

**Cosmic Connections:
An Introduction to Astronomy
and
Maine's Magnificent Night
Skies**

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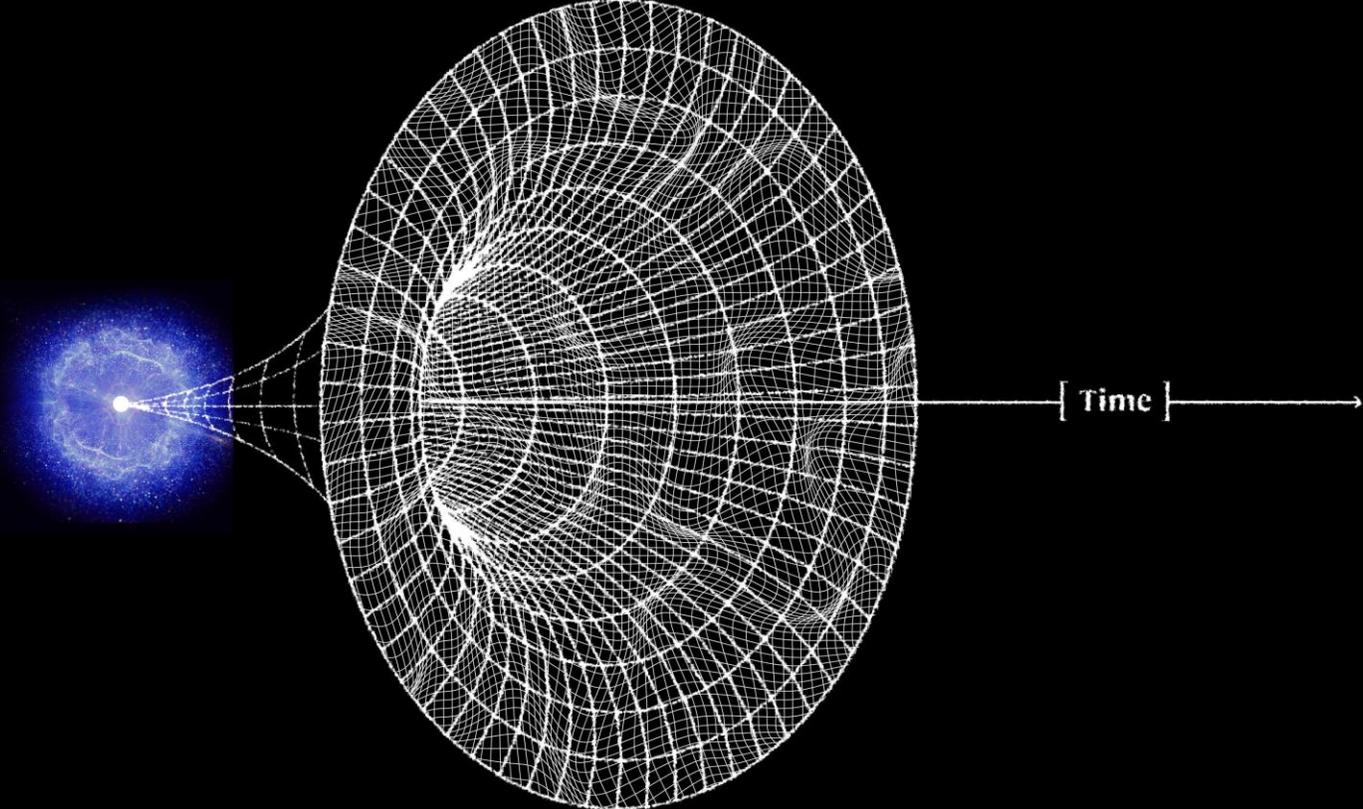
Unit 14

