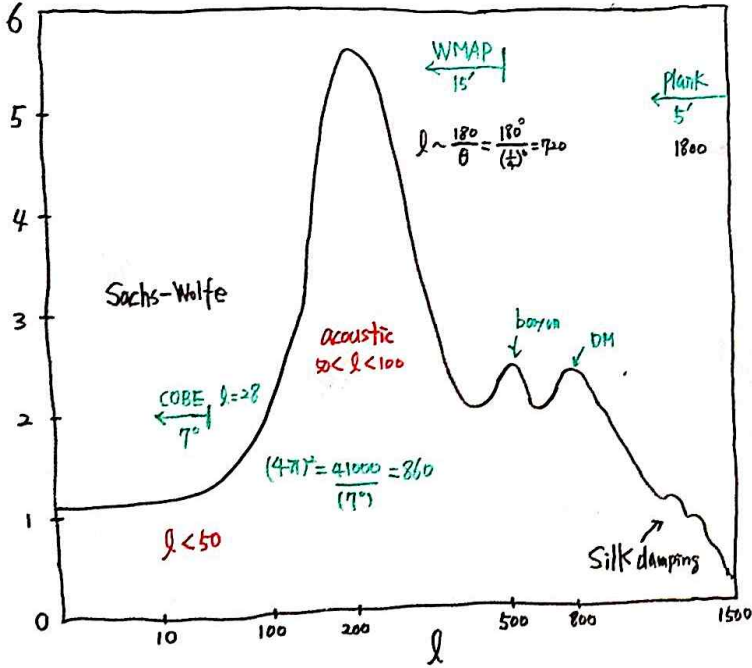


$$l(l+1) C_l / 2\pi \text{ (}\mu\text{K)}^2$$



$$\langle T \rangle = 2.725 \text{ K}$$

$$\langle (\frac{\delta T}{T})^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.1 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\delta T(\theta, \phi)}{T} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}$$

$$Y_{lm} = \sqrt{\frac{2l+1}{4\pi} \frac{(l-m)!}{(l+m)!}} P_l^m(\cos\theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$\langle a_{lm} \rangle = 0 \quad \langle a_{lm}^* a_{l'm'} \rangle = C_l \delta_{ll'} \delta_{mm'}$$

$$C(\theta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) C_l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$C_l = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 P(k) \frac{|\theta_l(k)|^2}{|\delta(k)|^2}$$

$$\theta_l(\eta_0) = [\theta_0(\eta_0) + \psi(\eta_0)] j_l(k(\eta_0 - \eta_0))$$

$$+ 3\theta_0(\eta_0) [j_{l-1}(k(\eta_0 - \eta_0)) - \frac{l+1}{k(\eta_0 - \eta_0)} j_l(k(\eta_0 - \eta_0))] + \int_0^\infty e^{-\tau} [\dot{\psi}(\eta) - \dot{\Phi}(\eta)] j_l(k(\eta_0 - \eta)) d\eta$$

$$\theta_0(\eta_0) + \psi(\eta_0) = -\frac{1}{3} \Phi(\eta_0)$$

$$P(k) = 2\pi^2 \sigma_8^2 \frac{k^n}{H_0^{n+3}} T(k) \left( \frac{D(\eta)}{D(\eta_0)} \right)^2$$

$$\Phi(\eta_0) = \frac{3}{2k^2} H_0^2 \Omega_{m0} D^2(a_0) \delta(\eta_0)$$

$$l(l+1) C_l^{LSW}(\eta_0) = \frac{\pi \Omega_{m0}}{2 D^2(a_0)} \delta_H^2$$

$$C_l(\eta_0) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 2\pi^2 \sigma_8^2 \frac{k^n}{H_0^{n+3}} \left[ \frac{1}{2k^2} H_0^2 \Omega_{m0} D^2(a_0) \delta(\eta_0) \right]^2 \times j_l^2(k(\eta_0 - \eta_0)) \frac{1}{\delta(\eta_0)^2}$$

$$C_l(\eta_0) = \frac{\pi \Omega_{m0}}{D^2(a_0) H_0^{n+1}} \delta_H^2 \int_0^\infty dk k^{n-2} j_l^2(k(\eta_0 - \eta_0))$$

$$k(\eta_0 - \eta_0) \equiv x \quad dk = \frac{dx}{\eta_0} \quad k = \frac{x}{\eta_0}$$

