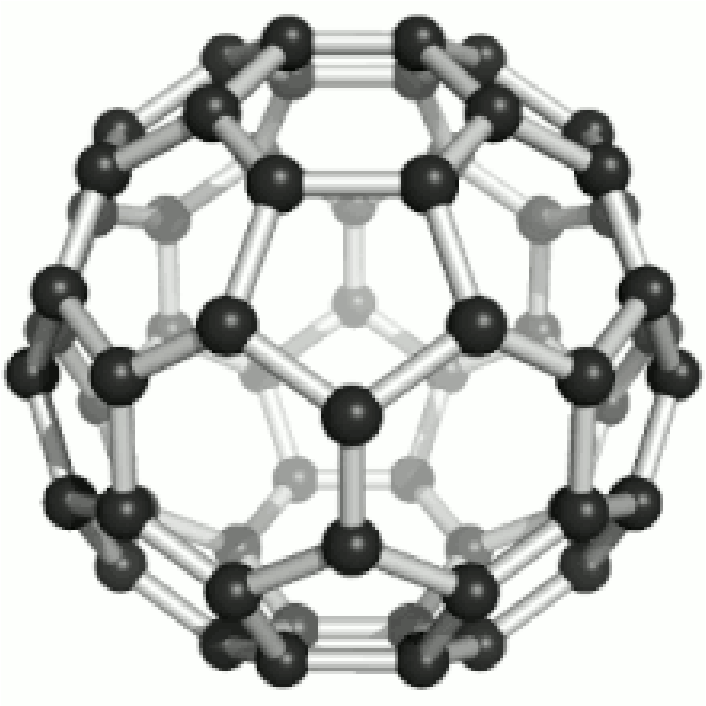


IUPAC (C60-Ih) [5, 6] fullerene.

$$e^{i\phi} = \cos\phi + i\sin\phi$$

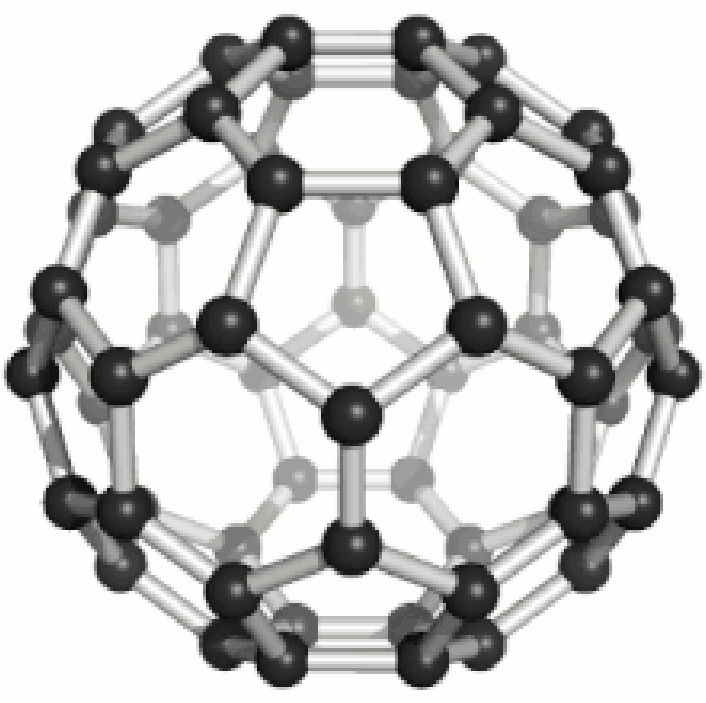
$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

Eular's formula

Richard Buckminster Fuller

$$v = c_1 \int \frac{\sqrt{1 + [g'(u)]^2}\, du}{g(u)\sqrt{[g(u)]^2 - c_1^2}}.$$

Geodesic equation



IUPAC (C60-Ih) [5, 6] fullerene.

$$e^{i\phi} = \cos\phi + i\sin\phi$$

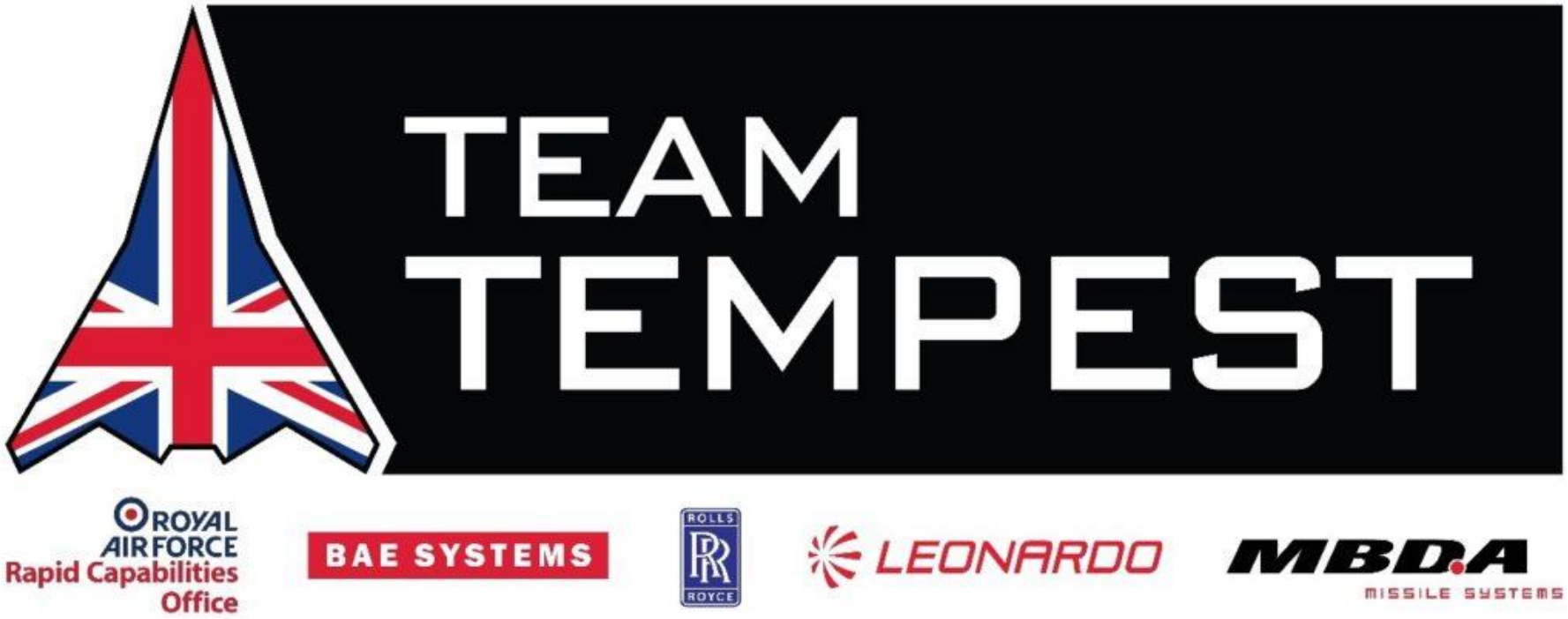
$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$ *Eular's formula*

