

$$\tilde{g}(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(y) e^{iky} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) s(y-x) dx e^{iky} dy$$

$$\text{Let } z = y - x \Rightarrow y = x + z$$

$$\text{when } y = -\infty \quad z = -\infty$$

$$y = \infty \quad z = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{g}(k) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{z=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) s(z) dx e^{ik(x+z)} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ikx} dx \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s(z) e^{ikz} dz = \tilde{f}(k) \tilde{s}(k) \text{ as required.} \end{aligned}$$

The observed galaxy spectrum is a smoothed version, or convolution, of the (average) stellar spectrum, smoothed by the LOSVD.

The CCF 'falls off' from its maximum value, which should occur at \bar{v}_{los} , because features in the observed spectra no longer 'line up'.

The smaller the spread in LOSVD \Rightarrow the smaller σ_{los}

\Rightarrow the closer the galaxy spectrum is to the modelled stellar spectrum, shifted by \bar{v}_{los}

\Rightarrow the more steeply the CCF falls off for $v \neq \bar{v}_{\text{los}}$

So the width of the CCF peak is sensitive to σ_{los}

$$3) I(R) = I_0 \exp \left[-R/R_D \right]$$

$$L_D = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} I(R) R dR d\theta = 2\pi I_0 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-R/R_D} R dR$$

$$\text{Let } z = R/R_D \Rightarrow L_D = 2\pi I_0 R_D^2 \int_0^{\infty} z e^{-z} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\infty z e^{-z} dz &= \left[-z e^{-z} \right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-z} dz \\
 &= \left[-e^{-z} \right]_0^\infty = 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_D = 2\pi I_o R_D^2$$

Fraction within \propto disk scale lengths :

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \frac{2\pi I_o R_D^2 \int_0^\alpha z e^{-z} dz}{2\pi I_o R_D^2} \\
 &= \left[-z e^{-z} \right]_0^\alpha + \left[-e^{-z} \right]_0^\alpha \\
 &= -\alpha e^{-\alpha} + 1 - e^{-\alpha} \\
 &= 1 - (\alpha + 1) e^{-\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{For } \alpha = 5, \quad f = 1 - 6e^{-5} = 0.96 \quad \text{as required}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad M &= k - 2.5 \log_{10} L \\
 &= k - 2.5 \log_{10} V_{\max}^\beta \\
 &= k - 2.5 \beta \log_{10} V_{\max} \quad \text{as required}
 \end{aligned}$$