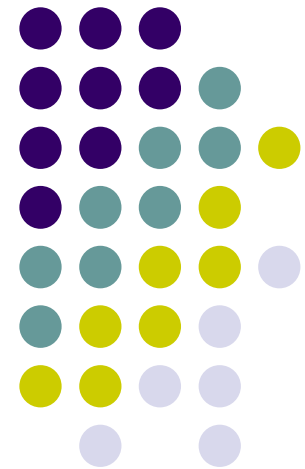
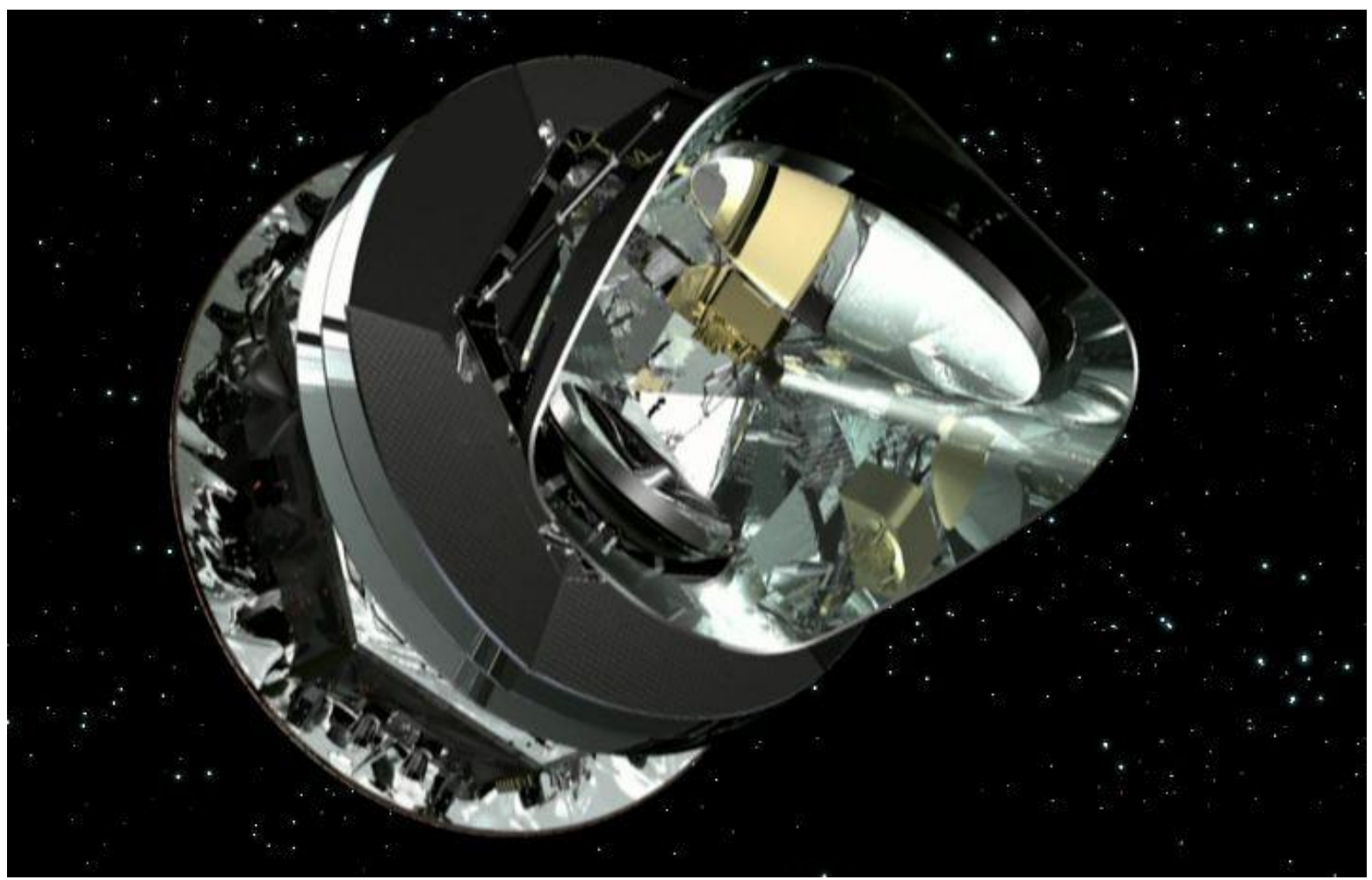


