

Due on Saturday September 22 by 14.00.

From now on, the exercise sessions are in room SCI253 on Thursdays at 9.00-10.50.

1. **Redshift.** Derive the relation between the scale factor and redshift using conformal time.
2. **Einstein–de Sitter model.** Consider the case  $a \propto t^{2/3}$  and  $K = 0$ . (This corresponds to a spatially flat universe filled with non-relativistic matter.)
  - a) Calculate the age-redshift relationship  $t(z)$  and the angular diameter distance  $d_A(z)$ . (Express the age and distance in units of the Hubble time  $H_0^{-1}$ .)
  - b) What is the particle horizon today in units of  $H_0^{-1}$ ? (Defined as the proper distance to  $z = \infty$ .)
  - c) What is the age of the universe (in years) today and at  $z = 1090$  if  $H_0 = 70$  km/s/Mpc?
  - d) What is the angular diameter distance (in Mpc) to redshift  $z = 1090$  if  $H_0 = 70$  km/s/Mpc?
  - e) The function  $d_A(z)$  has a maximum. At which redshift is it?
3. **Effect of spatial curvature on angular diameter distance.** Consider the same scale factor as in the previous problem but  $K = -0.1H_0^2$ .
  - a) At which redshift is the angular diameter distance higher than in the case  $K = 0$  by 10%? What about 100%?
  - b) To what proper distance do these correspond to?