10 **(a)** State Hubble's law.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) A star in a distant galaxy emits radiation that has a maximum intensity of emission at a wavelength of 4.62×10^{-7} m.

Observations of the galaxy made on the Earth detect the maximum intensity of emission from the star at a wavelength of 4.91×10^{-7} m.

(i) Explain why the observed wavelength and the emitted wavelength have different values.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Calculate the speed of the star relative to the Earth.

speed = ... $m\,s^{-1}$ [2]

(iii) The wavelength of maximum intensity of emission is used to determine a value for the surface temperature of the star.

Explain how the temperature determined using the observed wavelength compares with the true value of temperature determined using the emitted wavelength.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) A value for the Hubble constant is $2.3 \times 10^{-18}\,s^{-1}$.

Use your answer in **(b)(ii)** to determine the distance of the star in **(b)** from the Earth.

distance = ... m [2]

[Total: 10]