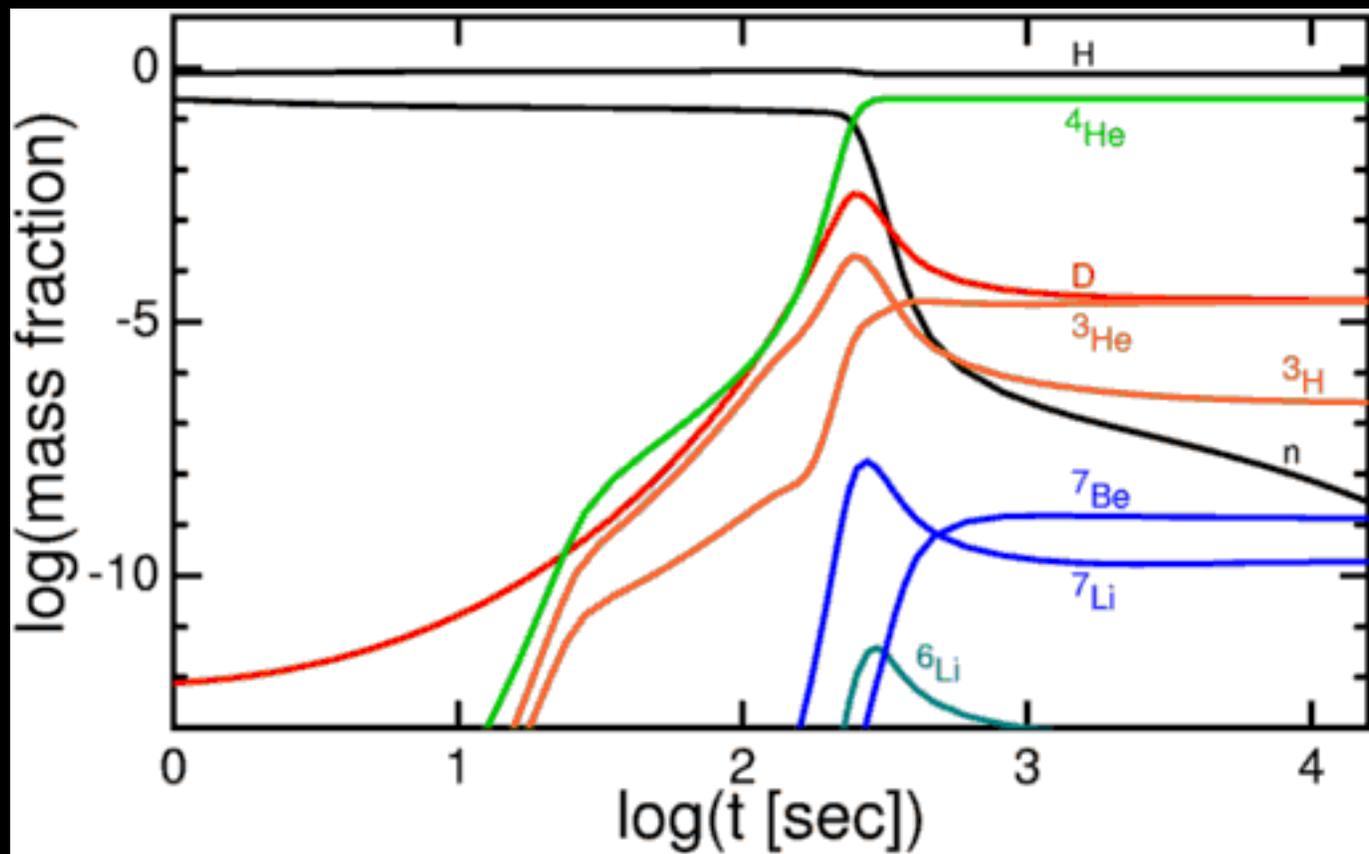
Cosmology

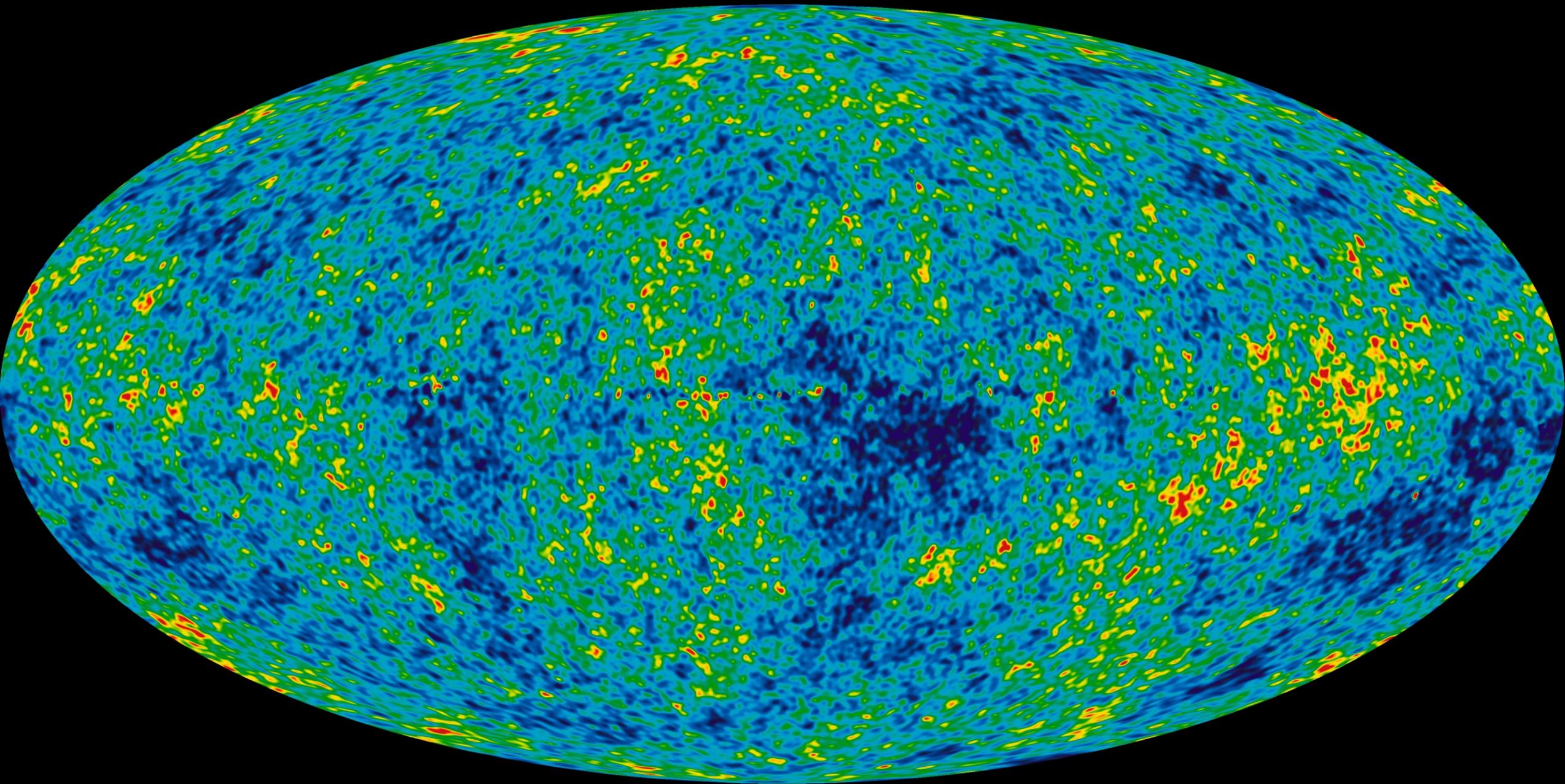
The Big Bang!

