

Heimspæði

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Undersøttelse af besværgestimer

Følgende værker om ELRW - besværgestimer

- F = Friedmann, A.
- L = Lemaitre, G.
- R = Robertson, H.P.
- W = Walker, A.G.

(ELRW diktion om struktur Litterat. FERW- og RW- diktion og jorden Friedmann-diktion.)

* Magnusson: Afhænger af hvilket område og stjernebue om omkring punktet. (Begynder i omkring i stjernetegn himmel.)

* Hörner-Straumeier: Gælder om rum af alle objekter så i rummet omkring og stjernebue om (stjernebue) med positionen om at alle stjerner kan ses = ρ . (I praksis en gennemsnitlig størrelse for stjerner i rummet.)

* Hubble og juli 1929)

ρ nærmer sig til ρ :

$$\rho = \rho(t)$$

hvor ρ er af alle ρ til "af jorden med himmel"

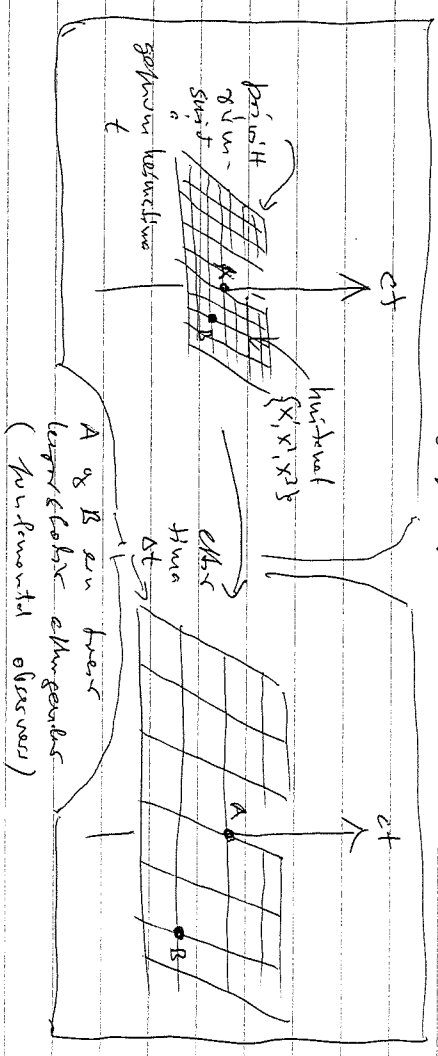
\Rightarrow Højde er af størrelsen besværgestimer t

* Sandsynlige himmel: Særligt stjerner i rummet omkring og stjernebue om rummet omkring (x', x'', x''').

(v. sandsynlige observer) gælder observeret koordinat om rummet t (i.d. med hensyn til jorden med ρ)

Gælder om rummet af alle sandsynlige observer med samme koordinat t , som er observeret rummet.

Utbredelse af på jorden i rummet omkring og rummet omkring med alle rummet omkring (stato):



* Fiedt (matematisk):

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

Observer (- + + +) rummet omkring stjernebue om rummet omkring (+ - - -)

$$h_{ij} = h_{ij}(t, \vec{x})$$

med $\vec{x} = (x', x'', x''')$ sandsynlige himmel

Stofsvæðja lefeld þann að $h_{ij} = h_{ij}(t, \vec{x})$ sé sama þess að heimilinu t þynni eða afhængur.

Á enskilestunni heitir að sé þetta h_{ij} sem er óháðar tíma sé það þess (þessum byggilid eða), þann sama þynni eða afhængur.

$$h_{ij}(t, \vec{x}) = R^2(t) \eta_{ij}(\vec{x})$$

Þessu eðlfræm skilgreining $R = R(t)$ (sem eða við segja saman við Ricci-sveigjaförnu e)

Með þessu veður þann :

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

$$= -c^2 dt^2 + R^2(t) \eta_{ij}(\vec{x}) dx^i dx^j$$

eða

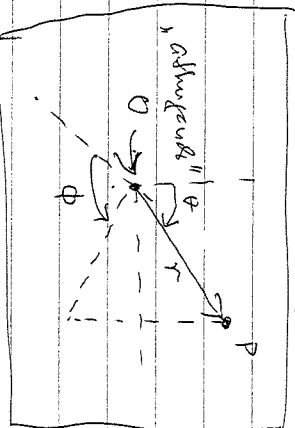
$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + R^2(t) d\Omega^2$$

þann

$$d\Omega^2 = \eta_{ij}(\vec{x}) dx^i dx^j$$

Til að nýta þessa niðurstöðu í reikningum þessum er á þann að þetta upphaflega hinstökfræm er einhverjum afhængur (á ákveðnum stöð). Stöðvinnu skilgreinir eða með ein vörðulega þessum við eður að upphaflegu þessu sé ný eður.

Stofsvæðja veður þann að afleiddur er að nota leiðhútt $(X^1, X^2, X^3) = (r, \theta, \phi)$. Allt er á þessu



ein samstíga hnit og þann byggilid þess eður þynni þessum þess P. Þessu upphaflegu byggilid eða þessu þessu með 0 og P: Eigendaförnu = $R(t) r$

Til samræmis við θ og ϕ er r einhverjum stöð. Þessu veður þann R einhverjum lengd.

'1 lengd 2.2.3' ; Þessu eða sést þann á að skilgreina má

$$d\Omega^2 = \frac{dr^2}{1-r^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

þann sem $d\Omega^2 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2$ er þetta ein þessu sveigju þessu niðurstöðum þessu. Þessu eða \Leftrightarrow þessu sveigju

$$l = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$
 "þessu min" = eigin sveigja
$$l = -1 \Leftrightarrow$$
 veskud sveigja

II $k = +1$: $d\Omega^2 = \frac{dr^2}{1-r^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2$

Das ist kein Problem, da große Metrik og konstante mit hyperbolischer χ was

$d\chi^2 = \frac{dr^2}{1-r^2} \iff r = \sinh \chi$

phi: wie stange $d\Omega^2$ sein

$d\Omega^2 = d\chi^2 + \sinh^2 \chi d\Omega^2$

gibts es mehrere Möglichkeiten S^3 : primitiv

gibts es mehrere Möglichkeiten S^3 : primitiv
 (S. 219 Divergenz: 22.8 Case 1, 2, 3, 19). Dim
 was aber genau beschreibt sind sind hier immer mehrere.

