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

$$J_2(\omega) = \prod_{2 \leq p \leq \omega} (p-2) \neq 0, \quad (13)$$

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

From (12) we have

$$\pi_2(N, 2) = \{[p : p \leq N, p+2 = p']\} \sim 2 \prod_{3 \leq p \leq \sqrt{N}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right) \frac{N}{\log^2 N}, \quad (14)$$

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

$$= \frac{J_2(\omega) \omega^{k-4}}{\phi^k(\omega)} \frac{N^4}{\log^k N} (1 + o(1)).$$



百科名片



江春晖 美国工程师。1963年毕业于北京航空学院，曾任航空部的科技五部四室主任(即中国空空导弹研究院)。从美国三上工作，2002年加入美国，并参加由100多名中国科学家组成的“1000名中国科学家赴美交流项目”。曾任2009年美国“特别行动”计划组组长(2009年退休)。据其自述：“关于2009年赴美交流项目，江春晖是该项目组的重要成员之一。”“江春晖是该项目组的组长。”

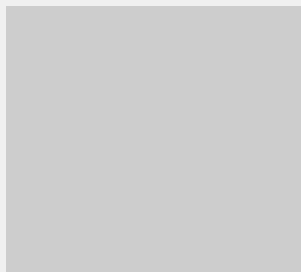
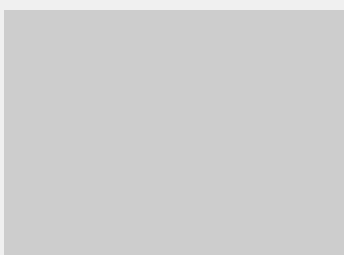
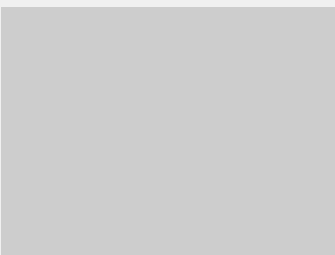
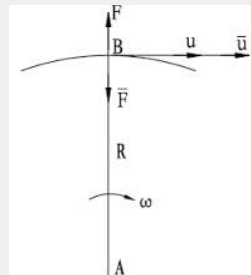
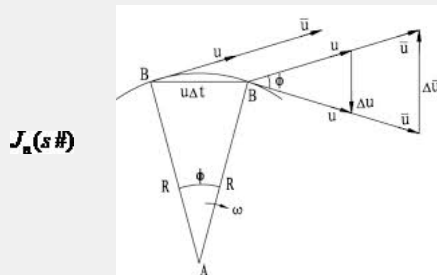
中文名: 江春晖 国籍: 中国 职业: 科学家

籍贯: 湖南湘潭 毕业院校: 北京航空航天大学

出生日期: 1963年 主要成就: 参加制造中国第一枚空空导弹

职业经历: 江春晖 上野 1000名中国科学家赴美交流项目

$$P_{n+1}^a = \frac{P_{n+2} + \dots + P_{2n+1} + b}{P_1^a + \dots + P_n^a + b}$$



**NOVA:** How do you begin looking for the proof?

**AW:** In my early years I tried to solve the problem and thought Fermat might have tried it. I realized that he would have known much more than I know as a teenager. Then when I reached college, I read about this problem and thought about it during the 1950s and 1960s and so I read about those methods. But I still wasn't getting anywhere. Then when I became a research fellow, I decided to think about the problem as an art. It's not that I thought about it—it was always there—but I realized that the only techniques we had to tackle it had been discovered in 1930s. So I thought that those 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 how to work on any problem, to know a complete, interdisciplinary mix is along the way—what if you don't solve it at the end of the day. The solution 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 even begin to solve it. How then, in 1983, did it suddenly change? A breakthrough by Ken Ribet at the University of California at Berkeley proved 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 1985 when I was sitting on the porch at the house of a friend. Casually, in the middle of a conversation his friend mentioned Ribet had proved a link between Taniyama-Shimura and Fermat's Last Theorem. I was shocked. I knew that proved 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 1953, he made text pages for teachers when he was only a pre-teen, but this was not the end of the story, as time in his childhood prepared him for his work. Andrew Wiles spoke to NOVA, and described how he came to work with the problem, and eventually won an accolade for his solution.**

**NOVA:** Many great scientific discoveries are the result of observation, but in your case that observation had had a long journey to it.