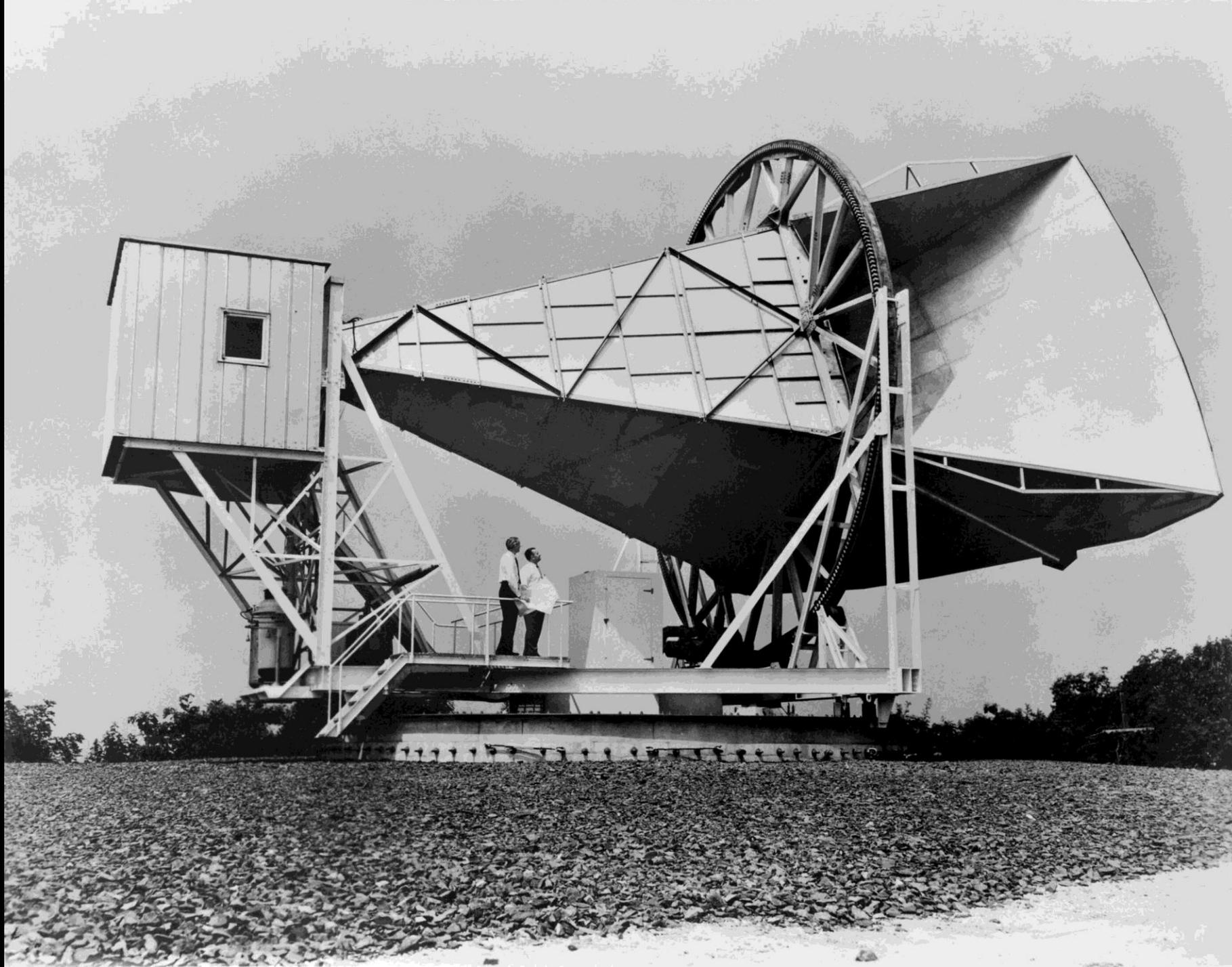


Cosmic Inflation – 10^{-32} sec



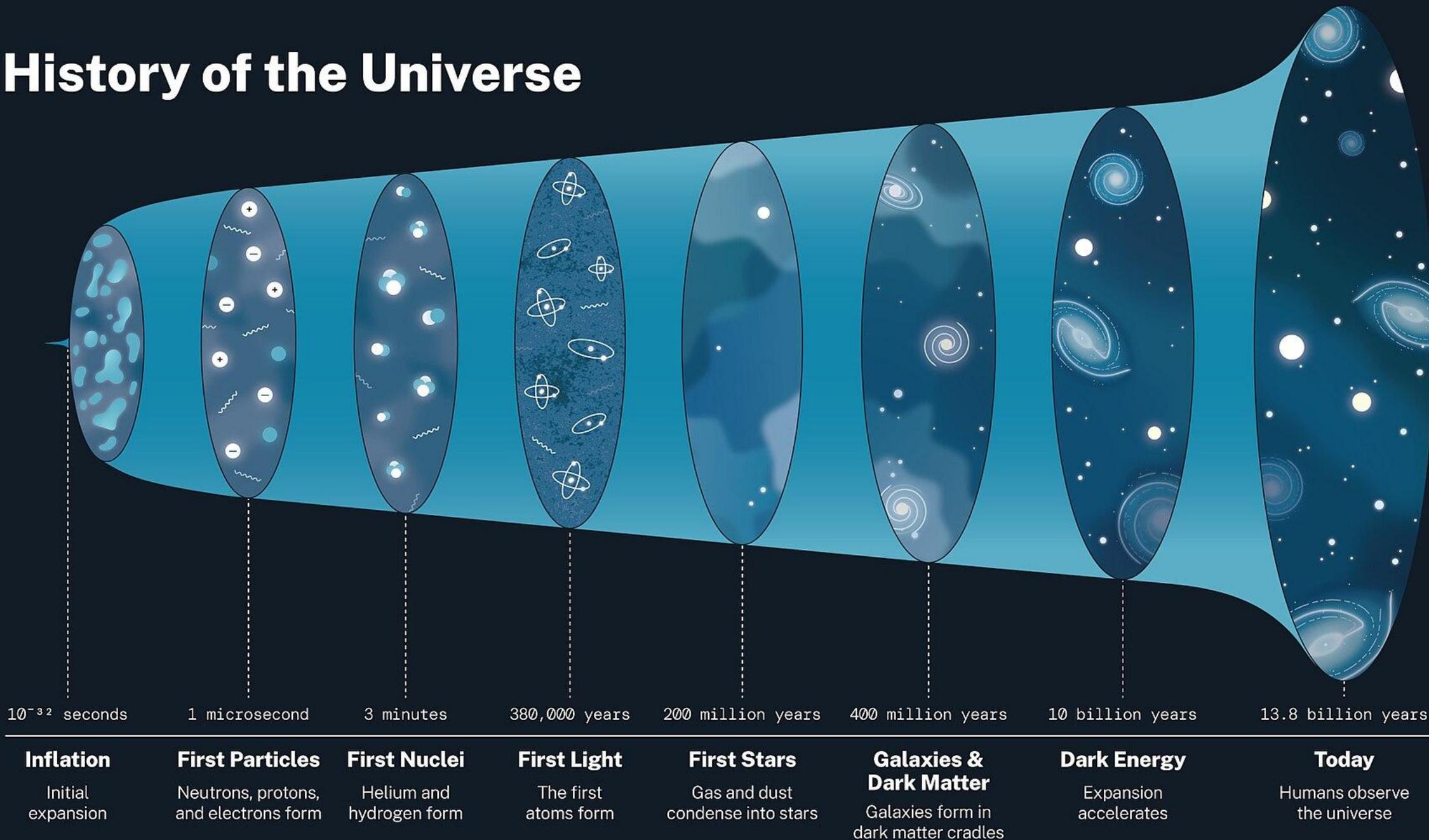