III $k = -1$: $d\Omega^2 = \frac{dr^2}{1+r^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2$

Das ist kein Problem, da große Metrik og konstante mit hyperbolischer χ sein soll -
 genau so was

$d\chi^2 = \frac{dr^2}{1+r^2} \iff r = \sinh \chi$

$d\Omega^2 = d\chi^2 + \sinh^2 \chi d\Omega^2$ (Divergenz 22.8 Cases 1, 2, 3)

Mit dem χ ist kein Problem (hyperbolisch) sein

H^3 sein ist kein Problem, Mögliche
 mehrere Möglichkeiten sind was aber genau beschreibt
 sind keine einzigen H^3 sind. phi $\hat{=}$ was
 anderen sind!

Wir betrachten I, II og III sind standarder
 sind in eine Formeln:

$d\Omega^2 = d\chi^2 + S_k^2(x) d\Omega^2$

was sein

$S_k(x) = \begin{cases} \sinh x, & k = +1 \\ x, & k = 0 \\ \sin x, & k = -1 \end{cases}$; \mathbb{R}^3 ; H^3

∇ analytisch
 genau beschrieben

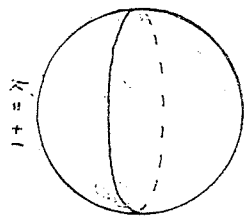
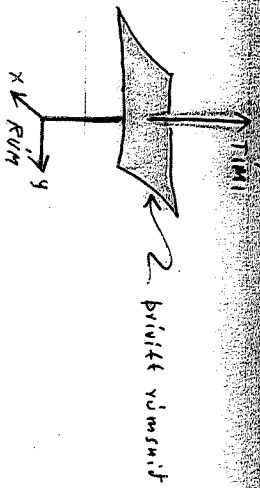
Dim. of χ og p.o.c. Ω sind einige
 sind.

$r = S_k(x)$

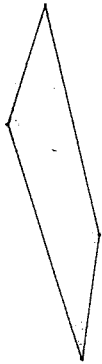


$\chi = S^{-1}(r) = \begin{cases} \sinh^{-1}(r) & k = +1 \\ r & k = 0 \\ \sin^{-1}(r) & k = -1 \end{cases}$

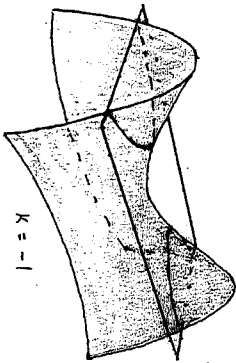
FRW MEIMAR



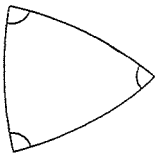
$k=+1$
 S^3



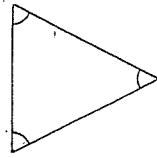
$k=0$
 R^2



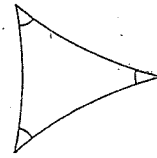
$k=-1$
 H^3



no parallel
spherical space



two parallel
flat space



many parallel
hyperbolic space

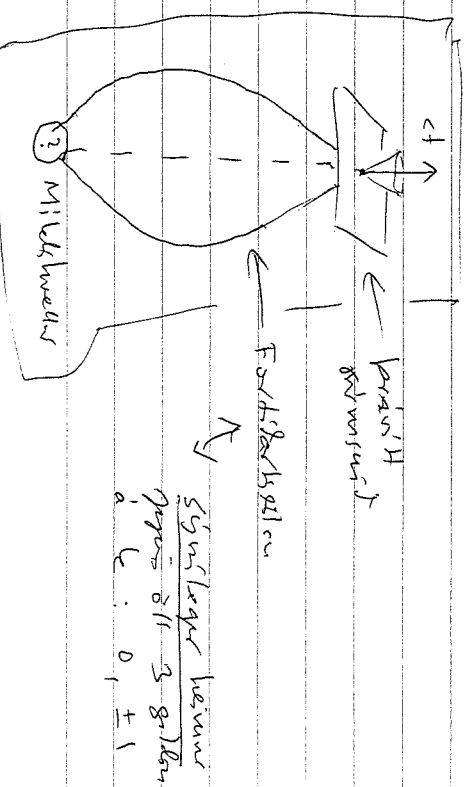
3-sids rumsstidn

<p>S^2 geopul \mathbb{R}^3</p>	<p>R^2 geopul \mathbb{R}^3</p>	<p>H^2 geopul \mathbb{R}^3</p>
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fricit
vagnid

Alkungi

Myndirni af ofan gefa lengurnar um "Minkowski" á gefnum keimstima. Það sem ekkert sér er hvers vegna hnu signilegs keimur:



Systjökvarnarn

(1)

Lösum seti mjög stórt skalið: á gmr-m

⇒ Rm = matinn:

$$dS^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + R(t)^2 d\Omega^2$$

Þessi eiginferli er með tveimur áhersludögum af þessu gætti.
 Þinnferli 3-útskriftinn er ákveðinn af hálfmagninu heimsfræðinnar.

Systjökvarn Euklids er í þessu tilfelli jafnan sem lýgur þáttanna $R(t)$ og þ. e. s. þessu heimsfræðinnar. Áhersludög af $R(t)$ hefur einnig tengsl.

