

8.286 Lecture 4
September 17, 2013

THE KINEMATICS of the HOMOGENEOUS EXPANDING UNIVERSE

Hubble's Law

$$v = Hr .$$

Here

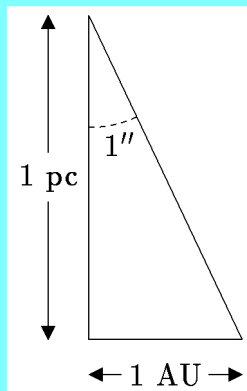
$v \equiv$ recession velocity ,

$H \equiv$ Hubble's constant ,

and

$r \equiv$ distance to galaxy .

The Parsec



Georges Lemaître

UN UNIVERS HOMOGENE DE MASSE CONSTANTE ET DE RAYON CROISSANT,
RENDANT COMPTE
DE LA VITESSE RADIALE DES NÉBULEUSES EXTRA-GALACTIQUES

Note de M. l'Abbé G. LEMAITRE

1. GÉNÉRALITÉS.

La théorie de la relativité fait prévoir l'existence d'un univers homogène où non seulement la répartition de la matière est uniforme, mais où toutes les positions de l'espace sont équivalentes, il n'y a pas de centre de gravité. Le rayon R de l'espace est constant, l'espace est elliptique de courbure positive uniforme $1/R^2$, les droites issues d'un même point repassent à leur point de départ après un parcours égal à πR , le volume total de l'espace est fini et égal à $\pi^2 R^3$, les droites sont des lignes fermées parcourant tout l'espace sans rencontrer de frontière (1).



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Edwin Hubble

*A RELATION BETWEEN DISTANCE AND RADIAL VELOCITY
AMONG EXTRA-GALACTIC NEBULAE*

BY EDWIN HUBBLE

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

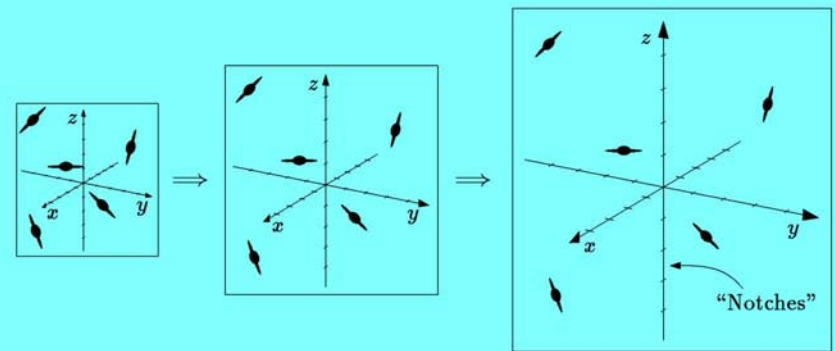
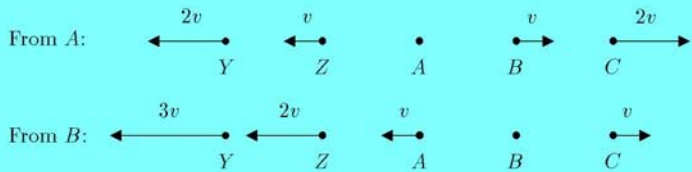
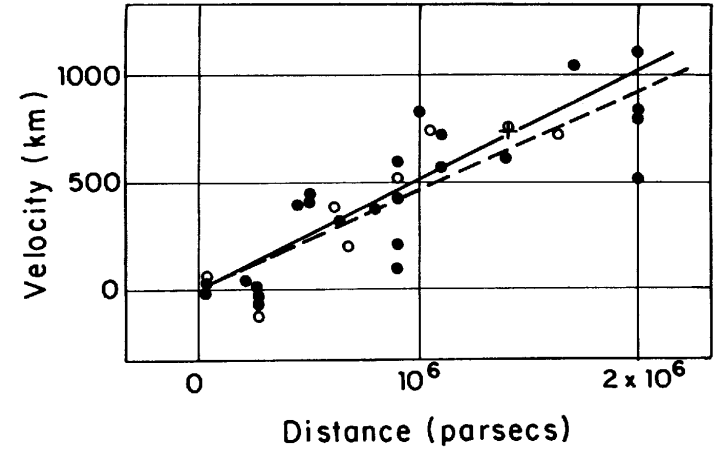
Communicated January 17, 1929

Determinations of the motion of the sun with respect to the extra-galactic nebulae have involved a K term of several hundred kilometers which appears to be variable. Explanations of this paradox have been sought in a correlation between apparent radial velocities and distances, but so far the results have not been convincing. The present paper is a re-examination of the question, based on only those nebular distances which are believed to be fairly reliable.

Distances of extra-galactic nebulae depend ultimately upon the application of absolute-luminosity criteria to involved stars whose types can be recognized. These include, among others, Cepheid variables, novae, and blue stars involved in emission nebulosity. Numerical values depend upon the zero point of the period-luminosity relation among Cepheids,



Photo courtesy Observatories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.



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