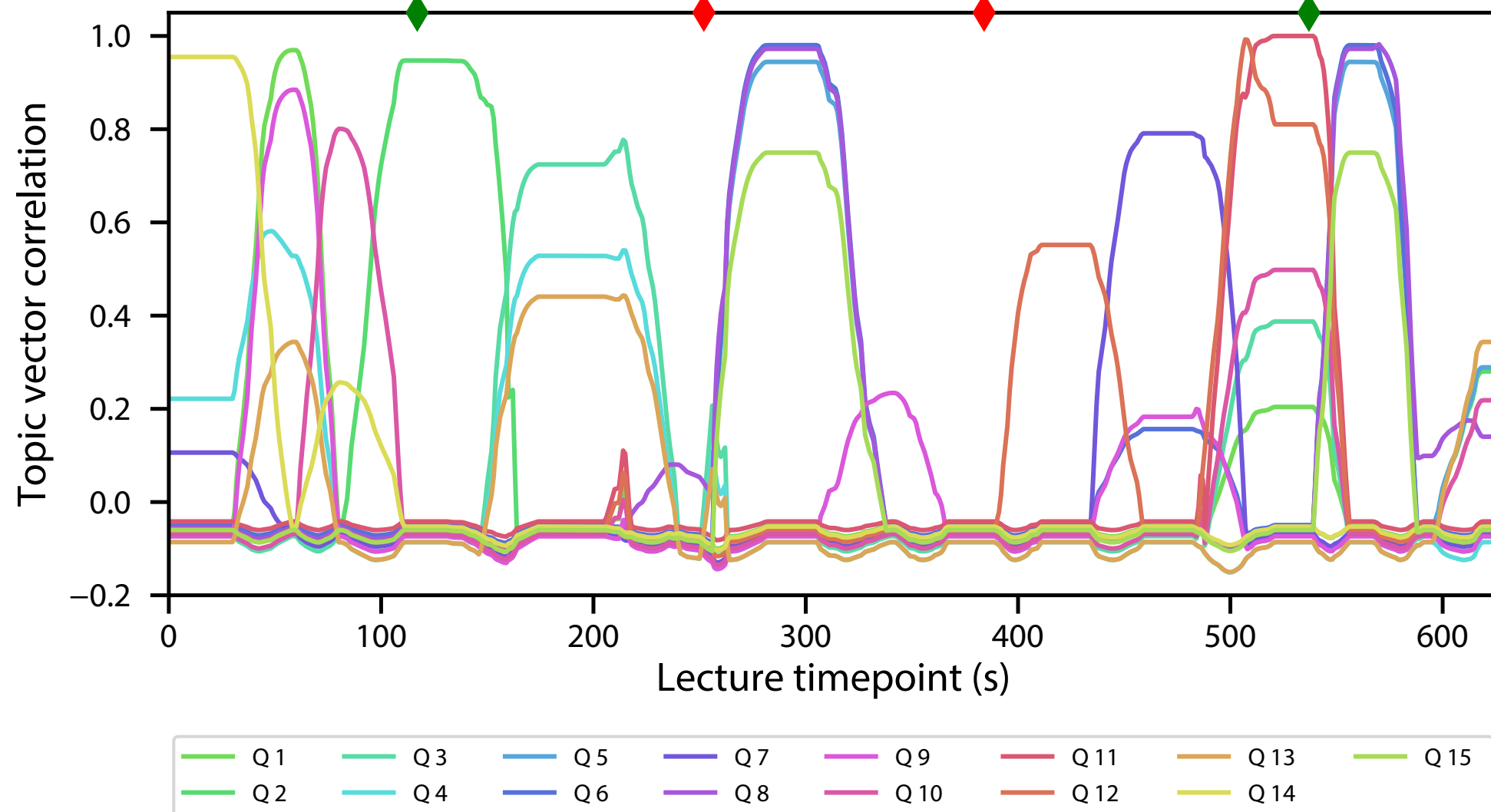
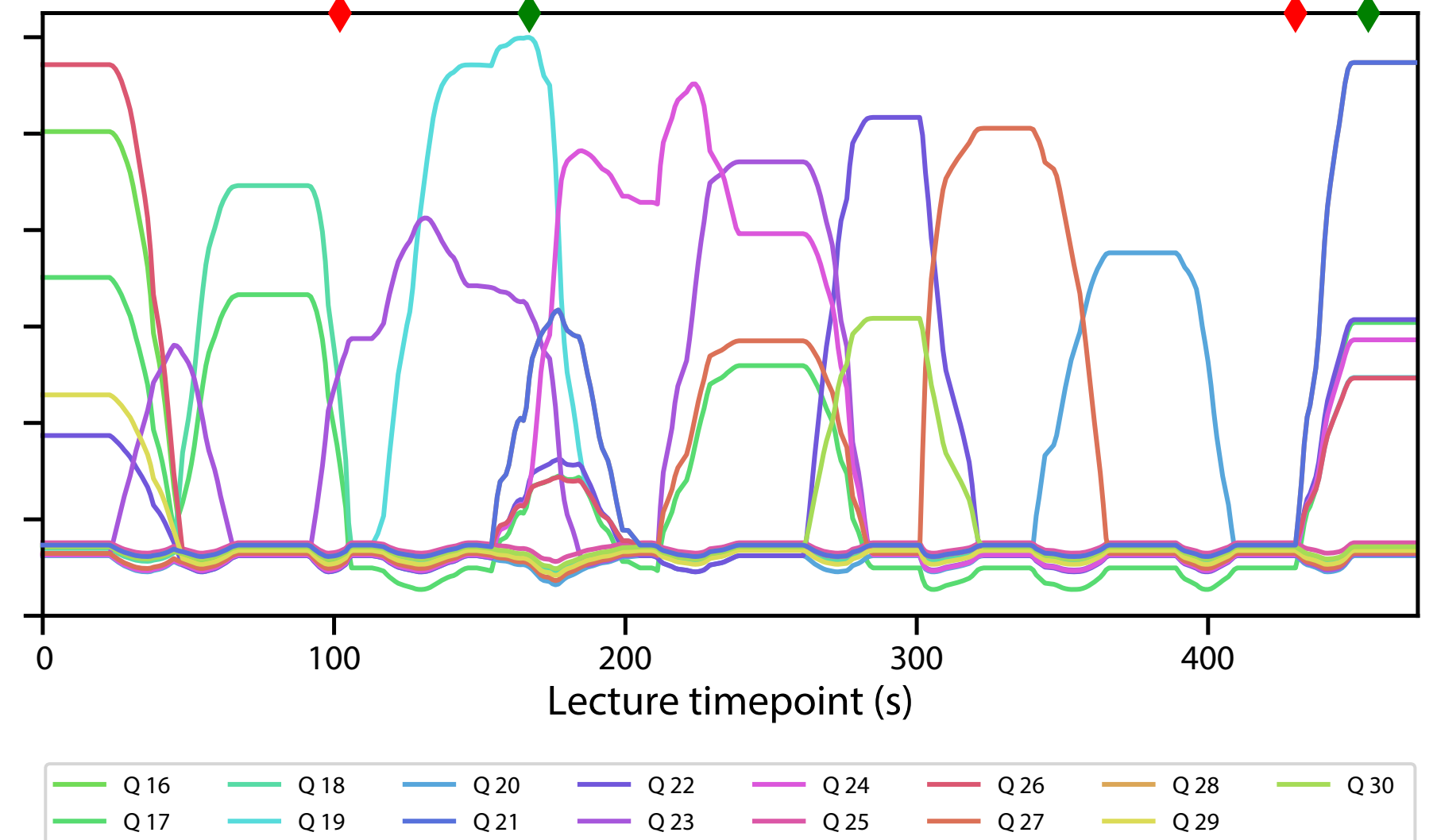


