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The Prime Twins Theorem. Let $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. From (11) we have

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_{3 \le p \le p_i} (p - 2) \ne 0, \qquad (13)$$

Since $J_2(\omega) \to \infty$ as $\omega \to \infty$, there exist the infinitely many primes p such that $p + 2$ is also a prime.

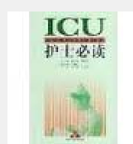
From (12) we have

$$\pi_2(N, 2) = |\{p : p \le N, p + 2 = p'\}| \sim 2 \prod_{3 \le p \le p_i} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right) \frac{N}{\log^2 N}. \qquad (14)$$

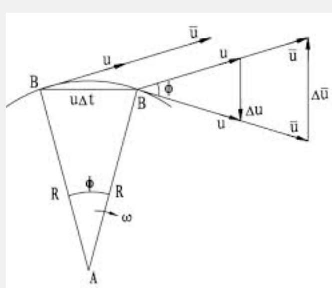
(14) is the best asymptotic formula conjectured by Hardy and Littlewood [6].

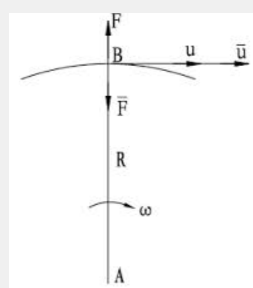
$$= \frac{J_5(\omega)\omega^{k-4}}{\phi^k(\omega)} \frac{N^4}{\log^k N}(1 + o(1)).$$

$$P_{n+1}^{i_{n+1}} = \frac{P_{n+2} + \cdots + P_{2n+1} + b}{P_1^{i_1} + \cdots + P_n^{i_n} + b}$$



$J_n(\varpi)$





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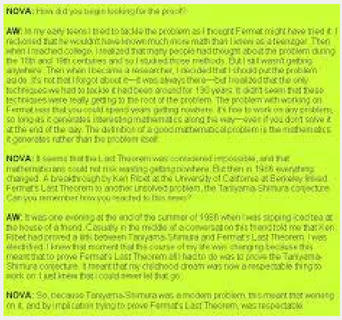
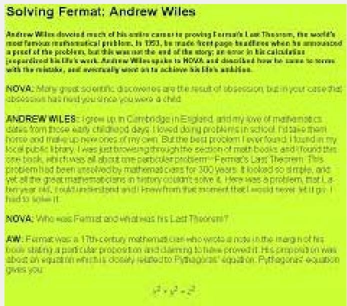

NOVA: How did you begin looking for the proof?

AW: In my early teens I tried to tackle the problem as I thought Fermat might have tried it. I reckoned that he wouldn't have known much more math than I knew as a teenager. Then when I reached college, I realized that many people had thought about the problem during the 18th and 19th centuries and so I studied those methods. But I still wasn't getting anywhere. Then when I became a researcher, I decided that I should put the problem aside. It's not that I forgot about it—it was always there—but I realized that the only techniques we had to tackle it had been around for 130 years. It didn't seem that these techniques were really getting to the root of the problem. The problem with working on Fermat was that you could spend years getting nowhere. It's fine to work on any problem, so long as it generates interesting mathematics along the way—even if you don't solve it at the end of the day. The definition of a good mathematical problem is the mathematics it generates rather than the problem itself.

NOVA: It seems that the Last Theorem was considered impossible, and that mathematicians could not risk wasting time getting nowhere. But then in 1986 everything changed. A breakthrough by Ken Ribet at the University of California at Berkeley linked Fermat's Last Theorem to another unsolved problem, the Taniyama-Shimura conjecture. Can you remember how you reacted to this news?

AW: It was one evening at the end of the summer of 1986 when I was sipping iced tea at the house of a friend. Casually in the middle of a conversation this friend told me that Ken Ribet had proved a link between Taniyama-Shimura and Fermat's Last Theorem. I was electrified. I knew that moment that the course of my life was changing because this meant that to prove Fermat's Last Theorem all I had to do was to prove the Taniyama-Shimura conjecture. It meant that my childhood dream was now a respectable thing to work on. I just knew that I could never let that go.

NOVA: So, because Taniyama-Shimura was a modern problem, this meant that working on it, and by implication trying to prove Fermat's Last Theorem, was respectable.


Solving Fermat: Andrew Wiles

Andrew Wiles devoted much of his entire career to proving Fermat's Last Theorem, the world's most famous mathematical problem. In 1993, he made front page headlines when he announced a proof of the problem, but this was not the end of the story; an error in his calculation jeopardized his life's work. Andrew Wiles spoke to NOVA and described how he came to terms with the mistake, and eventually went on to achieve his life's ambition.

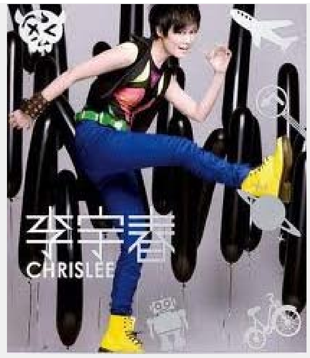
NOVA: Many great scientific discoveries are the result of obsession, but in your case that obsession has held you since you were a child.

