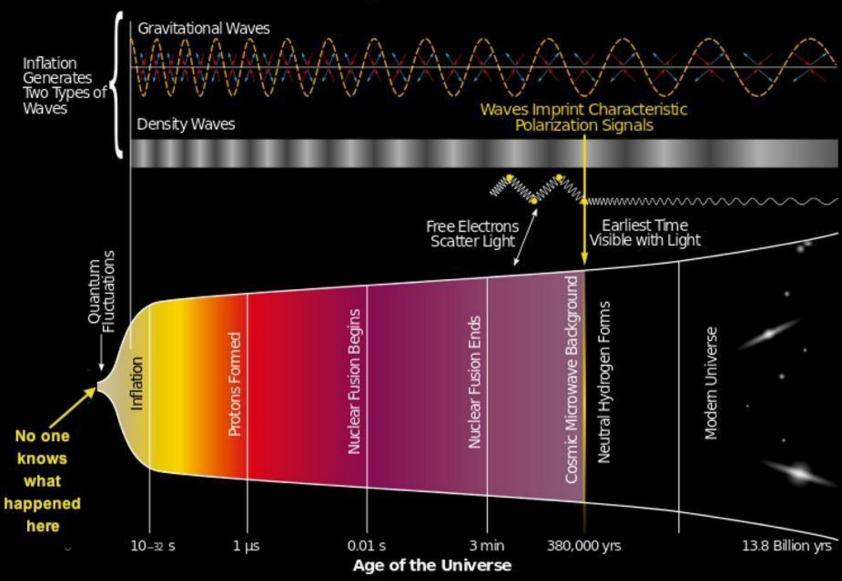
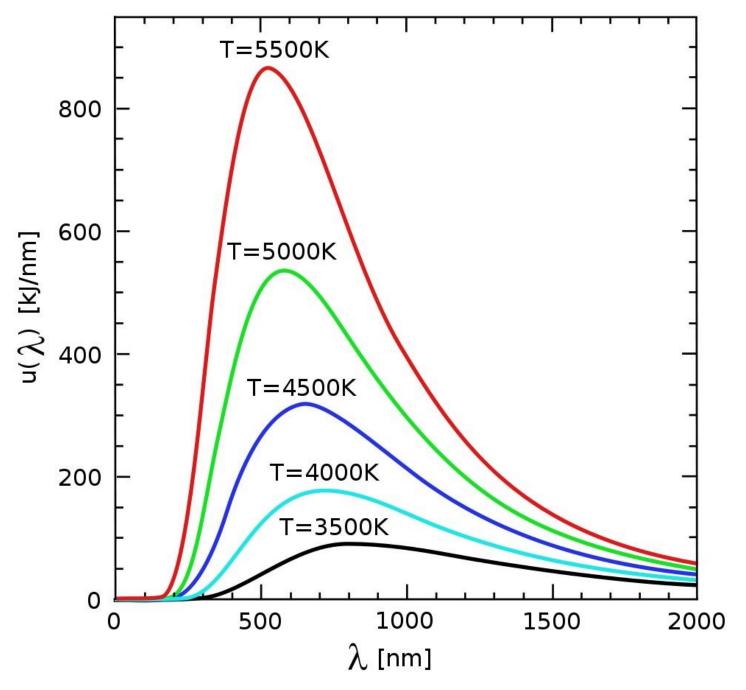