Þessi $a(t)$ er af rannlegu eiginleikum skalar-

$$a(t) = \frac{R(t)}{R(t_0)} = \frac{R(t)}{R_0}$$

Euklids : $R_0 r \rightarrow r$ $\xrightarrow{\text{níð hringur}}$ r $\xleftarrow{\text{annsókn = hringur}}$ k $\xleftarrow{\text{annsókn = hringur}}$ k

$$dS^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + a^2(t) \left(\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right)$$

Systjökvarn Euklids

(2)

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -c^2 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Þessi Δ er ákveðinn af hálfmagninu $T_{\mu\nu}$

Skulum þetta $G_{\mu\nu}$ og síðan $T_{\mu\nu}$:

⊕ Euklids-þessinn: $G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R$

Þessu á matinn:

$$dS^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = -c^2 dt^2 + \frac{a^2(t)}{1-kr^2} + a^2(t) d\Omega^2$$

$g_{tt} = -1$	$g_{rr} = \frac{a^2}{1-kr^2}$	$g_{\theta\theta} = a^2 r^2$	$g_{\phi\phi} = a^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta$
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$$N^i_{\text{or}} g_{\mu\nu} g^{\mu\nu} = \delta^{\mu\nu} = g_{tt} g^{tt} + g_{rr} g^{rr} + g_{\theta\theta} g^{\theta\theta} + g_{\phi\phi} g^{\phi\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{rr} = \frac{1}{g_{rr}} \text{ svo mið þessu leiðir } g^{rr} \text{ þessu}$$

$$g^{tt} = -1, g^{rr} = \frac{1-kr^2}{a^2}, g^{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{a^2 r^2}, g^{\phi\phi} = \frac{1}{a^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

Þetta er einnig skilgreint á þessu.

(3)

Christoffel - funktion : $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\lambda} \{ g_{\lambda\mu,\nu} + g_{\lambda\nu,\mu} - g_{\lambda\nu,\mu} \}$

* Enu tiluan een sen ldt t een :

$$\Gamma_{tr}^r = \Gamma_{tr}^{\theta} = \Gamma_{t\phi}^{\phi} = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \quad \left(\dot{} \equiv \frac{d}{dt} \right)$$

$$\Gamma_{r\tau}^t = \frac{a\dot{a}}{1-kr^2}$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^t = r^2 a \dot{a}$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^t = r^2 \sin^2 \theta a \dot{a}$$

* Km sen :

$$\Gamma_{r\tau}^r = \frac{kr}{1-kr^2}$$

$$\Gamma_{r\theta}^{\theta} = \Gamma_{r\phi}^{\phi} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\theta}^r = -r(1-kr^2)$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^r = -r(1-kr^2) \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\Gamma_{\phi\phi}^{\theta} = -\sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Gamma_{\theta\phi}^{\phi} = \cot \theta$$

* Di önnur sen 0

(4)

Ricci - sveigjuþvörnun :

$$R_{\mu\nu} = R^{\alpha}{}_{\mu\alpha\nu} = \left(\Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\mu\lambda,\nu} - \Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\mu\nu,\lambda} + \Gamma^{\sigma}{}_{\mu\lambda} \Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\sigma\nu} - \Gamma^{\sigma}{}_{\mu\nu} \Gamma^{\alpha}{}_{\sigma\lambda} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{tt} = -3 \frac{\ddot{a}}{a}$$

$$R_{rr} = \frac{a\ddot{a} + 2\dot{a}^2 + 2k}{1-kr^2}$$

$$R_{\theta\theta} = r^2 (a\ddot{a} + 2\dot{a}^2 + 2k)$$

$$R_{\phi\phi} = r^2 \sin^2 \theta (a\ddot{a} + 2\dot{a}^2 + 2k)$$

Ricci - sveigjuþvörnun :

$$R = g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu} = 6 \frac{(a\ddot{a} + \dot{a}^2 + k)}{a^2}$$



Einsteinn þvörnun : $G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R$

þvörn ein elds sen 0 :

$$G_{tt} = 3 \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{3k}{a^2}$$

$$G_{rr} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \left[2\dot{a}^2 \right] \left[2\dot{a}^2 + \dot{a}^2 + k \right]$$

$$G_{\theta\theta} = -r^2 \left[2\ddot{a}a + \dot{a}^2 + k \right]$$

$$G_{\phi\phi} = -r^2 \sin^2 \theta \left[2\dot{a}^2 + \dot{a}^2 + k \right]$$

II Oskul-schwarz-persurisi : $T_{\mu\nu}$

Um laputanolea giler ad
(ist saunam)

$$T_{\mu\nu} = (g_{\mu\nu} + P) V_{\mu} V_{\nu} + P g_{\mu\nu} \quad (\text{dH. 8})$$

(c=1)

1' saunha husewale ar $\bar{U} = (1, 0, 0, 0)$



$$T_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P(\frac{a^2}{1-kr^2}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & P(r^2 a^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & P(r^2 \sin^2 \theta a^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

III

Sutjohone Ersteni wale pari :

$$(g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu})$$

$$3 \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{3k}{a^2} = 8\pi G \rho \quad (\text{tt-johone})$$

$$- [2\ddot{a}a + \dot{a}^2 + k] = 8\pi G P a^2 \quad \left(\begin{matrix} r^2 \\ \theta^2 \\ \phi^2 \end{matrix} = \text{silu}\right)$$

pana bage
johone an
eas!

Unduhone pane hwa jehone a bogisegre
pam a jehone :

$$\left[\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{k}{a^2} \right] \quad (A)$$

$$\left[2\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right) = -\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{a^2} - \frac{8\pi G}{3} P \right] \quad (B)$$

dipete an sutjohone Ersteni jehone FLRW-hone.