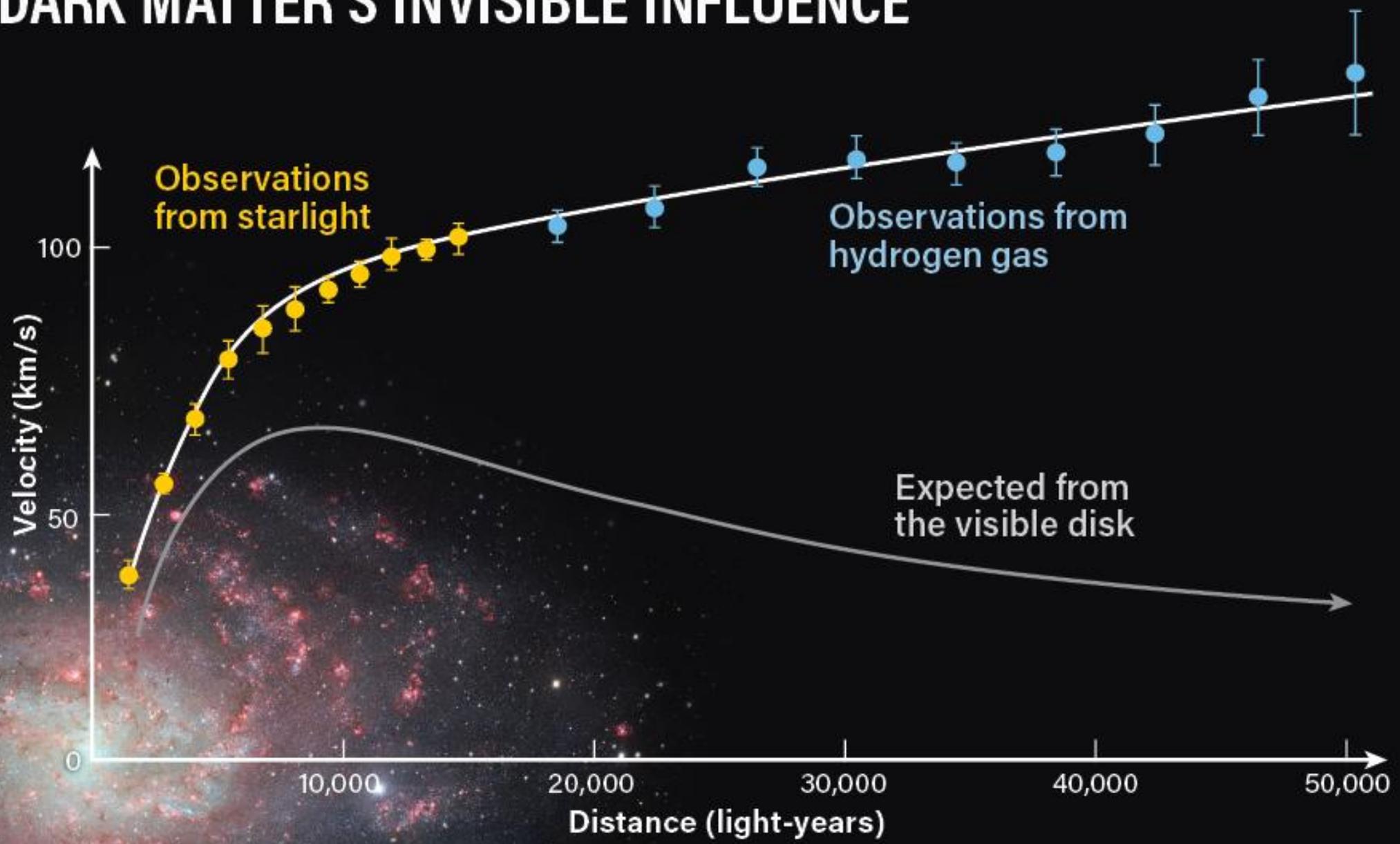




History of the Universe



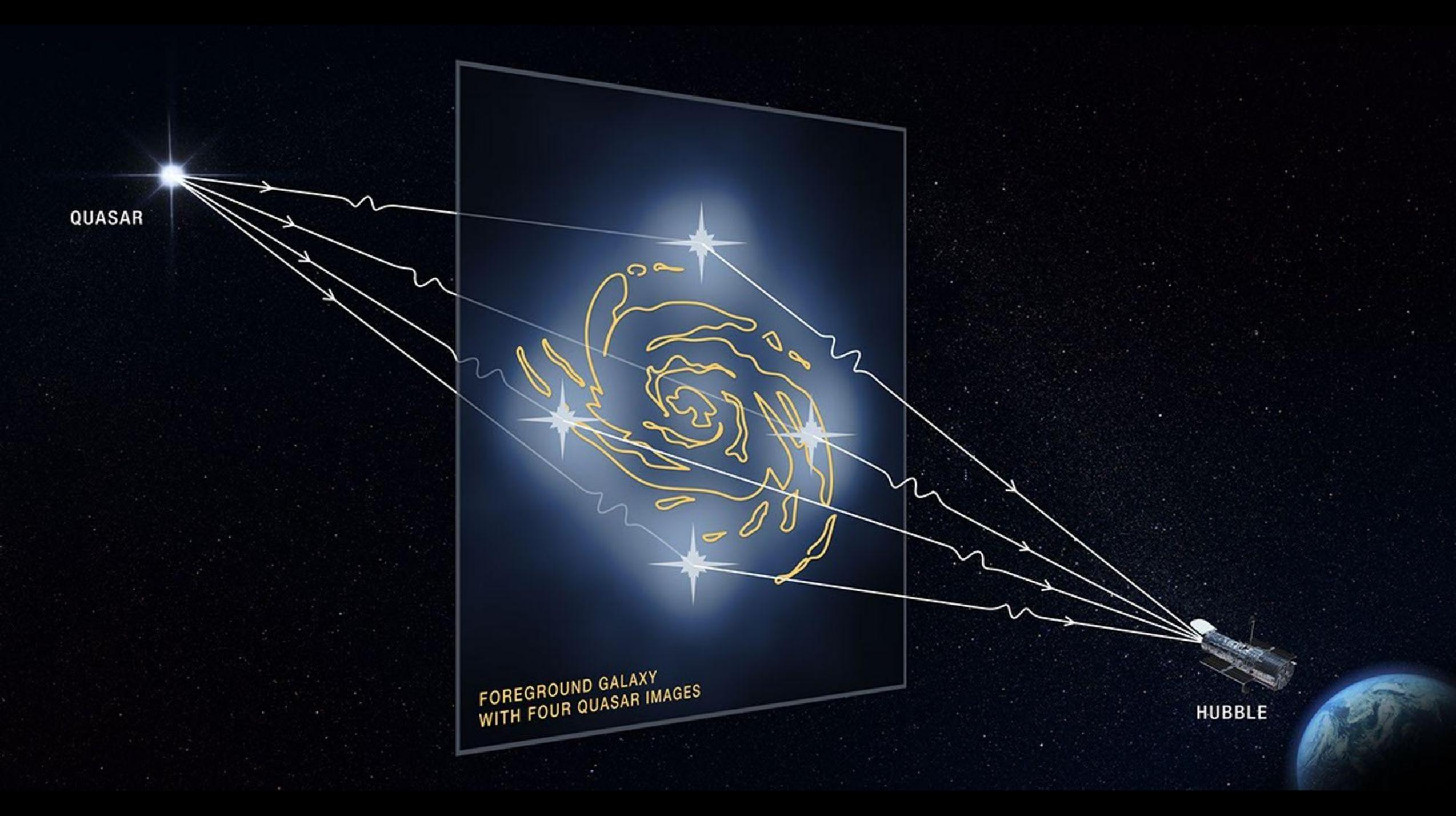
DARK MATTER'S INVISIBLE INFLUENCE

