PROPOSITIONS

accompanying the thesis

STAR FORMATION AND AGING AT COSMIC NOON

the spectral evolution of galaxies from z=2

1. The strength of nebular emission lines increases with redshift, and decreases with color and mass. (Chapters 2 and 5)

2. The observed decrease of star formation rates from z=2 is faster than that predicted by semi-analytical models. (Chapter 2)

3. Optical/near-infrared selected quiescent galaxies have at least 20-30 times less star-formation than that of star forming galaxies at the same redshift. Dead galaxies are really dead. (Chapter 3)

4. Our knowledge of stellar population parameters of galaxies at high redshift is limited by uncertainties in the stellar population models as much as by the availability of observations. (Chapter 4)

5. At a fixed mass, red star-forming galaxies are on average older and dustier than blue star-forming galaxies. (Chapter 5)

6. Connecting a galaxy with its progenitors is one of the biggest challenges to our understanding of galaxy evolution.

7. The acquisition of new observations is often an important step in finding additional insights into already existing data.

8. Visualizing scientific results in an effective and visually appealing way is as important as obtaining the results themselves.

9. Without smart people, big data are dumb data.

10. Playing in a band should be a compulsory exercise for learning how to work effectively in a team.

11. Traveling by airplane makes us forget the real extent of the world.

12. Statistics of employment and future career paths of previous PhD students and postdocs should be made available to students applying for positions in a research group.

13. As most PhDs are funded by taxpayers, using the competencies learned during a doctorate outside academia is ultimately a service back to society.

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