

Introduction to Cosmology

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Content of the course:

The celestial sphere, basic astronomical observations

Nature of light, black body radiation, spectra,
luminosity distance

Basics of stellar structure and evolution

The Milky Way, basics

The Milky Way as seen by Gaia

Edwin Hubble – the realm of galaxies

Expansion of the universe, Hubble's law

The Friedman-Lemaitre cosmological model

Propagation of light in the evolving universe, redshift,
luminosity distance

The problem of initial singularity

The Big Bang model and primordial nucleosynthesis

Basic cosmological parameters

Dark Matter

Dark Energy, the Λ CDM cosmological model

The cosmic microwave background radiation

Very early evolution of the universe, the inflation epoch

Evolution of the primordial density perturbations

Formation of structure in the universe, numerical models

Supermassive black holes

Quasars and Active Galactic Nuclei

Observational tests of the Λ CDM model

Evaluation -

homeworks

final essay or

final written exam

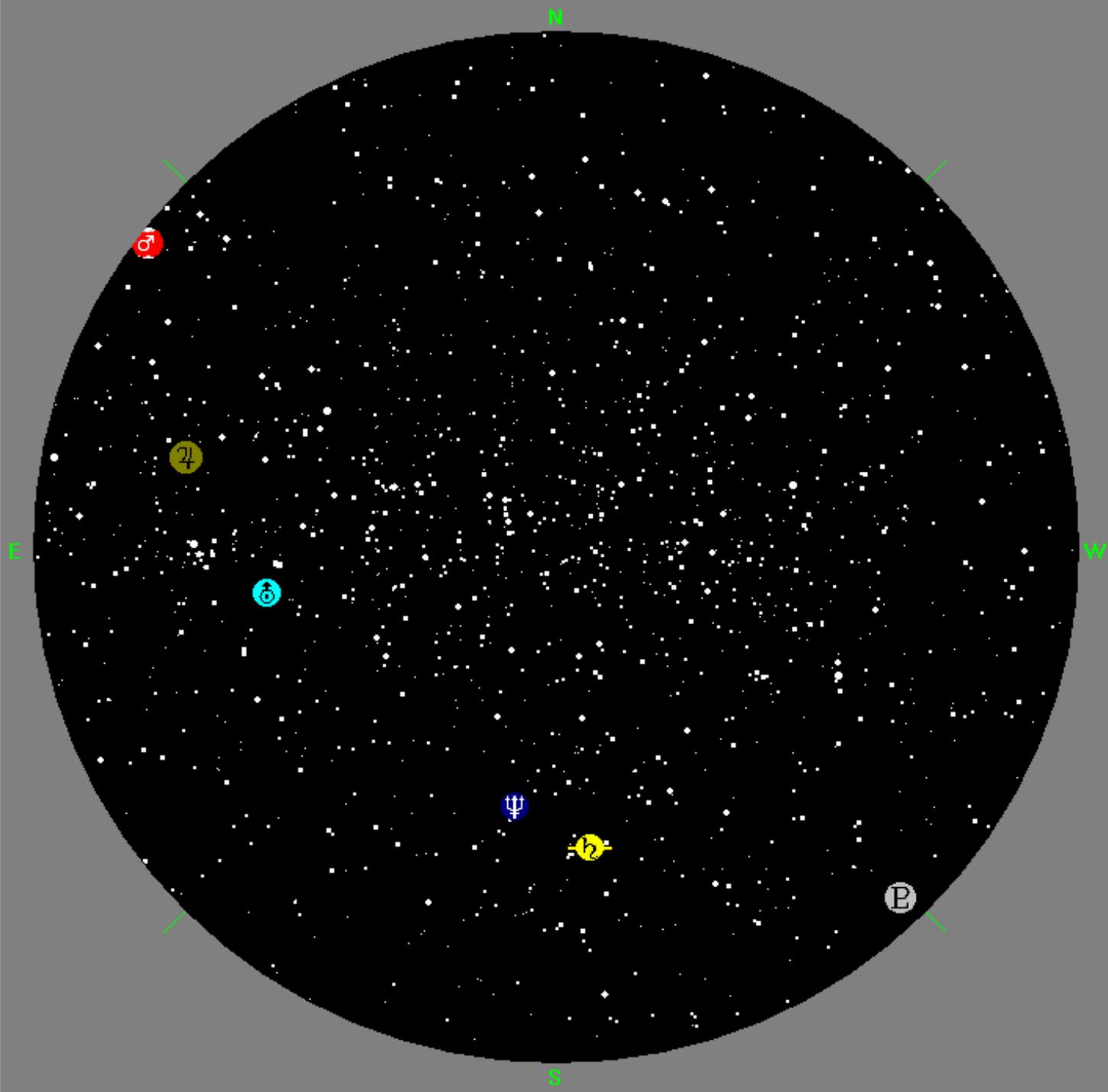
Books:

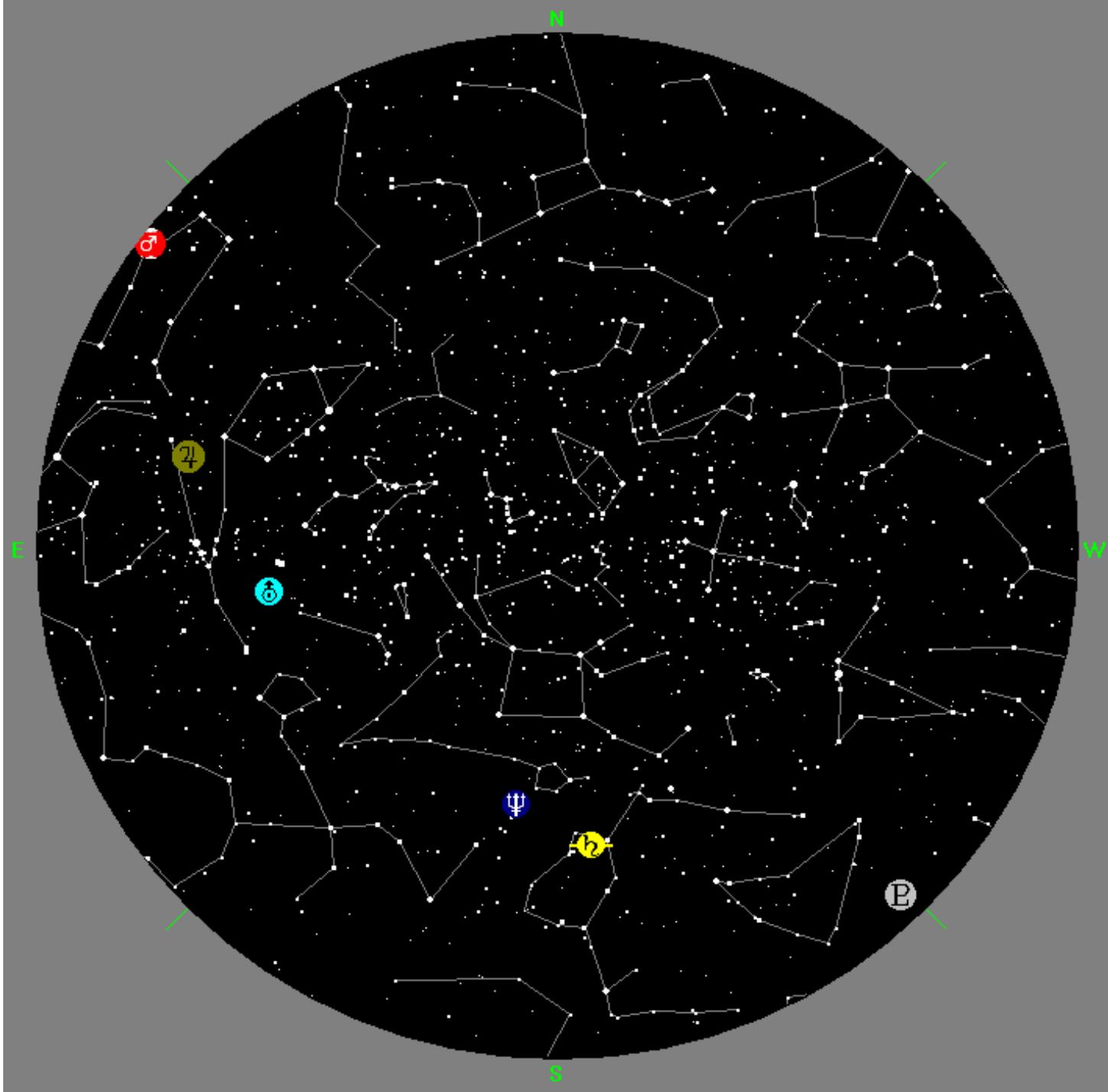
*Barbara Ryden, Introduction to Cosmology,
Cambridge University Press, 2016*

