

Wake Up, Little Susie

$$1 = C$$

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[illegible]

2.

Diagram illustrating the decomposition of the tensor product of two irreducible representations of $SU(3)$ into symmetric and antisymmetric parts.

Top row (Fundamental representations):

- Left: $6 \otimes 6$ (Symmetric part) and $\bar{3}$ (Antisymmetric part).
- Right: $6 \otimes 6$ (Symmetric part) and $\bar{3}$ (Antisymmetric part).

Bottom row (Adjoint representations):

- Left: $8 \otimes 8$ (Symmetric part) and 6 (Antisymmetric part).
- Right: $8 \otimes 8$ (Symmetric part) and 6 (Antisymmetric part).

A 3D coordinate system with three axes. The vertical axis is labeled 5^7 and has two blue bars, each labeled 7. The horizontal axis is labeled 4 and has four blue bars, each labeled 6. The diagonal axis is labeled 5^7 and has two blue bars, each labeled 7.

Diagram illustrating a 1D lattice with 16 sites. The top row shows the state of each site: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, #4, #4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, #4, #4, 5. The bottom row shows the corresponding labels: 4^7 , 5, 2^7 , 5, 2^7 . Vertical lines separate the sites into groups of 4, 4, 4, and 4 sites.

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The diagram illustrates the evolution of a quantum state through four stages, separated by vertical lines. Each stage shows the probability distribution of a system's state, represented by horizontal bars with numerical labels.

- Stage 1:** A single bar labeled "5" is shown, indicating a 50% probability of the system being in state 0 or 1.
- Stage 2:** Two bars labeled "5" and "3" are shown, indicating a 50% probability of the system being in state 0 or 1, and a 50% probability of the system being in state 2 or 3.
- Stage 3:** Two bars labeled "5" and "6" are shown, indicating a 50% probability of the system being in state 0 or 1, and a 50% probability of the system being in state 2 or 3.
- Stage 4:** A single bar labeled "1" is shown, indicating a 50% probability of the system being in state 0 or 1, and a 50% probability of the system being in state 2 or 3.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of numbers across four vertical lines. The numbers are grouped into blocks of varying lengths, with some blocks containing multiple identical numbers. The first line has a '4' at the bottom.

Line	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6	Block 7	Block 8	Block 9	Block 10	Block 11	Block 12	Block 13	Block 14	Block 15
1	1	1	1	1		6									
2					1	1		2		1					
3								2		1					
4													6	6	6

Diagram illustrating the construction of a 5-adic integer from a sequence of integers. The sequence is shown as a series of horizontal bars, each representing a digit in the 5-adic expansion. The bars are labeled with digits 0-4. The sequence is: 7, 7, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 3, 4, 3, 2. The bars are grouped into four sets of three, with the last bar of each set being a different color (blue, green, red, yellow). The sequence is shown to converge to a 5-adic integer, which is represented by a vertical line labeled 5^7 .

D.C. al Coda

1

1

5⁷

1