**ANDREW WILES:** I grew up in Gillingham in England, and my love of mathematics dates from those early childhood days. I loved doing problems in school. I'd do 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 one book, which was all about one particular problem—Fermat's Last Theorem. This problem had been studied by mathematicians for 300 years. It looked so simple, and yet of the great mathematical conundrums in history couldn't be solved. I knew then, that a lifetime's work could be done in a few years. I had a problem, that I believe still could be solved 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 proposal on how about an equation which is usually referred to as Fermat's equation or Fermat's equation gives you

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$


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

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

From (12) we have

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

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



**A disposable ion-exchange based on gold-catalyzed modified chitosan anion-exchange carbon paste electrode**

Yanping Chen, Xianghui Wang, and Zhongping Wang

Received 2008-04-22, Accepted 2008-05-15

**Abstract:** A disposable ion-exchange electrode based on gold-catalyzed modified chitosan anion-exchange carbon paste electrode (Au-CMCE) was prepared. The Au-CMCE was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The Au-CMCE showed a good linear response to the concentration of the analyte. The Au-CMCE was used for the determination of the concentration of the analyte. The Au-CMCE was used for the determination of the concentration of the analyte.

**The Exact Analytic Solution of Riccati Equation**

Chen Xuan, Tang

Received 2010-04-22, Accepted 2010-05-15

**Abstract:** The exact analytic solution of Riccati equation is given. The exact analytic solution of Riccati equation is given. The exact analytic solution of Riccati equation is given.

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


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



**Fermat's Last Theorem was Proved in 1995**

Andrew Wiles

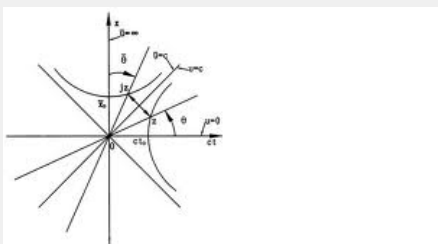
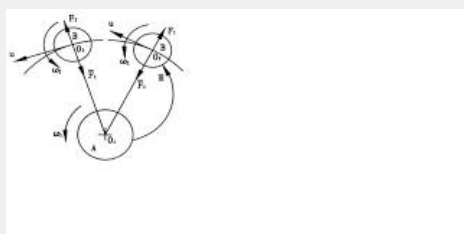
The Fermat's Last Theorem was proved in 1995. The Fermat's Last Theorem was proved in 1995. The Fermat's Last Theorem was proved in 1995.





$A^n + B^n = C^n$        $y^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$   
 $y^2 = x^2 + (A^n - B^n)x^2 - A^n B^n x$   
 Put Zhang's hat on Li's head

$$(\bar{R}_2)^p = \begin{matrix} y_1 y_p y_{p-1} \dots y_2 \\ y_2 y_4 y_p \dots y_3 \\ y_3 y_2 y_1 \dots y_4 \\ \dots \\ y_p y_{p-1} y_{p-2} \dots y_1 \end{matrix}$$



$$J_4(\omega) = \prod_{35 \leq P \leq (b-1)} (P-1)^2 \times \prod_{(k-1) \leq P} (P-1)[(P-1)^2 - (P-2)(k-3)] \rightarrow \infty$$



$$\pi_2(N, 2) \sim 2 \prod_{SP} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(P-1)^2}\right) \frac{N}{\log^2 N} \quad \pi_3(N, 2) \sim \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{231}{48}\right)^6 \prod_{SP} \frac{(P-7)P^6}{(P-1)^2} \frac{N}{\log^7 N} \quad \pi_3(N, 2) \sim \frac{9}{2} \prod_{SP} \frac{P^2(P-3)}{(P-1)^3} \frac{N}{\log^3 N} \quad J_5(\omega) = \prod_{11}^{201} \frac{P-1}{2} \prod_{10}^{P-1} (P-1-k)^{2 \times 0}$$

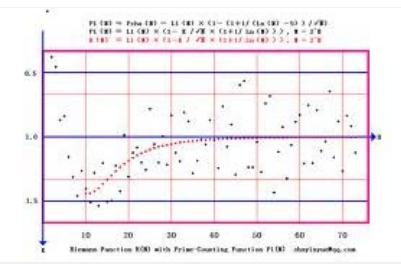
$$\chi(P) = \frac{P-1}{2} \prod_{j=1}^k [q + j(j+1)] = 0 \pmod{P}$$



