HW2: due Jan 23

download from the usual place

https://faculty.washington.edu/balick/astro190/Homework/HW2.pdf



Gravity. It's not just a good idea. It's the Law.

sky fallen?

Newton's Conundrum Why hasn't the sky fallen? Infinite Size • Finite Age Expanding • (Or any combination)

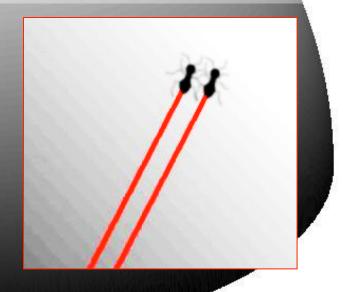
Skipping Ahead





The surface looks round if you're big

The surface looks round if you're tiny



This is the view seen from everywhere

The Big Bangl

t = 0



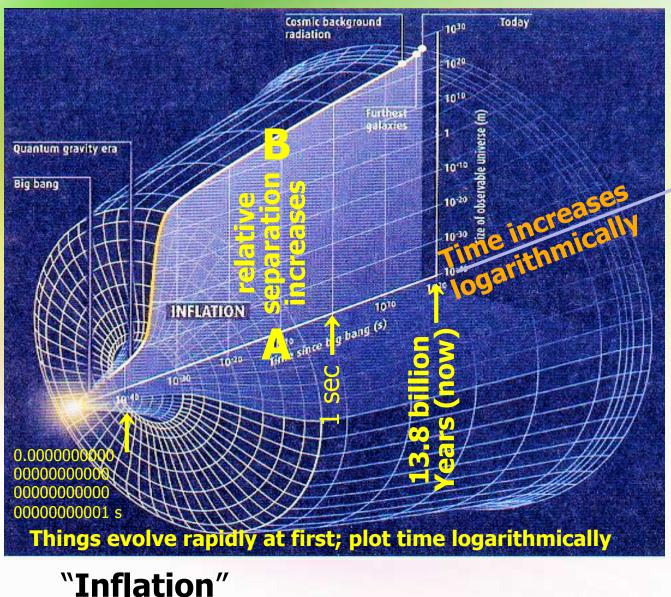
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T CONTRACTOR

here, now

 $-= 13.7 \times 10^9 \text{ y}$

The Stretching of Space



The changing scale of space is measured by measuring the separations of all pairs of points

"SPACE METRIC"

The State of Matter

Things evolve most rapidly at first

Time increases logarithmically

10-32 second Cosmic inflation ends

10-6

second

Protons

form

100 seconds Deuterium, helium and lithium are

synthesized

100 million years First stars form 500 million years Current record holder for earliest known galaxy 4 billion years Star formation peaks Same Content, Different Perspective

Where are

- You?
- Youngest Galaxies?
- Contemporary Galaxies?
- Nearby Stars?
- Big Bang?

Essential Cosmological Observations WE WILL RE-INTRODUCE AND DISCUSS THESE LATER **1.** The Universe is not empty 2. The night sky is dark 3. The Universe is expanding (Hubble Law) 4. The expansion is accelerating 5. The physical state of matter evolves (hot \rightarrow cold, dense \rightarrow sparse, etc) 6. The lightest elements came first 6a. Deuterium/Hydrogen (²H/¹H) ≈ 0.01 7. Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) radiation is ubiquitous 8. The "Cosmic Web": from CMB ripples to filaments of galaxies and clusters "Dark Matter": dominates cosmic mass-energy now "Dark Energy": the latest and biggest enigma

Space is Transparent (Now)

Galaxies: tracers of space

Analogies: stars trace the grand structure of the Milky Way, dust traces air flow, etc.



Space is really large!

The radius of the visible universe is 13.8 Bly, or the distance traveled by light since time began (how far away is the most distant visible object?)

Space is Malleable!

ity = Mass = Distortion = Bent light ray

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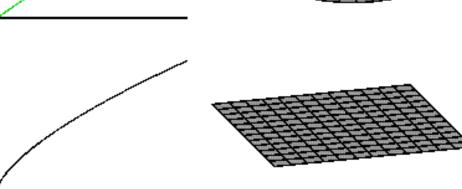
The Shape of Space:

The shape of space is set at t=0, its size will change

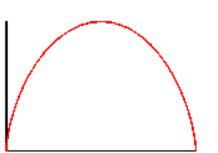
Open Infinite, positive curvature Fate: expand forever

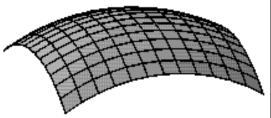
Just right

zero curvature Fate: expansion stops @ t = ∞



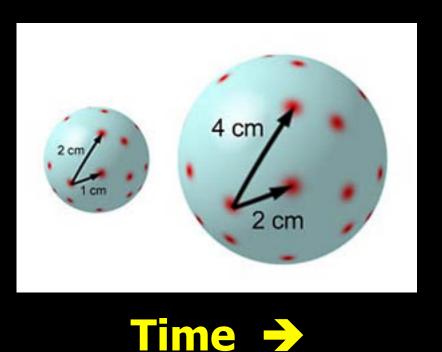
Closed Finite: negative curvature Fate: collapse

