What is the transit depth (a unitless ratio that the textbook calls delta-F/F)?

measured with a rules it is [0.007] reading off the y-axis; given the "an latvary offset"

I'm interpreting that as off=0.007; NOT dividing

by the valve on the y-axis. I think they've all been shifted

What is the radius of KELT1b in meters and in Jupiter radii?

from 1.00

given
$$= 0.007 = (\frac{Rp}{Rs})^2$$
 we have $\frac{Rp}{Rs} = 0.084$
: $Rs = 1.47 Rson$ (from page 1 of worksheet) = 1.0 × 10⁶ um
 $= 0.007 = (\frac{Rp}{Rs})^2$ we have $= 0.084$
 $= 0.007 = (\frac{Rp}{Rs})^2$ we have $= 0.084$
 $= 0.007 = (\frac{Rp}{Rs})^2$ we have $= 0.084$

What is the mass of KELT1b?

$$m = \left(\frac{M^{2}PV^{3}}{2\pi G}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$P = 1.222 = 1.05 \times 10^{5} \text{s}$$

$$M = 1.34 \text{ M sym} = 2.48 \times 10^{50} \text{ kg}$$

$$V = 4.0 \text{ um/s} \text{ from The phased RV covers on P.3} \qquad V = \frac{4}{100} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}$$

Is KELT1b a planet, a brown dwarf, or a star?

What is the density of KELT1b?

$$P = \frac{M}{Vol} = \frac{3M}{4\pi R^3} = \frac{3.4.9 \times 10^{28}}{4\pi (8.4 \times 10^2)^3} = 2.0 \times 10^4$$
 (20 x water)

That's grite deme (26 x justing mans but only 1,23:1.7

times its volume)

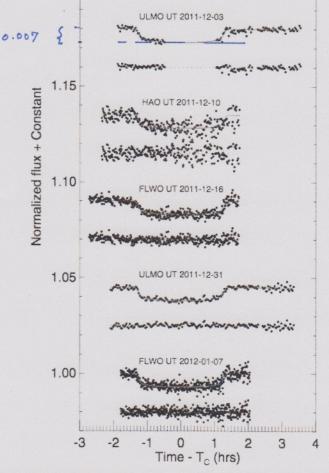


Figure 5. Points show the relative flux as a function of time from transit (T_C) for the six sets of follow-up observations of transits we analyze here. The data sets are labeled and summarized in Table 2. The data are normalized by the fitted out-of-transit flux, and a linear trend with air mass has been removed (see Section 5.2). In addition, an arbitrary offset has been applied to each light curve for clarity. For each observation, we plot the data above and the residuals below. In all cases, the solid lines show the model fit from the analysis in Section 5.2.