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

$$\pi_{P_{k-1}}(N, 2) = \left| \left\{ (P_1 + \omega_i = \text{prime}, 1 \leq i \leq P_{k-1} - 2, P_1 \leq N) \right\} \right|$$

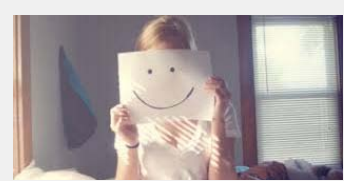
$$= \frac{J_2(\omega) \omega^{2k-2}}{(\phi(\omega))^{2k-1}} \frac{N}{(\log N)^{2k-1}} (1 + o(1))$$



Abstract  
Introduction  
1.1. Statement of the problem  
1.2. Main results  
2. Preliminary results  
3. Proof of the main results  
4. Concluding remarks  
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$$\text{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\pi_{P_{k-1}}(N, 2) = \prod_{i=1}^{k-2} \left( \frac{P_i}{P_i-1} \right)^{2k-2} \prod_{i=1}^{k-2} \frac{P_i^{2k-2} (P_i - P_{i+1} + 1)}{(P_i-1)^{2k-1}} \frac{N}{(\log N)^{2k-1}} (1 + o(1))$$

$$\pi_{k-1}(N, 3) = \left| \left\{ (j-1)P_j - (j-2)P_1 = \text{prime}, 3 \leq j \leq k, P_1, P_j \leq N \right\} \right|$$

$$= \frac{J_3(\omega) \omega^{k-2}}{\phi^3(\omega)} \frac{N^2}{\log^3 N} (1 + o(1))$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$



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$$\pi_0(N, 3) \sim \frac{J_3(\omega) \omega^3}{\phi^{10}(\omega)} \frac{N^2}{\log^{10} N}$$

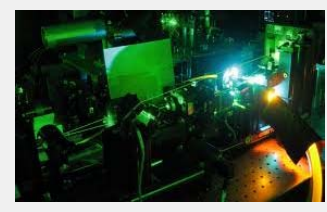
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$$A = \frac{z^p}{[x^{4p-4} + x^{4p-8}y^4 + \dots + y^{4p-4}]^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

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

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

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



$$S_2^2 + S_p^2 + 2S_2 S_p \text{Cos} \frac{2j\pi}{P} = e^{2B}, \quad J_2(\omega) = \prod_{P \leq 2} (P-2) \prod_{P \neq 2} \frac{P-1}{P-2} \rightarrow \infty$$



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

$$\phi_2(\omega) = \prod_{P \leq \omega} (P-2) \prod_{P \leq \omega} \frac{P-1}{P-2} \neq 0$$

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



$$\beta_k = \frac{\omega_k}{P_k} \alpha + 1, \quad H(6) = \frac{15^5}{2^{15}} \prod_{P \leq 6} \frac{(P-5)P^6}{(P-1)^6}$$



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



$$\omega_E = \prod_{\substack{P \\ \sum P \leq P}} P \quad \prod_i(N) \sim 2 \prod_i \frac{P(P-2)}{(P-1)^2} \frac{N}{\text{Log}^2 N}$$



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

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

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

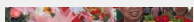


$$S_2 = \exp(t_R + t_{2R}) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 \mp \sqrt{\frac{4 \exp[-3R(t_R + t_{2R})] - 1}{3}} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{R}}$$

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

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





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

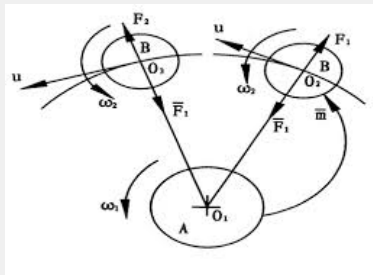
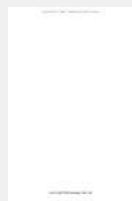
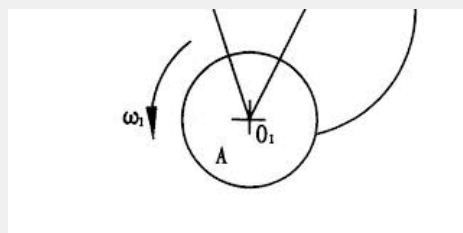
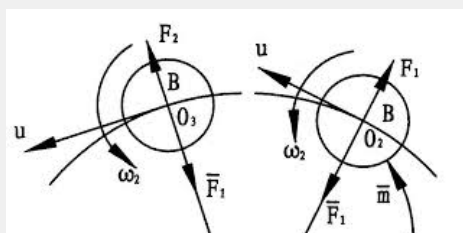
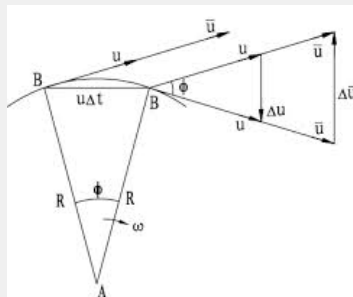
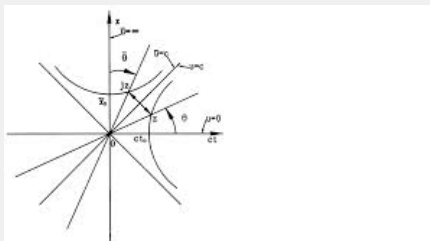