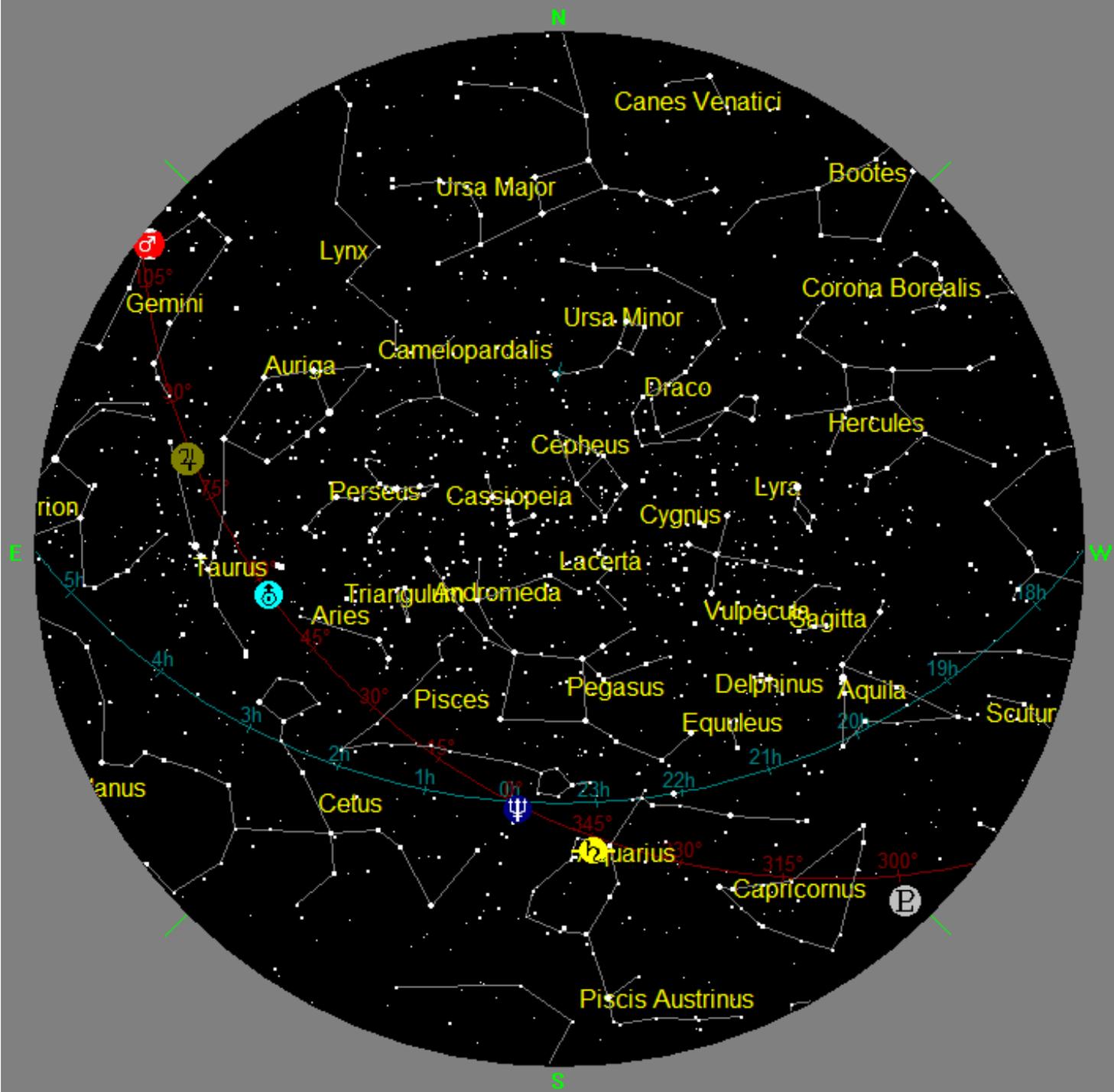
*Scott Dodelson and Fabian Schmidt, Modern
Cosmology, Academic Press, 2021*