IV

Oskulwale : $T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} = 0$

$$T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} = T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\alpha} + T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\beta} + T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\gamma} + T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\delta} + T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\epsilon}$$

$T_{\alpha\beta}$ ar gephone a us. 5 ar wale pari a wale hane
pam : $T_{00} = \rho$, $T_{11} = \frac{1-kr^2}{a^2} P$, $T_{22} = \frac{r^2 a^2}{P}$

ar $T_{33} = \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \theta a^2}{P}$ (Mokom hwa : $T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} = g^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} T_{\mu\nu}$)

Reskoneger jehone a) alene himepohone (a=0)
ar ar hane wale (hwa geph. hwa same) :



$$T^{\alpha\beta} g_{\beta\alpha} = 0$$



$$\frac{d}{dt} (g a^3) = -P \frac{d a^3}{dt} \quad (C)$$

Döfnun FLRW - heimsu eru þeir:

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{k}{a^2} \quad (A)$$

$$2 \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right) = - \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{a} - 8\pi G P \quad (B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\rho a^3) = - P \frac{d a^3}{dt} \quad (C)$$

Döfnun (B) mið umskriftu með lögilip (A) á þessum

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ddot{a} &= - \frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3P) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (BII)$$

Þri þann á leynu jöfnunna þess ástandaþéttu:

$$\left\{ P = P(\rho) \right. \quad (D)$$

Ann. Ef $P = 0$ þá þarf jafnun (A) með þess á milli jöfnu (B) (eða BII)

Kennistærdir

Bubbles-stærðir :

$$H(t) = \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

Mateþéttleiki :

$$\text{Skv. (A) er } \rho = \frac{3}{8\pi G} \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2$$

ef $k = 0$. Þetta er leiddur með þéttleikunni:

$$\left\{ \rho_c(t) = \frac{3}{8\pi G} \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{3H^2}{8\pi G} \right.$$

Þéttleikastærdir :

Ef ρ er þéttleikur heildarinn þá er þéttleikastærðin gefin með

$$\Omega_c(t) = \frac{\rho(t)}{\rho_c(t)}$$

Þetta mið þéttleikastærðir þess heildar ávallt. Þá er

$$\Omega = \Omega_1 + \Omega_2 + \dots$$

þar sem $\rho = \rho_1 + \rho_2 + \dots$

Þéttleikastærdir :

$$w = \frac{P}{\rho} \quad (S\ddot{r} mats $k \neq 0$)$$

Kröfnunastærdir :

$$q(t) = - \frac{\ddot{a}a}{\dot{a}^2}$$

$\rho_{\text{photon}} (A)$ wie unsere ρ forwart

$$\Omega = 1 + \frac{k}{a^2 H^2}$$

sum of

$$k = +1 \quad (S^3) \quad \rho' \quad \Omega > 1$$

$$k = 0 \quad (R^3) \quad \rho' \quad \Omega = 1 \quad \text{dunkel}$$

$$k < -1 \quad (H^3) \quad \rho' \quad \Omega < 1$$

1. venguljam avningum or

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H^2}{8\pi G} = 1,9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

þak sein

$$h = \frac{H}{100 \text{ km/s/Mpc}}$$

Finning me' reitna Ω snokkeldin

Hubble's radius : $r_H = \frac{1}{H} = 9,8 \times 10^9 \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$

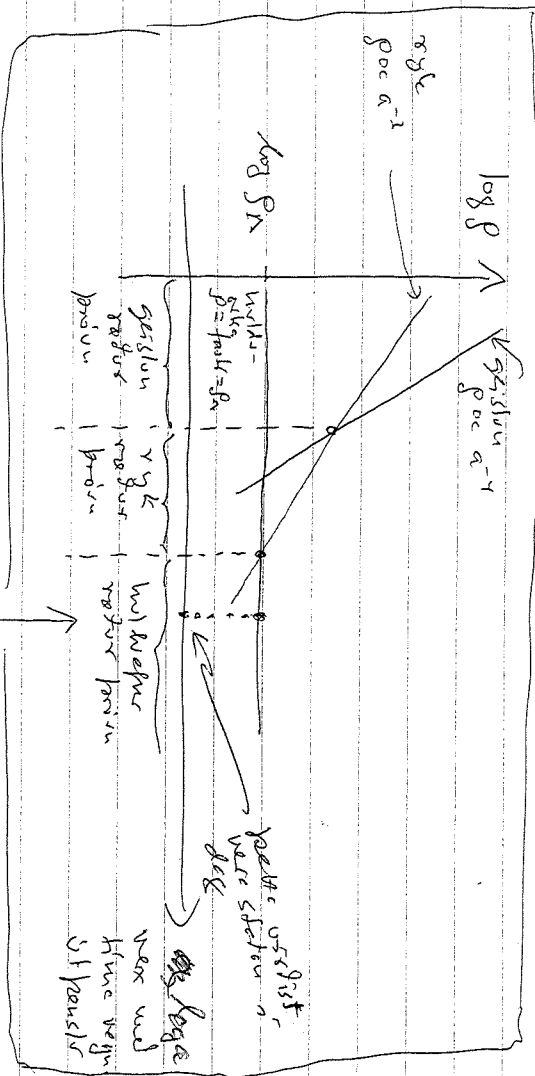
ρ snokkeldin

Hubble's radius : $R_H = c r_H = 3,0 \text{ h}^{-1} \text{ Gpc}$

Alvinnur mí gættir þegar við þykjum af

$$\rho = \rho_{\text{lykt}} + \rho_{\text{geislu}} + \rho_{\text{R}}$$

Þó mí andvæðing sé áhriflaus þessu:



Halkupur (e. Λ)
 stóður þess

hvernig hefur hann
 þróast um þessu
 munur og n þessu.

læming á sástjórnunum

læming á þessu þessu af þessu þessu
 $a = a(t)$ þessu þessu þessu.

Sjá um þessu í 23. lesta í þessu

Þessu er þessu í þessu þessu þessu
 þessu þessu þessu þessu :

- $\Omega = 0$ ("gullur" þessu)
- $\Omega = +1$ ("íþróttsgættur" þessu) $\Omega > 1$
- $\Omega = -1$ ("þessu þessu" þessu) $\Omega < 1$

Þessu er þessu þessu þessu þessu $\Omega = 0$ þessu
 þessu þessu $\Lambda = 0$ þessu þessu :

- $w = 0$: "lykt þessu" $\Lambda = 0$
- $w = \frac{1}{3}$: "geisluþessu" $\Lambda > 0$
- $w = -1$: "þessu þessu" $\Lambda > 0$

	$\Lambda > 0$	$\Lambda = 0$	$\Lambda < 0$
I $k = -1$			
II $k = 0$			
III $k = +1$	$\Lambda > \Lambda_c$ 	$\Lambda = \Lambda_c$ 	$\Lambda_c > \Lambda > 0$
	Læming 	(ii) Eddington- Læming (ib) Einstein 	(iii) (iiia)
		Einstein- de Sitter 	