$$\pi_2(N, 2) = 2 \prod_{3 \leq p} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}\right) \frac{N}{\log^2 N} (1 + o(1))$$

$$A + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{2} B_j = 0 \quad \exp(A + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{2} B_j) = S_1^p + S_2^p = 1$$



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



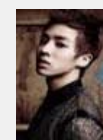
The Binary Goldbach's Theorem [1-4]. Let  $a = -1$  and  $b = N$ . From (11) we have

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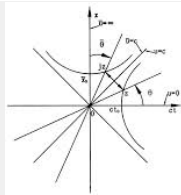
Since  $J_2(\omega) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ , every even number  $N$  greater than 4 is the sum of two primes.

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

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



$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & -x_2 & \dots & -x_2 \\ x_2 & x_1 & \dots & -x_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n & x_{n-1} & \dots & s_1 \end{vmatrix} = R^n \quad \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & -s_2 & \dots & -s_2 \\ s_2 & s_1 & \dots & -s_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ s_n & s_{n-1} & \dots & s_1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$



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

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \\ \epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \\ \epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2A \\ 2B \\ 2C \\ 2D \\ 2E \end{pmatrix}$$



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





**A Theoretical Study on Photoreactions of High-energy Gel: Transition Metal Complexes as a Sensitizer**

Li-Chan Kuo<sup>1</sup>, Yuan-Hsiu Su<sup>2</sup> and Gung-Jung Hsu<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan; <sup>2</sup>College of Applied Science and Engineering, National Formosa University, Tainan, Taiwan, China

**Keywords:** Gelation; Photoreaction; Photocrosslinking; Sensitizer; Transition Metal Complex

**Abstract:** The photoreaction of a high-energy gel (HEG) was studied in the presence of various transition metal complexes (TMCs) as sensitizers. The HEG was prepared by the photopolymerization of a mixture of methyl methacrylate (MMA) and a photoinitiator (PI) under UV light. The HEG was characterized by its high modulus and high transparency. The photoreaction of the HEG was studied in the presence of various TMCs. The results showed that the photoreaction of the HEG was significantly enhanced in the presence of TMCs. The photoreaction of the HEG was studied in the presence of various TMCs. The results showed that the photoreaction of the HEG was significantly enhanced in the presence of TMCs.



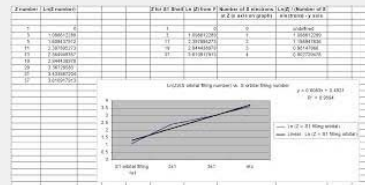
Year	Revenue	Profit
2007	1,000,000,000	100,000,000
2008	1,200,000,000	120,000,000
2009	1,400,000,000	140,000,000
2010	1,600,000,000	160,000,000
2011	1,800,000,000	180,000,000
2012	2,000,000,000	200,000,000



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Ming Qing Women's Writings

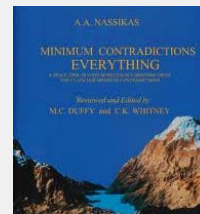
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2012	2,000,000,000	200,000,000



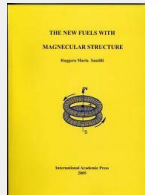
Year	Revenue	Profit
2007	1,000,000,000	100,000,000
2008	1,200,000,000	120,000,000
2009	1,400,000,000	140,000,000
2010	1,600,000,000	160,000,000
2011	1,800,000,000	180,000,000
2012	2,000,000,000	200,000,000



