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Observational objections against an important role of evolution in morphological differentiation of disk-galaxies (Burnstein 1979, Dressler 1980b, Kent 1985) are summarized together with the results of their detailed analysis (Salvador-Solé et al. 1987a and 1987b):

i)Morphological segregation is independent on cluster characteristics.

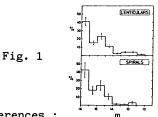
Under a very simple assumption (power-law density profiles) it can be shown that the 2-D correlation implies a 3-D morphological segretation (i.e., the intrinsec one) which depends on cluster concentration. ii) Bulge luminosities in SO galaxies are greater than in S ones.

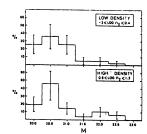
If one limits Dressler's catalog (1980a) in bulge magnitude, the derived composite apparent magnitude luminosity functions for the bulges of SO and S types are found to be very similar (see Fig. 1). iii)Bulge luminosities are greater in higher density regions.

Bulge luminosity functions of S and SO types together are also shown to be very similar (see Fig. 2) in high and low density regions.

<u>Conclusions</u>: Present observational data do not seem to constitute any <u>firm objection</u> against evolutive mechanisms and seem to point at a <u>universal bulge luminosity function</u>. If confirmed the latter would be an important constraint for any theory of galactic formation/evolution.

Fig. 2





References:

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