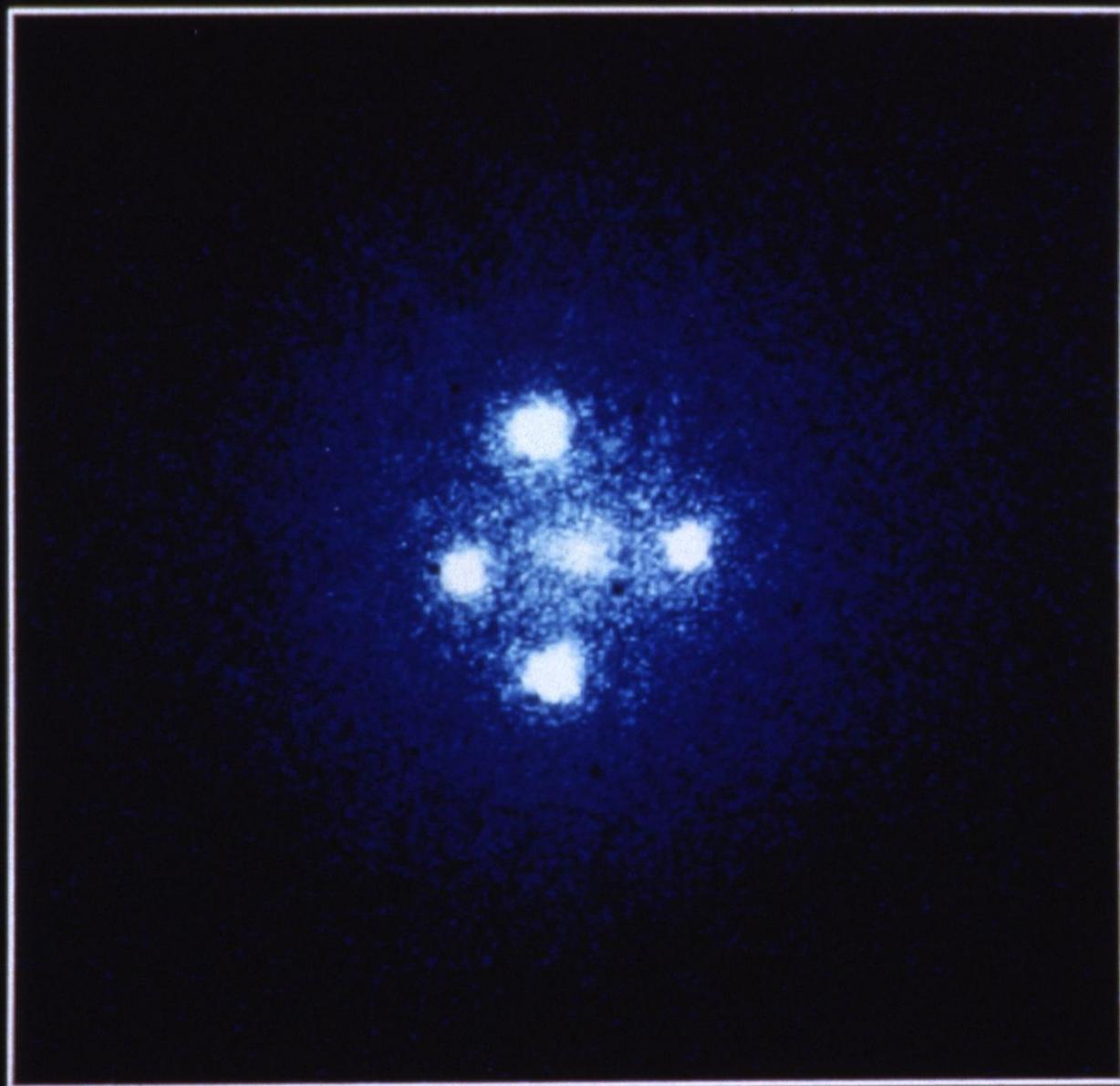


QUASAR

FOREGROUND GALAXY
WITH FOUR QUASAR IMAGES

HUBBLE





Gravitational Lens G2237+0305

At high
acceleration:

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2},$$



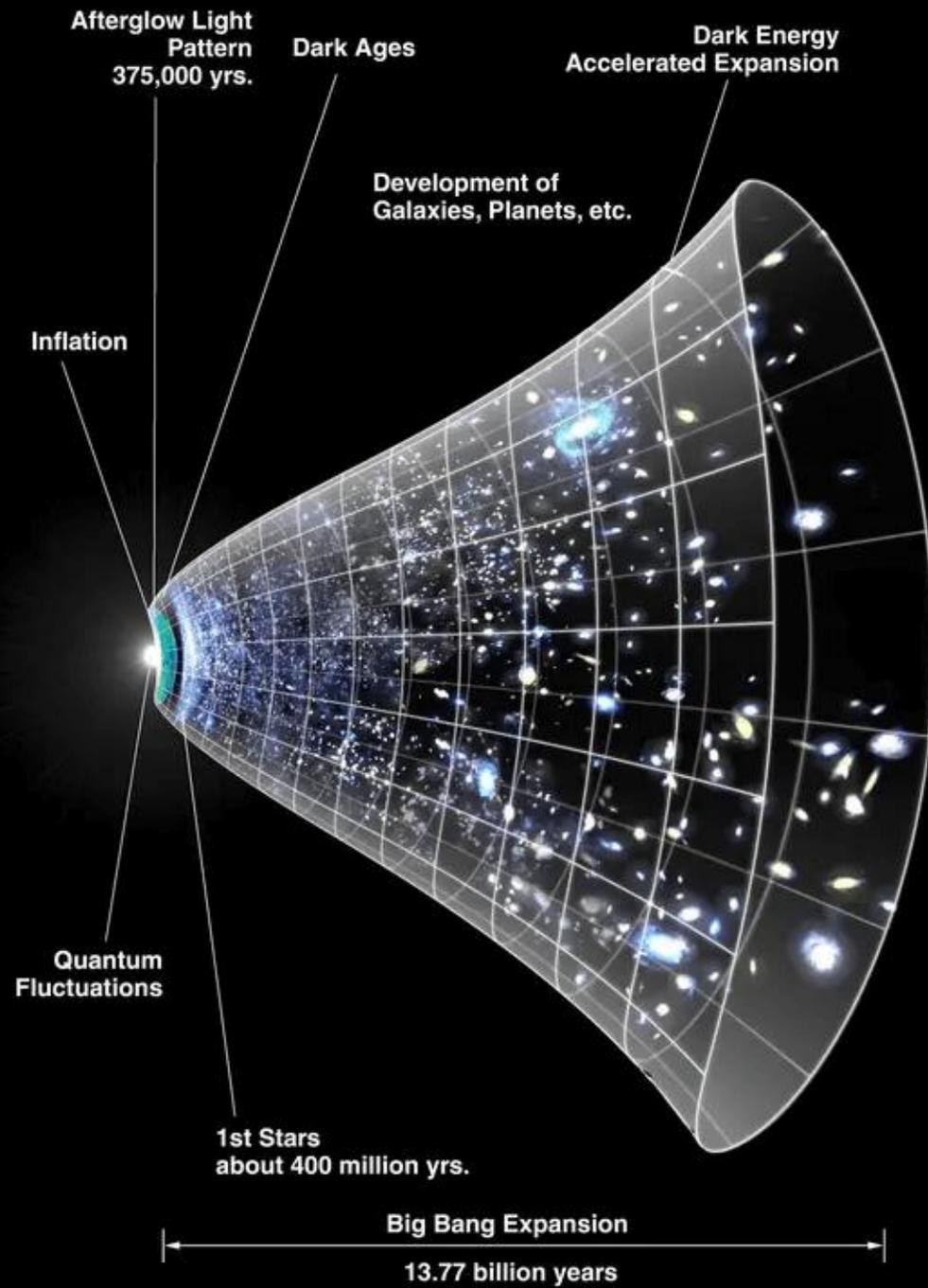
At low
acceleration:

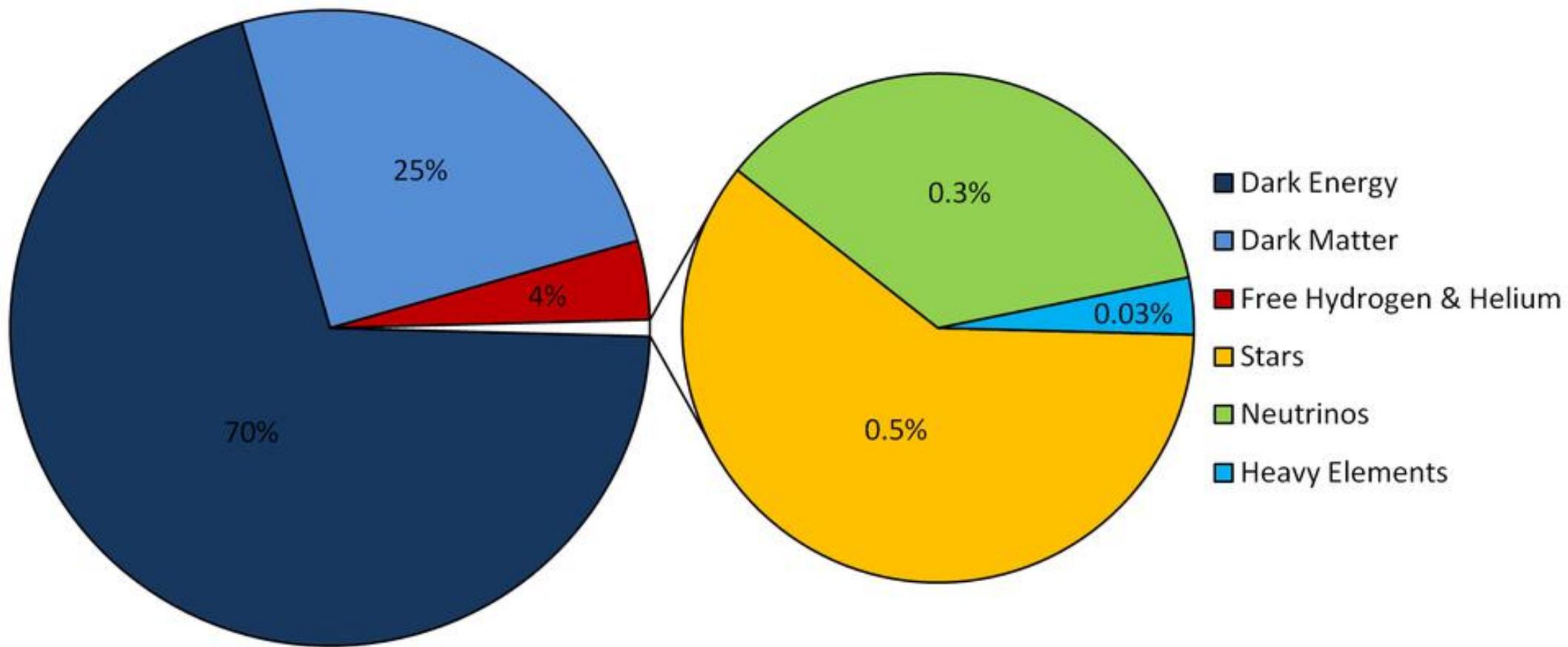
$$F = \frac{GMm}{\mu \left(\frac{a}{a_0} \right) r^2}$$

