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The Canada-France Redshift Survey X: The Quasar Sample

[CFRS X: The Quasar Sample] Canada-France Redshift Survey X: The Quasar Sample [David Schade
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abstract

Six objects with broad emission lines and redshifts from 0.48 to 2.07 were discovered among 736 ex-
tragalactic objects in the Canada-France Redshift Survey (CFRS). Although the luminosities of half of the
objects are such that they are in the Seyfert regime ($M_B > -23$), all would be designated as quasars in
traditional surveys. Since the only selection criterion was that $17.5\Delta I_{AB}\Delta 22.5$, or approximately $B < 23$
(assuming a continuum power-law slope $\alpha = -0.5$), these quasars represent an unbiased, flux-limited sam-
ple. Although uncertain, the implied surface density, 200_{-80}^{+120} deg⁻² is the highest yet measured, and is in
good agreement with extrapolations from other faint surveys and the evolving luminosity function models
of Boyle (1991). The distributions of the continuum properties, emission-line strengths, etc., of the quasars
do not differ significantly from those of quasars selected by other means, and therefore they would have
been detected in most traditional surveys. Three of the quasars may be associated with clusters or large
structures of galaxies at $z > 1$.