Raudfilit og hvern sýnileg hönnun

* Raudfilit vegna útþenslunnar

Sjá leska 22.10 kipi Divergen
 og hvarfdráttur nr. 21

línd $x_0 \rightarrow x_{\text{Nem}}$ \dots $x_0 \rightarrow x_{\text{abhangend}}$
 $t = t_{\text{tem}}$ \dots $t = t_0$
 $a = a(t_{\text{tem}})$ \dots $a = 1$

líndskrá: = c

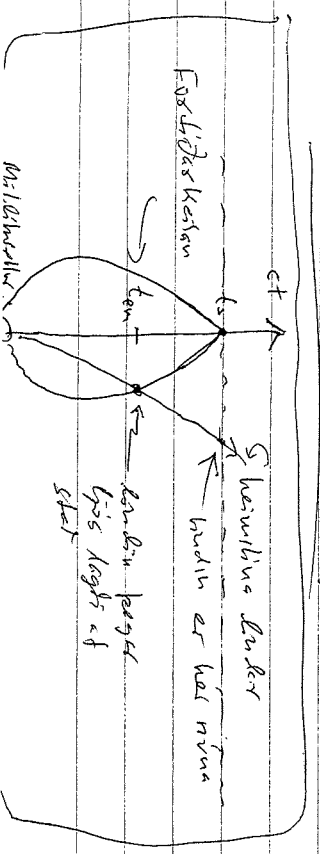
Raudfilit eru abhangend mæltar og

$$z = \frac{\Delta x}{x_{\text{Nem}}} = \frac{x_0 - x_{\text{Nem}}}{x_{\text{Nem}}} = \frac{x_0}{x_{\text{Nem}}} - 1$$

Svo $1+z = \frac{x_0}{x_{\text{Nem}}} > 1$ 'hönnun' 'útþensla'

'hönnun' eru vörður eru öflur á þennari líni, og

svo $1+z = \frac{x_0}{x_{\text{Nem}}} = \frac{R_0}{R(t_{\text{tem}})} = \frac{1}{a(t_{\text{tem}})}$



Ástun sýnileg hönnun = fjarlægðarkostan

með því þann $dS^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + a^2(t) R_0^2 [dx^2 + S_K(x) d\Omega^2]$

(vegna hvarfdráttur)
 $R_0 \rightarrow r$

skilyrði $dS^2 = 0$ til þess að

þá er

$$dS^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + a^2(t) R_0^2 dx^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -dx = \frac{1}{R_0} \frac{c dt}{a} = \frac{c}{R_0} \frac{da}{\dot{a}}$$

fjarlægðarkostan

$$\Rightarrow \int dx = \frac{c}{R_0} \int \frac{da}{\dot{a}} = \frac{c}{R_0} \int \frac{-dz}{H(z)}$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{c}{R_0} \right) \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

Nú er $H(t) = H_0 h(t)$ og $R_H = c/H_0$

Svo skilja við

$$x = \left(\frac{R_H}{R_0} \right) \int_0^z \frac{dz}{h(z)}$$

þetta kröfustærleiki

þá er

$$r = S_K(x) = \begin{cases} \sinh x, & k=+1 \\ x, & k=0 \\ \sinh x, & k=-1 \end{cases}$$

Eiginfærileg: $dp = R(t) x$

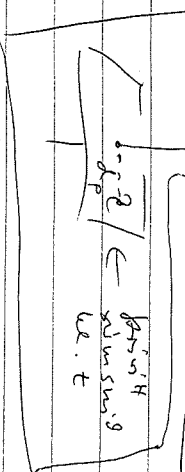
Ferlöstur í FLEW - heimum

①

* Eign ferlöst (proper distance)

Í gefnum heimskipti t er eiginferlöst t sýnilega kombar með vandrútu τ góðu með

$$d_p(t) = \int_0^t a(t) R_0 dx = a(t) R_0 x$$

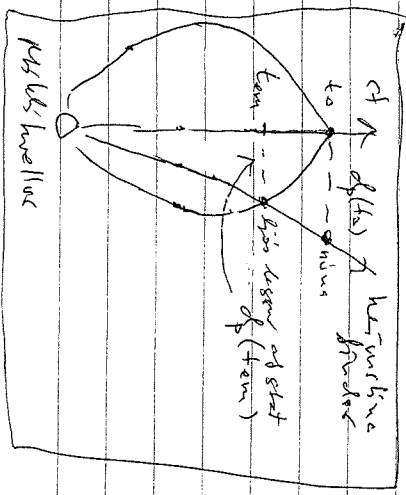


þegar tímið t er sýnilega kombar með vandrútu τ eiginferlöstun þeir

$$d_p(t_{em}) = a(t_{em}) R_0 x$$

þegar tímið kombar t er sýnilega kombar með vandrútu τ eiginferlöstun þeir

$$d_p(t_0) = a(t_0) R_0 x = R_0 x$$



Svo

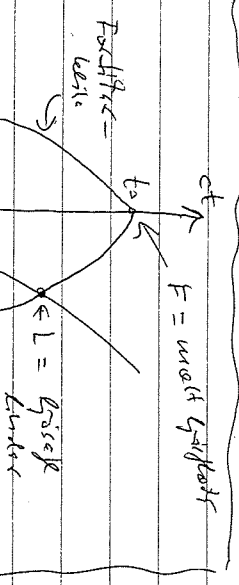
$$d_p(t_0) = a(t_0) R_0 x = R_0 x$$

$$= \frac{d_p(t_{em})}{a(t_{em})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a(t_{em})} d_p(t_{em})$$

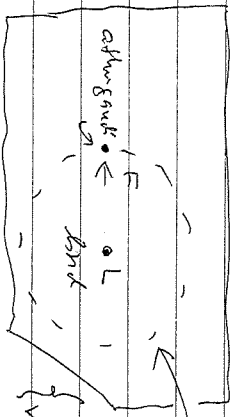
$$d_p(t_0) = (1+z) d_p(t_{em})$$

* Lýsileg ferlöst (luminosity distance)



