

diurnal rate with the 61cm Cassegrain Reflector at KNAO. Both M106 and M31 show asymmetric luminosity profiles between east and west sides of the galaxies. B-V color distribution in the central part of M106 is somewhat unusual; the center is bluer than surrounding regions. B-V color of M31 is nearly constant, U-B color becomes blue towards out skirts. Some discussions on the luminosity and color distributions of these galaxies will be given.

Correlation between the Holmberg's and de Vaucouleurs' Radii of Spiral Galaxies

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We compared the radii which were defined by Holmberg and de Vaucouleurs. [From 78 sampled galaxies, Holmberg's diameter (D_h) has a linear correlation with de Vaucouleurs' (D_v) as;

$$\log D_h = 0.84 \log D_v + 0.36$$

with standard deviation = 0.02.

Period Variation and UBV Light Curves of TV Cassiopeiae

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An Algol-type eclipsing variable TV Cassiopeiae was observed photoelectrically from September 1980 to January 1981.

A total of 1024 observations were obtained on twenty-one nights and converted to the Standard UBV system.

From the primary minima obtained on three nights in this observation and thirty-seven times of minimum from reports of other observers, it was possible to obtain an average period of 1.8126064 days. The residuals in the O-C values indicate a light time effect with a semi-amplitude of 0.009 day and a period of about 29 years.

Photoelectric Observations and Epochs of Minimum Light: W Ursae Majoris

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The W Ursae Majoris system was observed photoelectrically on four nights in 1979, 1980 and 1981. Two secondary and two primary eclipse curves are well defined, and four epochs of minimum light and an updated ephemeris are obtained.

In order to find the period behavior of W Ursae Majoris, the residuals of the listing of all available times of minima were determined from the ephemeris given by Huffer's.