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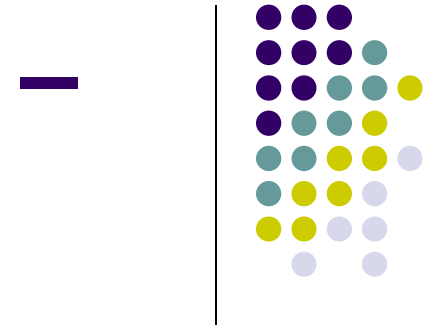
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- D. Hutsemekers, *Astron. Astroph.* 332, 410(1998).
- Payez, J.R. Cudel, D. Hutsemekers, *astro – ph / 1204.6614v1*. (2012)



- Michael J. Longo, *astro – ph / 0703325* (2007)
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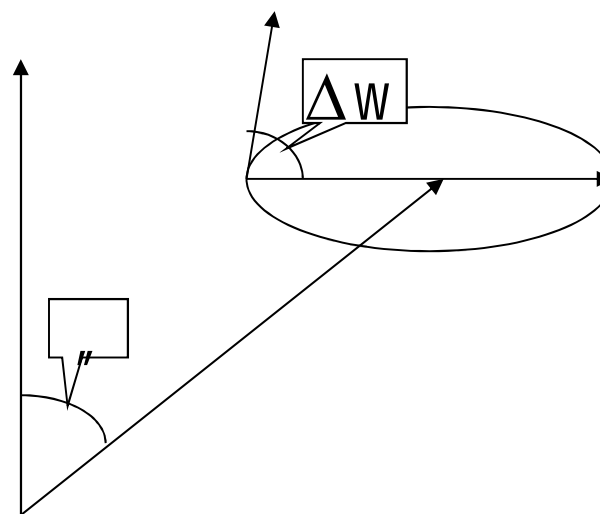


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- **Gamov G. Rotating Universe?//Nature. – 1946. – V.158. – N.4016. – P.549.**
- **Godel K. Rev. Mod. Phys. 1949. – V.21. – P.447-450.**
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$$\Delta W = W_0 \cos \theta$$





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• - 1983. - 1254. - .1-3. // .

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$$J \approx \hbar N^{3/2}, \quad N = \frac{M}{m_p}$$

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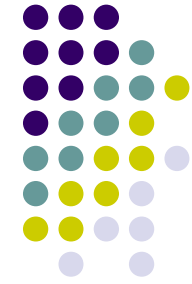
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- 1987. - 1510. - .2-4.

$$\check{S}_{\sim\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{2}(u_{\sim,\epsilon} - u_{\epsilon,\sim}) + \frac{1}{2}(a_{\sim}u_{\epsilon} - a_{\epsilon}u_{\sim})$$

$$u_{\sim} = u_{\sim}; \quad a_{\sim} = u_{\sim,\epsilon} u^{\epsilon} \quad \check{S} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \check{S}_{\sim\epsilon} \check{S}^{\sim\epsilon} \right)^{1/2}$$



- ... , ... , Reboukas M.J., Vaidya P.C., Bradley J.M., Sviestins E.

$$\check{S}_{pl} = 10^{43} \frac{1}{c}$$

- Gron O., Soleng H.H. Decay of primordial cosmic rotation in inflationary cosmologies // Nature/ - 1987. – V.328. – N.6130 – P.501-503.

