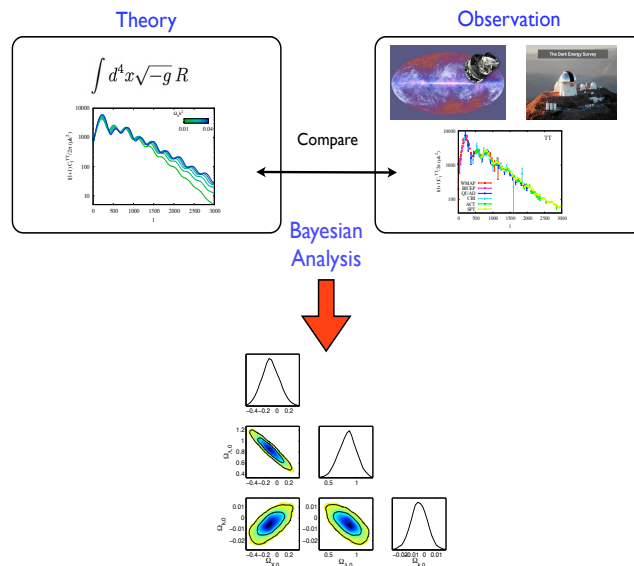


# Updated Cosmology

## with Python



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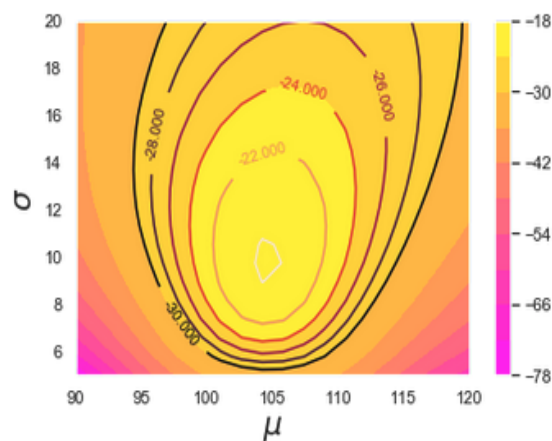
ICF-UNAM / Kavli-Cambridge

In progress

August 12, 2017

## HW 9

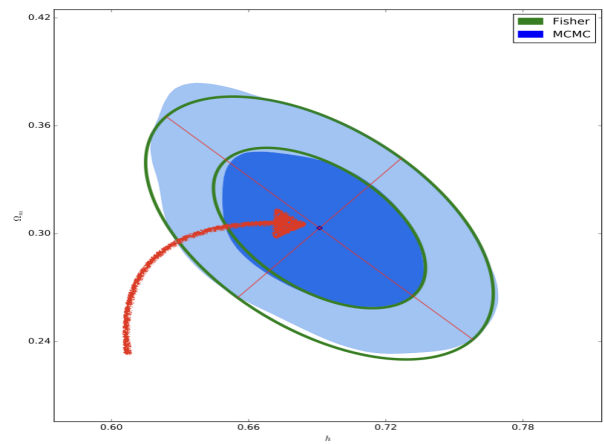
In HW 8 the likelihood function, for the CPL and CC, was computed from a grid of two parameters (see Figure).



**Figure 1:** Likelihood grid.

- a) Given the likelihood as a fitness function, use the Genetic Algorithm to compute its optimal value. That is, find the combination of  $\{w_0, w_a\}$  that maximises the likelihood (for cosmic chronometers), and compare it with the value previously found.
- b) Compare the time that it takes to compute the grid and the GA.
- c) Given the likelihood Taylor expansion, we found that the inverse of the Hessian matrix provides the covariance matrix.
  - c.1) Compute the hessian matrix of the likelihood (you may try with statsmodels or numdifftool libraries), with respect to  $w_0, w_a$ .
  - c.2) Once the Hessian is obtained, compute the inverse matrix.

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- c.3) For the result, compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.
  - c.4) The eigenvects provide the direction of the semi axis -minor and major -, and the eigenvals the length, which together define an ellipse.
  - c.5) Plot the contour ellipses along with the grid. note: remember this approximation works for gaussian likelihoods.



**Figure 2:** Likelihood grid and fisher approx.

Extra: Do the same with Supernovae.