History of the Universe

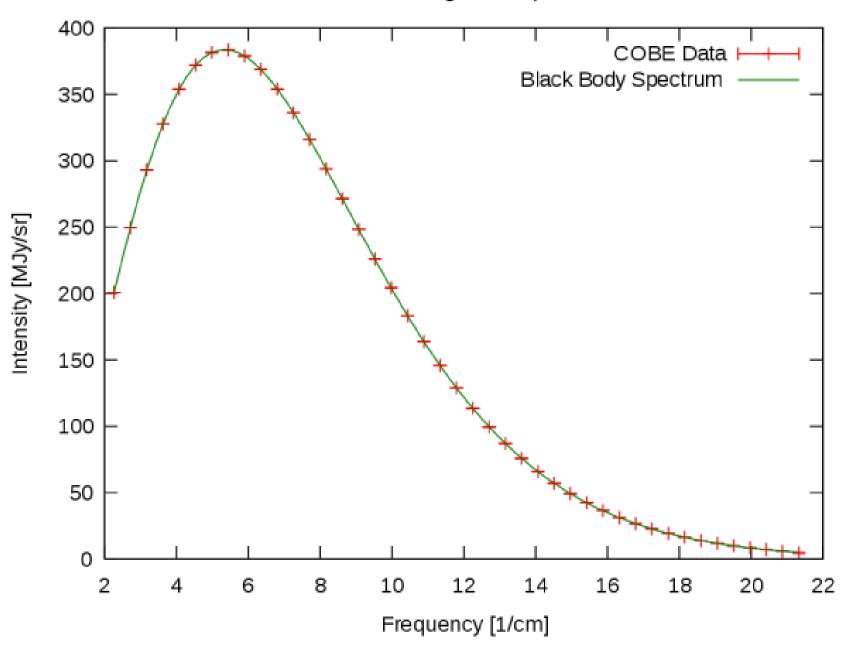


National Science Foundation (NASA, JPL, Keck Foundation, Moore Foundation, related)—Funded BICEP2 Program; modifications by E. Siegel

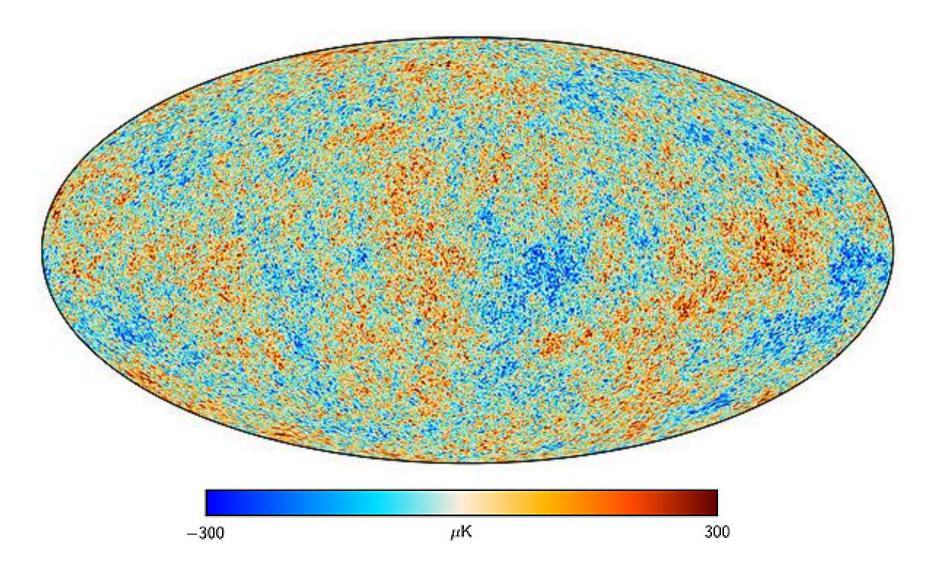


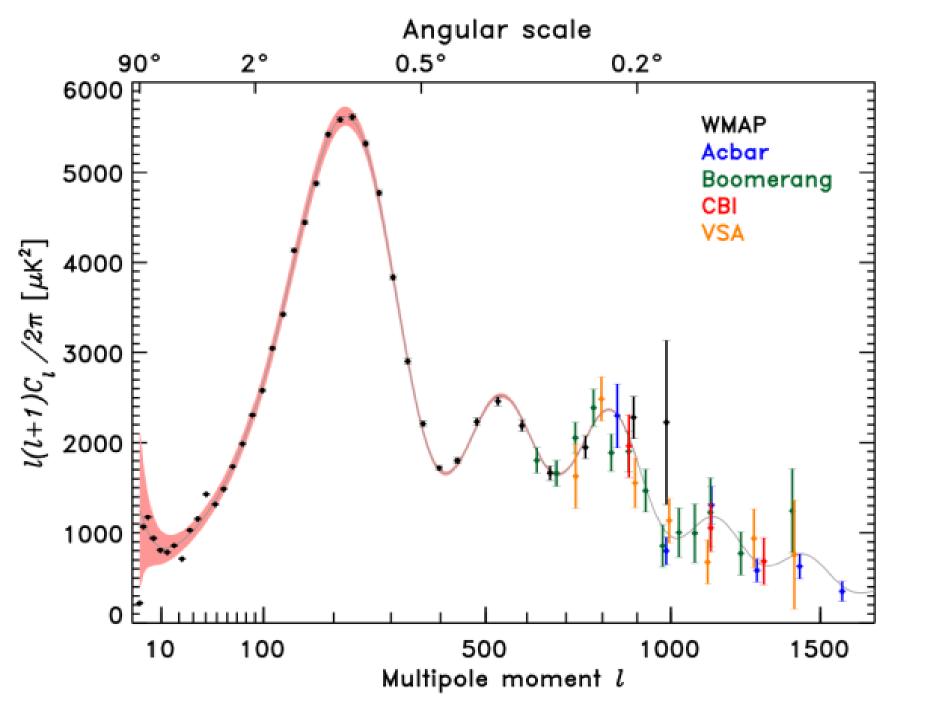
http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/guest-blog/files/2012/03/1000px-Wiens law.jpg