- ... // ... – 1988. – .74.
- 3. – .463-468.

- ... , . 101, . 3, 1992, . 769 – 778.

$$\Delta W \approx W_0 \sin^2 \theta, \quad \Omega_0 = 10^{-13} \quad / \quad , \quad \Delta W \approx 4 * 10^{-6}$$



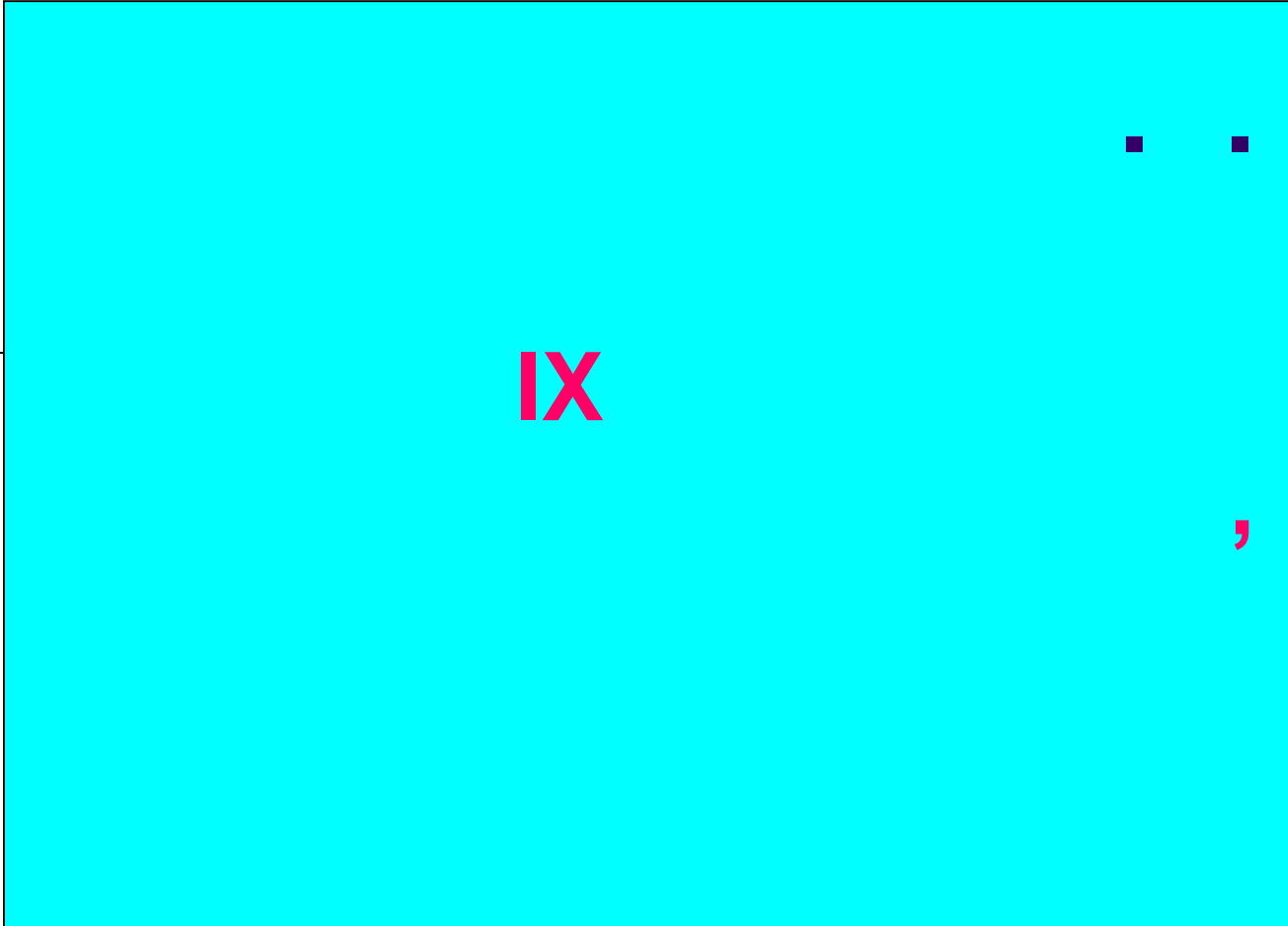
- Pavelkin V.N., Panov V.F. Large scale anisotropy of microwave background radiation in rotating cosmologies // Inr.J.Mod.Phys.D. – 1995. – V.4. – N.1-P.161-165.