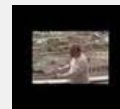
$$y^2 = x(x - a^n)(x + b^n) \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$$



$$\text{Gal}(\bar{Q}/Q) \rightarrow \text{GL}_2(Z/l^n Z)$$



$$\text{Gal}(\bar{Q}/Q) \quad E(\bar{Q})$$



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



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

Year	Revenue	Profit
2007	1,000,000,000	100,000,000
2008	1,200,000,000	120,000,000
2009	1,400,000,000	140,000,000
2010	1,600,000,000	160,000,000
2011	1,800,000,000	180,000,000
2012	2,000,000,000	200,000,000





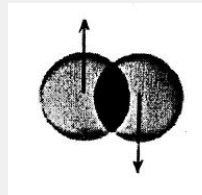
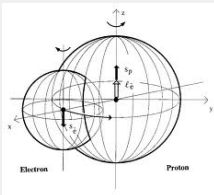
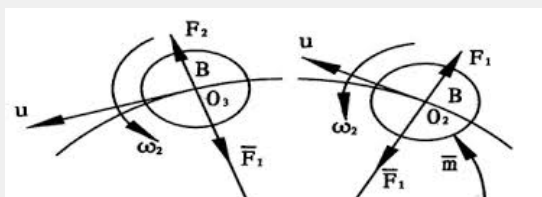
$$a^n + b^n = c^n \quad R_n \rightarrow T_n.$$



mod  $l^n$



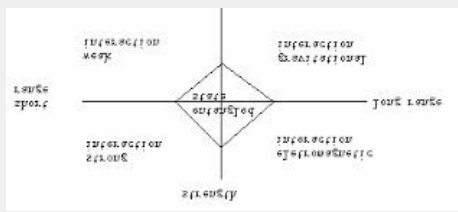
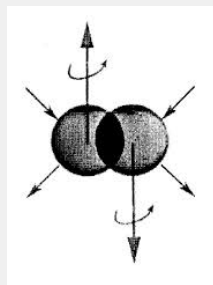
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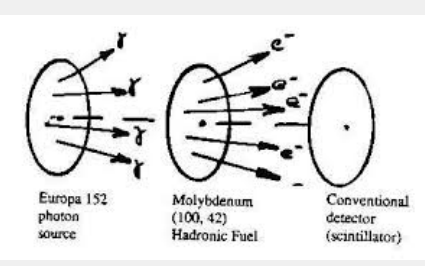
The Minimum Length for Newtonian Physics  
Newton's Law  
The Minimum Length for Newtonian Physics  
Newton's Law

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



Group A1  
Group A2  
Group A3

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...	...	...



Two Mikoskopic Geometry For Interior Dynamical Problems  
Suggests New Results  
Abstract: We consider the interior of a domain in the plane with a boundary consisting of two arcs of circles. We study the problem of finding the eigenvalues of the Laplacian operator on this domain. We show that the eigenvalues are real and simple. We also show that the eigenfunctions are positive in the interior of the domain.



黄德嘉教授谈：冠心病心脏性猝死的预防

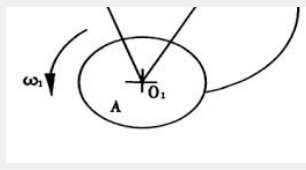
郭继鸿教授谈：特发性室颤



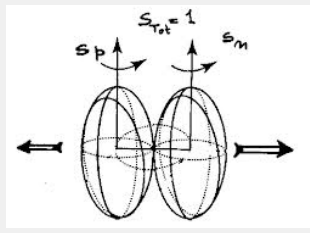
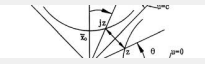
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Group A1  
Group A2  
Group A3

