

<p>Sirius has an absolute magnitude of + 1.5.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>A star whose absolute magnitude is significantly brighter than its apparent magnitude is located FAR from Earth.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>One of the blue-colored MAIN SEQUENCE stars has an apparent magnitude of + 1.4.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>The only coral SUPERGIANT on this list is classified as 1b in luminosity. All other SUPERGIANTS on this list have a luminosity of 1a.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>The more positive a star's magnitude, the dimmer the star. Capella, apparent magnitude + 0.08, is brighter than Aldebaran, apparent magnitude + 0.9.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>If the difference between a star's absolute and apparent magnitudes is one or less, the star is at a MEDIUM distance from Earth.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>Even with Deneb's great distance from Earth, approximately 1800 light years, its apparent magnitude is + 1.3.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>Spica and Antares appear equally bright as viewed from Earth.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>
<p>From Earth, Sirius appears three magnitudes brighter than its absolute magnitude.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>	<p>The hottest of the three GIANT stars has an apparent magnitude of + 0.08.</p> <p>©2005, The Wright Center for Innovative Science Education</p>