– . 40-47. // . – 2003. – . 46, 10.



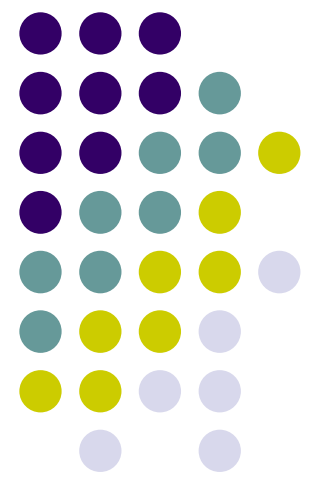
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$$R_{\sim\epsilon} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\sim\epsilon} R = \mathfrak{a} T_{\sim\epsilon}$$

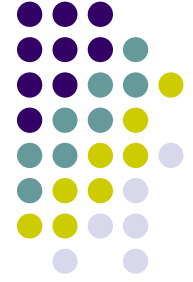
$$- \quad (\quad) \quad (\quad)$$

$$T'_{\sim\epsilon} = \nu \tilde{u}_{\sim} \tilde{u}_{\epsilon},$$

$$T_{ik} = (\dots + f) u_i u_k + (\dagger - f) t_i t_k - f g_{ik},$$

$$u_a = (1, 0, 0, 0), \quad t_a = (0, 1, 0, 0), \quad \tilde{u}_a = (u_0, u_1, 0, 0)$$

$$T_{ab} = \{ \text{,}_a \{ \text{,}_b - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \{ \text{,}_k \{ \text{,}_l g^{kl} - U(\{ \text{,}) \right\} \right\}$$



$$a_{\sim} = u_{\sim, \epsilon} u^{\epsilon} = u^{\sim};_{\sim}$$

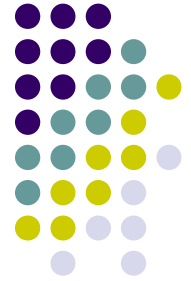
$$\check{S}_{\sim \epsilon} = -\frac{1}{2}(u_{\sim, \epsilon} - u_{\epsilon, \sim}) + \frac{1}{2}(a_{\sim} u_{\epsilon} - a_{\epsilon} u_{\sim})$$

$$\dagger_{\sim \epsilon} = -u_{(\sim, \epsilon)} + a_{(\sim} u_{\epsilon)} - \frac{1}{3} u_{\sim} u_{\epsilon} - g_{\sim \epsilon}$$

$$\check{S} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \check{S}_{\sim \epsilon} \check{S}^{\sim \epsilon} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$a = (-a_{\sim} a^{\sim})^{1/2}$$

$$\dagger = \left(\frac{1}{2} \dagger_{\sim \epsilon} \dagger^{\sim \epsilon} \right)^{1/2}$$



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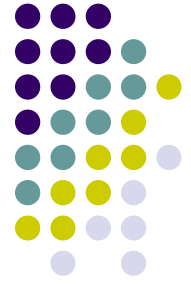
$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta, \quad \alpha, \beta = \overline{0,3},$$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta^\alpha = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^0 &= dt - R \sum_A K_A e^A, \quad \theta^1 = R K_1 e^1, \quad \theta^2 = R K_2 e^2, \quad \theta^3 = R K_3 e^3, \\ R &= R(t), \quad K_A, \quad A = \text{const}, \quad K_A > 0, \quad A = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

