Эволюция Вселенной.

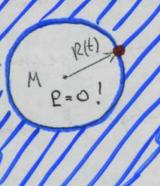


W=HV - Banon XadSia, um 6 gpyron popue:

$$\frac{d Y_{AB}}{d t} = H Y_{AB} , H = \frac{Y_{AB}}{Y_{AB}} ; \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

• однородная и изотроиныя коспологической модель!

рассмотрим зомон пуменения протности (тогр: В, М)



$$P = \frac{M}{\frac{4\pi}{3}R^3}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -\frac{3M}{\frac{4\pi}{3}R^4} \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} = -\frac{3M}{\frac{4\pi}{3}R^{43}}HR$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = u = H \cdot R - 3 anon \times assag.$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -3PH - \frac{dP}{dt} + 3\frac{R}{R}P = 0$$

econ 6 monent to p ke zabneeno ot koop- $T \Rightarrow$ l modoe brema t $p - - ! \Rightarrow$

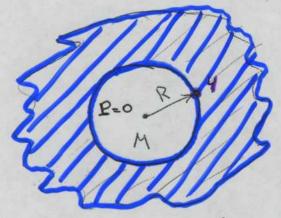
• Однородность заданнам в нахольный момент сохранается всегда.

- 1) из однородности \Rightarrow , и о достаточно проспедить динамику одного элемента V' ве-ва при этом судьба остальных оснальных
- 2) Brosepen copepy "manoro" paguyca R bonpyr Moson TOZKIN,

 TK. gencohu be-be, pacuo Moskehnoro za npegenamu paguyca

 R, corepa-sa. (um ono cozzaet & none bnytpu copepsi R)
- 3) Marocotho R moreno bienga godinter Toro, to more tenorema, cojgobalemol eno maccon dyget mano (crowdo) u mos conoxiem parotato в Ноютоновеком приближеним.

Boenouszyemas sonn gra buboga p-1 skomozum Beenenkon.



Beergoe morken bordpats R mansin => Fypal mana >> HENOTOMOGENOUS TP

Hourge'n yenopetine que ractuya:

$$\alpha = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d^2R}{dt^2} = -\frac{GM}{R^2} \qquad (1)$$

$$M = \frac{4\pi}{3} p R^3$$
, $u = \frac{dR}{dt} = HR - zancon Xassaa.$

$$\frac{d(HR)}{dt} = R \cdot \frac{dH}{dt} + H \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} = R \cdot \frac{dH}{dt} + RH^2 = -\frac{4\pi}{3}GPR$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = -H^2 - \frac{4\pi}{3}Gp$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -3PH$$

$$M, R He Exogat.$$

gua nouragnoctu pasotaen c RUM: (1) x dR S

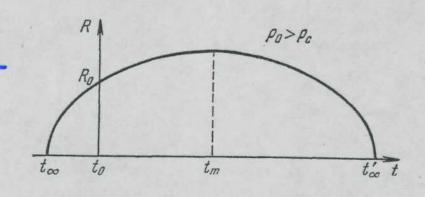
(2)
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 - \frac{GM}{R} = const \left(-3c \ni \right)$$

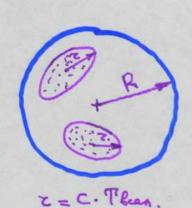
$$t=t_0$$
, $H=H_0$, $p=p_0$, $R=R_0 \Rightarrow M=\frac{4\pi}{3}R_0^3p_0$
 $\left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)_{t=t_0} = M_0 = H_0R_0 \Rightarrow onpe-m const$:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \right)_{t=t_0}^2 - G \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{\rho_0 R_0^3}{R_0} = const = \frac{1}{2} H_0^2 R_0^2 - G \frac{4\pi \rho_0 R_0^2}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)^{2} = \frac{8\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{G p_{o} R_{o}^{3}}{R} - \frac{8\pi}{3} G R_{o}^{2} \left(p_{o} - \frac{3H_{o}^{2}}{8\pi G}\right)$$
 (3)

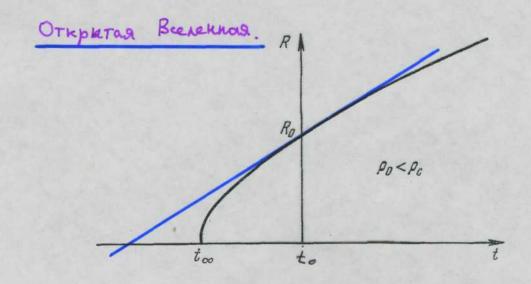
Замкнутая Вселенная





$$p_0 < p_c$$
, $t \rightarrow \infty$, $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi}{3}} G R_0^2 (p_c - p_0) = const.$$



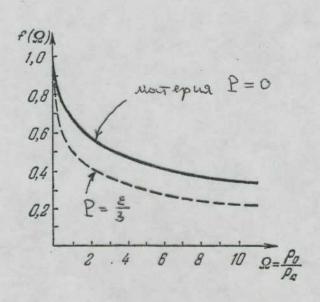
MASTROCTE bugunoro le-la lo Bresennon.

Продолжительноеть расширения. $(t=t_{\infty}, R=0): p \to \infty$

unewhat Exceptionegus: Ro=(ar)+++ (+o-+0) = HoRo(to-+0)

$$T_{lan} = t_0 - t_\infty = \frac{1}{H_0} = 3.10^{17} c \approx 10^{10} \text{ NeT}.$$

T.K. at He const, TO:



Два чостных решения.