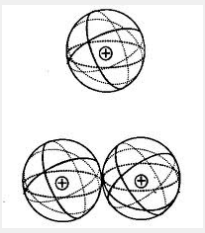
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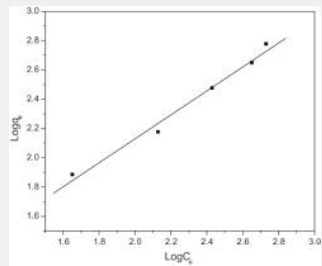
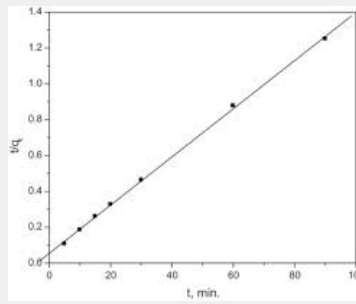
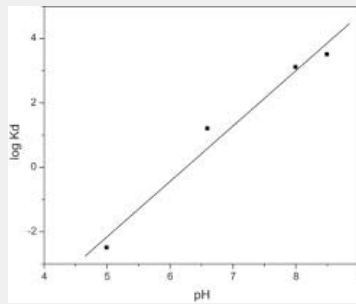
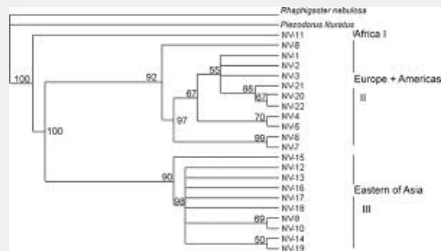
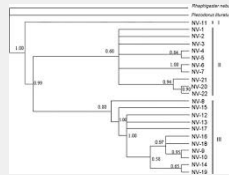
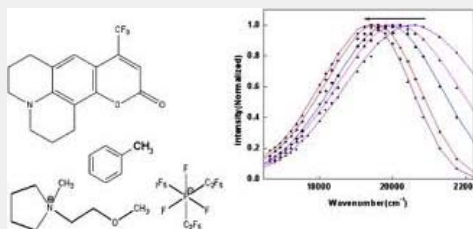
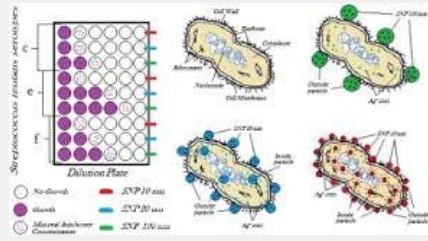
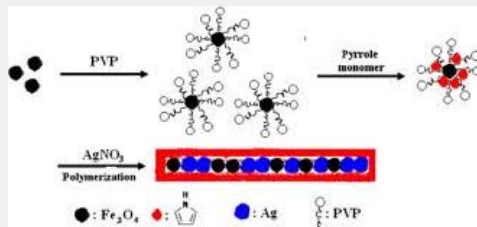
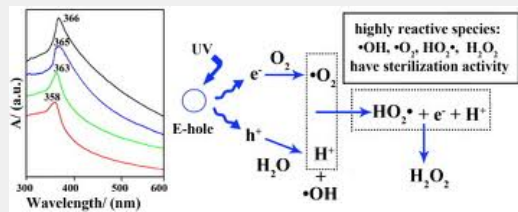


HADRONIC MECHANISMS  
Abstract: We consider the interior of a domain in the plane with a boundary consisting of two arcs of circles. We study the problem of finding the eigenvalues of the Laplacian operator on this domain. We show that the eigenvalues are real and simple. We also show that the eigenfunctions are positive in the interior of the domain.



Design and Application of a...  
Abstract: We consider the interior of a domain in the plane with a boundary consisting of two arcs of circles. We study the problem of finding the eigenvalues of the Laplacian operator on this domain. We show that the eigenvalues are real and simple. We also show that the eigenfunctions are positive in the interior of the domain.



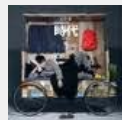
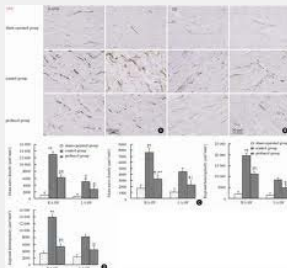


$$(A, B) = APB - BQA = (AMB - BMA) + (ANB + BNA), \quad (3a)$$

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

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

$$(b^p, b^q) = iS^{p,q}, \quad \{b^p\} = \{r^k, p_k\}, \quad (3d)$$

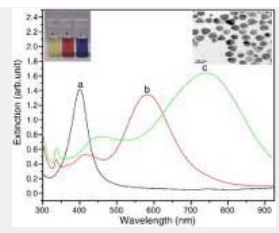


Unsolved Problems in Special and General Relativity  
 Chien-Fabian Chen, Yu-Pei Liang, Fu-Yuan Lu, Zhen-Peng Peng



