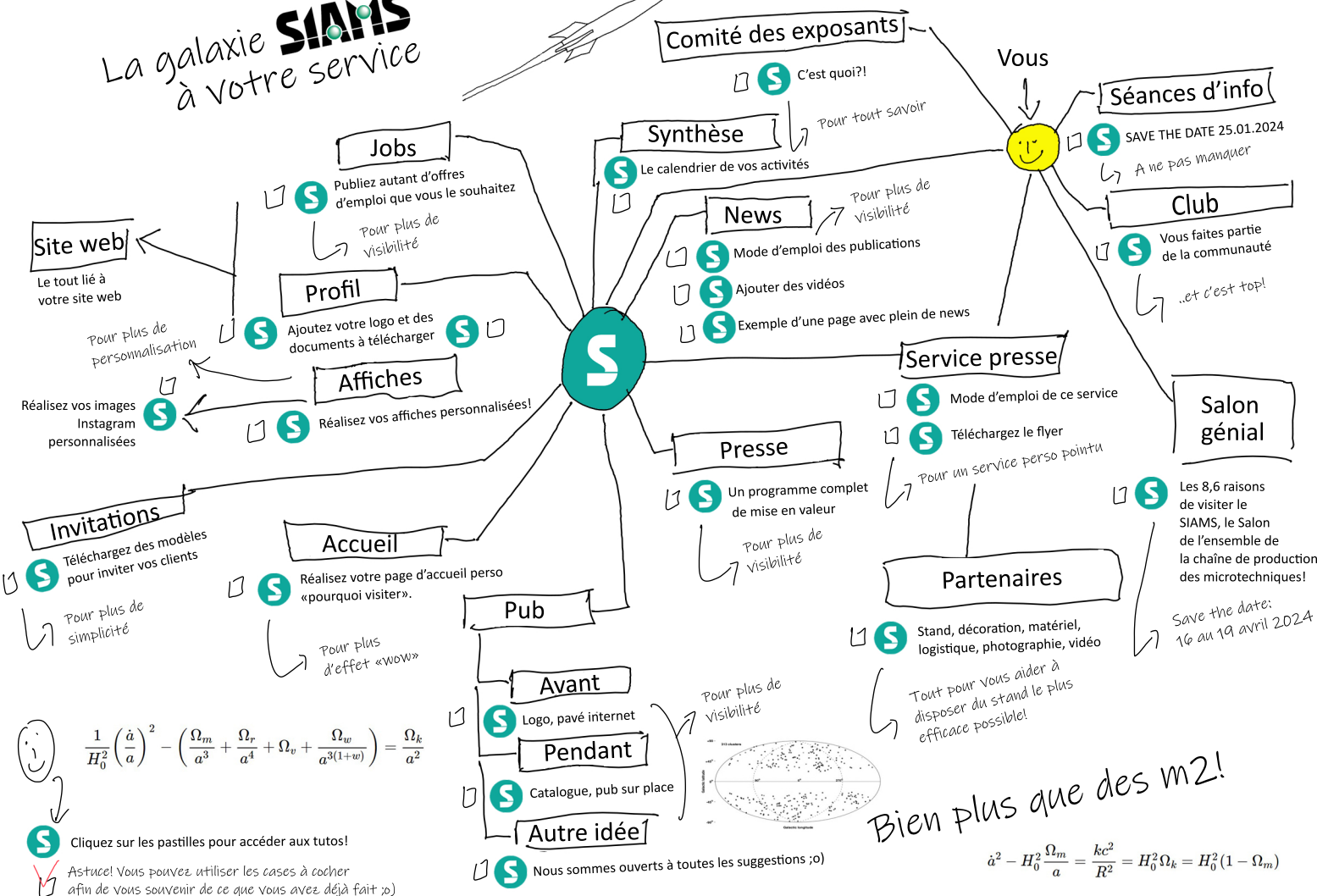
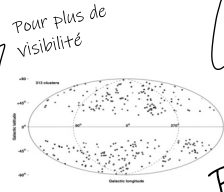


La galaxie **SIAMS** à votre service

$$\left(\frac{\Omega_m}{1-\Omega_m}\right)^{3/2} \left[u\sqrt{1+u^2} - \sinh^{-1} u \right] \frac{\sqrt{a(1-\Omega_m)/\Omega_m}}{\sqrt{(1-\Omega_m)/\Omega_m}} = \pm\sqrt{\Omega_m}t$$



$$\frac{1}{H_0^2} \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\Omega_m}{a^3} + \frac{\Omega_r}{a^4} + \Omega_v + \frac{\Omega_w}{a^3(1+w)}\right) = \frac{\Omega_k}{a^2}$$



Bien plus que des m2!

$$\ddot{a} - H_0^2 \frac{\Omega_m}{a} = \frac{kc^2}{R^2} = H_0^2 \Omega_k = H_0^2 (1 - \Omega_m)$$