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"
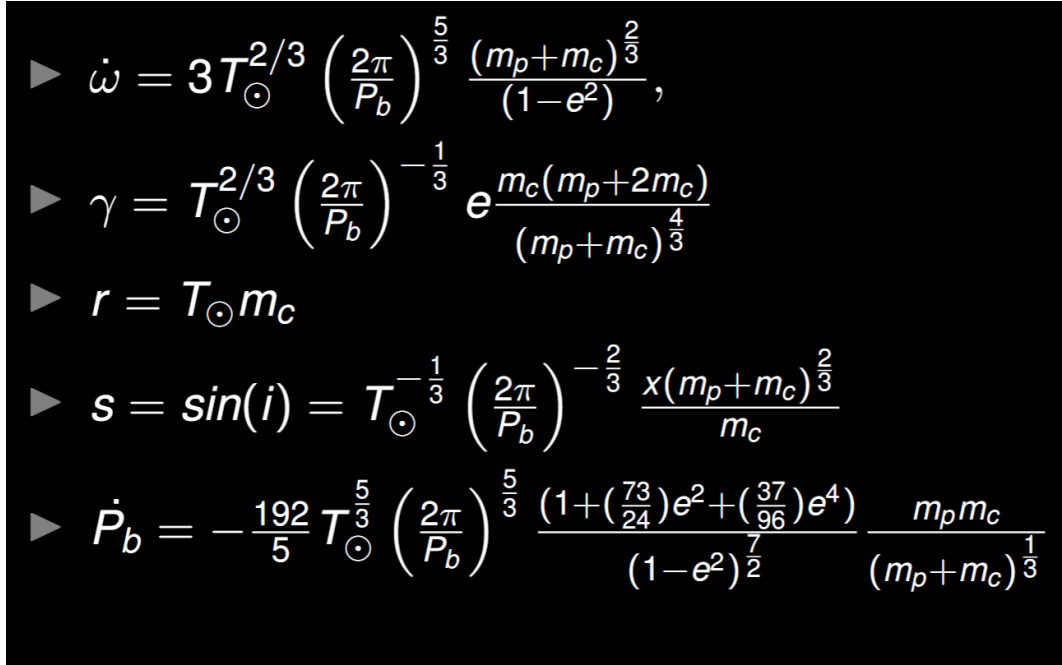
- Albert Einstein

Contents

1 Section

1.1 Theorem:

let A be an element of R such that:

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

Then the final result is:

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

$$\blacktriangleright \ \dot{\omega} = 3T_\odot^{2/3}\left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}\frac{(m_p+m_c)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(1-e^2)},$$

$$\blacktriangleright \ \gamma = T_\odot^{2/3}\left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}e\frac{m_c(m_p+2m_c)}{(m_p+m_c)^{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \ r = T_\odot m_c$$

$$\blacktriangleright \ s = \sin(i) = T_\odot^{-\frac{1}{3}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b}\right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}\frac{x(m_p+m_c)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{m_c}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \ \dot{P_b} = -\frac{192}{5}T_\odot^{\frac{5}{3}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{P_b}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}\frac{(1+(\frac{73}{24})e^2+(\frac{37}{96})e^4)}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}}\frac{m_pm_c}{(m_p+m_c)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

Figure 1: *Diagram of the experimental setup circuit*

let A be an element of such that:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \tag{1.3}$$