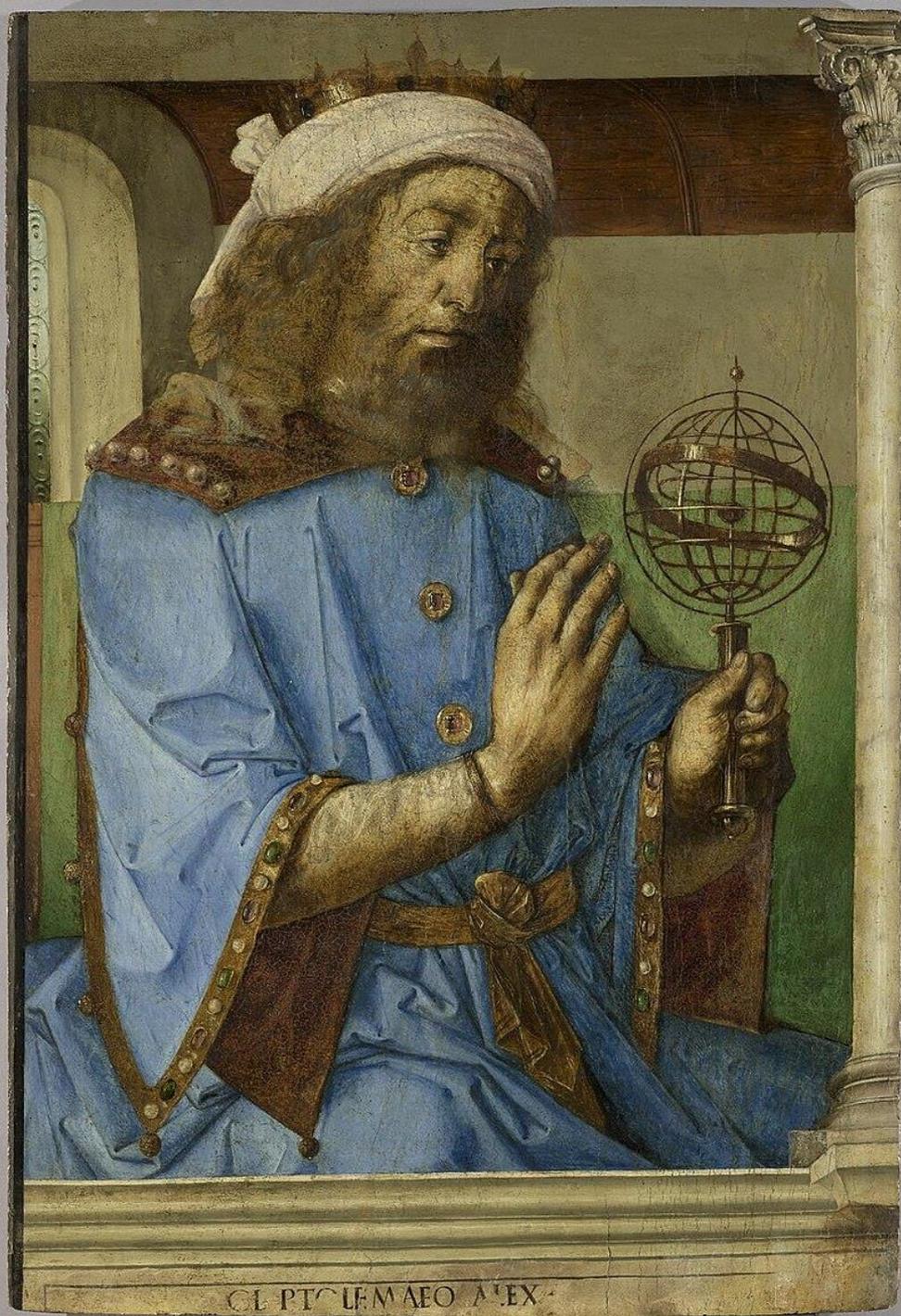
*Steven Weinberg, The first three minutes, Basic
Books, 1993*

and many other









Claudius Ptolemy
100 - 170 AD

SCENI
SYSTEMATIS
PTOLE
Profess. Amstelredani 1613
GERARDUS VALIUS
PETRUS SCHEUN.

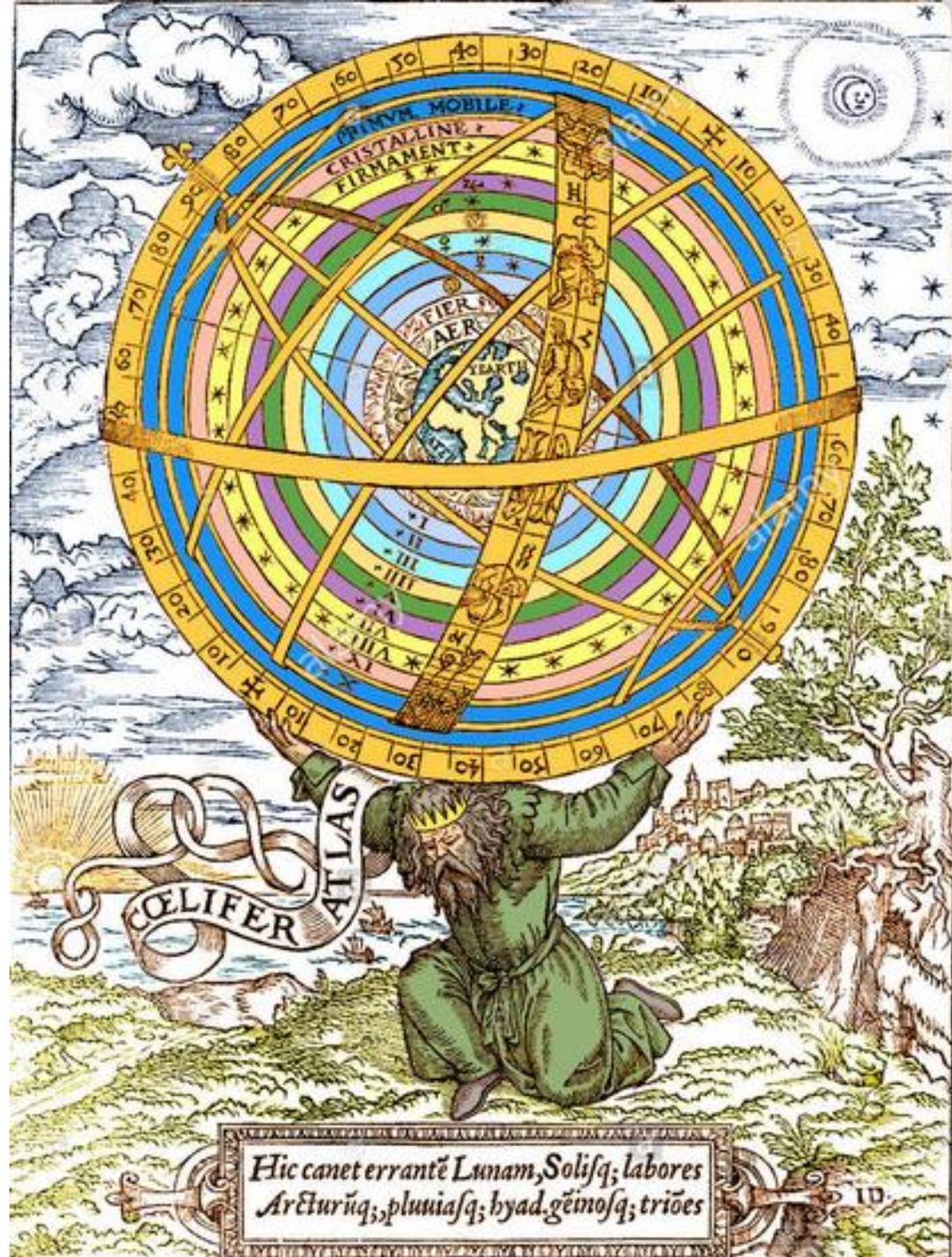
GRAPHIA
MUNDANI
MAICI.



