

A POSSIBILITY OF REVEAL OF PARENT POPULATIONS FOR THE OBJECTS WITH ACTIVE NUCLEI ON THE BASIS OF COMPARING THEIR SPATIAL CORRELATION FUNCTIONS

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For a model of the World with $q_0 = 0.5$ and $H_0 = 100h^{-1}$ there was received a 2-point spatial correlation function (CF) (The sample of 300 objects with $z < 0.045$ and $\delta > 0$ was used [1]) for Seyfert Galaxies with the following parameters : $r_0 = (9 \pm 2)h^{-1}Mpc$, $\gamma = -(1.7 \pm 0.2)$.

CF for QSOs was studied by using of the Catalogue [2]. In order to decrease a heterogeneity influence of QSO sample the CF was estimated by *method of normalisation to the large scales* [3]. A CF obtained for a sample of 875 QSOs with $0.5 < z < 1$ has $r_0 = 4.5h^{-1}Mpc$, $\gamma = -1.8$. One can see (taking into account the evolution of structure) that the CF of these QSOs is located between the CF of galaxies and groups of galaxies.

The results of CF calculations for QSO subsamples with different redshifts gives the law of evolution of the CF as: $\xi(r, z) = \xi(r, 0)(1 + z)^{-3}$.

A division of the whole sample from the Catalogue [2] in subsamples with different absolute magnitudes is, to some extent, analogous to division of QSOs in radio-loud QSS which are brighter and fainter radio-quiet QSG. We obtained that a CF amplitude for QSS subsample with $M = -26$ is 3-4 times higher than one for QSG subsample with $M = -24$.

An evolutionary match of the CF of far QSS with the CF of near radio-galaxies and evolutionary match of QSG's CF with the CF of near SyG is entirely corresponds to the hypothesis that radio-galaxies and SyG are the final stages of QSS and QSG evolution respectively.

References

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2. Veron-Cetty, M.-P., and Veron, P. (1991). ESO Sci. Rep. No.10.
3. Shaver, P.A. (1984). *Astron. Astrophys.* **136**, L9.