interpolating
function

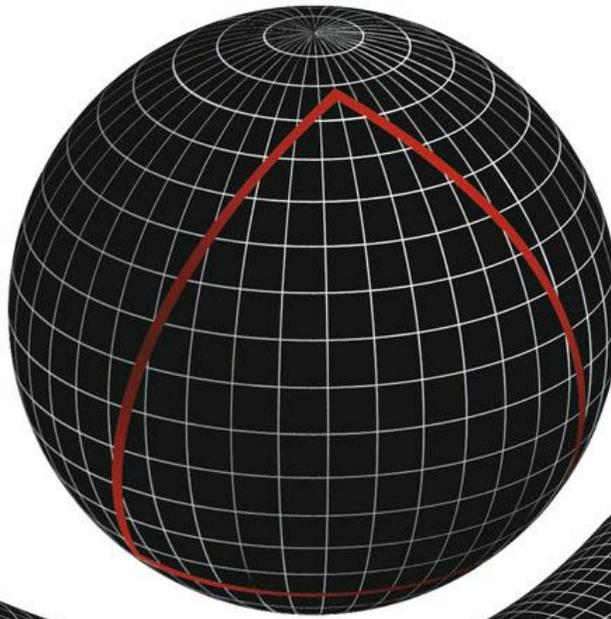


new
fundamental
constant

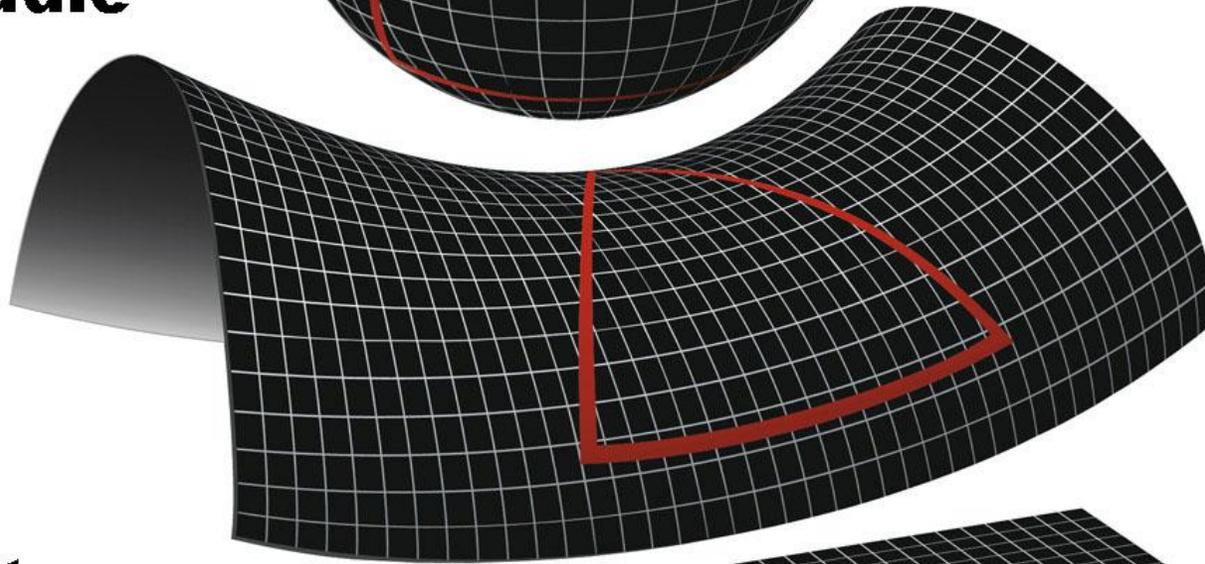




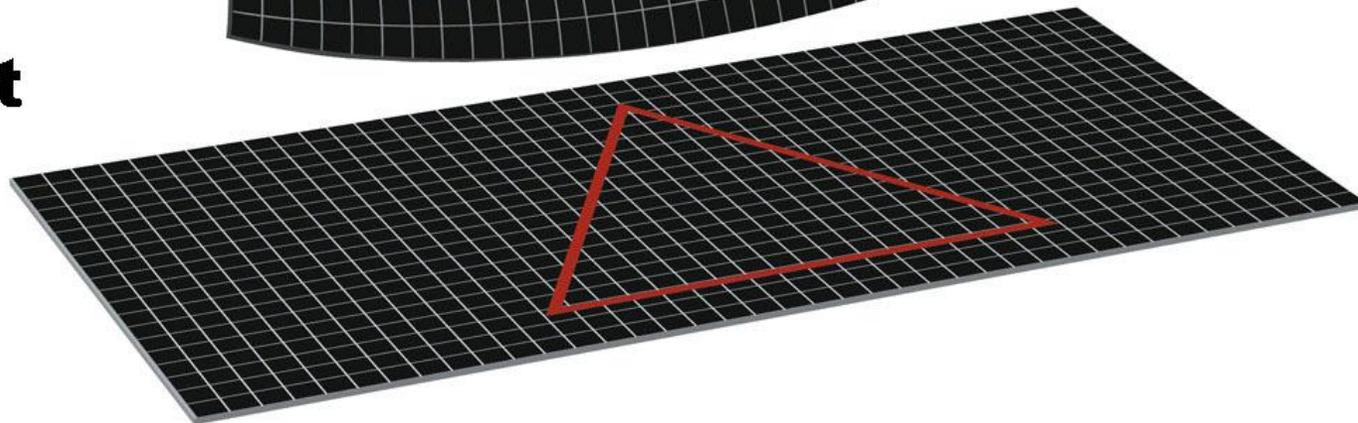
Spherical

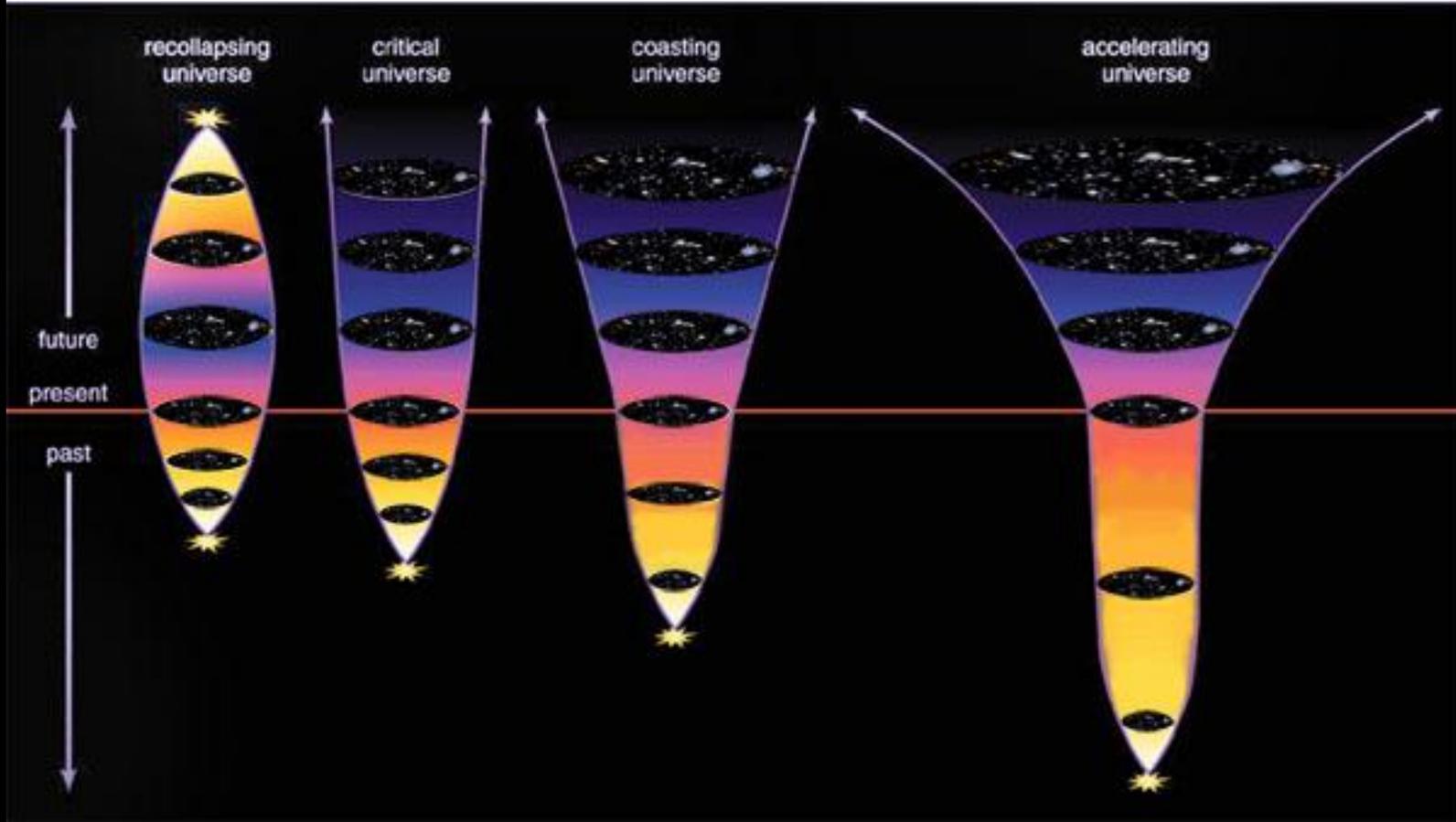


Saddle



Flat





The evolution of the world may be compared to a display of fireworks that has just ended: some few red wisps, ashes, and smoke. Standing on a cooled cinder, we see the slow fading of the suns, and we try to recall the vanished brilliance of the origin of the worlds.

**Georges Lemaître
(cosmologist and Jesuit priest)**

Nine gaps in our understanding of cosmic history

- What triggered or preceded cosmic inflation?
- What “flavor” of inflation occurred?
- How did baryogenesis occur?
- What is the nature of dark matter?
- How and when did the first stars appear?
- How “alone” are we in the Universe?
- How did life on Earth begin?
- What is dark energy’s nature?
- What’s our ultimate cosmic fate?