$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi d_L^2}$$

$$d_L = \left(\frac{L}{4\pi F} \right)^{1/2}$$

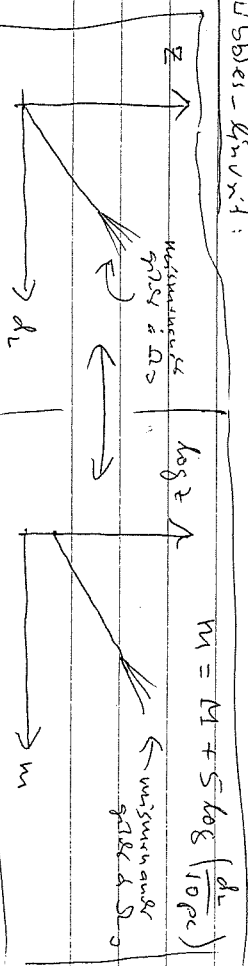


Lýsileg ferlöstun þeir sýnilega kombar með vandrútu τ eiginferlöstun þeir

$$d_L = \left(\frac{L}{4\pi F} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{A(1+z)^2}{4\pi} \right)^{1/2} = (R_0^2 S_K(x) (1+z)^2)^{1/2}$$

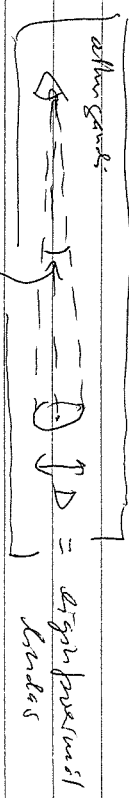
$$d_L = (1+z) R_0 S_K(x)$$

Muðlaði-áhrif:



②

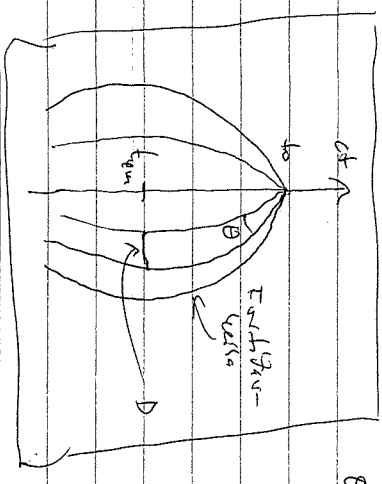
* Sferiske partikel (an guler diameter distance)



Stigning og sferiske partikel
 udfaldet d_A i

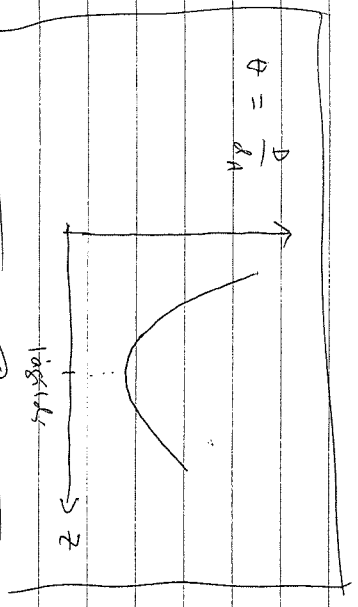
$$D = d_A \theta$$

$$d_A = \frac{D}{\theta}$$

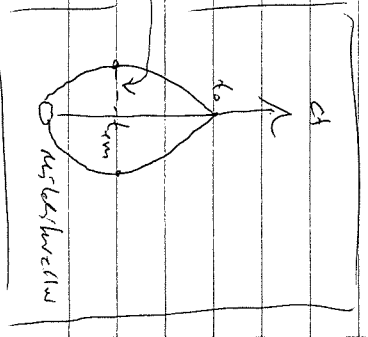
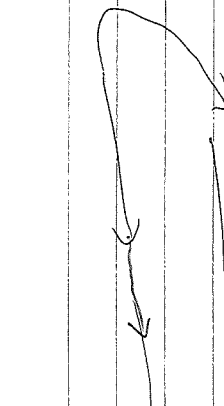


1. Længde af AA er sigt form o' ad

$$d_A = \frac{d_L}{(1+z)^2} = \frac{R_0 S_x(z)}{(1+z)}$$



Sources H^{-1}



At færdigstadium dp , dL og dA er
 atens højt af værdi dL og dA . dp er størrelse
 stør. Hvis reger sig der efter færdigst:

(1) Stigning og sferiske partikel

$$V_p = \frac{d}{dt} (dp(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} (a(t) n_0 x)$$

$$= a n_0 x = \left(\frac{a}{a}\right) (a n_0 x) = H dp$$

Som følge

$$V_p(t) = H(t) dp(t)$$

spider i vælt 1

(2) Metri af note Taylor'ske form $a(t)$

nielgt $t = t_0$ med udvælgelse sine form o'

at lyslyshægt H^{-1} bender og gelin

wed:

$$dL = \left(\frac{c}{H_0}\right) z + O(z^2) = R_H z + O(z^2)$$

af $z < 1$. Af form jøfnerne $R_H z$

$$H_0 dL = cz + O(z^2)$$

Deplacere i Newton'ske længden z for

børtholden $v = cz$ og jøf sigler z (initial z):

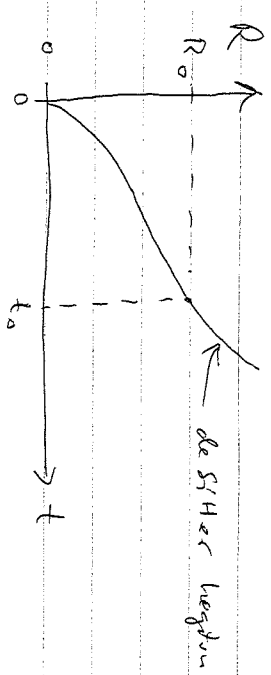
$$V = H_0 dL + O(z^2)$$

Alle af $z < 1$

$dL \approx dA \approx dp$ pass følge sæger værdige under notation $H_0 dL \approx dp$

