

Notes Template

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Notes taken in Professor Oppenheimer's class, Michaelmas Term 1939

”If you can’t explain it simply enough you don’t understand it well enough”
- Albert Einstein

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1.1 Theorem: 4

1 Section

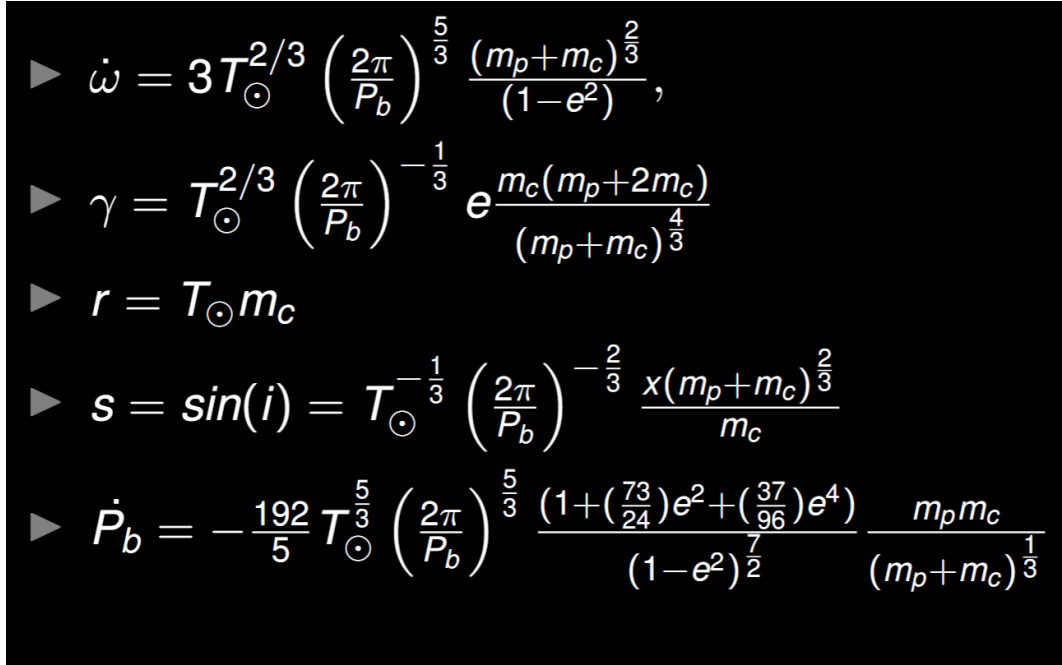
1.1 Theorem:

let A be an element of R such that:

$$\begin{aligned} c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle, & c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle \\ c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle, & c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

Then the final result is:

$$\begin{aligned} c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle, & c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle \\ c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle, & c_i &= \langle \psi | \phi \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$



The diagram shows five equations for orbital parameters, each preceded by a right-pointing triangle symbol (▶). The equations are:

- $\dot{\omega} = 3 T_{\odot}^{2/3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b} \right)^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{(m_p + m_c)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(1 - e^2)},$
- $\gamma = T_{\odot}^{2/3} \left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b} \right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} e^{\frac{m_c(m_p + 2m_c)}{(m_p + m_c)^{\frac{4}{3}}}}$
- $r = T_{\odot} m_c$
- $s = \sin(i) = T_{\odot}^{-\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \frac{x(m_p + m_c)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{m_c}$
- $\dot{P}_b = -\frac{192}{5} T_{\odot}^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b} \right)^{\frac{5}{3}} \frac{(1 + (\frac{73}{24})e^2 + (\frac{37}{96})e^4)}{(1 - e^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}} \frac{m_p m_c}{(m_p + m_c)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$

Figure 1: *Diagram of the experimental setup circuit*

let A be an element of such that:

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1/2 + 0 - 0 \tag{1.3}$$

