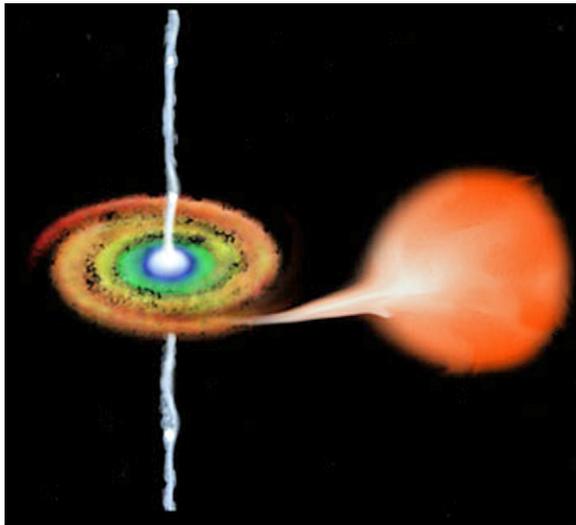
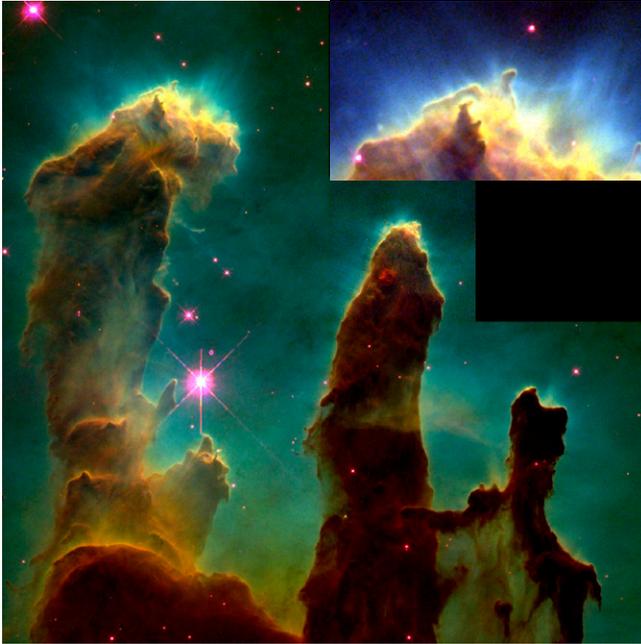




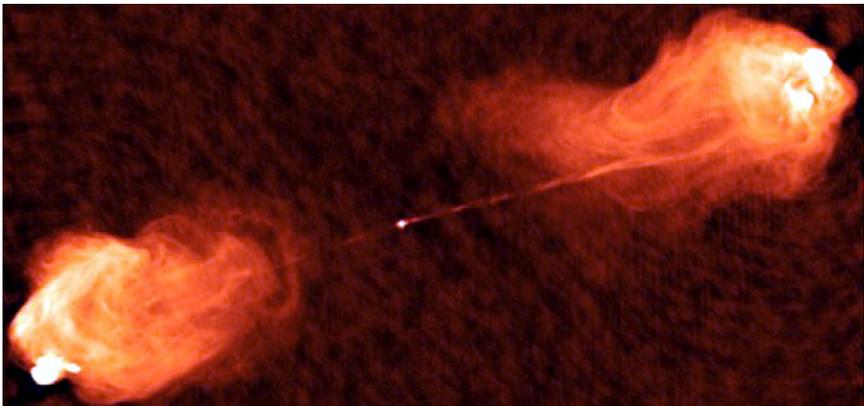
Color Plate 4. M51, the Whirlpool Galaxy, lies in front of a smaller companion galaxy NGC 5195. Image by Beckwith, NASA Hubble, ESA, AURA.



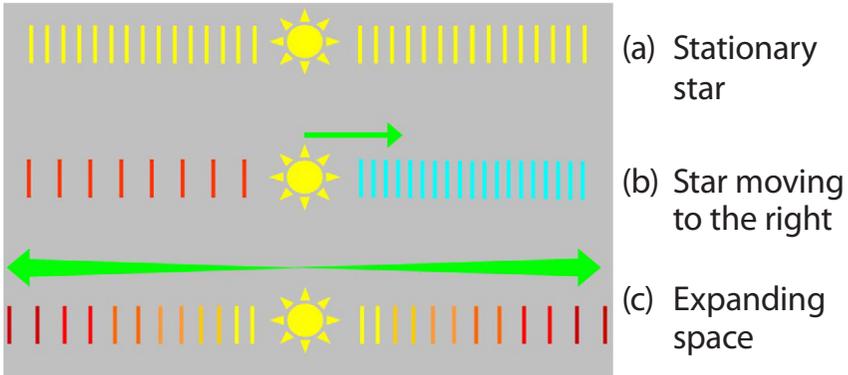
Color Plate 15. Right: NASA illustration shows gas from a companion star (red) falling onto the accretion disk of a black hole. Some material is ejected in jets (white). Left: Actual NASA Chandra x-ray image shows burst jets.



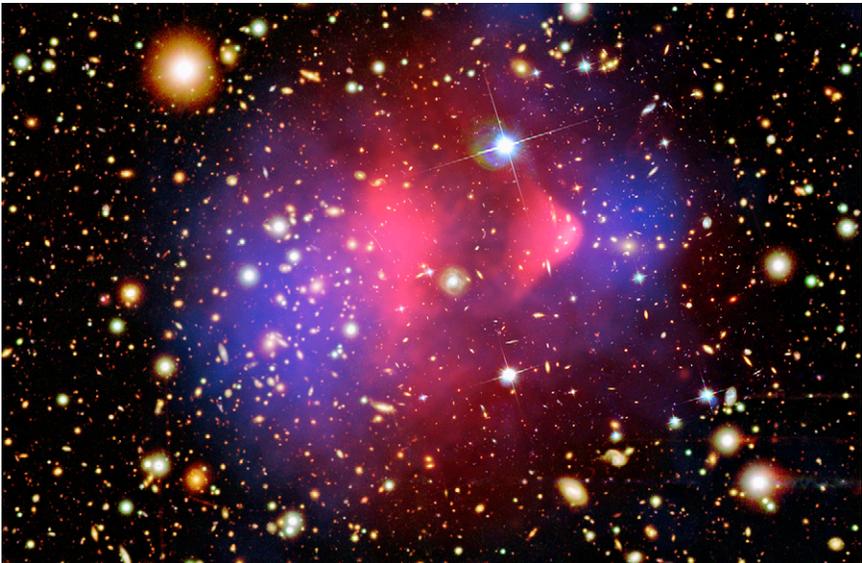
Color Plate 7. The Pillars of Creation are up to 6 trillion miles long. Inset is a magnified view of emerging new stars (pink). Images by NASA Hubble.



Color Plate 18. The central dot is an accretion disk surrounding a black hole in Cygnus A. Two jets blaze through the interstellar gas like flame-throwers, spanning 500,000 light-years. Image by VLA, NRAO, AUI.



Color Plate 29. Color changes in a single wavelength of starlight. In (a), light from a stationary star is yellow. In (b), light is blueshifted in the direction the star is moving and redshifted in the opposite direction. In (c), the expansion of space redshifts the light in proportion to the distance from the star.



Color Plate 31. The Bullet Cluster. The galaxy cluster on the right passed through the cluster on the left. While the plasma clouds (red) were slowed by the collision, dark matter haloes (blue) were unaffected. Image by NASA CXC, CfA, STSci, ESO WFI, Magellan, Univ. Arizona, D. Clowe, M. Markevich, et.al.