

## ON THE GROWTH RATE OF THE CORRELATION FUNCTION OF FAINT GALAXIES

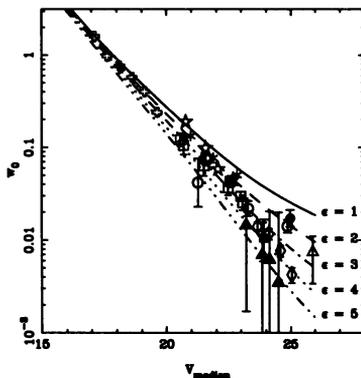
DAVID VALLS-GABAUD<sup>1</sup> AND BOUD ROUKEMA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Observatoire de Strasbourg,*

*11 Rue de l'Université, 67000 Strasbourg, France.*

<sup>2</sup> *Astronomy Centre, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QH, UK.*

We constrain the growth rate of structure, as represented by the spatial two-point galaxy auto-correlation function, at redshifts where this has not yet been measured directly by combining recent measurements of the amplitude of the angular two-point galaxy auto-correlation, at magnitudes as faint as  $V_{\text{median}} \leq 25$ , with new observations of the redshift distribution of very faint galaxies. We show that  $\xi$  for the overall galaxy population (at a fixed proper separation  $r$ ) grows  $(1+z)^{4\pm 1}$  times as fast as clustering which is fixed in proper coordinates. Even extreme models where “blue” galaxies have a smaller, IRAS-like, correlation function do not reduce the growth rate below  $(1+z)^{2.5\pm 1}$  times the clustering fixed in proper coordinates (Roukema, B.F. and Valls-Gabaud, D. (1995) *A&A*, submitted).



*Figure 1.* Amplitude of the galaxy two-point angular auto-correlation function  $w_0 = w(1')$  against median  $V$  magnitude.