$$\tau_{\max} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

Principle sheer stress

The 2015 National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review

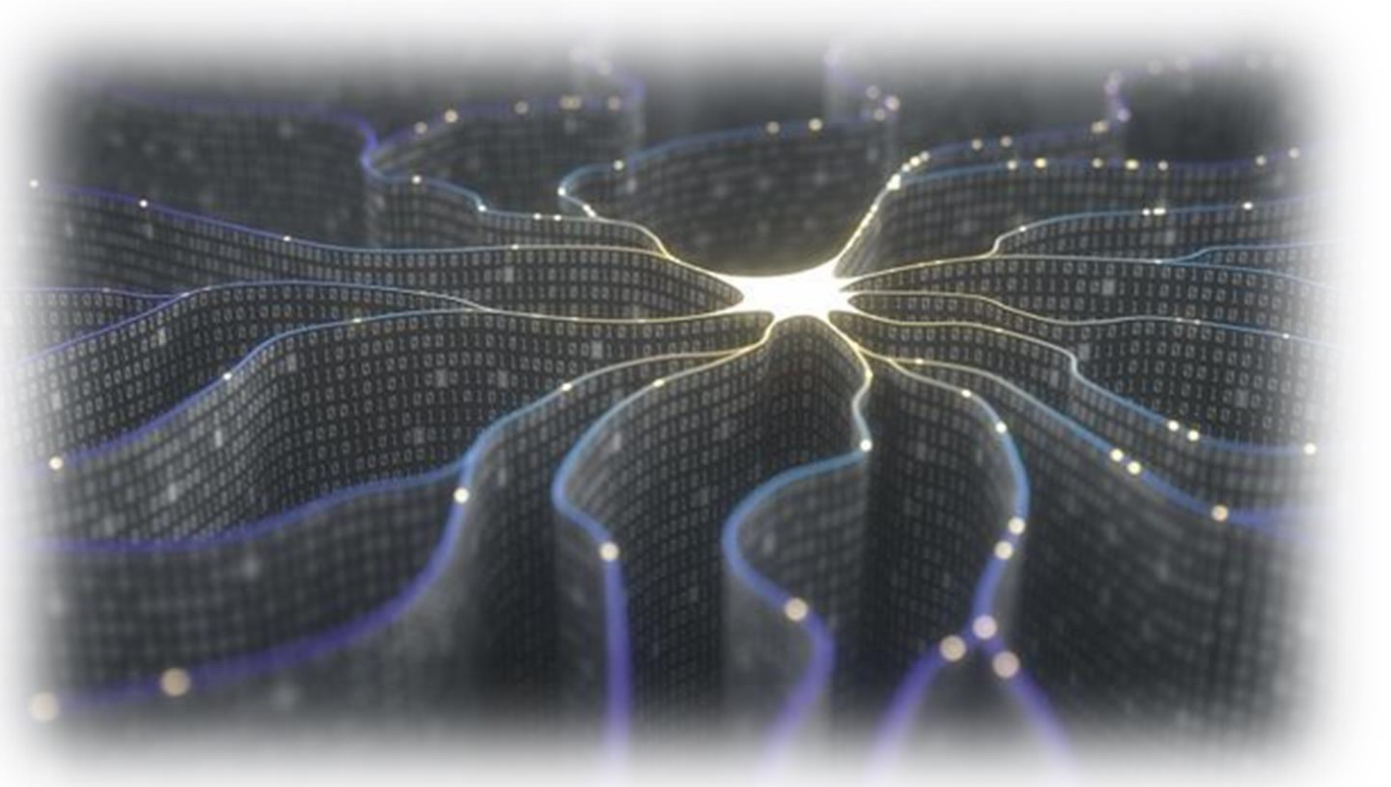
$Y = f(K,L)$ *Production function*



$$i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\Psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu}\nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r},t)\right]\Psi(\mathbf{r},t)$$

Schrödinger equation

Progression



$$V(s) = \max_a \left(R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s'} P(s,a,s') V(s') \right)$$

Bellman equation