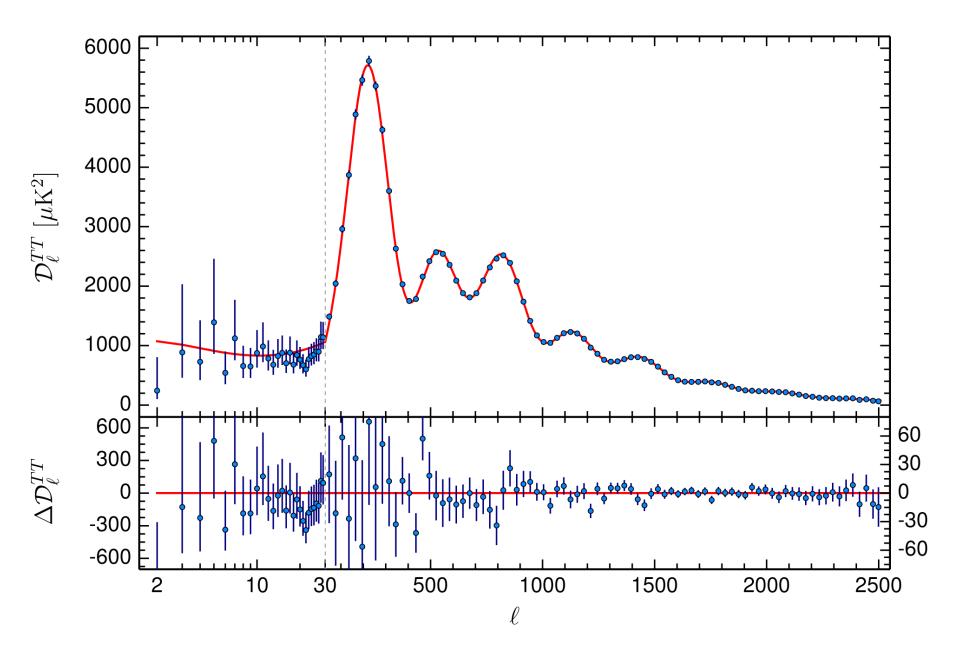
Cosmic Microwave Background Spectrum from COBE



