```
\begin{array}{l} c^2\overline{t^2} - \\ a(t)^2 \left[\chi^2 + r(\chi)^2\Omega^2\right], \\ \Omega^2 = \\ \theta^2 + \\ \sin^2\theta\phi^2 \\ \chi \\ r(\chi) = \\ \{\sin\chi closed case, positive curvature \\ \chi flat case \\ \sinh\chi open case, negative curvature \\ a(t) \end{array}
sinn_{a(t)} \chi_{operator}
s^{2} = \chi_{obs}
\lambda_{obs} \frac{\lambda_{emit} = \frac{a_{obs}}{a_{emit}} = \frac{a_{0}}{a_{emit}}}{\lambda_{obs}}

\tilde{\lambda}_{obs} \\
\tilde{a}_{obs} \\
a_{0} \\
\tilde{\lambda}_{emit} \\
a_{emit}

   a_{emit}^{aemit}
a_{emit}/a_0 \le 1
z \ge 0
H\dot{a}/a
H_0
H = 100h,
h \approx 0
 \begin{array}{l} 000h \ , \\ h \approx \\ 0.7 \\ H_0^{-1} \approx \\ 10 \\ cH_0^{-1} \approx \\ \frac{4}{2} = \\ \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \\ \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \\ \frac{Kc^2}{a^2} Friedmann equation \\ \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = \\ \frac{4\pi G}{\rho \frac{3}{2}} \left(\rho + \frac{3p}{c^2}\right) 2^{nd} Friedmann equation, \\ \rho_{m} + \\ \rho_{r} + \\ \rho_{m} = \\ \rho_{m,0} \left(\frac{a_0}{a}\right)^3 \approx \end{array}

\rho_m = \rho_{m,0} \left(\frac{a_0}{a}\right)^3 \approx
```