

The Hubble Parameter $H(t)$ Is Derived — H_0 Is One Snapshot of a Falling Curve

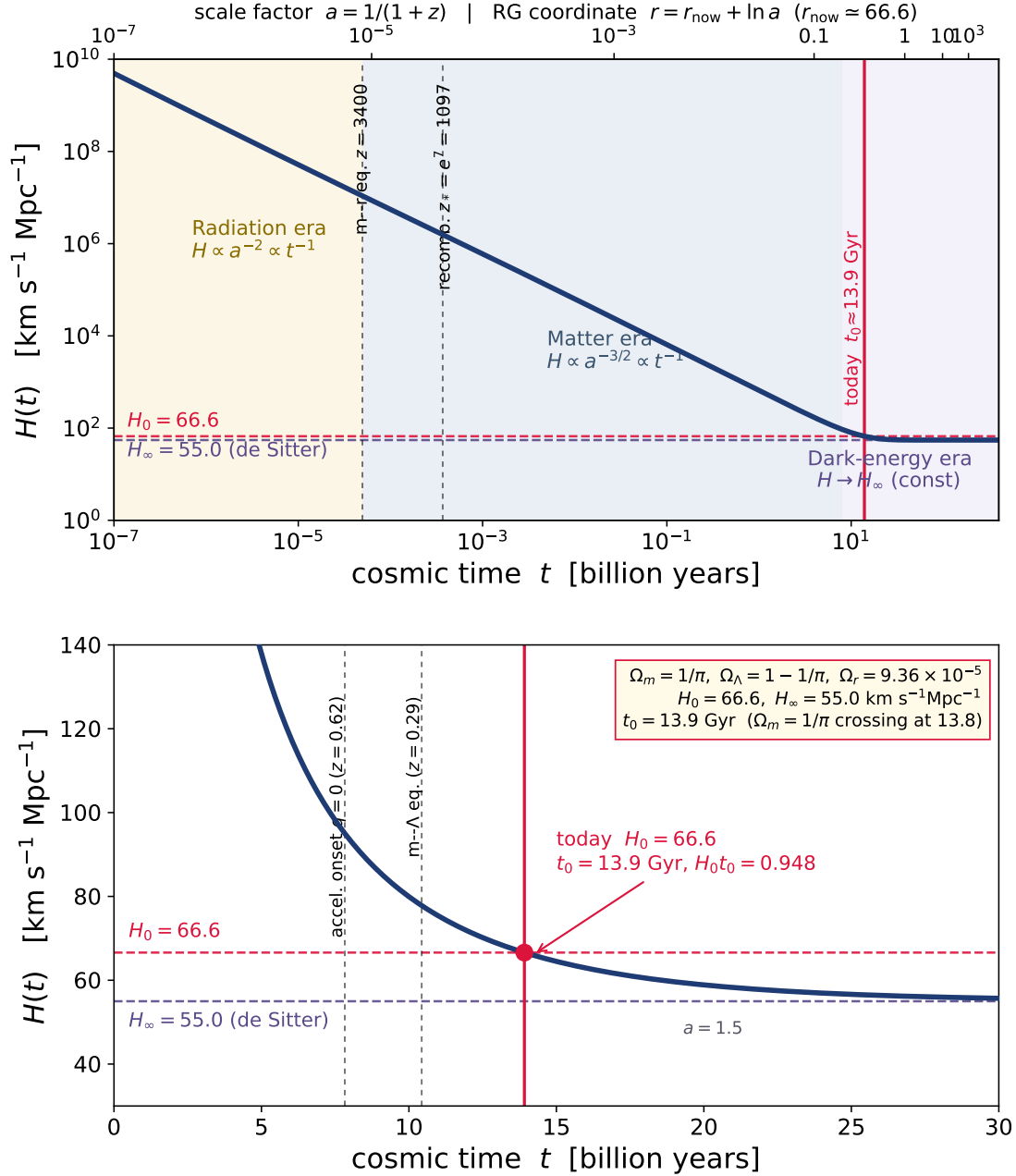


Figure 2: The rate is a derived function of time: the full history on log-log axes (top) and the late universe in linear time (bottom), falling monotonically to the de Sitter floor $H_\infty = 55.2 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$; the familiar $H_0 = 66.8$ is one reading of this curve, at $t_0 = 13.88$ Gyr. Full version: Figure 13 in Part III.