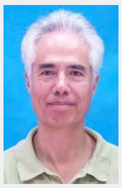
ANDREW WILES: I grew up in Cambridge in England, and my love of mathematics dates from those early childhood days. I loved doing problems in school. I'd take them home and make up new ones of my own. But the best problem I ever found, I found in my local public library. I was just browsing through the section of math books and I found this one book, which was all about one particular problem—Fermat's Last Theorem. This problem had been unsolved by mathematicians for 300 years. It looked so simple, and yet all the great mathematicians in history couldn't solve it. Here was a problem, that I, a ten year old, could understand and I knew from that moment that I would never let it go. I had to solve it.

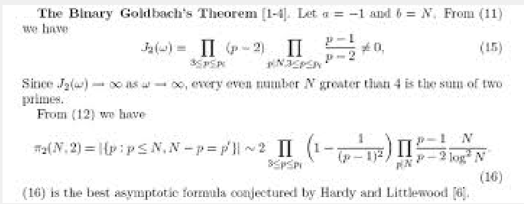
NOVA: Who was Fermat and what was his Last Theorem?

AW: Fermat was a 17th-century mathematician who wrote a note in the margin of his book stating a particular proposition and claiming to have proved it. His proposition was about an equation which is closely related to Pythagoras' equation. Pythagoras' equation gives you:

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$






The Binary Goldbach's Theorem [1-4]. Let $a = -1$ and $b = N$. From (11) we have

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_{3 \le P \le P_i} (P-2) \prod_{P|N, 3 \le P \le P_i} \frac{P-1}{P-2} \ne 0, \quad (15)$$

Since $J_2(\omega) \to \infty$ as $\omega \to \infty$, every even number N greater than 4 is the sum of two primes.

From (12) we have

$$\pi_2(N,2) = |\{p : p \le N, N - p = p'\}| \sim 2 \prod_{3 \le P \le P_i} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(P-1)^2}\right) \prod_{P|N} \frac{P-1}{P-2} \frac{N}{\log^2 N}. \quad (16)$$

(16) is the best asymptotic formula conjectured by Hardy and Littlewood [6].


A disposable immunosensor based on gold colloid modified chitosan nanoparticles-entrapped carbon paste electrode


The Exact Analytic Solution of Blasius Equation

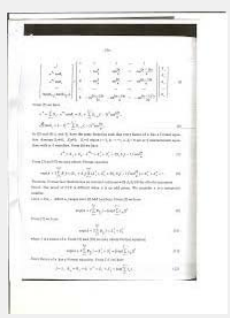
$$J_{n+1}(\omega)$$

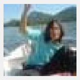
$$\overline{F} = -\frac{mc^2}{R}$$

$$\overline{F} = -\frac{mc^2}{R}$$

$$\overline{F} = -mc^2/R$$


Fermat Last Theorem was Proved in 1991





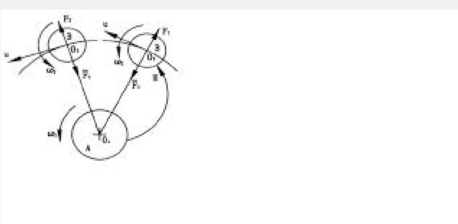
$A^n+B^n=C^n$

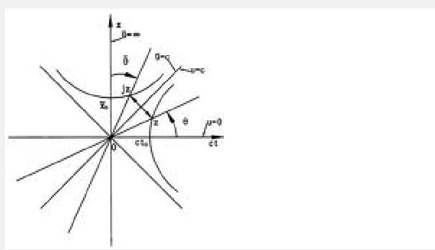
$y^2=x^3+ax^2+bx+c$

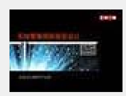
$y^2=x^2+(A^n-B^n)x^2-A^nB^nx$

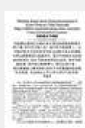
Put Zhang's hat on Li's head

$$(\bar{R}_2)^P=\begin{array}{|l} y_1y_Py_{P-1}---y_2\\ y_2y_1y_P----y_3\\ y_3y_2y_1----y_4\\ --------\\ y_Py_{P-1}y_{P-2}--y_1\end{array}$$

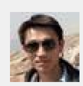








$$J_4(\omega)=\prod_{3\le P\le(k-1)}(P-1)^2 \times\prod_{(k-1)\le P}(P-1)[(P-1)^2-(P-2)(k-3)]\to\infty$$



$$\pi_2(N,2)\sim 2\prod_{3\le P}\left(1-\frac{1}{(P-1)^2}\right)\frac{N}{\log^2 N}$$

$$\pi_7(N,2)\sim\frac{1}{16}\left(\frac{231}{48}\right)^6\prod_{13\le P}\frac{(P-7)P^6}{(P-1)^7}\frac{N}{\log^7 N}$$

$$\pi_3(N,2)\sim\frac{9}{2}\prod_{5\le P}\frac{P^2(P-3)}{(P-1)^3}\frac{N}{\log^3 N}$$