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{G p_0 \cdot R_0^3}{R} \qquad (R \rightarrow 0, \times > c)$$

pemerne:

$$R = R_o \left(\frac{t - t_{\infty}}{t_o - t_{\infty}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{6\pi G(t-t\infty)} = \frac{8.10^5}{(t-t\infty)^2}.$$

upen po ≠ pe l' mpourron R > 0 >> 710 pemenne abraeras ynubepeoinstron que novoire non craque.

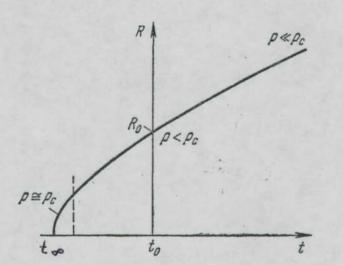
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = H_0R_0 = const$$

$$t = t_0 - \frac{1}{H_0}$$
; $R = H_0(t - t_\infty)$,

$$H = H(t) = \frac{1}{(t - t \infty)} = \frac{H_0}{1 + H_0(t - t_0)}$$

$$\beta(t) = g_0 \cdot \frac{R_0^3}{R^3} = g_0 \left(\frac{t_0 - t_\infty}{t - t_\infty} \right)^3$$

Уро в прошлом протность была близка к ре



$$T_{\text{Reen}} = t_o - t_{\infty} = \frac{1}{H_o} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \Omega \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{\Omega} \right) \right), \quad \Omega = \frac{p_o}{p_c} = \frac{8\pi p_o}{3 \text{ GH}_o}$$

Do From P=0. (roly upu muzkoù T, nous = raporktuku) Ho ecto V, r, (v=c), Nr = 400 ms; Nv = Nr = 400 ms

Дня репетивистеного гога давление равно:

$$P = \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \frac{pc^{2}}{3}; \quad P = \frac{3 \cdot P}{c^{2}}$$
Sugge ~ $\frac{1}{V} \sim \frac{1}{R^{2}}; \quad P_{V} \sim \frac{1}{R^{4}}$.

Sugar $\sim \frac{1}{V} \sim \frac{1}{R^3}$; $\beta_{\nu} \sim \frac{1}{R^4}$. d(EV) = -P dV upu parumpetum YuV colep-T

padoty horg coceghumu Fre-u. $E \sim \frac{1}{R}$. (3 anon agnorda - oro parum-d) m_{ν} , m_{ν} $m_{\nu} = 0$.

Ey 6 enerene 1 nemme $m_{\nu} = 0$ been - m varge Torke campe

=> 6 pens - m rouge Toxee cannot

Высокое довление не является причиной Большого Вурыв.

T.K. KET parkoctu gabremui. Pb ogno-on B-on pachp.ogn => het eure Kotopas mosket wohmato not pacumpenne. KOLOGOPOT P ZOLMEGNET PARMINEMILE! (Emer=mc+K+LE Ecner = Mc2 + DMC2, T.K. I bozbano otrankubannen => Amc2 >0 M = const c grietom gabrenus, gt > M => Fyeld

Front - zamegnam pacum perule => P zameg-T pacumperu

TORMEH (19302) gla nokosujeroca be-ba 6 070.

$$g = -\frac{4\pi G R^{3}}{3R^{2}} \left(p + \frac{3P}{c^{2}} \right) = -\frac{4\pi G}{3c^{2}} R \left(E + 3P \right)$$

Max-Kpu (1951) P > p+ 3P c 2 u nenom zyra Hiro-ro Men

(1)
$$\frac{d^2 R}{dt^2} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3c^2} R(\epsilon + 3P)$$

MOTHORTO FOLETHY: h = WIT R3 Kork upertuge

тотность экерии (с учётом то) подпинается уравнению:

(2)
$$dE = d(\frac{4\pi}{3}R^3 E) = -P \cdot dV = -P \cdot 4\pi R^2 \cdot dR$$

He senste (1) u(2): (1) × $\frac{dR}{dt}$

$$\frac{d^{2}R}{dt^{2}} \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \right)^{2} = - \frac{G}{C^{2}} \left[\frac{4\pi}{3} R \epsilon \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} + 4\pi R P \frac{dR}{dt} \right]$$

$$m_{\xi}(2) \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \xi \right) = - P 4\pi R^3 \frac{dR}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{R}, \alpha$$

Tak kare
$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{4\pi}{3} R^{\frac{2}{\xi}} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} R^{3} \xi \right) + \frac{4\pi}{3} R^{\frac{3}{\xi}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) + \frac{4\pi}{3} R^{\frac{3}{\xi}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) + \frac{4\pi}{3} R^{\frac{3}{\xi}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (\epsilon R^2) \Rightarrow \int dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dR}{dt} \right)^2 - G \cdot \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{c^2} \right) = const \quad (3c\theta)$$

Exoqui $p = \frac{\epsilon}{c^2}$, a δ $\delta \omega$ - ue gue yekopehue $p + \frac{3P}{c^2}$ Tobegenue anomomomo crytano Sez gob - ue,

bie zobucut ot unothoctu, bephee cootino

unothocter $p_0 = \frac{\epsilon_0}{c^2} \delta$ haito - ee ϵ peme u $p_c = \frac{3}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{H_0^2}{C_T} = 2.10^{-2.9} \cdot \frac{2}{c_{M3}}$, $(H_0 = 100 \, \text{km}/(\epsilon \cdot \text{MRc}))$

• Mpn FTOM, econ Oct-an racto be by coctont by rocetus c $v \simeq c$, to yetopenne (upu pabnon mothoctu) ygbanbaetal: $\left(P = \frac{\epsilon}{3}\right)$

 $\frac{\xi + 3P}{C^2} = \frac{2\xi}{C^2} = 2p$

Pc = 2.10 20 % no 30 k palkompromy Mountobuomy mg-10!

Brens pacuupehus mpu +P.

to-to= 1 1 ; Il= Po/pc