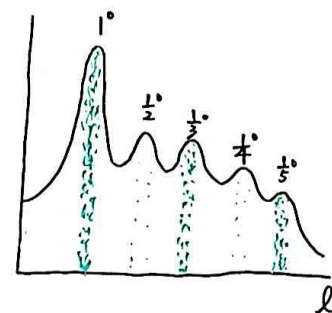
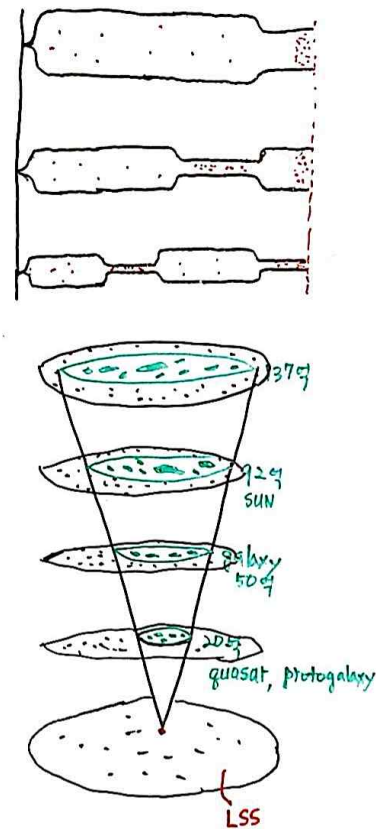
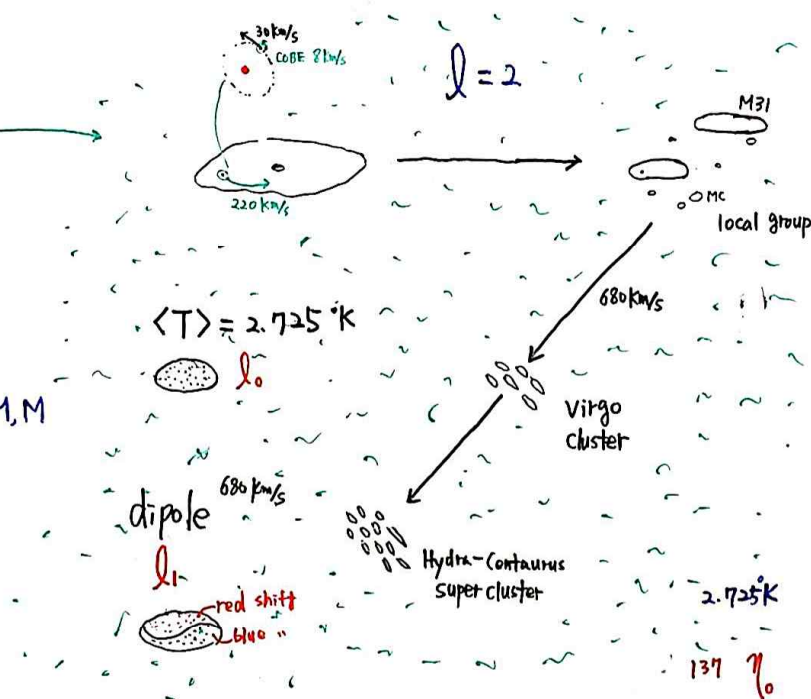
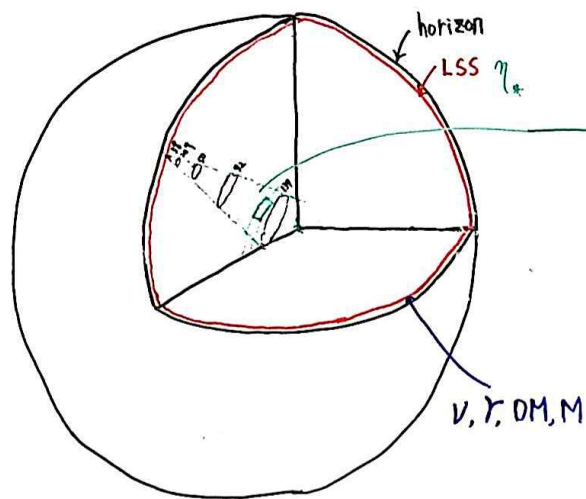
$$C_l(\eta_0) = \frac{\pi \Omega_{m0}}{D^2(a_0) H_0^{n+1}} \delta_H^2 \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{dx}{\eta_0} \right) \left( \frac{x}{\eta_0} \right)^{n-2} j_l^2(x)$$