1- e^A :

$$\begin{aligned} e^1 &= \cos y \cos z \, dx - \sin z \, dy \\ e^2 &= \cos y \sin z \, dx + \cos z \, dy \\ e^3 &= -\sin y \, dx + dz \end{aligned}$$

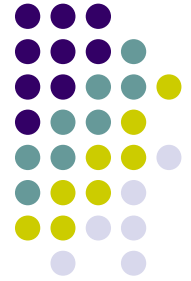


$$G_{00} = -\left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} + 3\frac{R'^2}{R^2} + \frac{2K_1^2 + K_2^2}{4K_2^4 R^2} = \dots + U + v(u_1^2 + 1) + \frac{\{ '2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right)$$

$$G_{11} \equiv -\left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right) + 3\frac{R'^2}{R^2} \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} + \frac{2K_1^2 - 3K_2^2}{4K_2^4 R^2} = \dagger -U + v u_1^2 + \frac{\{ '2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right)$$

$$G_{22} = G_{33} \equiv \left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right) \left(\frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} - 1\right) - \frac{1}{4K_2^2 R^2} = f -U + \frac{\{ '2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right)$$

$$G_{01} \equiv 2\left(-\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{v_1}{K_1} + \frac{v_1 K_1}{2K_2^4 R^2} = v u_1 \sqrt{1 + u_1^2} + \frac{v_1 \{ '2}{K_1}$$



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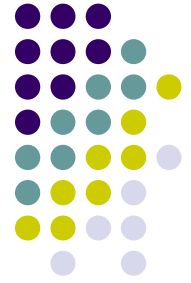
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_i \left(\sqrt{-g} g^{ik} \xi_{,k} \right) + \frac{dU}{d\xi} = 0$$

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$$\xi(t) = \xi_0 e^{-Ht}$$

$$3 \frac{R'}{R} \xi' + \xi'' + \frac{K_1^2}{K_2^2} \frac{dU}{d\xi} = 0$$



$$U(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \xi^2 + \Lambda \frac{m^4 \xi^2}{9m^2 \xi^2 + 18\Lambda}$$

$$R = \frac{R_0 e^{Qt} - \frac{L m^2 \xi_0^2}{8 \Lambda^2 H (m^2 \xi_0^2 + 2 \Lambda e^{2Ht})}}{(m^2 \xi_0^2 + 2 \Lambda e^{2Ht}) \frac{L}{8 \Lambda^2 H}};$$

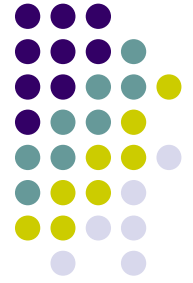
$$Q = \frac{1}{3} H + \frac{K_1^2}{K_2^2} \frac{m^2}{3H};$$

$$L = \frac{4 K_1^2 m^4 \Lambda}{27 H K_2^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \dots &= -\left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} + 3\frac{R'^2}{R^2} + \frac{2K_1^2 + K_2^2}{4K_2^4R^2} - U - \\
 &- \sqrt{1+u_1^2} / u_1 \left(2\left(-\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{v_1}{K_1} + \frac{v_1K_1}{2K_2^4R^2} - \frac{v_1\{\prime^2\}}{K_1}\right) - \frac{\{\prime^2\}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right) \\
 \dagger &= -\left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right) + 3\frac{R'^2}{R^2}\frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} + \frac{2K_1^2 - 3K_2^2}{4K_2^4R^2} + U - \\
 &- u_1 / \sqrt{1+u_1^2} \left(2\left(-\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{v_1}{K_1} + \frac{v_1K_1}{2K_2^4R^2} - \frac{v_1\{\prime^2\}}{K_1}\right) - \frac{\{\prime^2\}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right) \\
 f &= \left(2\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)\left(\frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2} - 1\right) - \frac{1}{4K_2^2R^2} + U - \frac{\{\prime^2\}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v_1^2}{K_1^2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$v = \frac{1}{u_1 \sqrt{1+u_1^2}} \left(2 \left(-\frac{R''}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{v_1}{K_1} + \frac{v_1 K_1}{2K_2^4 R^2} - \frac{v_1 \{ ' ^2 \}}{K_1} \right)$$