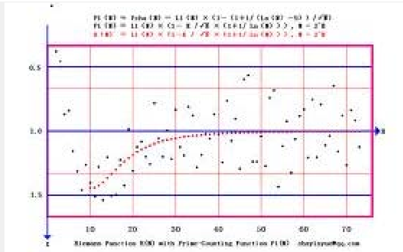
$$J_2(\omega)=\prod_{3\le P}\frac{P-1}{2}\prod_{3\le P}(P-1-k)\neq 0$$

$$\chi(P)=\frac{P-1}{2}$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{k}[q+j(j+1)]=0 \pmod P$$

$$\zeta(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^s}$$

$$\pi_{P_{g+1}-1}(N,2)=\left|\{(P_1+\omega_g i=\text{prime},1\le i\le P_{g+1}-2,P_1\le N\}\right| =\frac{J_2(\omega)\omega^{P_{g+1}-2}}{(\phi(\omega))^{P_{g+1}-1}}\frac{N}{(\log N)^{P_{g+1}-1}}(1+o(1)).$$



$$\mathrm{Re}(s)=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\pi_{P_{g+1}-1}(N,2)=\prod_{2\le P\le P_g}\left(\frac{P}{P-1}\right)^{P_{g+1}-2}\prod_{P_{g+1}\le P}\frac{P^{P_{g+1}-2}(P-P_{g+1}+1)}{(P-1)^{P_{g+1}-1}}\frac{N}{(\log N)^{P_{g+1}-1}}(1+o(1)).$$

$$\pi_{k-1}(N,3)=\left|\{(j-1)P_2-(j-2)P_1=\text{prime},3\le j\le k,P_1,P_2\le N\}\right| =\frac{J_3(\omega)\omega^{k-2}}{\phi^k(\omega)}\frac{N^2}{\log^k N}(1+o(1)),$$

$$J_2(\omega)=\prod(P-3)\prod(P-3)\prod\frac{P-2}{P-3}\neq 0$$

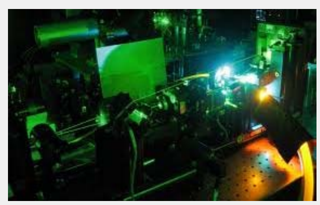
$$\pi_9(N,3)\sim\frac{J_3(\omega)\omega^8}{\phi^{10}(\omega)}\frac{N^2}{\log^{10}N}$$

$$A=\frac{z^P}{[x^{4P-4}+x^{4P-8}y^4+\cdots+y^{4P-4}]^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$B=\frac{z^4}{[(x^{2P}+y^{2P})(x^P-y^P)]^{\frac{1}{P}}}$$

$$D=\frac{z^3}{[(x^{2P}-x^Py^P+y^{2P}]^{\frac{1}{P}}}$$

$$Cos\frac{2j\pi}{P}=$$



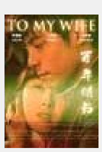
$$S_2^2+S_p^2+2S_2S_pCos\frac{2j\pi}{P}=e^{2B_j}$$

$$J_2(\omega)=\prod_{P>2}(P-2)\prod_{P|\omega}\frac{P-1}{P-2}\to\infty$$

$$C(k)=\prod_P\left(1-\frac{1+\chi(P)}{P}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{P}\right)^{-k}$$

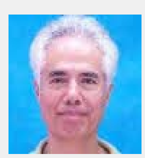
$$\phi_2(\omega)=\prod_{3\le p\le P_i}(p-2)\prod\frac{p-1}{p-2}\neq 0$$

$$H(k)=\prod_P\left(1-\frac{\nu(P)}{P}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{P}\right)^{-k}$$

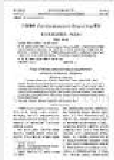


$$\beta_n=\frac{\omega_n}{P_n}\alpha+1$$

$$H(6)=\frac{15^5}{2^{13}}\prod_{P>5}\frac{(P-5)P^5}{(P-1)^6}$$

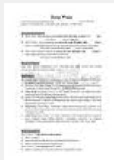


$$\prod_k(N) \sim \frac{J_2(\omega)^{k-1}}{\phi^k(\omega)}\frac{N}{Log^k N}$$



$$\omega_g = \prod_{2\le P\le P_g} P$$

$$\prod_2(N) \sim 2\prod_p \frac{p(p-2)}{(p-1)^2}\frac{N}{Log^2 N}$$

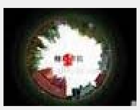


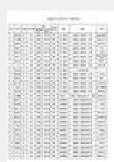
$$S_2 = \exp(t_R + t_{2R})\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\mp\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

$$a = S_1\exp(-t_R - t_{2R}) = \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\pm\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

$$S_1 = \exp(t_R + t_{2R})\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\pm\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{k}[q+(2j)^2]\equiv 0 \pmod P$$



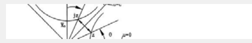


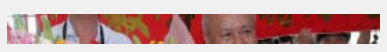
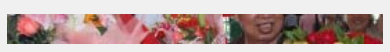
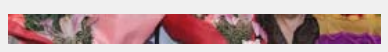
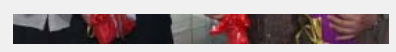
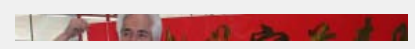
$$S_2 = \exp(t_R + t_{2R})\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\mp\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

$$b = S_2\exp(-t_R - t_{2R})\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\mp\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

$$a = S_1\exp(-t_R - t_{2R}) = \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1\pm\sqrt{\frac{4\exp[-3P_1(t_R+t_{2R})]-1}{3}}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