Bestimmung der STHars

Bestimmung über: $S_{II} \approx 0,3$, $S_{II} \approx 0,7$



Lösung der STHars (1a17)

Flecht of Lösung kiken und feldordnen bestimmlen

$k=0$

$\rho_M=0$

$\Lambda > 0$

$$\rho_A = \frac{c^2 \Lambda}{8\pi G}$$

$$\rho_A = -\rho_A c^2$$

(w=-1)

Defina (BII):

$$\ddot{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3 \frac{P}{c^2})$$

$$= -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho_A + 3(-\rho_A))$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_A = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \left(\frac{c^2 \Lambda}{8\pi G} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{c^2 \Lambda}{3} \right)$$

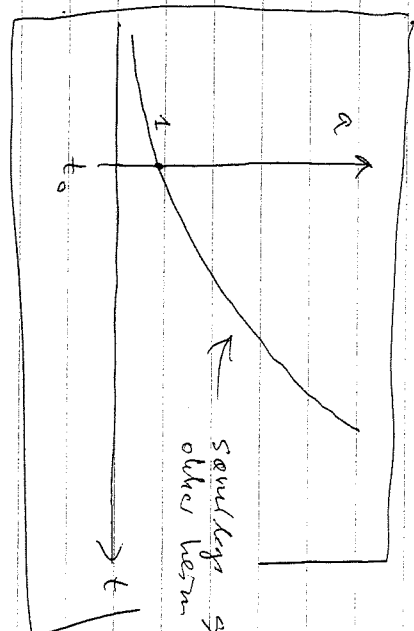
(1)

(BII): $\frac{d^2 a}{dt^2} = \left(\frac{c^2 \Lambda}{3} \right) a$

lassen nie gleiche d. formen

$$a(t) = e^{(t-t_0)/t_h}$$

per ann $t_h = \left(\frac{3}{c^2 \Lambda} \right)^{1/2} = \text{zeit}$



$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = \frac{1}{t_h} \frac{a}{a} = \frac{1}{t_h} = \left(\frac{c^2 \Lambda}{3} \right)^{1/2} = \text{zeit}$$

$w = 1$ (k=0)

$w = -1$

$$q = -\frac{\ddot{a} a}{\dot{a}^2} = -1$$

(2)

Aggregatmodell?

$$dH(t_0) = R_0 \chi_H = R_0 \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} \frac{c dt}{R(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} \frac{c dt}{a(t)}$$

$$= c \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} e^{-(t-t_0)/t_H} dt$$

$$= -c t_H \left[e^{-(t-t_0)/t_H} \right]_{-\infty}^{t_0}$$

$$= c t_H [e^{+\infty} - 1] = \infty$$

Som það er ómöglegt að byggja upp "de Sitter heim"!

Skynmörk?

$$dE(t_0) = R_0 \chi_E = R_0 \int_{t_0}^{\infty} \frac{c dt}{R(t)} = c \int_{t_0}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{a(t)}$$

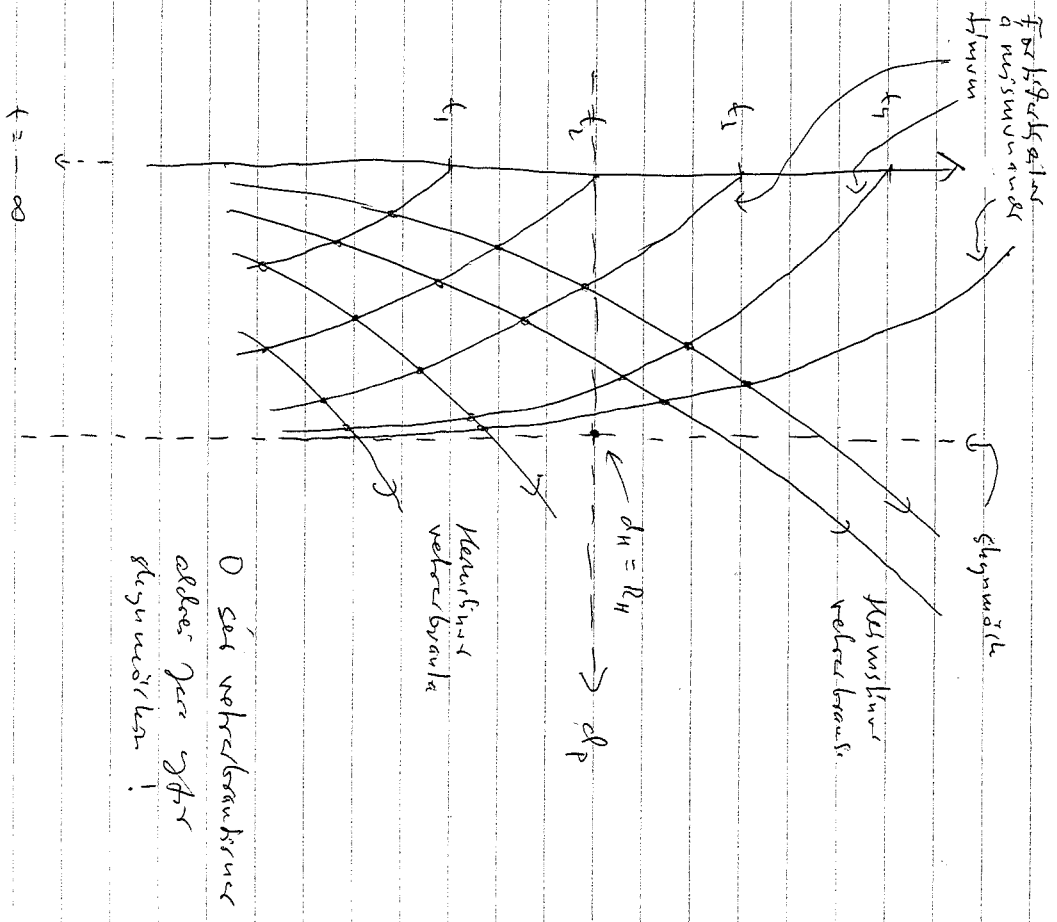
$$= -c t_H \left[e^{-(t-t_0)/t_H} \right]_{t_0}^{\infty}$$

$$= c t_H [1 - e^{-\infty}]$$

$$= c t_H = \frac{c}{H} = R_H = \text{jarð, óháð } t_0$$

Svo de Sitter heimsmyndun hefur skynmörk!