OCCIDENS

ORIENS





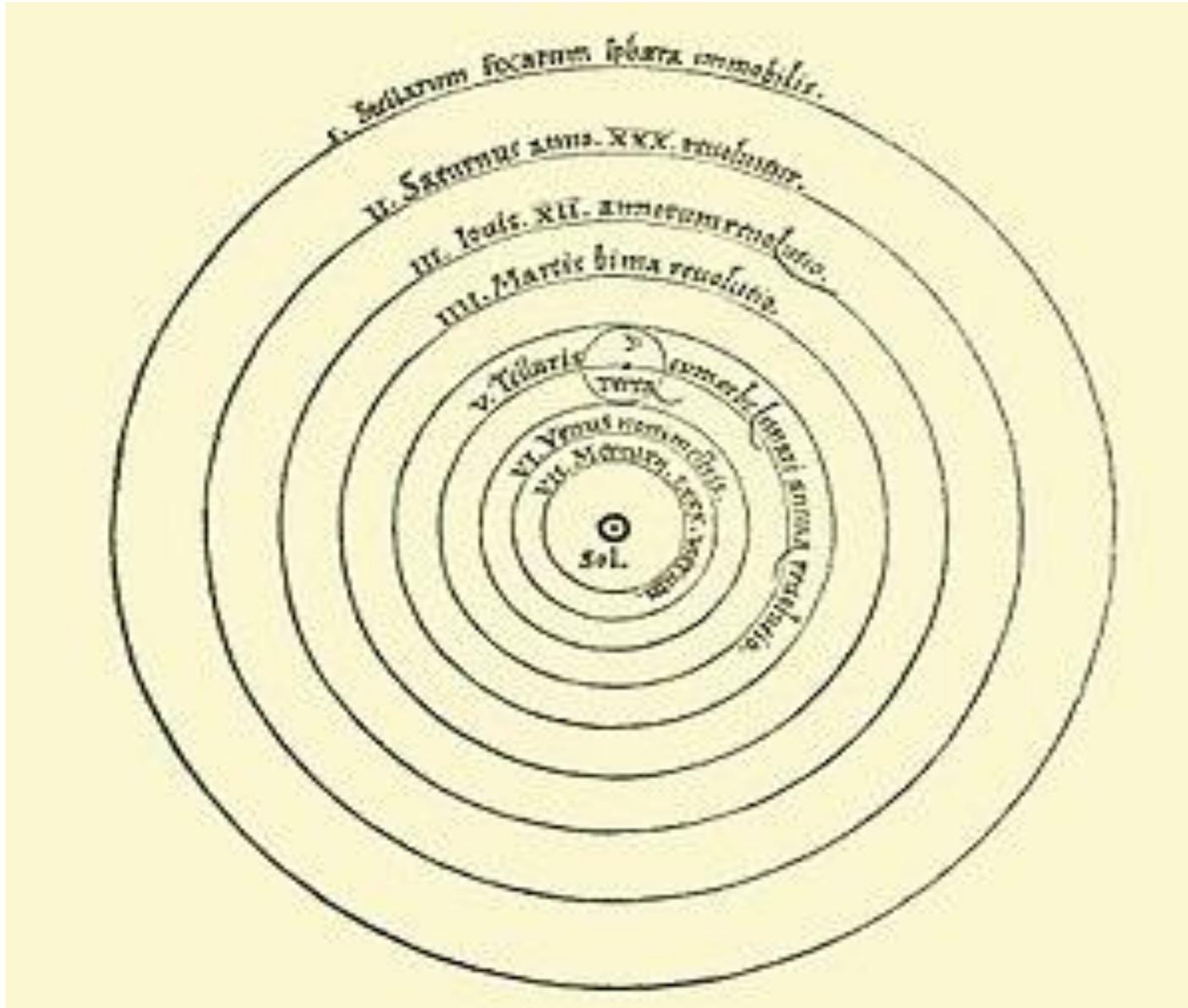
Hic canet errantē Lunam, Solisq; labores
Arcturūq; pluuiasq; hyad. gēinosq; triōes

NICOLAVS COPERNICVS.

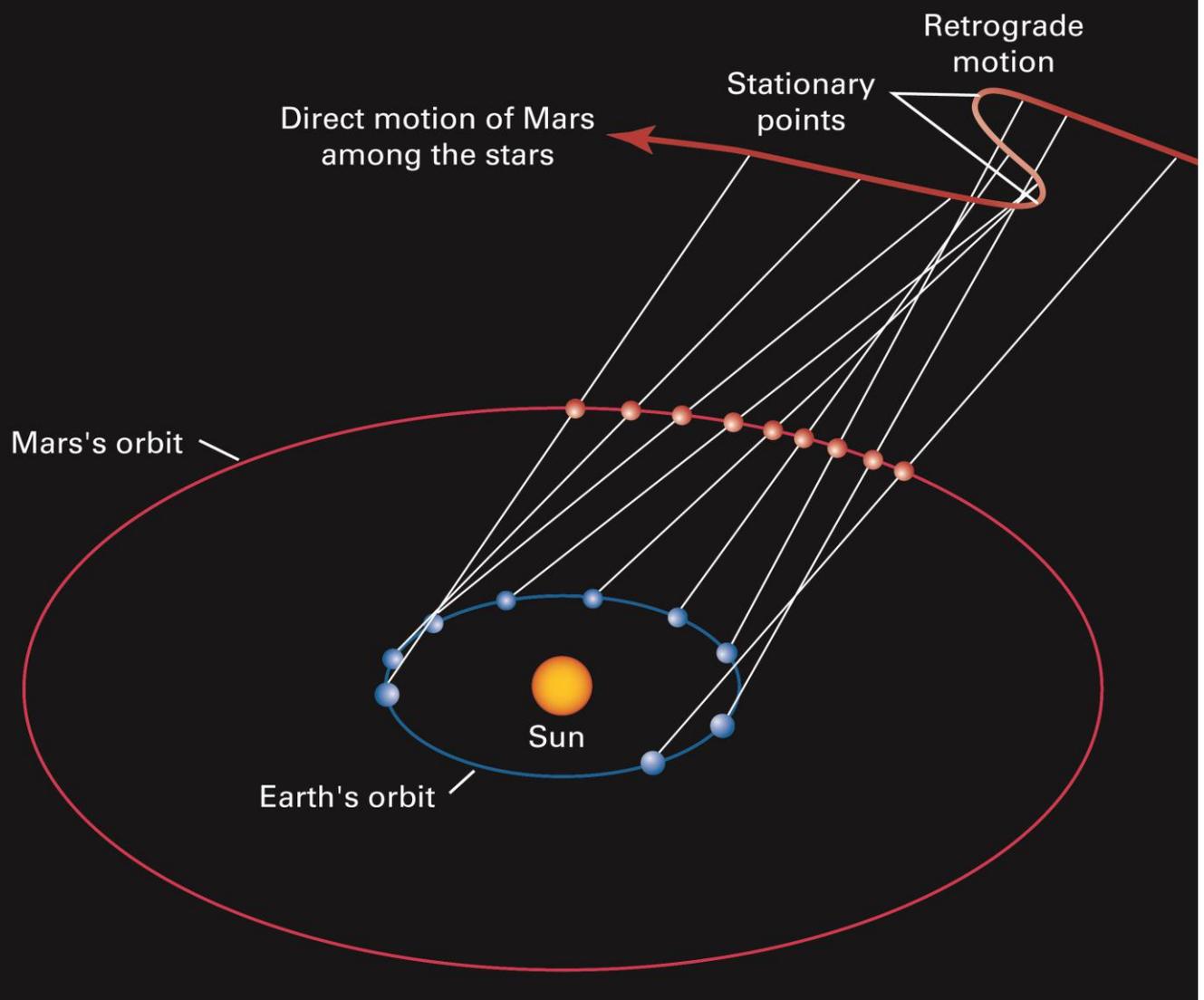


1473 - 1543

The heliocentric system



The Copernican theory explains retrograde motion as an effect of projection. For each of the nine positions of Mars shown from right to left on the red line, follow the white line from Earth's position through Mars's position to see the projection of Mars against the sky (relative to distant background stars).