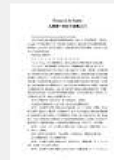




$(i) = \cos\frac{i\pi}{15}$

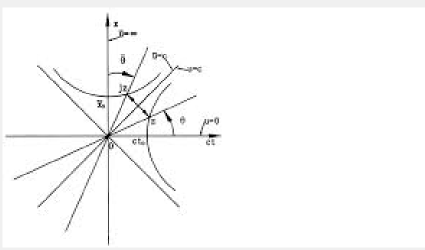
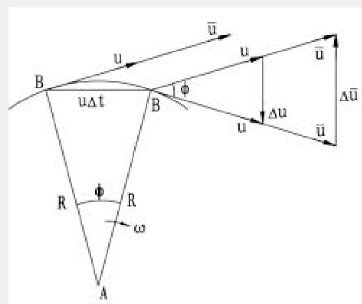


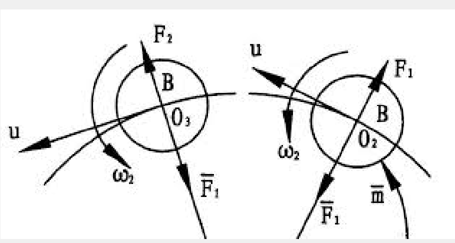
$\pi_2(N,2) = 2\prod_{3\le P}\left(1-\frac{1}{(P-1)^2}\right)\frac{N}{\log^2 N}(1+o(1)).$

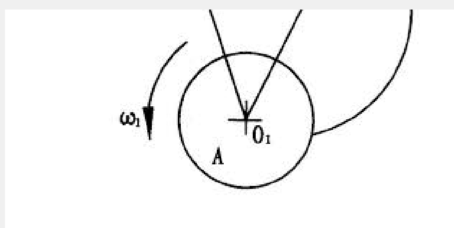
$A+2\sum_{j=1}^{\frac{P-1}{2}} B_j = 0$

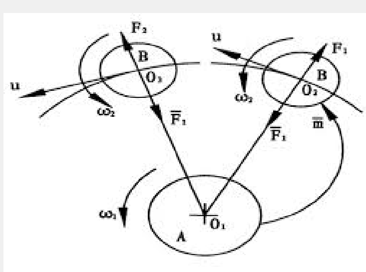
$\exp(A+2\sum_{j=1}^{\frac{P-1}{2}} B_j) = S_1^P + S_2^P = 1$

$\bar{x} = \frac{\bar{x}_0}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{c}{\bar{u}}\right)^2}}$







The Binary Goldbach's Theorem [1-4]. Let $a=-1$ and $b=N$. From (11) we have

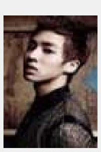
$$J_2(\omega)=\prod_{3\le P\le P_i}(P-2)\prod_{P|N,3\le P\le P_i}\frac{P-1}{P-2}\neq 0, \quad (15)$$

Since $J_2(\omega)\to\infty$ as $\omega\to\infty$, every even number N greater than 4 is the sum of two primes.

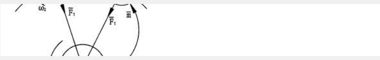
From (12) we have

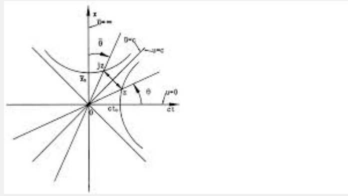
$$\pi_2(N,2)=|\{p: p\le N, N-p=p'\}|\sim 2\prod_{3\le p\le P_i}\left(1-\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right)\prod_{p|N}\frac{p-1}{p-2}\frac{N}{\log^2 N}. \quad (16)$$

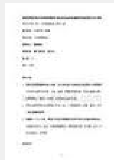
(16) is the best asymptotic formula conjectured by Hardy and Littlewood [6].

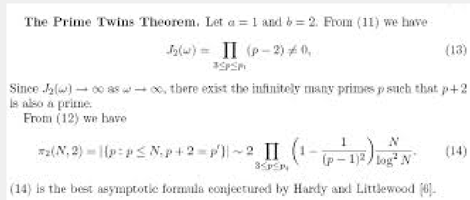


$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & -x_N & \cdots & -x_2\\ x_2 & x_1 & \cdots & -x_3\\ \vdots&\vdots&&\vdots\\ x_N & x_{N-1} & \cdots & x_1\end{vmatrix} = R^N$ $\begin{vmatrix} s_1 & -s_N & \cdots & -s_2\\ s_2 & s_1 & \cdots & -s_3\\ \vdots&\vdots&&\vdots\\ s_N & s_{N-1} & \cdots & s_1\end{vmatrix} = 1$









The Prime Twins Theorem. Let $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. From (11) we have

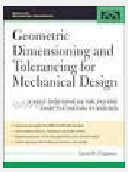
$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_{3\le p\le p_i}(p-2) \neq 0, \qquad (13)$$

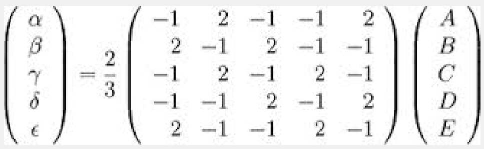
Since $J_2(\omega)\to\infty$ as $\omega\to\infty$, there exist the infinitely many primes p such that $p+2$ is also a prime.

From (12) we have

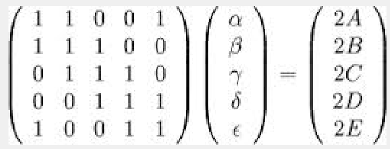
$$\pi_2(N,2) = |\{p : p\le N, p+2 = p'\}| \sim 2\prod_{3\le p\le p_i}\left(1-\frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right)\frac{N}{\log^2 N}. \qquad (14)$$

(14) is the best asymptotic formula conjectured by Hardy and Littlewood [6].

