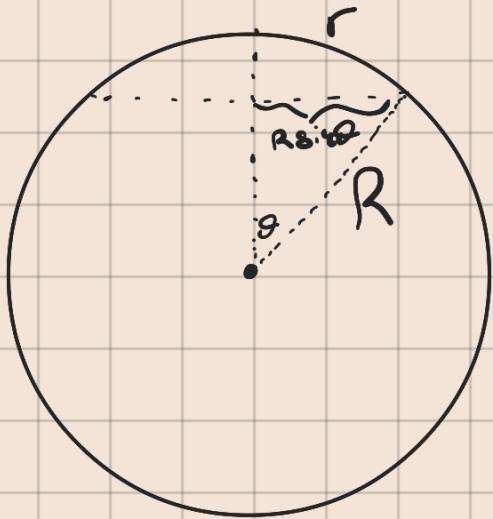


Q1



$$\frac{r}{R} = \theta$$

$$P = 2\pi h \sin\theta$$

$$P = 2\pi R \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{R}\right)$$

Since $\sin\theta \approx \theta$ for small angles, we have

$$2\pi \left[r - R \sin\left(\frac{r}{R}\right) \right] > 1$$

$$r > 338 \text{ km} \quad \therefore \int_{2\pi r}^{\infty} \int_{r \cos \theta}^{r \sin \theta} \rho \sin \theta \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

Q2

1)

$$\dot{\rho}_{cr} = -3 \frac{\dot{R}}{R} (\rho_{cr} + \rho) \quad \leftarrow \rho = \omega p_{cr}$$

$$\dot{\rho}_{cr} = -3 \frac{\dot{R}}{R} \rho_{cr} (1 + \omega)$$

$$\frac{\dot{\rho}}{\rho} = -3(1 + \omega) \frac{\dot{R}}{R}$$

$$\ln \rho = -3(1 + \omega) \ln R$$

$$\boxed{\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{R^{3(1+\omega)}}}$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 R^{-4}$$

$$1 + \omega = \frac{4}{3} \quad \leftarrow \text{using } \frac{1}{1+\omega} = -3(1+\omega)$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{\rho}\right)^2 \propto \rho \propto R$$

2)

$$\frac{R}{\rho} \propto R^{-\frac{1}{2}(1+\omega)}$$

$$\underbrace{-1 + \frac{3}{2}}_{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2}\omega$$

$$R^{\frac{1}{2}(1+3\omega)} \propto R$$

$$R^{\frac{3}{\alpha} + \frac{3\omega}{2}} \propto t$$

$$R \propto t^{\frac{1}{\frac{3}{\alpha} + \frac{3\omega}{2}}} = t^{\frac{\alpha}{3(1+\omega)}}$$

Früher war $\mathcal{N}_n > \mathcal{N}_Q$ weil $\omega = -1$ war

Q3

Früher war $\mathcal{N}_n > \mathcal{N}_Q$ weil $\omega = -1$ war

1) Friedmann II: $\ddot{R}/R = -\frac{8\pi G}{3} (\underbrace{\rho}_{-\frac{1}{2}\rho} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{2}\rho}_{=0}) \geq 0$

2) ρ ist normale Materie ist $\rho \propto R^{-3}$

$$\rho \propto R^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad \omega = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{jetzt } R^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow H^2 = H_0^2 \left[\mathcal{N}_n R^{-3} + \mathcal{N}_Q R^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

3) $\mathcal{N}_Q R^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \mathcal{N}_n R^{-3}$

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}_Q}{\mathcal{N}_n} = R^{-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}} = R^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad / (R)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{R_Q}{R_n} = \left(\frac{\mathcal{N}_Q}{\mathcal{N}_n} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathcal{N}_n}{\mathcal{N}_Q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

4) $\mathcal{N}_n + \mathcal{N}_Q = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{N}_Q = 0.7$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{\mathcal{N}_n}{\mathcal{N}_Q} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{0.3}{0.7} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{1+z}$$

$$(1+z) \alpha = 1$$

$$1+z = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\alpha} - 1 = \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$z = 0.76$$

Q 4

1) u6 Gfgr

$$D_H = \frac{c}{H_0} \int_0^z \frac{da}{a^2 \sqrt{S_{Dr} a^4 + S_{Bu} a^{-2} + U_0}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^z \frac{da}{a \sqrt{S_{Dr} a^4 + S_{Bu} a^{-2} + U_0}}$$

2) 13.73 Gyr

$$3) k) \quad 0.31 a^{-3} = 0.6a$$

$$a_1 = \left(\frac{0.69}{0.31} \right)^{-1/3} = \left(\frac{0.31}{0.69} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10.17 \text{ Gyr}$$

$$?) \quad 0.31 a^{-3} = 5 \cdot 10^{-5} a^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20,660 \text{ yr}$$

4) 52.47 Gyr

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{da}{a \sqrt{S_{Vr}a^{-n} + S_{Vb}a^{-3} + S_{Un}}}$$

```
nvim          ex1.py      ex2.py      4% 31% 46°C English (US) 59% 59% 22-06 18:16
python ex2.py
46.245326649943934 Glyn
13.73299146297261 Gyr
10.168335274744273 Gyr
20659.38255711885 yr
52.4732524023658 Gyr

~/Physics/YearC/SemB/Astro main* 
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$$1) \quad n_p \left(\frac{N}{m^3} \right) \sim \frac{4 \left(\frac{T}{m^3} \right)}{\zeta(u) \left[\frac{T}{N} \right]} = \frac{a T^4}{k_B T} = \frac{4C}{CMB} T^3 = 10^9 \frac{1}{m^3}$$

כדי לסייע לעמך כהוותם גיבובים

$$n_b = \sum B_p P_c = 0.04 \frac{3 H_0^2}{8\pi G} \left(\frac{\gamma_0 \gamma}{r^{2\alpha}} \right) \div \frac{\gamma_0 \gamma}{r^{1-\alpha}} = 0.22$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_b}{N_p} = \frac{0.22}{10^4} = 2 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

• **ပုဂ္ဂန်မြတ်သူများ** (2)

$u \sim T^*$ ($\in u \sim R^{-1} T \sim R^{-1}$) ? \cup \cup if $\sigma(100)$ \geq $\sigma(01)$ \geq $\sigma(00)$ (3)

Q 7

1) Given $\mathcal{N}_1 = 0.1$, $\mathcal{N}_r = 0.8$ to find t'

$$\mathcal{N}_r a^{-n} = \mathcal{N}_1$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{8} = 2^{-3} = 2^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$a = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = R_0 2^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

2) $t_0 = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{a E(a)} = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{a \sqrt{a^{-n}}} = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^1 a da = \frac{1}{2 H_0} = 48.88 \text{ Gyr}$

3) $D_H = \frac{c}{H_0} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{a^2 E(a)} = \frac{c}{H_0} \int_0^1 du = \frac{c}{H_0} = 30 \text{ Gpc}$

4) $t' = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_1^{z_{\text{now}}} a da = \frac{1}{2 H_0} [2^{\frac{3}{4}} - 1] = 89.4 \text{ Gyr}$