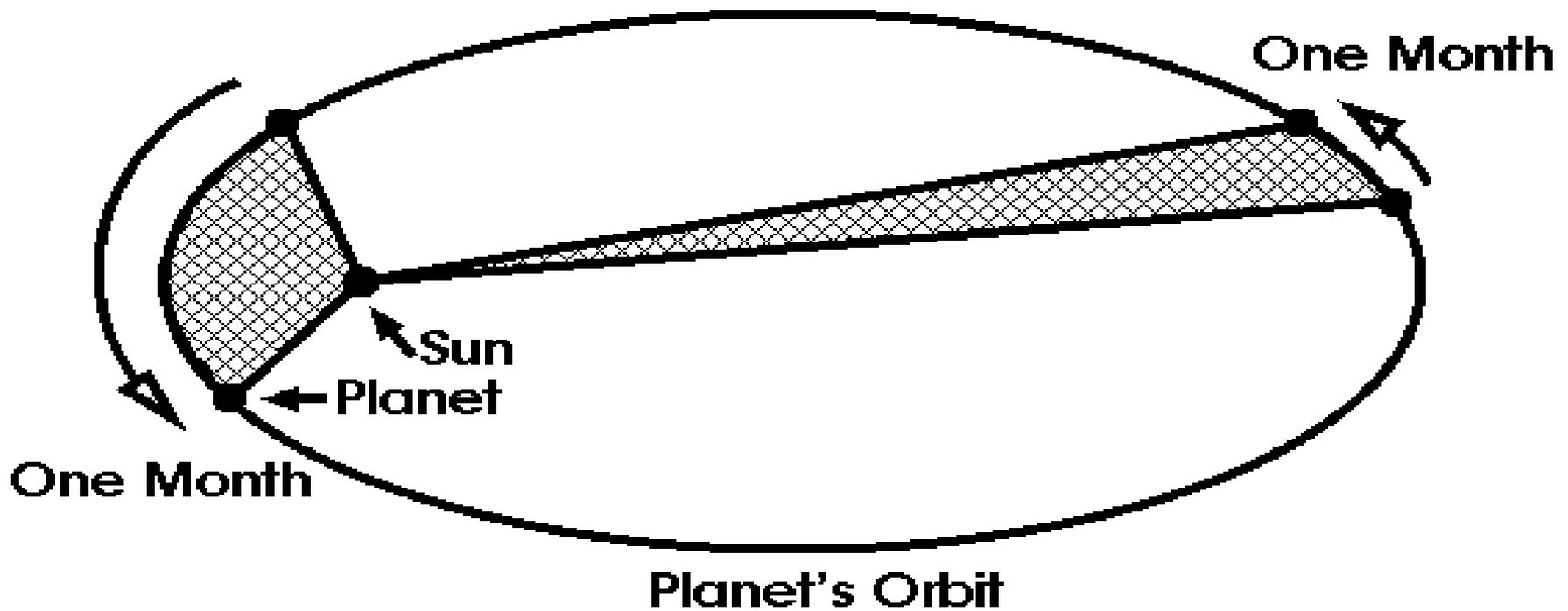


Mars's forward motion appears to slow down as Earth overtakes it. Between the two "stationary points," Mars appears in retrograde motion; that is, it appears to move backward with respect to the stars. A similar argument works for planets closer to the Sun than Earth.



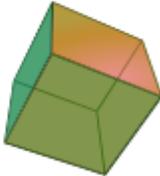
Johannes
Kepler
1571 - 1630

Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion



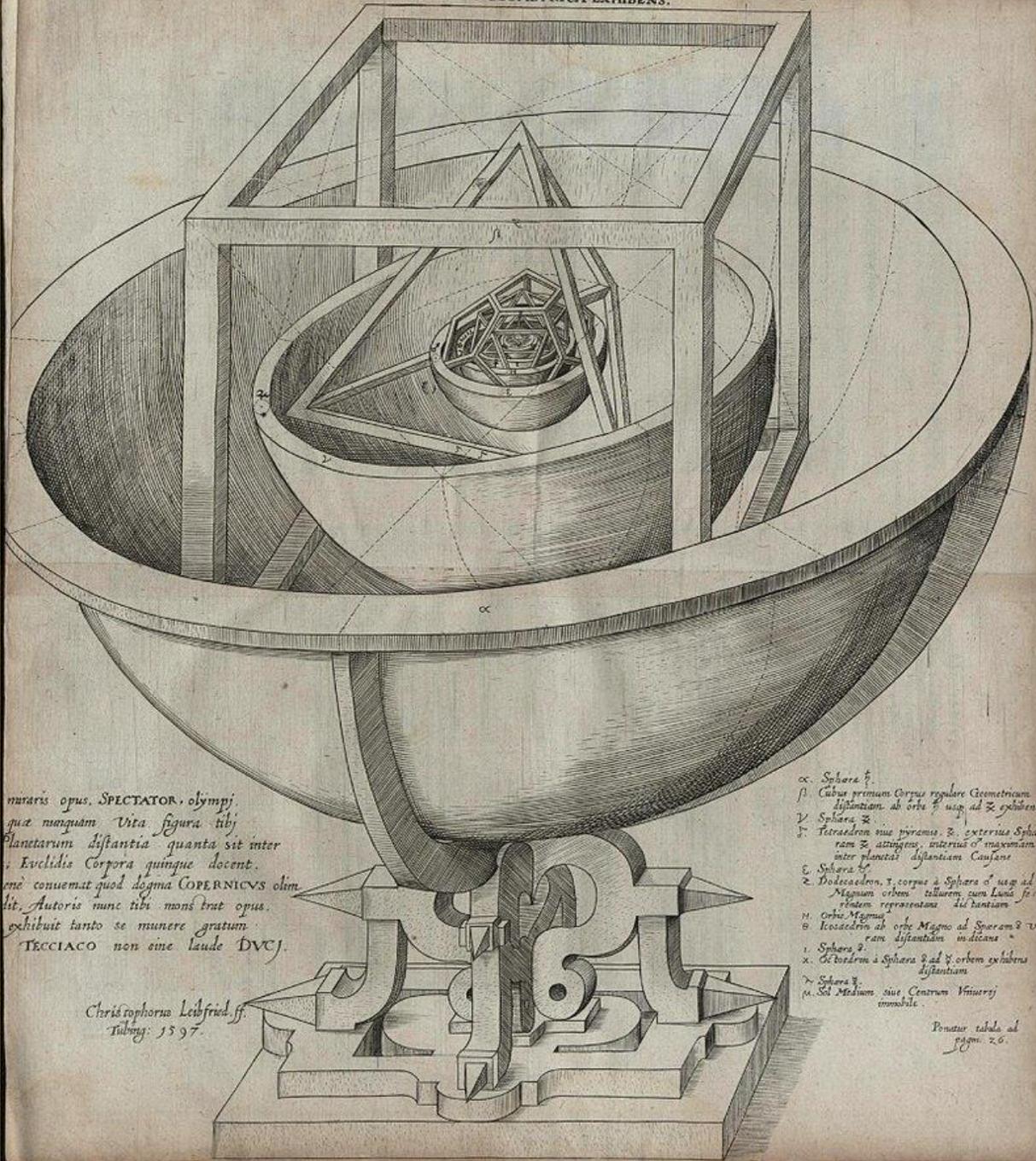
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Platonic_solid