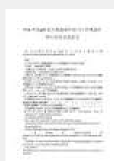


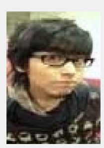


$$\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\ \beta\\ \gamma\\ \delta\\ \epsilon\end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix}-1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 2\\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1\\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -1\\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2\\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}A\\ B\\ C\\ D\\ E\end{pmatrix}$$

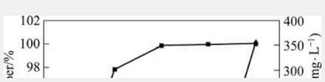


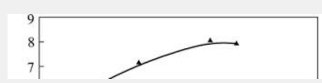
$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1\\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1\\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\ \beta\\ \gamma\\ \delta\\ \epsilon\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}2A\\ 2B\\ 2C\\ 2D\\ 2E\end{pmatrix}$$

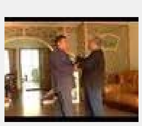


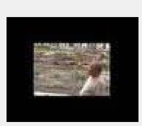


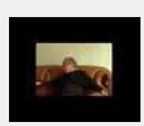

Prof. Walter Lewin explains Newton's law of gravitation in MIT course 8.01[1]

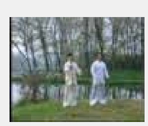


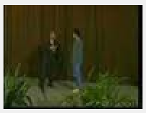












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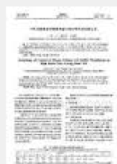
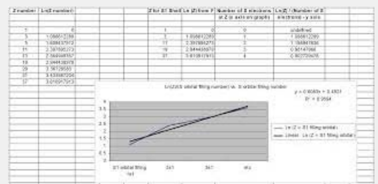
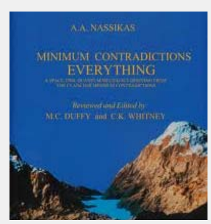
Ming Qing Women's Writings



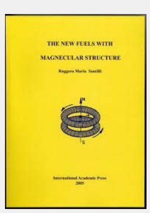


$$y^2 = x(x-a^n)(x+b^n)$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i-\overline{x})^2}{N}}.$$

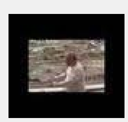


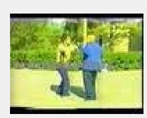
$$\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{Q}/Q) \to GL_2(Z/l^n Z)$$



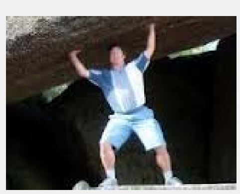
$$\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{Q}/Q)$$

$$E(\bar{Q})$$



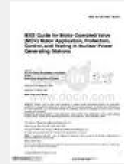


$$\exp(A+2B_p) = s_1^3 + s_2^3 = \left[\exp\left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{p-1} t_{3\alpha}\right)\right]^3,$$



$$\mathrm{mod}\ l^{n+1}$$

$a^n + b^n = c^n$ $R_n \to T_n.$



mod l^n

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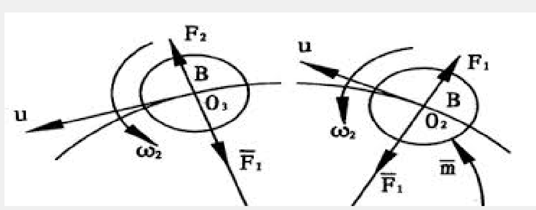

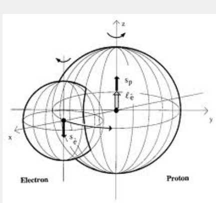

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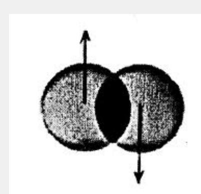

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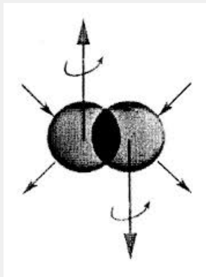
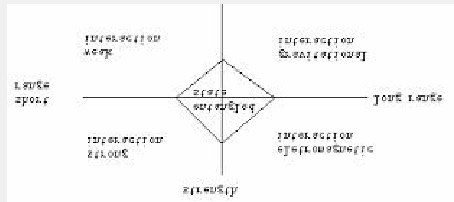
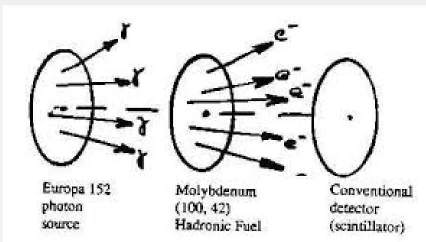
$$A\times B\to \hat{A}\hat{\times}\hat{B}=U\times(A\times B)\times U^{\dagger}, \qquad (15b)$$
$$n\in\mathbb{R}\to\hat{n}=U\times n\times U^{\dagger}=n\times\hat{I}\in\hat{\mathbb{R}}, \qquad (15c)$$
$$x^2=(x^i m_{ij} x^j)\times I\in\mathbb{R}\to\hat{x}^{\hat{2}}=(\hat{x}^i\hat{\times}\hat{m}_{ij}\hat{\times}\hat{x}^j)\times\hat{I}=$$
$$=U\times(x^i m_{ij} x^j)\times U^{\dagger}\in\hat{\mathbb{R}}, \quad \hat{m}=\hat{T}m, \qquad (15d)$$
$$\langle\psi|\times|\psi\rangle\times I\in\mathbb{C}\to\langle\hat{\psi}|\hat{\times}|\hat{\psi}\rangle\hat{I}=U\times(\langle\psi|\times|\psi\rangle\times I)\times U^{\dagger}\in\hat{\mathbb{C}}, \qquad (15e)$$
$$H\times|\psi\rangle=E\times|\psi\rangle\to\hat{H}\hat{\times}|\hat{\psi}\rangle=U\times(H\times|\psi\rangle)=U\times(E\times|\psi\rangle)=$$
$$=\hat{E}\hat{\times}|\hat{\psi}\rangle=E\times|\hat{\psi}\rangle, \text{ etc.} \qquad (15f)$$