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

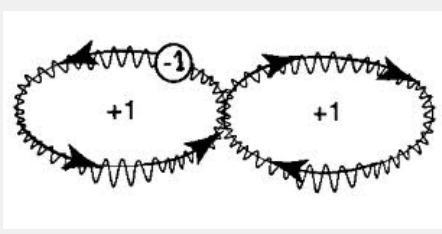
$$\exp\left(A + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{(p-1)/2} B_{3j}\right) = s_1^p + s_2^p = \left[ \exp(t_p + t_{2p}) \right]^p$$



**Isoval Theory of Antimatter**  
with application in Biology  
and Medicine (and Technology)

By **Gregory Maria Scutell**

**Fundamental Theories of Physics**

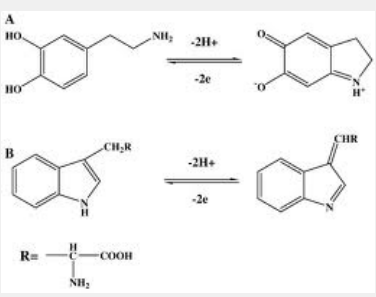
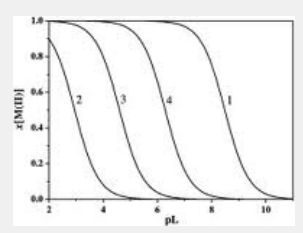


Group A1

Group A2

Group A3

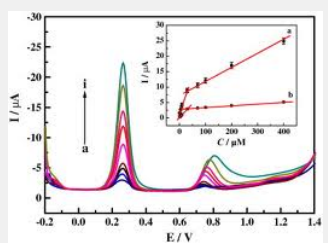
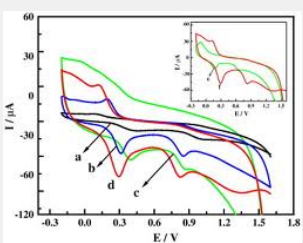
$$\exp\left(A + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{(3^p-1)/2} B_j\right) = S_1^{3^p} + S_2^{3^p} = 1.$$



Group A1

Group A2

Group A3



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

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

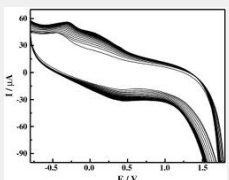
$$\hat{P} = \hat{Q}^t, \quad (13c)$$



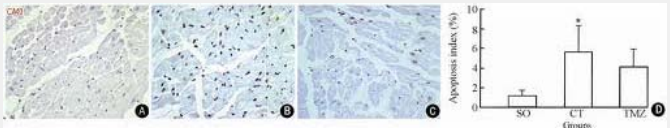
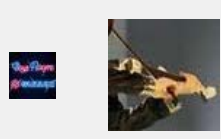
**Table 1. Change of platelet structure and function in dogs**

Group	Collagen	ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP	ADP/ADP
SO	14.4218	5.76249	35.9411	3.96134	3.97421	35.44010	32.24110	46.34411	46.34411
Preoperative	14.94217	4.97491	36.7670	3.96410	3.79421	35.44424	36.76110	46.34411	46.34411
CT	13.7621	5.96410	36.7644	3.96411	3.96411	35.44424	36.76110	46.34411	46.34411
Postoperative	22.94134	14.24135	37.9413	3.96413	3.96413	35.44424	36.76110	46.34411	46.34411
TMZ	13.44111	5.44111	36.4411	3.96411	3.96411	35.44424	36.76110	46.34411	46.34411

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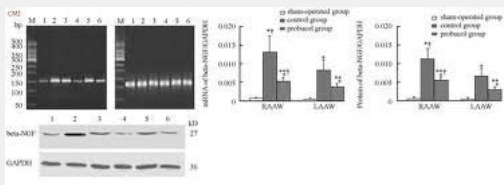
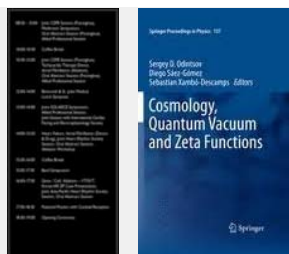
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前进发 - 中国民族音乐大师 萧子满...	305.38 MB	音频	上传	G4D83X0C28FF8ECAF7F4584154F47



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

Groups	Collagen		ADP	
	Preoperative	Postoperative	Preoperative	Postoperative
SO (n=6)	67.44±9.2	68.64±9.7	62.14±7.4	61.84±7.0
CT (n=6)	69.2±8.8	87.5±6.4 <sup>†</sup>	61.6±5.7	82.8±9.4 <sup>†</sup>
TMZ (n=6)	68.4±7.6	70.2±8.4 <sup>‡</sup>	60.9±7.8	64.4±8.2 <sup>‡</sup>

