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### motivations

This project was to better understand Hubble's constant by using data collected from the redshift of supernovae and otherwise prove the relevance of dark matter in an accelerating universe.

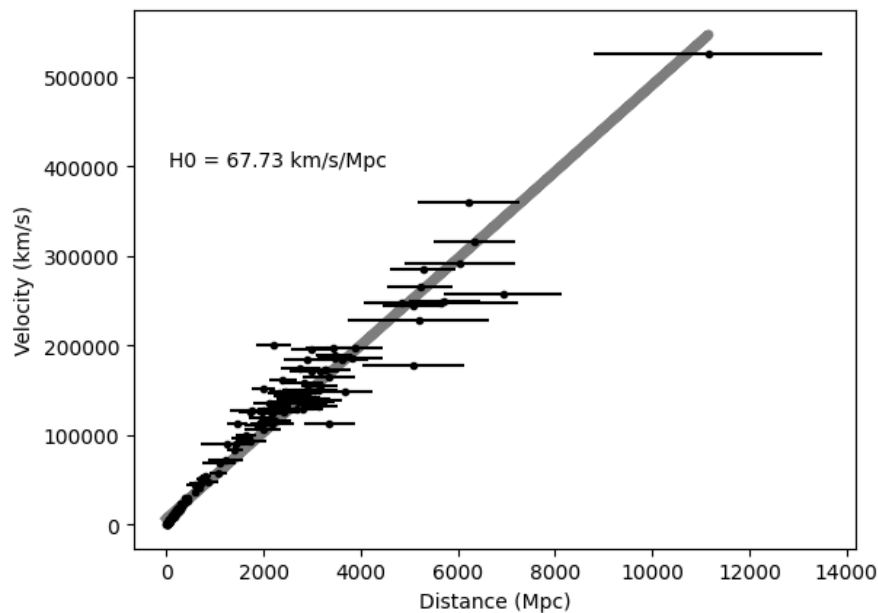
### methods

assumptions + calculations

Error for the graph was lifted from the data.

Linear equation was done by finding the slope and y intercept using polyfit

$H_0 = V/D$ , so for my calculations I averaged the  $V/D$  of the data to get 67.73 km/s/Mpc for Hubble's Constant.



### conclusions

The luminosity of these supernovae demonstrates an expanding universe and indicates a Hubble's constant of 67.73 km/s/Mpc, and a universe that is around 14.43 billion years old