



# **Galaxy formation and evolution**

**PAP 318, 5 op, autumn 2020**  
on Zoom

**Lecture 3: Cosmology and the evolution of  
perturbations – Additional notes, 18/09/2020**



# Lecture 3 additional notes I

- Page 6: Hubble constant

$$l = a(t)\chi(r) \Rightarrow \dot{l} = \dot{a}(t)\chi(r) + a(t)\dot{\chi}(r) = \dot{a}(t)\chi(r)$$

- Page 7: Redshift

Often  $a(t_0)$ , i.e the scale factor at the present-time is set to  $a(t_0)=1$ .

- Page 10: Luminosity distance

$$F = \frac{\omega L a_e^2}{4\pi (a_0 r_e)^2 \omega a_0^2} = \frac{L a_0^2}{4\pi (a_0 r_e)^2 (1+z)^2 a_0^2}$$



# Lecture 3 additional notes II

- Page 12-15: General relativity and the Friedmann equations

The metric tensor  $g_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(+1, -1, -1, -1)$   $g_{\mu\nu}g^{\mu\nu} = 4$

- Page 12-15: Further details on how the derivation is done see for example: <http://diposit.ub.edu/dspace/bitstream/2445/59759/1/TFG-Arnau-Romeu-Joan.pdf>

- Page 20: Age of the Universe:

$$\frac{\dot{a}}{a} = H_0 E(z) \Rightarrow dt = \frac{da}{a H_0 E(z)}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{1+z} \Rightarrow da = \frac{-1}{(1+z)^2} dz \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{dz}{H_0(1+z)E(z)}$$



# Lecture 3 additional notes III

- Page 21: Distances in the Universe

$$\tau(t) = \int_0^t \frac{cdt'}{a(t')} \quad \chi(r) = \tau(t_0) - \tau(t) = c \int_{a(t)}^{a_0} \frac{da}{a\dot{a}}$$

$$\dot{a} = aH_0 E(z) \Rightarrow \chi(r) = c \int_0^z \frac{dz}{(1+z)^2} \frac{1}{a^2 H_0 E(z)}$$

- Page 25-29: For further details and intermediate steps, see for example: pages 1-5

<https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/matnat/astro/AST4320/h14/beskjeder/combinednotes.pdf>