$$q = 3 \frac{R'}{R},$$
$$= \frac{\epsilon_1}{2RK_2^2}.$$

$$a = \frac{R\epsilon_1}{RK_1},$$

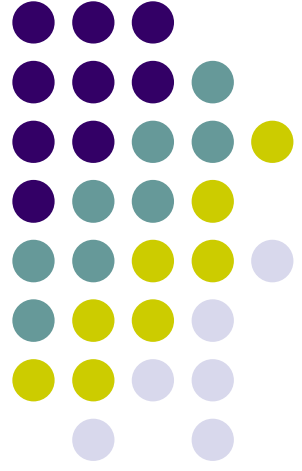
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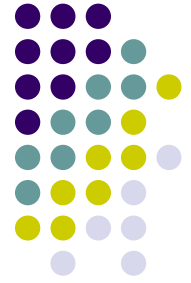
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$$ds^2 = dt^2 - 2R(t)\sqrt{B}e^{(1)}dt - R^2(t)\left(A(e^{(1)})^2 + (e^{(2)})^2 + (e^{(3)})^2\right),$$

$A, B - \text{const}, e^{(1)} = dx - zdy, e^{(2)} = dy, e^{(3)} = dz$

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ab}R = T_{ab}$$

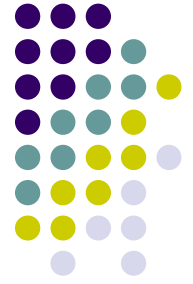


$$T_{ab}^{(1)} = (v + p)u_a u_b - p g_{ab},$$

$$T_{ab}^{(2)} = \left\{ \rho_{,a} \rho_{,b} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho_{,k} \rho_{,l} g^{kl} - U(\rho) \right\} \right\},$$

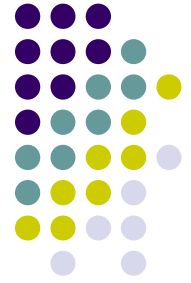
$$T_{ab}^{(3)} = w k_a k_b.$$

- $u^a = u_0^a; a = 0, 1, 2, 3,$
 $k_a k^a = 0;$
 $k_a = (k_0, k_1, k_2, 0),$
 $k_1 = \sqrt{BR} \tilde{k}_1, k_2 = -\sqrt{BR} \tilde{k}_1 z.$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4(A+B)R^2} \left(-8\ddot{R}RB + 12\dot{R}^2 A + 8\dot{R}^2 B - A^2 + AB + 2B^2 \right) = v + \dot{\{ }^2 + wk_0^2 - L, \\ \frac{-A}{4(A+B)R^2} \left(8\ddot{R}R + 4\dot{R}^2 - 3A - 3B \right) = p \frac{A+B}{A} + v \frac{B}{A} + wk_1^2 \frac{B}{A} + L, \\ \frac{-A}{4(A+B)R^2} \left(8\ddot{R}R + 4\dot{R}^2 - 3A - 3B \right) = -v + wk_0 \tilde{k}_1 + L, \\ \frac{-A}{4(A+B)R^2} \left(8\ddot{R}R + 4\dot{R}^2 + A + B \right) = p + L, \end{array} \right.$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\{ }^2 \frac{A}{A+B} - U(\{).$$