In [geometry](#), a **Platonic solid** is a [convex, regular polyhedron](#) in [three-dimensional Euclidean space](#). Being a regular polyhedron means that the [faces](#) are [congruent](#) (identical in shape and size) [regular polygons](#) (all [angles](#) congruent and all [edges](#) congruent), and the same number of faces meet at each [vertex](#). There are only five such polyhedra:

Tetrahedron	Cube	Octahedron	Dodecahedron	Icosahedron
Four faces	Six faces	Eight faces	Twelve faces	Twenty faces
				
(Animation, 3D model)	(Animation, 3D model)	(Animation, 3D model)	(Animation, 3D model)	(Animation, 3D model)

[Geometers](#) have studied the Platonic solids for thousands of years.^[1] They are named for the ancient Greek philosopher [Plato](#), who hypothesized in one of his dialogues, the *[Timaeus](#)*, that the [classical elements](#) were made of these regular solids.^[2]

TABVLA INORBIVM PLANETARVM DIMENSIONE S, ET DISTANTIAS PER QVINQVE
REGVLARIA CORPORA GEOMETRICA EXHIBENS.



miraris opus. SPECTATOR. olympi
 quæ nunquam vita figura tibi
 planetarum distantia quanta sit inter
 Euclidis Corpora quinque docent.
 enè conueniat quod dogma COPERNICVS olim
 ait. Autoris nunc tibi non erat opus.
 exhibuit tanto se munere gratum
 TECIACO non eme laude DVCJ.

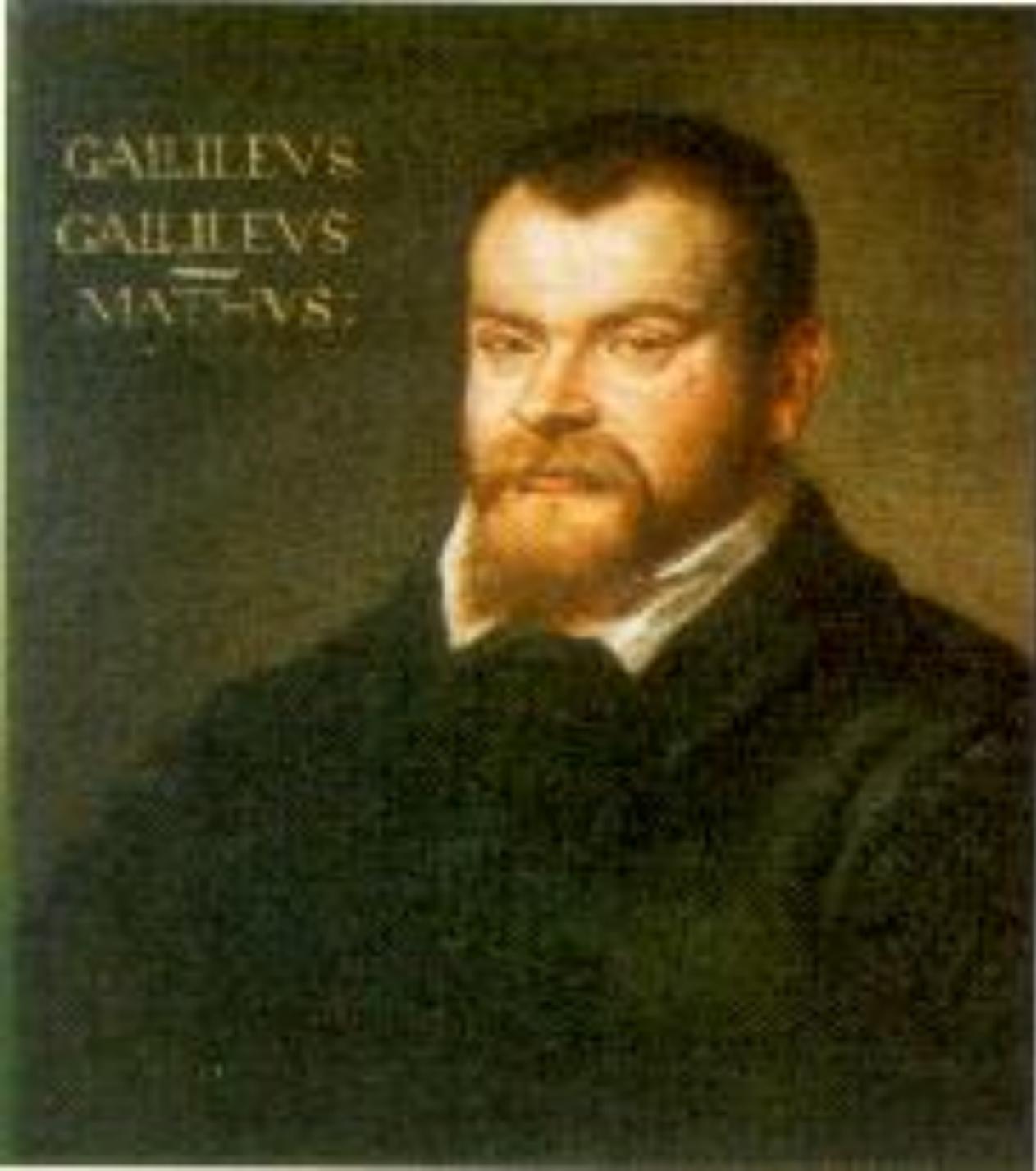
Christophorus Leibfried. ff.
 Tubing. 1597.