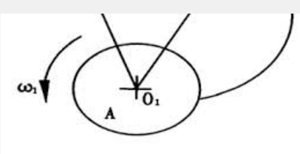
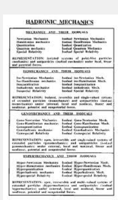


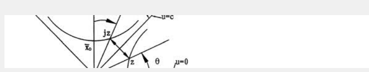


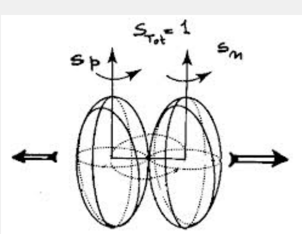


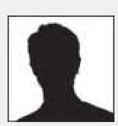
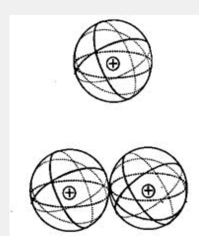


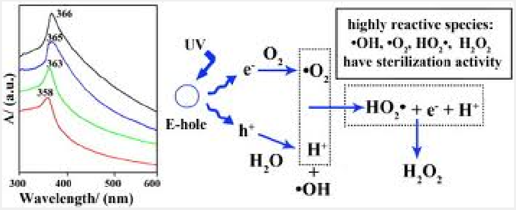


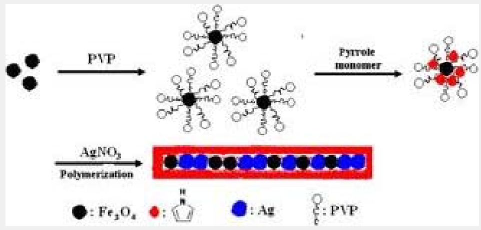




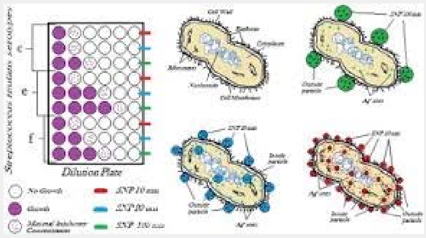


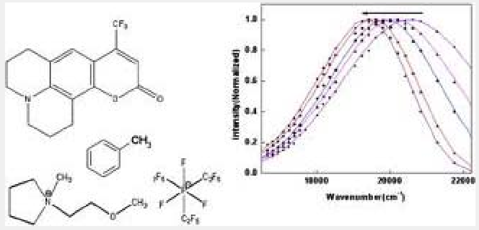


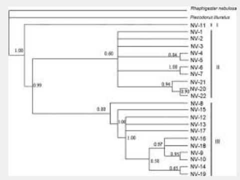




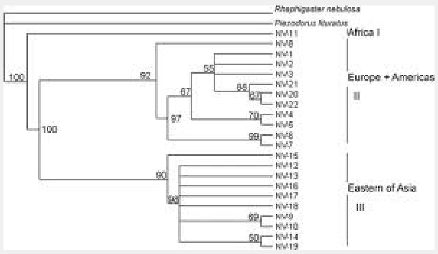


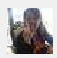


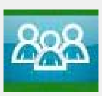


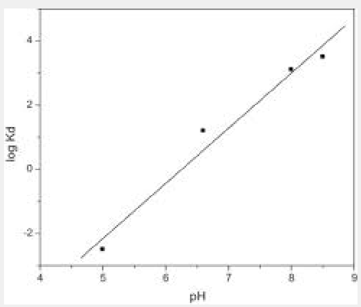


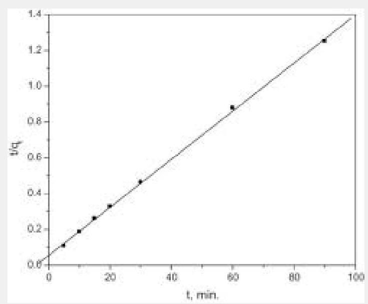


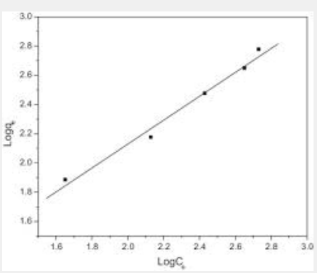










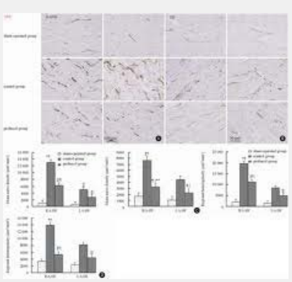


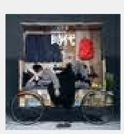
$$(A, B) = APB - BQA = (AMB - BMA) + (ANB + BNA), \qquad (3a)$$

