

Diagram illustrating a trefoil knot (a single loop with three crossings) enclosed within a circle. The circle is labeled with the expression $(W(K))_k = (q + q^3 - q^4)(q^{1/2} + q^{-1/2})$ at the top and $(W(K))_k = \frac{1}{2} \int \text{Tr } \mathcal{P} \exp \oint_K A e^{i\frac{q}{4\pi} \text{CS}(A)} \mathcal{D}A$ at the bottom. To the left of the circle, the expression $q = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k+2}}$ is shown.

$$dF = 0$$

$$\int_M d\omega = \int_{\partial M} \omega$$

01010011
01100011011
011110111010001
110100010011010100

$$H(p) = -\sum_i p_i \log_2 p_i$$

001101101111011101
010110110001110
10001100101
01110010

$$\mathcal{L} = R - \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma_\sigma^{\mu\rho} D_\rho \psi_\sigma$$

A diagram of a torus (donut shape) with a vector field represented by small arrows on its surface. Below the torus, the differential equation $\partial_i m_i + u_j \partial_j u_i = -\partial_i p + \nu \partial_j \partial_j u_i$ is written in a curved path following the shape of the torus.

The diagram shows a central cylindrical structure with two leads, labeled c_1 and c_2 , extending from its sides. Three upward-pointing arrows are shown above the cylinder, representing a magnetic field. Below the cylinder, a circular path is indicated by a circle with a central dot and a label Φ . Surrounding this central structure is a larger circle. Along the bottom arc of this larger circle, the equation $\Delta\phi_{AB} = \frac{q}{\hbar} \oint_C \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{q}{\hbar} \Phi_B$ is written, where Φ_B is the magnetic flux through the area enclosed by the path C .

$$V_s = \frac{2}{3} V_c$$

$$A_s = \frac{2}{3} A_{c, \text{tot}}$$

A diagram of a sphere with a horizontal line representing a latitude. Above the sphere is the formula $\chi = V - E + F$. Below the sphere is the formula $2\pi\chi = \int_M K \, dA$.

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \dots}$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \prod_p \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_M \\ F_A &= dA + A \wedge A \\ d_A^* F_A &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim \ker(D_E) - \dim \operatorname{coker}(D_E) = \int_M \hat{A}(M) \wedge \operatorname{ch}(E)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V\psi$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$

$$T^2 \propto a^3$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$F = ma$$

$$\partial^2 = 0$$

$$\partial^2 = 0$$

A diagram of a black hole. It consists of a circle representing the event horizon. Inside the circle, there is a funnel shape representing the singularity. The equation $r_s = 2Gm/c^2$ is written above the funnel.

The image displays five distinct geometric solids, each enclosed within a circular frame. Starting from the top left and moving clockwise, the solids are: a dodecahedron (a polyhedron with 12 pentagonal faces), a truncated octahedron (a polyhedron with 14 faces: 6 squares and 8 hexagons), a rhombicuboctahedron (a polyhedron with 14 faces: 8 squares and 6 hexagons), a cube (a hexahedron with 6 square faces), and a tetrahedron (a polyhedron with 4 triangular faces).

$$\check{R}_{12} \check{R}_{23} \check{R}_{12} = \check{R}_{23} \check{R}_{12} \check{R}_{23}$$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sigma(y-x)$
 $\frac{dz}{dt} = x(y-z) - z$
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = x(y-x)$