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Write a code to compute the relation between redshift and the following cosmological quantities: comoving distance  $D_C$ , luminosity distance  $D_L$ , angular diameter distance  $D_A$ , and the total comoving volume of a sphere out to that redshift  $V_C$ . The code should work for any combination of cosmological parameters that result in a flat universe. The parameters are: the hubble constant  $h$ , the matter density parameter  $\Omega_m$ , the dark energy density parameter  $\Omega_\Lambda$ , and the dark energy equation of state parameter  $w$ .

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Run your code for the following four cosmological models:

1. Flat universe, no dark energy:  $h=1, \Omega_m=1.00, \Omega_\Lambda=0.00$
2. Flat universe, “cosmological constant” dark energy:  $h=1, \Omega_m=0.25, \Omega_\Lambda=0.75, w=-1$
3. Flat universe, dark energy with a high  $w$ :  $h=1, \Omega_m=0.25, \Omega_\Lambda=0.75, w=-0.8$
4. Flat universe, dark energy with a low  $w$ :  $h=1, \Omega_m=0.25, \Omega_\Lambda=0.75, w=-1.2$

Make the following four plots, showing all four of the above models in each plot:

- a) comoving distance  $D_C$  vs. redshift  $z$
- b) luminosity distance  $D_L$  vs. redshift  $z$
- c) angular diameter distance  $D_A$  vs. redshift  $z$
- d) comoving volume of a sphere  $V_C$  vs. redshift  $z$

In all plots make the redshift (x-axis) run from 0 to 3. In the three distance plots show the distances in units of  $h^{-1}\text{Gpc}$ . In the last plot, show the volume in  $h^{-3}\text{Gpc}^3$ .

Hand in a printout of your code in addition to the four plots.