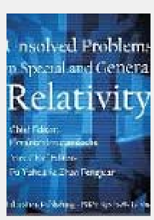
$$A(t) = e^{iXQt}A(0)e^{-itPX}, \qquad (3b)$$

$$i\frac{dA}{dt} = APH - HQA, \qquad (3c)$$

$$(b^{\mu}, b^{\nu}) = iS^{\mu\nu}, \quad \{b^{\mu}\} = \{r^{k}, p_{k}\}, \qquad (3d)$$

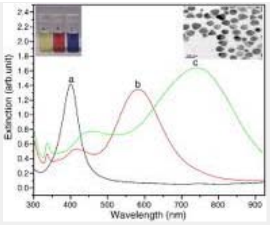


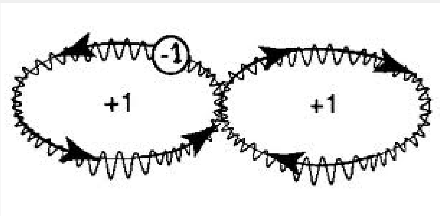


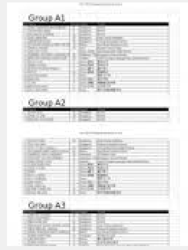


$$\exp(A + 2B_P) = s_1^3 + s_2^3 = \left[\exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{P-1} t_{3i}\right)\right]^3.$$

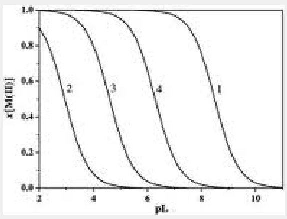
$$\exp\left(A + 2\sum_{j=1}^{(P-1)/2} B_{3j}\right) = s_1^P + s_2^P = \left[\exp(t_P + t_{2P})\right]^P.$$

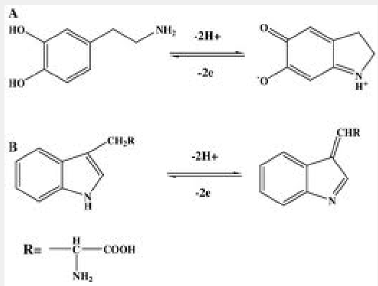


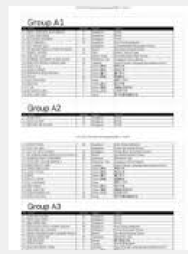


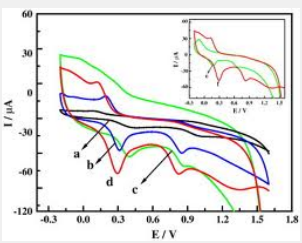


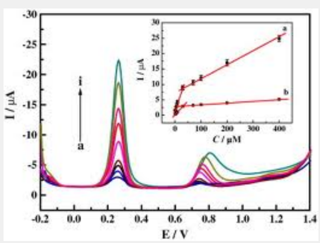
$$\exp\left(A+2\sum_{j=1}^{(3P-1)/2} B_j\right)=S_1^{3P}+S_2^{3P}=1,$$











$$\hat{A}(\hat{w})=\left\{\hat{e}^{\hat{i}>\hat{X}>\hat{Q}>\hat{w}}\right\}>\hat{A}(\hat{0})<\left\{\hat{e}^{-\hat{i}<\hat{w}<P<\hat{X}}\right\}, \quad (13a)$$

$$\hat{i}\hat{\times}\hat{d}\hat{A}/\hat{d}\hat{w}=\hat{A}<\hat{X}-\hat{X}>\hat{A}=\hat{A}\times\hat{P}\times\hat{X}-\hat{X}\times\hat{Q}\times\hat{A}, \quad (13b)$$

$$\hat{P}=\hat{Q}^{\dagger}, \quad (13c)$$

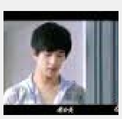
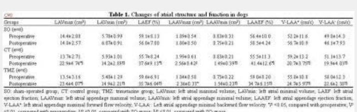
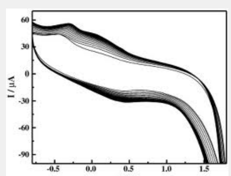


Table 1. Changes of atrial structure and function in dogs





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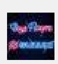

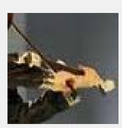

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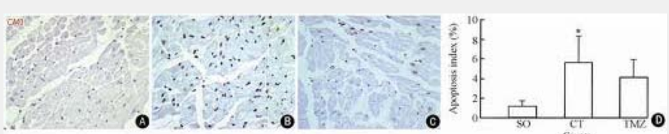
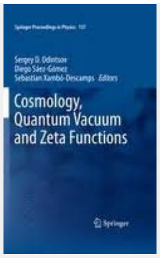
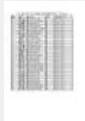


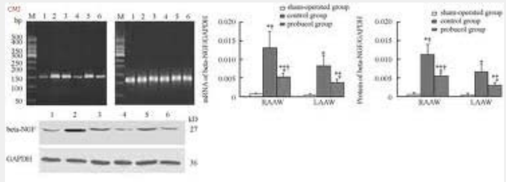
Table 2. Changes of platelet maximum agglutination in dogs (%)

Groups	Collagen		ADP	
	Preoperative	Postoperative	Preoperative	Postoperative
SO (n=6)	67.4±9.2	68.6±9.7	62.1±7.4	61.8±7.0
CT (n=6	69.2±8.8	87.5±6.4*†	61.6±5.7	82.8±9.4*†
TMZ (n=6)	68.4±7.6	70.2±8.4‡	60.9±7.8	64.4±8.2‡

SO: sham-operated group; CT: control group; TMZ: trimetazine group. *P <0.01, compared with SO group; †P <0.01, compared with preoperative; ‡P <0.01, compared with CT group.