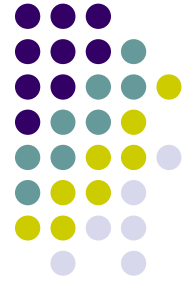


$$(p + v) = -\frac{A^2}{R^2 \sqrt{B} (\sqrt{A+B} - \sqrt{B})},$$

$$wk_1^2 = \frac{A^2 \sqrt{A+B}}{R^2 B (\sqrt{A+B} - \sqrt{B})},$$

$$\{^2 = \frac{-8\ddot{R}R + 8\dot{R}^2 + 2A + 2B}{4R^2} + \frac{(A+B)(\sqrt{A+B} - \sqrt{B})}{\sqrt{B}R^2}.$$

$$U(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \xi^2 \quad \xi \ddot{+} 3 \frac{\dot{R}}{R} \xi + \frac{A+B}{A} m^2 \xi = 0.$$



- $\xi = \xi_0 e^{-Ht}, \quad R = R_0 e^{Ht}, \quad H - \text{const.}$

- $$p = -\frac{3AH^2}{A+B} + \frac{A \left(\sqrt{A+B} - \sqrt{B} \right)}{2R_0^2 e^{2Ht} \sqrt{B}},$$

$$v = \frac{3AH^2}{A+B} - \frac{A \left(3\sqrt{A+B} + \sqrt{B} \right)}{2R_0^2 e^{2Ht} \sqrt{B}}.$$

$$p + v < 0$$



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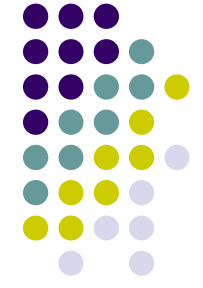


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$$\check{S} \propto \frac{1}{R}, \left(\check{S} = \frac{\sqrt{B}}{2R} \right)$$



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$$R_{pl} \approx 10^{-33}$$



$$R_c \approx 10^{28}$$

$$\check{S}_{pl} = 10^{43} \frac{1}{c}$$



$$\check{S} \propto \frac{1}{R}$$



$$\check{S}_c = 10^{-11} \frac{1}{\quad}$$



II IX

$$U(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \xi^2 + \Lambda - \frac{m^4 \xi^2}{9m^2 \xi^2 + 18\Lambda}$$

$$\left| \frac{\dot{\xi}}{\frac{3\dot{R}}{R} \xi} \right| \ll 1, \quad \frac{A \xi^2}{2(A+B)U(\xi)} \ll 1$$

$$\frac{3\dot{R}}{R} \xi + \frac{A+B}{A} \frac{dU(\xi)}{d\xi} = 0$$



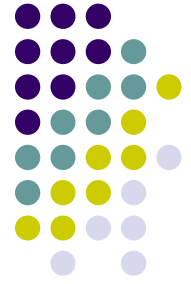


$$ds^2 = dt^2 - 2R(t)B^{1/2}e^{(1)}dt - R^2(t)(A(e^{(1)})^2 + (e^{(2)})^2 + (e^{(3)})^2)$$

$$A, B - \text{const}, e^{(1)} = dx - zdy, e^{(2)} = dy, e^{(3)} = dz$$

$$A > 0, B > 0$$

- $T_{ik}^{(1)} = \epsilon u_i u_k$ $T_{ik}^{(2)} = (\epsilon_1 + p)u_i u_k - p\eta_{ik}, p = \epsilon_1/3$
- $T_{ik}^{(3)} = (\rho + \pi)\hat{u}_i \hat{u}_k + (\sigma - \pi)\chi_i \chi_k - \pi\eta_{ik}$



$$T_{;k}^{ik} = 0$$

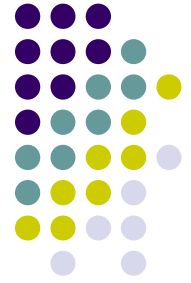
$$V_1 = \frac{\tilde{V}_1}{R^4}, \quad V = \frac{\tilde{V}_0}{R^3}$$

$$u_i = \left(\frac{\sqrt{A+B}}{\sqrt{B}}, \sqrt{\frac{B}{A}}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$t = \int \frac{\sqrt{6R}dR}{\sqrt{6CR^4 - 6rR^2 + 4sR + 3x}}$$

