

# Is the sun a star or a planet

An asteroid has an aphelion distance of 4.6 A.U. and a perihelion distance of 1.8 A.U. How do you calculate the orbital semi major axis, eccentricity, and period? An asteroid is three times as far from the Sun at aphelion than at perihelion. At perihelion the orbital speed of ...

A Star and a rocky body. The Sun is a star, a collapsed gas cloud that produces heat and light by fusing hydrogen atoms into helium. The Moon is a rocky body, or, if it was not tied to the Earth, it would be a dwarf planet, like Pluto.

A planet is a nearly spherical body which is in orbit around the Sun. Planets are larger than moons. A star is what planets orbit around. It is the source of light and heat. Our Sun is a star which is many times bigger than all of the planets. A solar system is a star and all of its planets, asteroids, comets and other bodies.

A star emits light from its core due to nuclear fusion, while a planet reflects light from a star such as the Sun. Therefore, the correct answer to the fill-in-the-blank question "A \_\_\_\_ emits light and a \_\_\_\_ reflects light" is d. star, planet.

check long answer First of all, a star is a luminous celestial body, just like our sun. So our sun is a star. The definition of a planet has changed a lot but the most recent definition of a planet is a celestial body orbiting a sun with enough mass to dominate its orbit. If its mass is great enough for fusion to occur, it's a star. So the biggest difference between a star and a planet is ...

Explanation: Definition of a planet by international astronomical union. 1 It must orbit a star elliptical orbit. 2 Should have enough mass to hydro-static equilibrium. 3 Should clear its neighborhood. A So Sun is not a planet but as a star. Sun is a star. Planets do not produce so much heat and light.

The distance from the Sun to the nearest star is about  $4 \times 10^{16}$  m. The Milky Way galaxy is roughly a disk of diameter  $\sim 10^{21}$  m and thickness  $\sim 10^{19}$  m. How do you find the order of magnitude of the number of stars in the Milky Way?

Percentage wise, very few. To begin with planets, as that is the easiest question to answer, there are no planets bigger than the Sun or even close to the size of the Sun. At about 13 times the mass of Jupiter a planet becomes what is referred to as a "brown dwarf". These objects are really small stars, as fusion begins at this point.

The Moon can also be considered a satellite. They are all names for objects in the Universe. A star is a sun which produces energy from nuclear fusion. A moon is a body orbiting another body. A moon normally orbits a planet, but a moon can orbit another moon until it gets pulled away by something larger. A planet is a large



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body orbiting a sun.

The sun is a star emitting energy, light and heat. A planet is a big rock normally orbiting a star. A star is a big ball of gas (hydrogen mainly) undergoing the process of nuclear Fusion and, in doing so, producing energy. A planet is a ball of inert material (silica for example) that receives light and heat from a star. Due to its mass it is almost certain that the Sun will ...

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