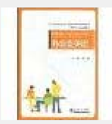


$$\frac{J_3(\omega)\omega}{2P_0\Phi^3(\omega)}\frac{N^2}{\log^3 N}$$

Table 3. Hemodynamic parameters in the sham-operated, control and probucol groups (mmHg)

Group	RAP	MPAP	PCWP
Sham-operated group			
Preoperation	5±2	14±4	7±3
7-week postoperation	6±2	16±5	8±3
Control group			
Baseline	6±2	15±4	8±3
6-week tachypacing	12±4*†	24±6‡†	16±4*†
Probucol group			
Baseline	6±2	15±4	7±2
6-week tachypacing	8±2§	18±4§	10±3‖

*P <0.01, ‡P <0.05, compared with the sham-operated group; †P <0.01, compared with baseline; §P <0.05, ‖P <0.01, compared with the control group.



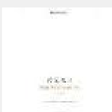
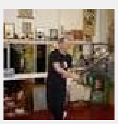


Table 2. Comparison of coagulation function in different groups

Variables	Lymphatic metastasis Positive (n=21)	Lymphatic metastasis Negative (n=34)	Local invasiveness Positive (n=23)	Local invasiveness Negative (n=32)
PT (s)	11.52±1.02	12.00±0.94	12.04±0. 84	11.65±1.07
Fib (mg/dl)	548.05±130.94*	448.20±118.17*	541.70±147.77‖	446.53±103.42‖
APTT (s)	30.62±3.09	31.66±4.88	30.61±4.20	31.73±4.34

*Independent-sample t test, P <0.05. ‖Independent-sample t test, P <0.05.



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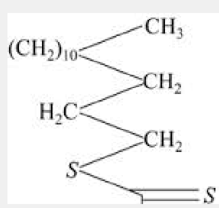
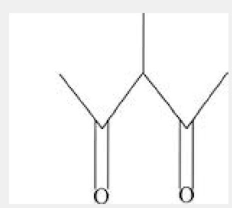
$$a\div b=\frac{a}{b},b\neq 0,a\times b=ab$$

$$a\hat{\div} b=\frac{a}{b}\hat{I}$$

$$a\hat{\div} b=\hat{I}\frac{a}{b},b\neq 0,a\hat{\times} b=a\hat{I}b$$





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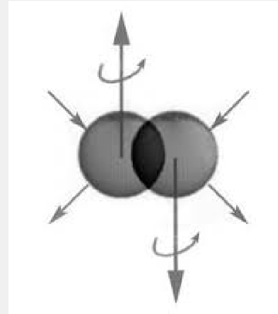



50 100 150 200
V

50 100 150 200
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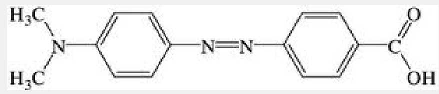
Transactions of Nonferrous Metals Society of China

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C
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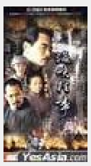
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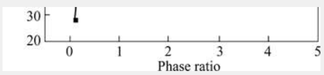
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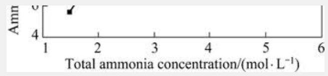
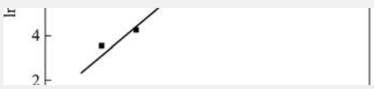
20
0 1 2 3 4 5
Phase ratio

4
1 2 3 4 5 6
Total ammonia concentration/(mol·L−1)

100
80

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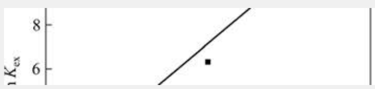
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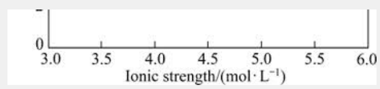
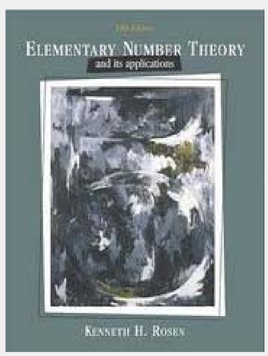
6

0
3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0
Ionic strength/(mol·L−1)

2.0

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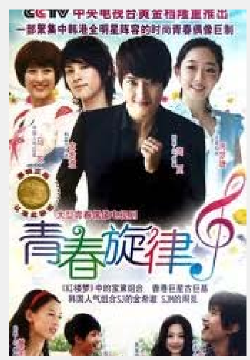
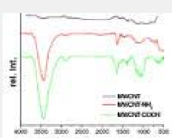
and its applications
Kenneth H. Rosen


青春旋律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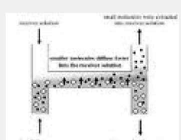
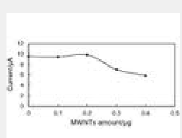
MWNTs amount/μg

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