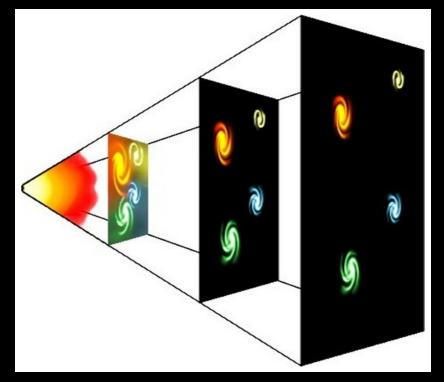




Depicting the Expansion of Space: Changes in the separations of two markers

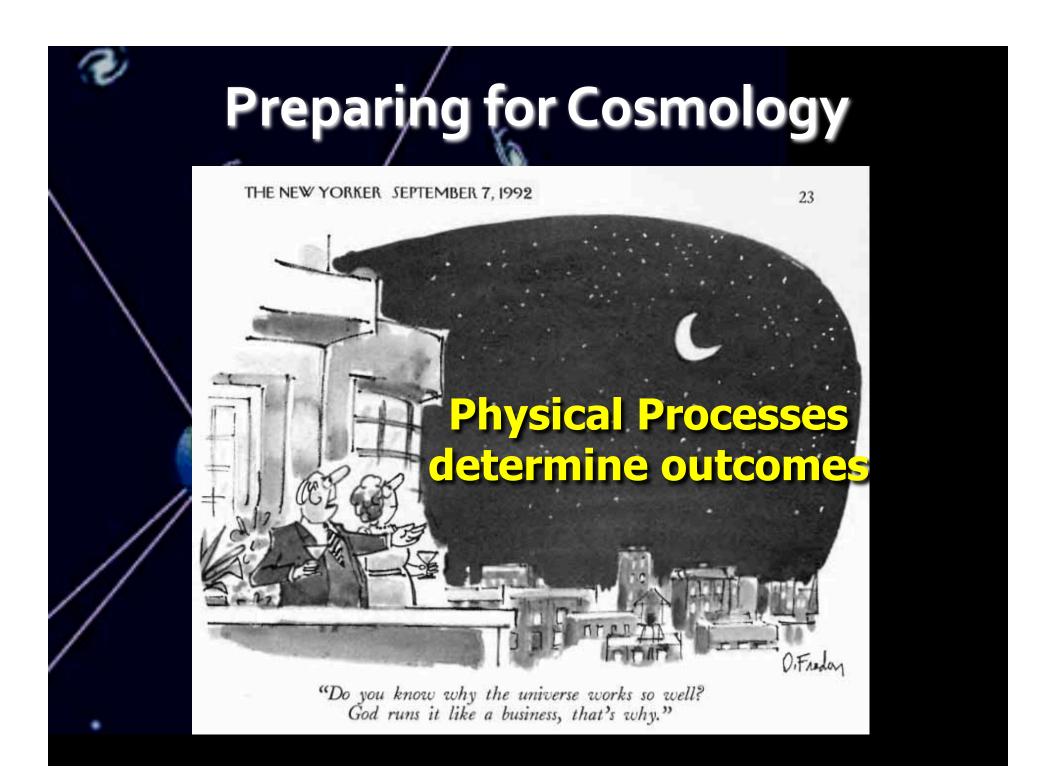
A static space: separations don't change Expanding Space: separations steadily increase





Understanding Cosmology

Guiding Principles



Cosmological Principle I "Uniform Physics". The same set of physical laws apply <u>everywhere</u> and <u>everywhen</u>.



Presume that the Universe is a big dumb machine, that mindlessly and eternally obeys the same monotonous physical laws, always and everywhere.

Cosmological Principle II "structural Uniformity" (in Space) "Copernican Principle": the Earth and solar system are typical, not special Our view of the Universe is also typical. The entire Universe looks much the same and behaves in the same way everywhere. All cosmic astronomers will agree on the current statistical properties of the Universe.

Cosmological Principle III "<u>Evolutionary Uniformity</u>" (in time). The gross properties of the Universe can evolve through time (at any and every given time, the spatial uniformity is maintained) The Universe that we see today hasn't necessarily always been this way. If we can look back in time we'll see the Universe in a more youthful state Fortunately this is easy to do! (Why??)

Big Bang Cosmology

THE NEW YORKER JULY 6, 1992

BIG BANG COMIX 245CCER WHOLE LOT OF NOTHING ... THE BIG EMPTY ... STILL ZILCHVILLE ... DIDDLY-SQUAT-O-RAMA SUDDENLY! AT LONG LAST - STUFF! NEXT WEEK: ORIGINS OF THE THEORY OF CLOSET SPACE

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13.8 billion light years