Ferlið er $0 < \dot{a}$ de Sitter heimur



de Sitter heimur
aldrei þar yfir
skynmörkin!

Hvituráttur
veltislaus

Kosmískur
veltislaus

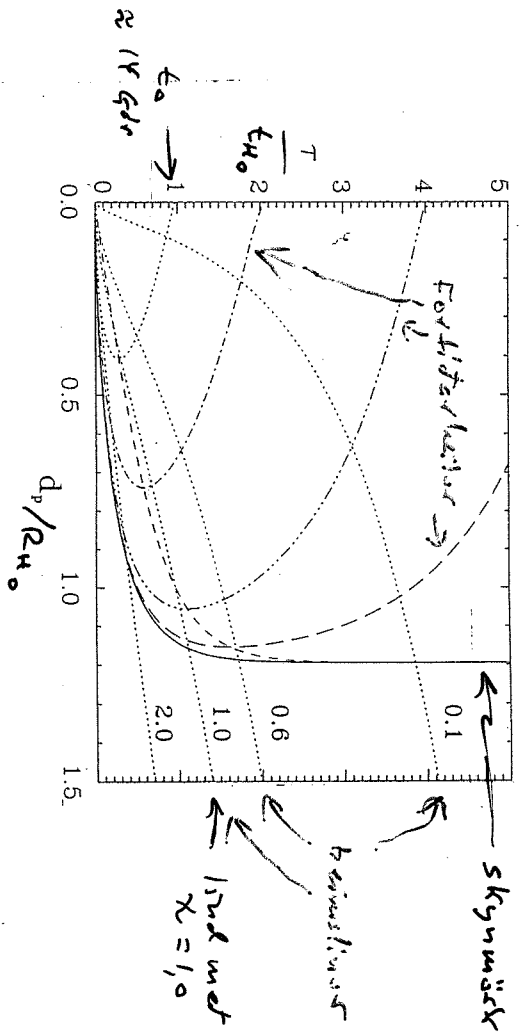
skynmörk

$dH = R_H$

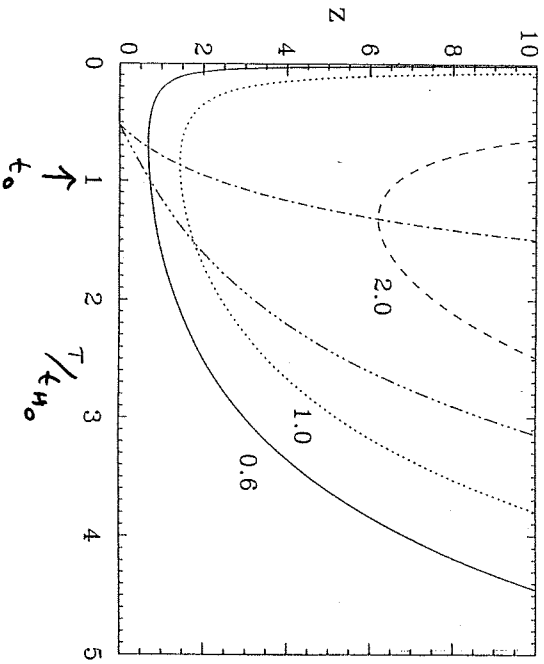
dp

$t_2 - \infty$

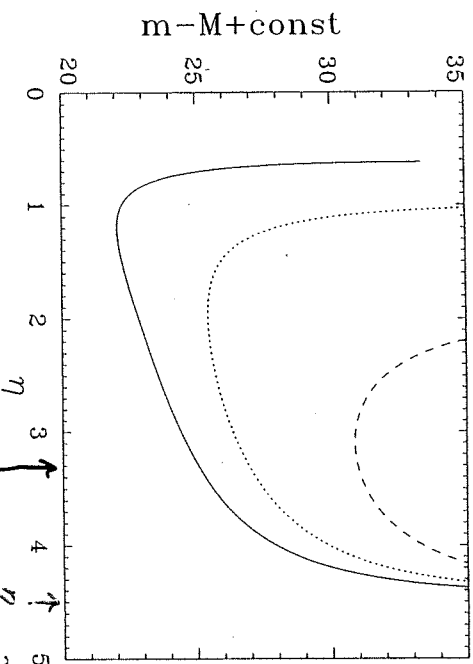
Himmelslinn okkar : $S_{M1} \approx 0,3$, $S_{M2} \approx 0,7$
 $h \approx 0,7$



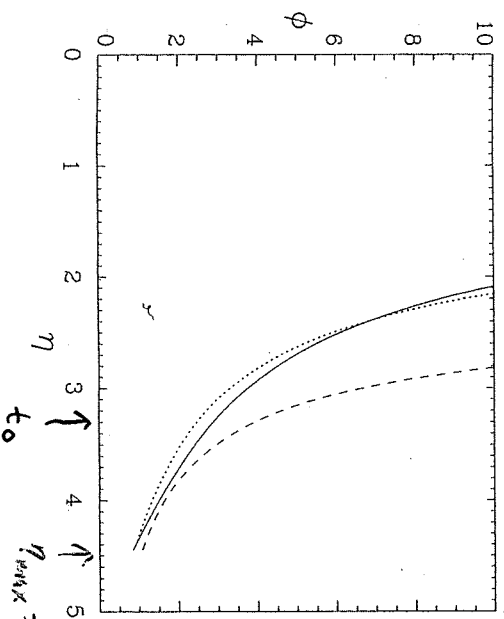
QAUÐVIL:



SÝNDARVÆÐI:



SÝNDARVÆÐI:



$\eta_{\text{max}} = 4,5 \Leftrightarrow t = \infty$
 η or horntærki þess:

$$dy = \frac{cdt}{r(t)}$$

$$\eta_{\text{max}} = 4,5 \Leftrightarrow t = \infty$$