$$r = \frac{A+B}{4}, \quad s = \frac{\tilde{V}_0(A+B)}{2A}, \quad x = \frac{2\tilde{V}_1(A+B)}{3A}$$

$$f + \dots = -\frac{A}{R^2}, \quad \dagger + \dots = 0$$



$$I. v = 0, v_1 = \frac{\tilde{V}_1}{R^4}, v_1 \gg \dots, R \sim \sqrt{t}$$

$$II. v_1 = 0, v = \frac{\tilde{V}_0}{R^3}, v \gg \dots, R \sim \sqrt[3]{t^2}$$

$$III. v_1 = 0, v = 0, \dots \gg v, R \sim e^{\sqrt{C}t}$$

$$R''R'^2 = \tilde{C}R^3 - \frac{S}{3} > 0$$

$$'' = \frac{3R'}{R}, \check{S} = \frac{\sqrt{B}}{2R}, a = \frac{\sqrt{BR'}}{\sqrt{A+BR}}$$

$$L \sim (p+v)R^5\check{S}$$



IX

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$$ds^2 = g_{\alpha\beta} \theta^\alpha \theta^\beta, \quad \alpha, \beta = \overline{0,3},$$

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta^\alpha =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^0 &= dt - R \sum_A e^A, & \theta^1 &= R K_1 e^1, & \theta^2 &= R K_2 e^2, & \theta^3 &= R K_3 e^3, \\ R &= R(t), & K_A &= \text{const}, & K_A &> 0, & A &= 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

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e^A

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$$e^1 = \cos y \cos z dx - \sin z dy$$

$$e^2 = \cos y \sin z dx + \cos z dy$$

$$e^3 = -\sin y dx + dz$$

$$T_{ik}^{(1)} = \nu u_i u_k, \quad T_{ik}^{(2)} = (\nu_1 + p) u_i u_k - p \gamma_{ik}, \quad p = \frac{\nu_1}{3}$$

$$T_{ik}^{(3)} = (\dots + f) \tilde{u}_i \tilde{u}_k + (\dagger - f) \mathbf{t}_i \mathbf{t}_k - f \gamma_{ik}$$





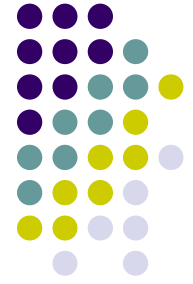
$$T_{;k}^{ik} = 0, \quad T_{;k}^{ik} = \left\{ \frac{3(p+v)R'}{R} + \dots', 0, 0, 0 \right\}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{\tilde{v}_1}{R^4}, \quad v = \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{R^3}$$

$$u_i = \left(\frac{K_1}{K_2}, \frac{\epsilon_1}{K_2}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$t = \int \frac{\sqrt{3R}dR}{\sqrt{6CR^4 - 6rR^2 + 4sR + 3x}}$$

$$r = \frac{K_1^2}{4K_2^4}, \quad s = \frac{\tilde{v}_1 K_1^2}{2K_2^2}, \quad x = \frac{2\tilde{v}_0 K_1^2}{3K_2^2}$$



$$I. \quad v = 0, \quad v_1 = \frac{\tilde{v}_1}{R^4}, \quad v_1 \gg \dots, \quad R \sim \sqrt{t} \quad f + \dots = 0, \quad \dagger + \dots = 0$$

$$II. \quad v_1 = 0, \quad v = \frac{\tilde{v}_0}{R^3}, \quad v \gg \dots, \quad R \sim \sqrt[3]{t^2}$$

$$III. \quad v_1 = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad \dots \gg v, \quad R = R_0 \operatorname{ch}(Ht)$$

$$f + \dots > 0, \quad \dagger + \dots > 0, \quad H^2 < \frac{K_1^2}{2R_0^2 K_2^4}$$

$$\dagger > f$$