- α. Sphæra 1.
- β. Cubus primum Corpus regulare Geometricum
 distantiam ab orbe 1 usq. ad 2 exhibens
- γ. Sphæra 2.
- δ. Tetraedron uel pyramidis. 2. exterius Sphæ-
 ram 2. attingens. interius 0. maximam
 inter planetas distantiam Cauisane
- ε. Sphæra 3.
- ζ. Dodecaedron. 1. corpus à Sphæra 0. usq. ad
 Magnum orbem tellurem cum Luna se-
 rentem representans ad distantiam
- η. Orbe Magnus
- θ. Icosaedron ab orbe Magno ad Sphæram 2. usq.
 eam distantiam indicans
- ι. Sphæra 4.
- κ. Octaedron à Sphæra 2. ad 3. orbem exhibens
 distantiam
- λ. Sphæra 5.
- μ. Sol Medium sine Centrum Vniuersij
 immobile

Ponatur tabula ad
 paginam 26.

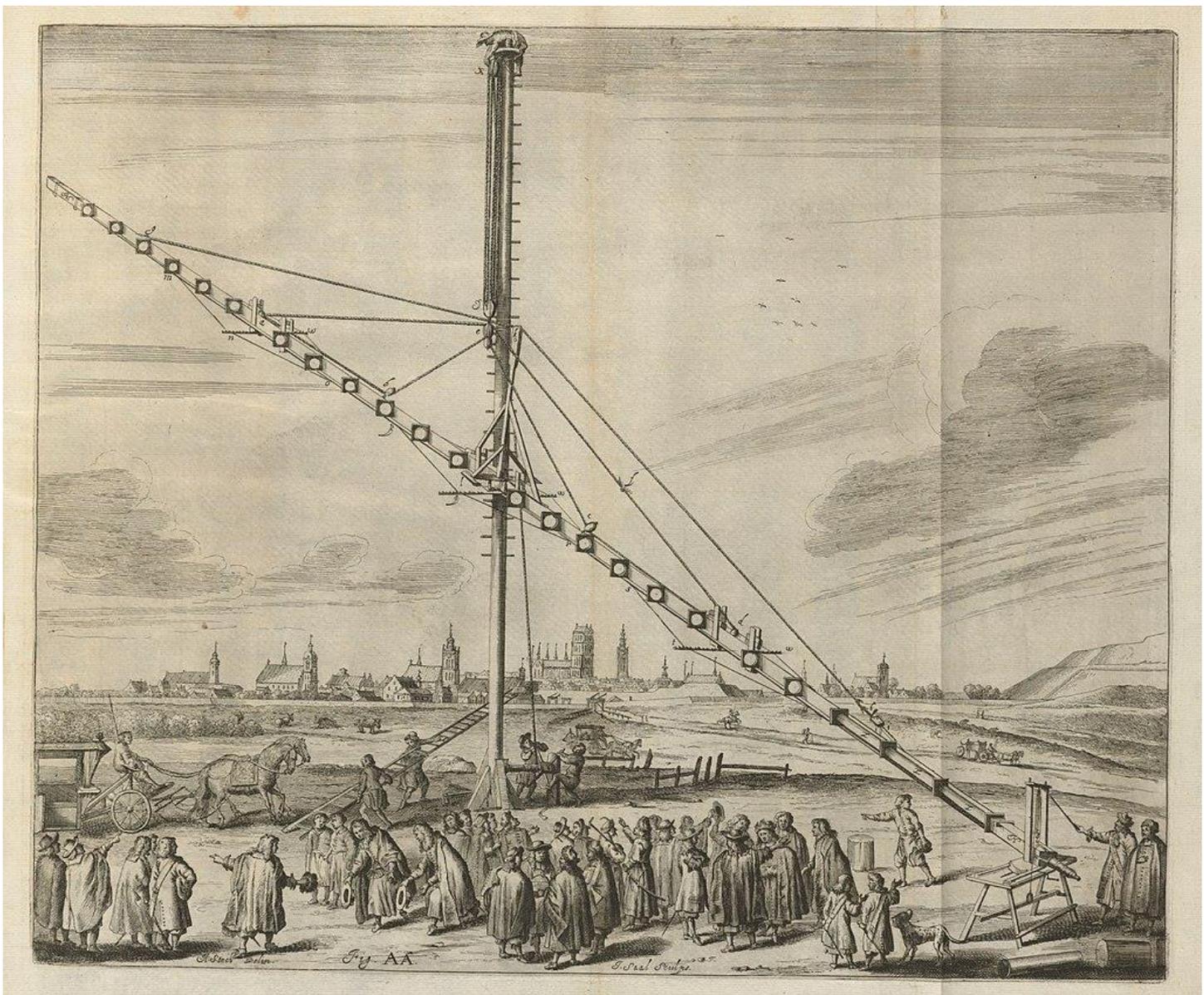
A model of the Solar System proposed by Kepler

Planets	Ratios of the planet's radii	
	real	Kepler's model
Mercury/Venus	0.57	0.53
Venus/Earth	0.79	0.72
Earth/Mars	0.63	0.65
Mars/Jupiter	0.33	0.29
Jupiter/Saturn	0.57	0.54