A Four Forces



B Birth of Stars



C

- ◆ Q 2 "Which of the following is an example of the Weak Interaction?"
1:17 "...just to give you an example of the actual weak interaction if I had some cesium 137 [...] now the weak interaction is what's responsible for one of the neutrons essentially one of its corks flipping..."
- Q 11 "Which force is stronger than the Electromagnetic Force?"
8:57 "...then the strong interaction comes into play so then you have the strong interaction actually keeping these charges together and once again just to keep it in in in mind relative to gravity it is 10 to the 38th 10 38 times the strength times the strength of gravity or it's about a hundred times stronger than the electromagnetic force..."
- ◆ Q 8 "Why does the universe have a very uneven distribution of mass but a relatively equal distribution of charge?"
4:12 "...now the next the next force up the hierarchy which is one that we are more familiar with it is something it's what actually dominates most of the chemistry that we deal with [...] and that's the electro magnetic force..."
- Q 11 "Which force is stronger than the Electromagnetic Force?"
6:24 "...and then on the other side of the word yes you have the magnetic part and magnets you know you have you've played with magnets on your fridge they what's what you know if they're the same side of the magnet they're going to repel each other if they're the opposite sides opposite poles they're going to attract each other..."

D

- ◆ Q 19 "Which of the following can overcome the Coulomb Force?"
2:47 "...then all of a sudden the strong force will overtake it's much stronger than the Coulomb force and that these two hydrogen's [...] would actually fuse together and so that is what actually happens once this gets hot and dense enough you now have enough pressure enough temperature to overcome the Coulomb force..."
- Q 21 "How are supermassive stars different from other stars?"
7:35 "...you have to reach a certain threshold or the mass where the pressure and the temperature due to the heavy mass gets so large that you start this fusion at but the smaller you have above that threshold this the slower the fusion will occur but if you're supermassive the fusion will occur really really fast..."
- ◆ Q 23 "Once hydrogen atoms get close enough together, which of the following keeps them together?"
1:42 "...let's remember what a hydrogen atom looks like a hydrogen and even more I'm just going to focus on the hydrogen nucleus so the hydrogen nucleus is a proton if you want to think about a hydrogen atom it also has an electron orbiting around or floating around and let's draw another hydrogen atom..."
- Q 25 "If we say that our Sun is a main sequence star, what does that tell us about the Sun?"
7:10 "...actually are things that never get to that quite that threshold to fuse all the way into helium there are a few things that don't quite make the threshold of stars that only fuse to this level so they are generating some of their eat or there are even smaller objects that just get to the point..."