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



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



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

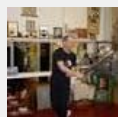
Group	RAP	MPAP	PCWP
Sham-operated group			
Preoperation	5±2	14±4	7±3
7-week postoperation	6±2	16±5	8±3
Control group			
Baseline	6±2	15±4	8±3
6-week tachypacing	12±4 <sup>†</sup>	24±6 <sup>†</sup>	16±4 <sup>†</sup>
Probucol group			
Baseline	6±2	15±4	7±2
6-week tachypacing	8±2 <sup>‡</sup>	18±4 <sup>‡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

<sup>†</sup>P < 0.01, <sup>‡</sup>P < 0.05, compared with the sham-operated group, <sup>†</sup>P < 0.01, compared with baseline, <sup>‡</sup>P < 0.05, <sup>‡</sup>P < 0.01, compared with the control group.

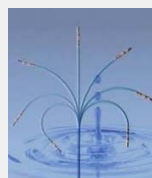
Table 2. Comparison of coagulation function in different groups

Variables	Lymphatic metastasis		Local invasiveness	
	Positive (n=21)	Negative (n=34)	Positive (n=23)	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.

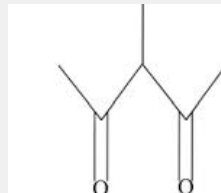
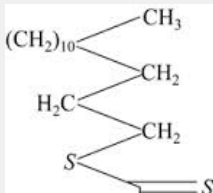


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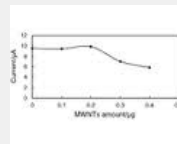
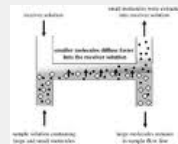
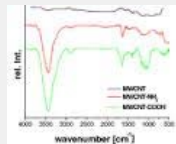
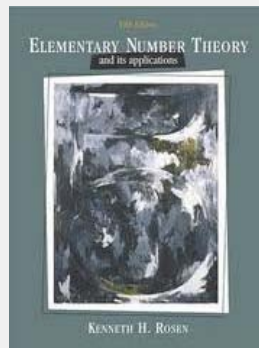
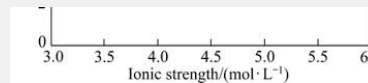
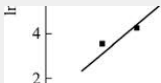
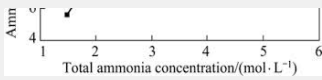
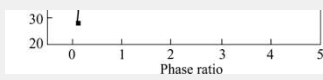
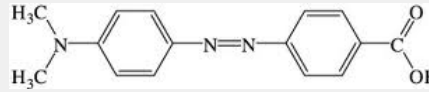
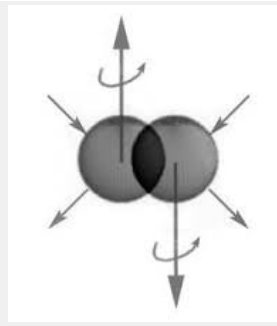
$$a \div b = \frac{a}{b}, b \neq 0, a \times b = ab$$

$$a \hat{=} b = \frac{a}{b} \hat{i} \quad a \hat{=} b = \hat{i} \frac{a}{b}, b \neq 0, a \hat{\times} b = a \hat{i} b$$

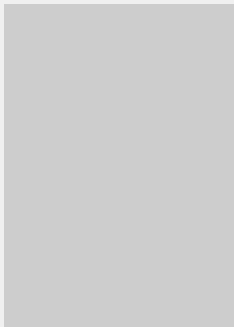


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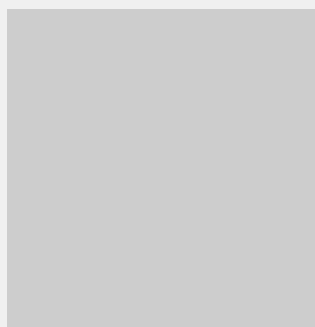


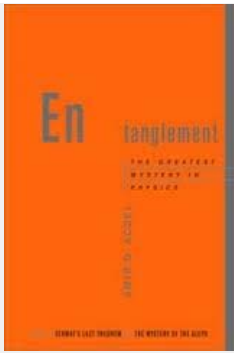


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