Galileo Galilei
1564 - 1642

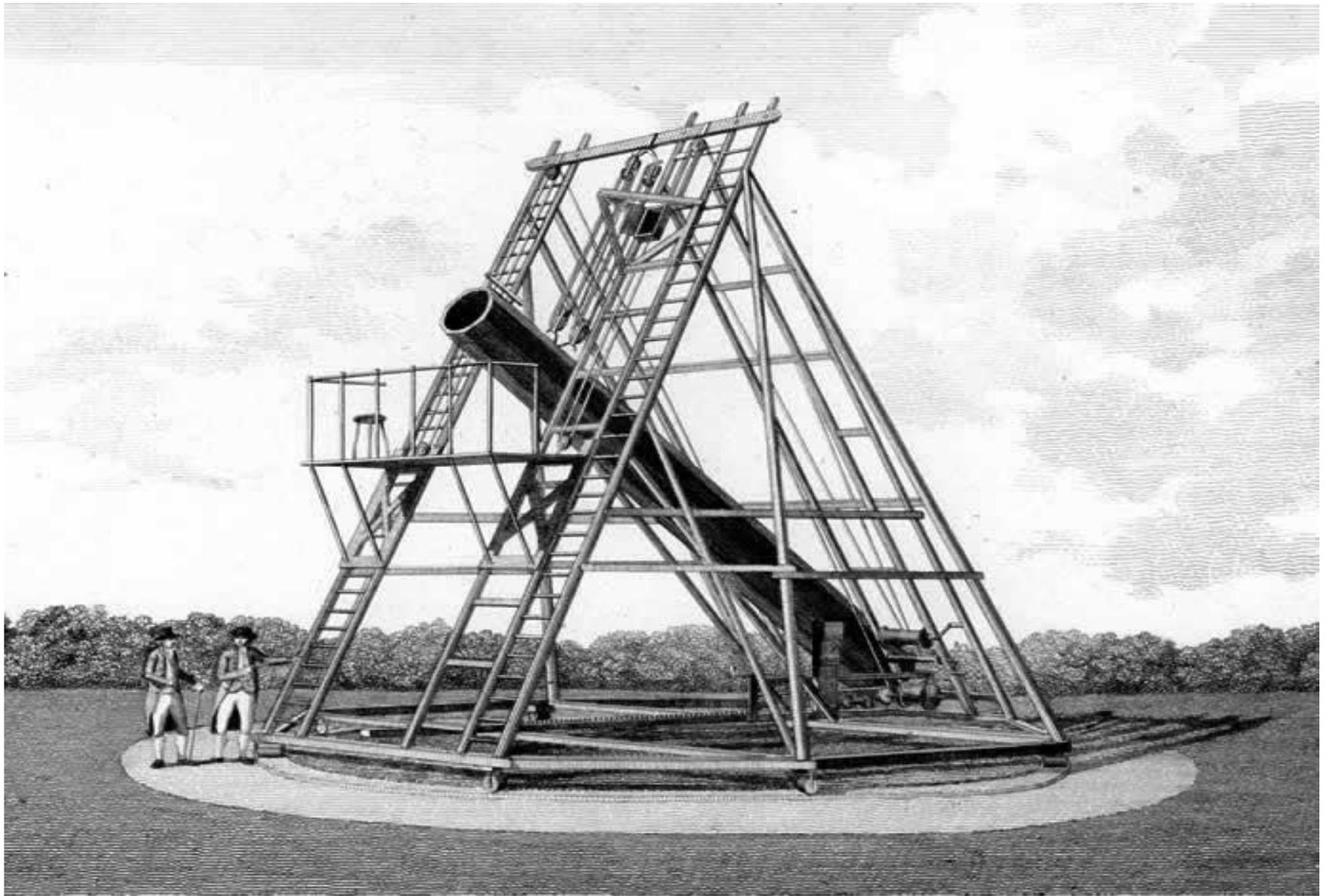




Johannes Hevelius 1611 - 1687



Johannes Hevelius
Elisabetha Hevelius



William Herschel 1738 - 1822



Isaac Newton
1642 - 1727

PHILOSOPHIÆ
NATURALIS
PRINCIPIA
MATHEMATICA.

Autore ꝑ S. NEWTON, Trin. Coll. Cantab. Soc. Matheſeos
Profeſſore *Lucaſiano*, & Societatis Regalis Sodali.

IMPRIMATUR.
S. PEPYS, Reg. Soc. PRÆSES.
Julii 5. 1686.

LONDINI,

Juſſu Societatis Regiæ ac Typis *Joſephi Streater*. Proſtat apud
plures Bibliopolas. Anno MDCLXXXVII.

The laws of motion

The universal law of gravitation

OPTICKS:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF THE

*Reflections, Refractions,
Inflections and Colours*

OF

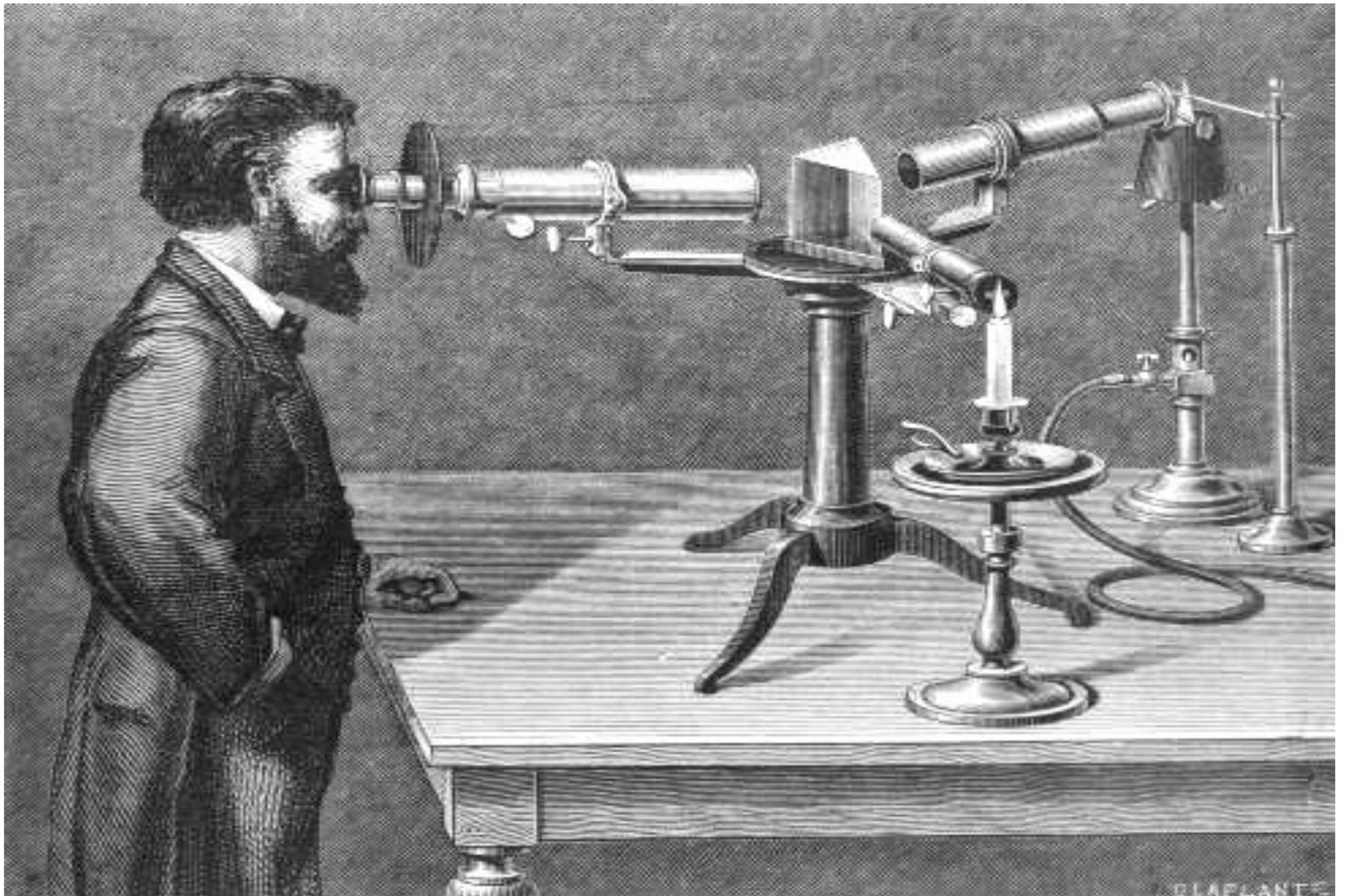
LIGHT.

The Second Edition, with Additions.

By SIR ISAAC NEWTON, Knt.

LONDON:

Printed for W. and J. INNYS, Printers to the
Royal Society, at the *Prince's-Arms* in St. Paul's
Church-Yard. 1718.



spectroscopy



Gustav Kirchhoff, Robert Bunsen

Fraunhofer spectral lines Spectrum of the Sun (1814)