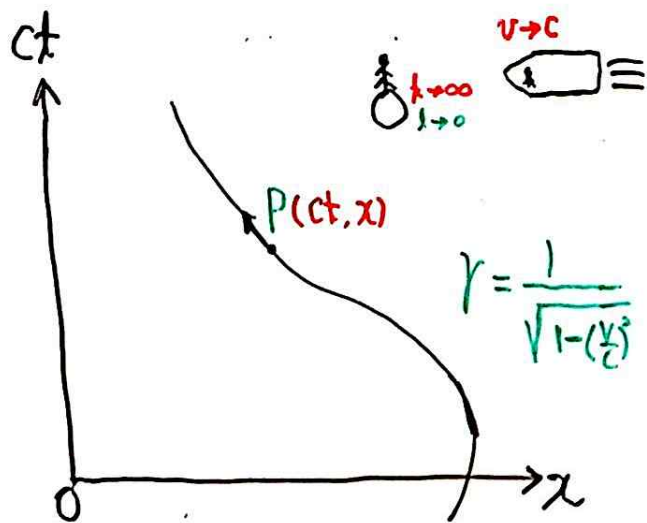
$$= \frac{\pi \Omega_{m0}}{D^2(a_0) (\eta_0 H_0)^{n+1}} \delta_H^2 \int_0^\infty dx x^{n-2} j_l^2(x)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 \Omega_{m0}}{2 D^2(a_0) (\eta_0 H_0)^{n+1}} \delta_H^2 \int_0^\infty dx x^{n-3} J_{l+\frac{1}{2}}^2(x)$$

$$\eta=1 \quad \text{Harrison-Zeldovich, Problem} \quad \frac{1}{\pi l(l+1)}$$

$$C_l(\eta_0) = \frac{\pi \Omega_{m0}}{2 D^2(a_0)} \delta_H^2 \frac{1}{l(l+1)}$$





$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} = \gamma \tau$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}$$

$$dt = \gamma d\tau$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\tau} = \gamma$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}$$

$$\vec{X} = (ct, x)$$

$$\vec{X} \cdot \vec{X} = (ct)^2 - x^2$$

$$\vec{u} = (c\gamma, v\gamma)$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{d\vec{X}}{d\tau} = \left( \frac{d(ct)}{d\tau}, \frac{dx}{d\tau} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = \left( c \frac{dt}{d\tau}, v \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = (c\gamma, v\gamma)$$

$$|\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{(c\gamma)^2 - (v\gamma)^2} = \gamma \sqrt{c^2 - v^2} = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} = \frac{c \sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = c$$

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{u} = (m c \gamma, m v \gamma)$$

$$= (mc, mv)$$

$$m \gamma = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} = m$$

$$\vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = m\vec{u} \cdot m\vec{u} = m^2 \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = m^2 c^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{mc^2}{c}, mv \right) = \left( \frac{E}{c}, p \right) \quad \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p} = \left( \frac{E}{c} \right)^2 - p^2 = m^2 c^2$$

$$E^2 = c^2 p^2 + m^2 c^4$$

$$E^2 = (cp)^2 + (mc^2)^2$$

$$E^2 - c^2 p^2 = m^2 c^4$$

$$m=0 \quad E^2 = (cp)^2 \quad E = cp \quad p = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c}$$