Planck temperature of CMB

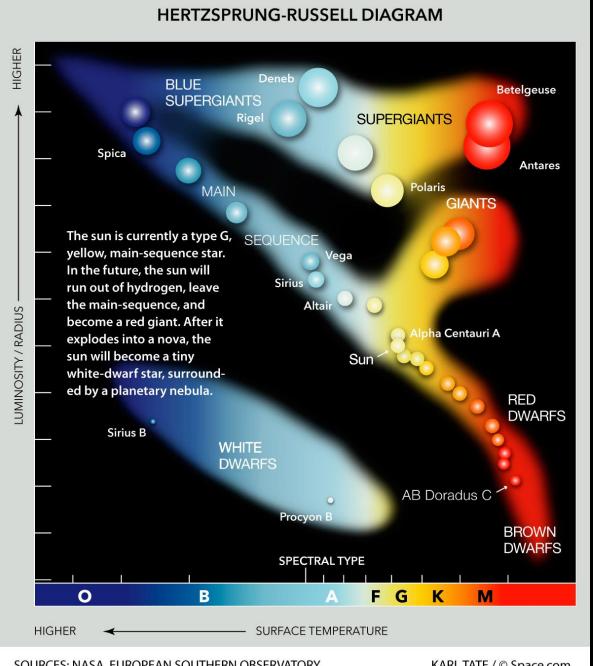


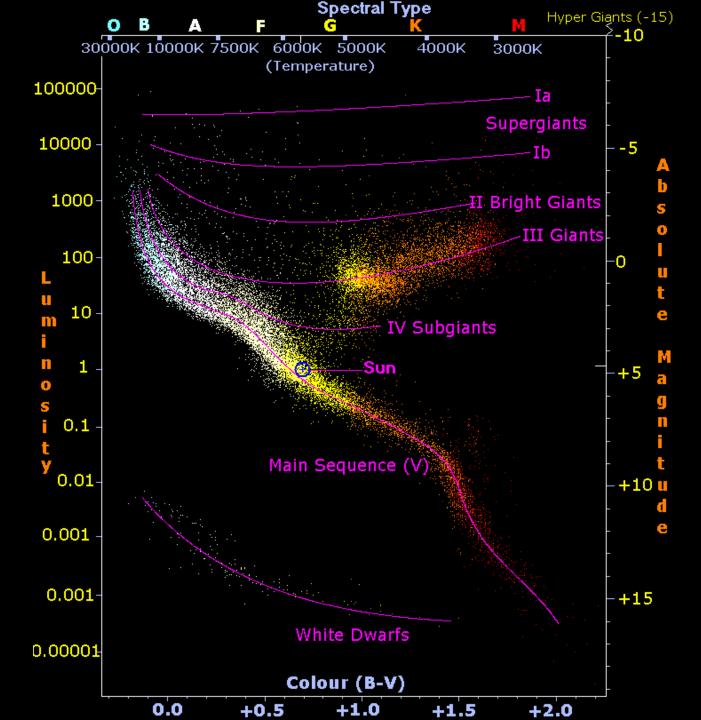




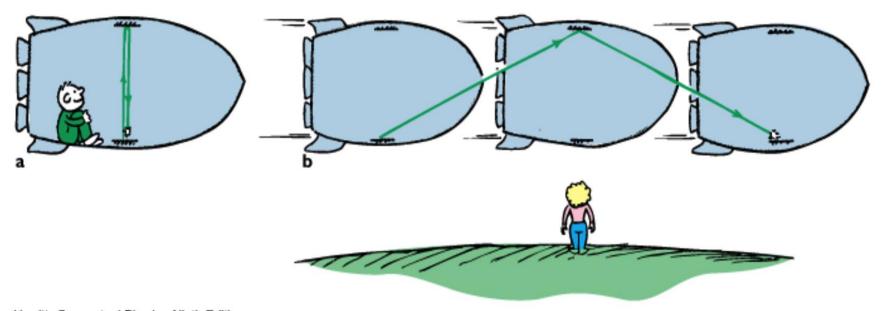
Inflationary Cosmology Scorecard

Prediction	Observation
The Universe should be perfectly flat.	Flat to within 0.4%
There should be an <i>almost</i> scale-invariant spectrum of fluctuations.	Scale invariance parameter measured to be 0.968 ± 0.006
There should be fluctuations on scales larger than light could have traveled since the Big Bang.	Increasingly precise measurements of fluctuations measured since 1980s
Quantum fluctuations, which translate into density fluctuations, should be adiabatic.	Confirmed to be 100% adiabatic (and 0% isocurvature)
There should be an upper limit, smaller than the Planck scale, to the temperature of the Universe in the distant past.	Maximum temperature is limited to 0.1% of the Planck limit.
And finally, there should be a set of primordial gravitational waves, with a particular spectrum.	Not yet confirmed. Measurements to be made in the next decades.





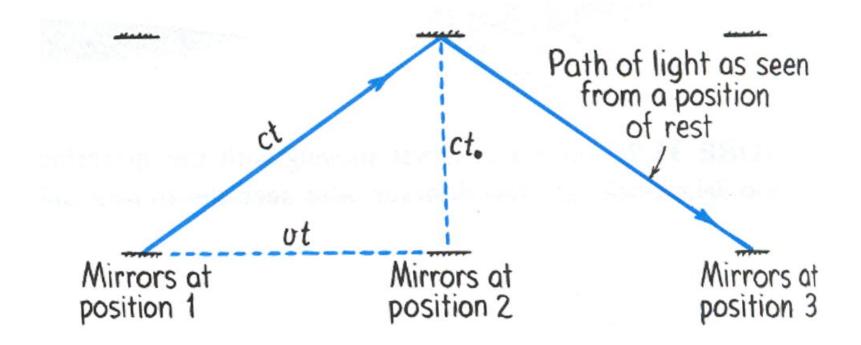
Relative Time



Hewitt, Conceptual Physics, Ninth Edition.

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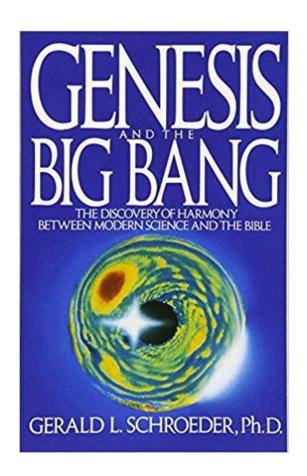
Relative Time



Conclusion: Two observers will disagree on the time a trip will take. Moving clocks run slower.

Genesis and the Big Bang: The Discovery Of Harmony Between Modern Science And The Bible

Dr. Gerald Schroeder



"Today, we look back in time. We see 15 billion years. Looking forward from when the universe is very small — billions of times smaller — the Torah says six days. They both may be correct."