



4. Consider an edge-on spiral galaxy at a redshift  $z = 0.4$  with a maximum rotational velocity of 150 km/s, angular scale length  $\theta_s = 2''$ , and V band apparent magnitude  $m_V = 22$ . Assume the Benchmark cosmology.

(a) When the light we observe from the galaxy was emitted, what was the scale factor  $a$  of the universe?

(b) What was the temperature of the cosmic background radiation?

(c) What was the value of the Hubble parameter?

(d) What is the current proper distance to the galaxy? (HINT: do not attempt to calculate the exact *theoretical* value.)

- (e) What is the angular diameter distance and luminosity distance to the galaxy?
- (f) What is the age of the universe when the light was emitted? (HINT: the contribution of radiation does not affect the answer significantly.)
- (g) If the maximum velocity is maintained out to  $\sim 10\times$  the scale length determined from the surface brightness of the stars, what's the total mass of the galaxy? Is it likely the galaxy contains dark matter? Why or why not?

5. Imagine the universe contained radiation, matter, and dark energy with equation of state parameter  $w_{\text{DE}} = -0.5$  and current density parameters  $\Omega_{\text{DE},0} = 0.9$ ,  $\Omega_{\text{m},0} = 0.09$ , and  $\Omega_{\text{rad},0} = 0.01$ . (a) Over what redshift ranges does dark energy, matter, and radiation each dominate? (b) What is the current deceleration parameter  $q_0$ ? Is this universe currently accelerating or decelerating? (c) What is the curvature (positive, negative, or flat) of this universe? Explain your reasoning. (d) If  $H_0 = 50 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ , what is the current proper distance to a galaxy at a redshift  $z = 0.4$ ?