MARK We live-- this is a cartoon of what our galaxy looks like. We live here. The center of our galaxy is there. Some of

## HARTMAN:

## AUDIENCE:

MARK OK, so [INAUDIBLE], can you hold that up? So our own galaxy would be the size of North America. What we're

## AUDIENCE:

## MARK

## AUDIENCE: [INAUDIBLE].

MARK So we were all thinking they were far away, like on Mars, right? But if this is one width of a galaxy, one linear width, $2,3,4,5,6,7$, blah, blah, blah, all the way, like Peter said--

## PETER: Told you!

MARK To probably the other side of the room.
HARTMAN:
Like a half mile away, on the other side of campus. But if our galaxy were this big, where would the next galaxy be? Where should be tell [INAUDIBLE] to go? If [INAUDIBLE] was the Milky Way galaxy-- actually, here, I'm going to give you the [INAUDIBLE] Galaxy. This is bigger.

So notice how wide this galaxy is. This galaxy is about the same width. The next galaxy away from us is about 20 times the width of one galaxy.

## [LAUGHTER]

So if that is our Milky Way galaxy, all the way on this side of the room would be where the Andromeda Galaxy is. And yes, they are getting closer to each other. But we'll have to wait to learn a little bit more about how fast galaxies move before we can figure out how long it's going to take them to collide. Good, Peter. Nice, well done.

## [APPLAUSE]

Nice guess.
[INTERPOSING VOICES]

So why was that surprising? Why did everybody guess these big huge distances?

| AUDIENCE: | What's that? |
| :---: | :---: |
| MARK | Why did everybody else guess these big huge distances? |
| HARTMAN: |  |
| AUDIENCE: | Because-- |
|  | [INTERPOSING VOICES] |
| AUDIENCE: | [INAUDIBLE] |
|  | [LAUGHTER] |
| MARK | Same thing happened with the quarter, what do you mean? |
| HARTMAN: |  |
| AUDIENCE: | Because anyone would guess, like, I'd say 2 inches, $\$ 0.50$. And all the people were like, oh no, you're to Mars. And somebody say it's over there. |
| MARK | There's a stock answer for everything, I guess. |
| HARTMAN: |  |
|  | [LAUGHTER] |
| AUDIENCE: | If you come all the way, I was like, half a mile? |
| MARK | Yeah. |
| HARTMAN: |  |
| AUDIENCE: | And I was like-- |
| MARK | OK. Stars in a galaxy are relatively far apart, because they're so small compared to how far apart they are. |
| HARTMAN: | Galaxies, on the other hand, are large. They're big huge things. Relative to the size of a galaxy, the space in between galaxies is not so much. |
|  | Now David told us this morning that we're part of a local cluster of galaxies. So yeah, the Andromeda Galaxy is fairly close to us. If you're in a cluster of galaxies, the galaxies are going to be fairly close. If we're talking about the distances to further galaxies, it may not be quite as close. |
|  | But most galaxies have at least a couple of other galaxies around them. In our local group, there's a decent number of galaxies. It's not huge, it's not more than six to 10 , is that about right, Peter? The number of galaxies in our kind of local group? |
| PETER: | That sounds right. |
| MARK | It sounds about right. So there's about six galaxies that are hanging out with us together. So-- |
| HARTMAN: |  |
| AUDIENCE: | Bless you. |

MARK If the galaxy was the size of a poster, where's the next galaxy? 20 galaxy diameters away. 20 galaxy diameters

HARTMAN: AUDIENCE: 35.

MARK
HARTMAN:

AUDIENCE:

MARK away, all right?

Is it 35 ?

HARTMAN:

