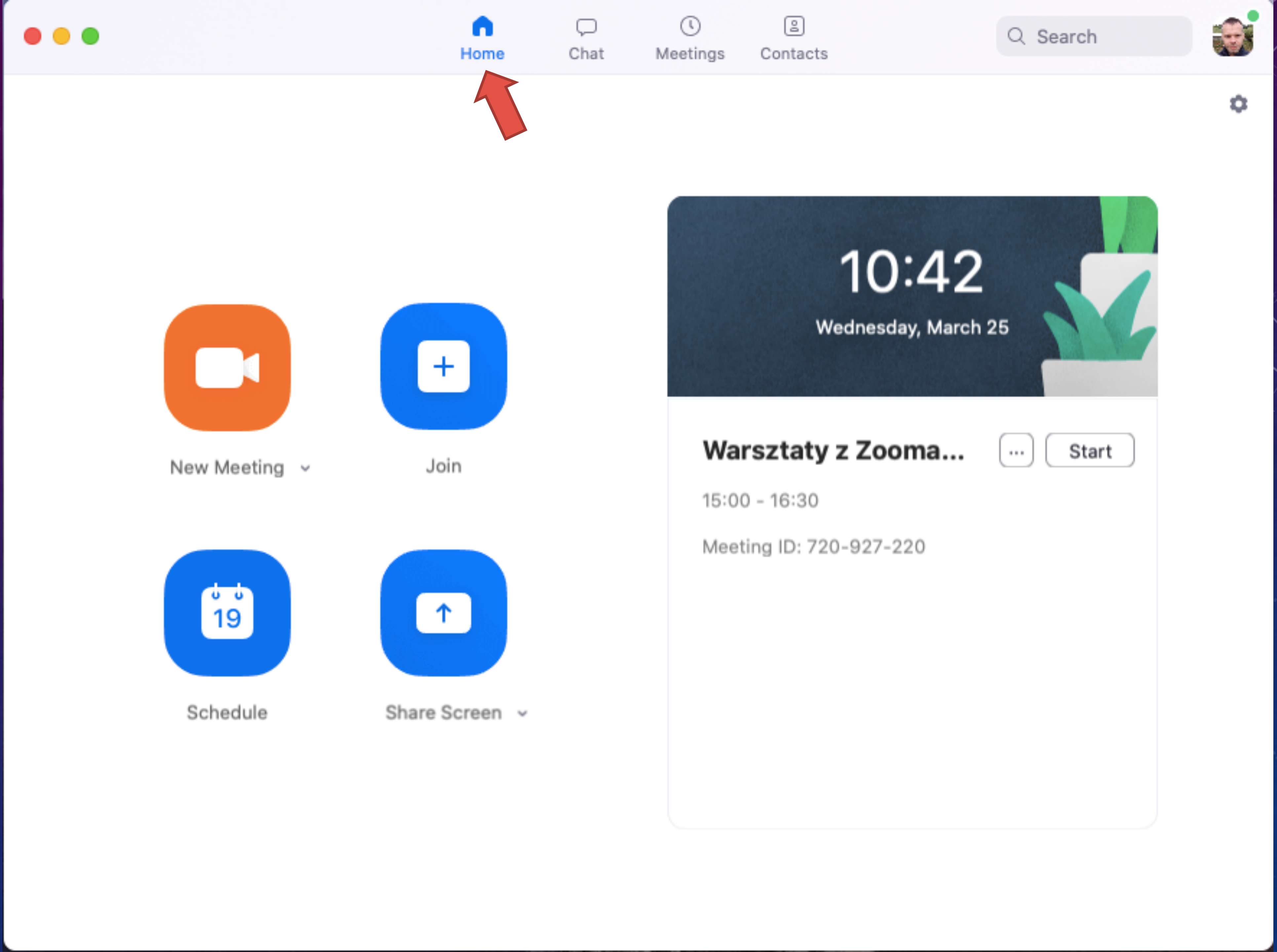
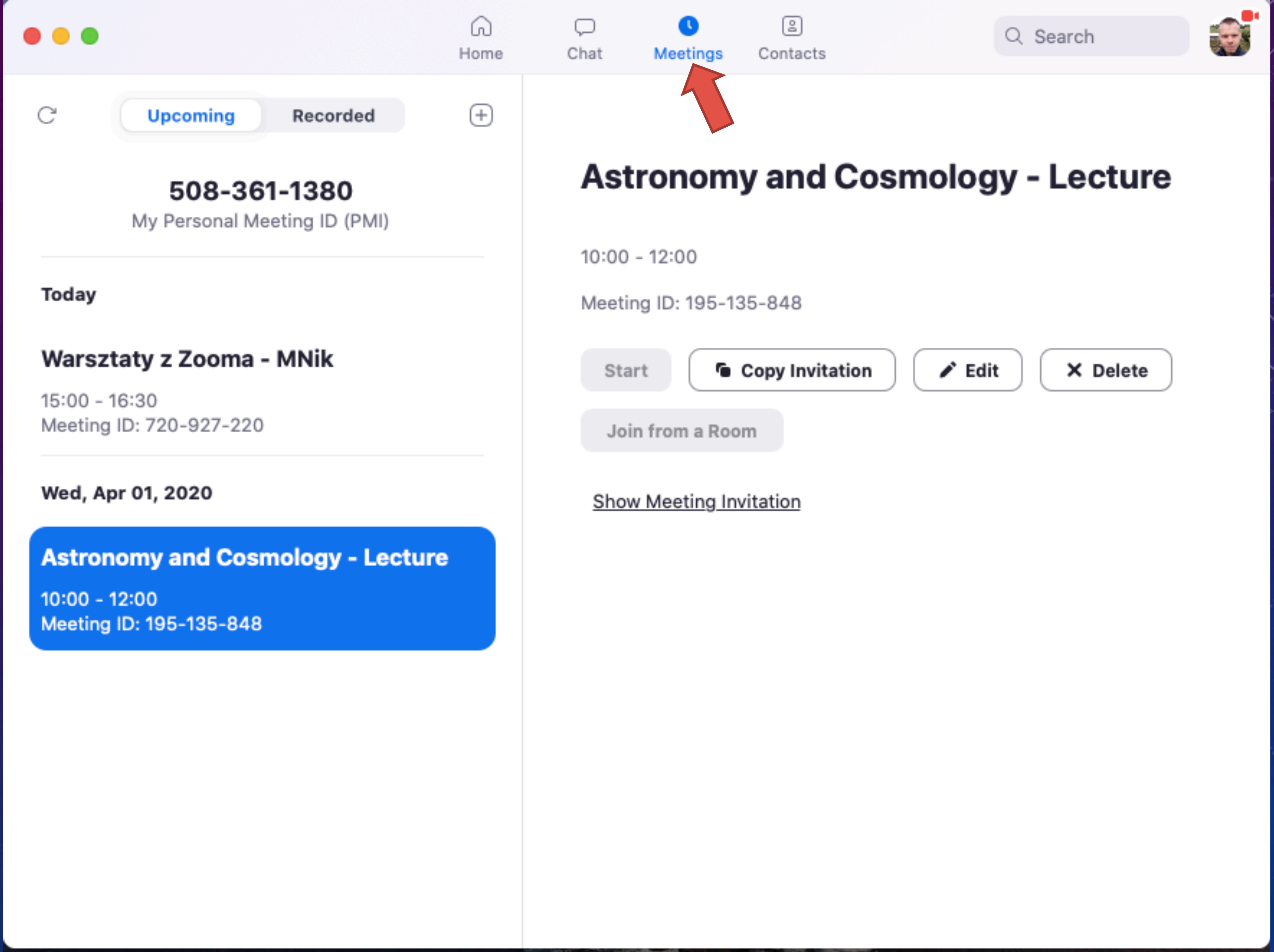
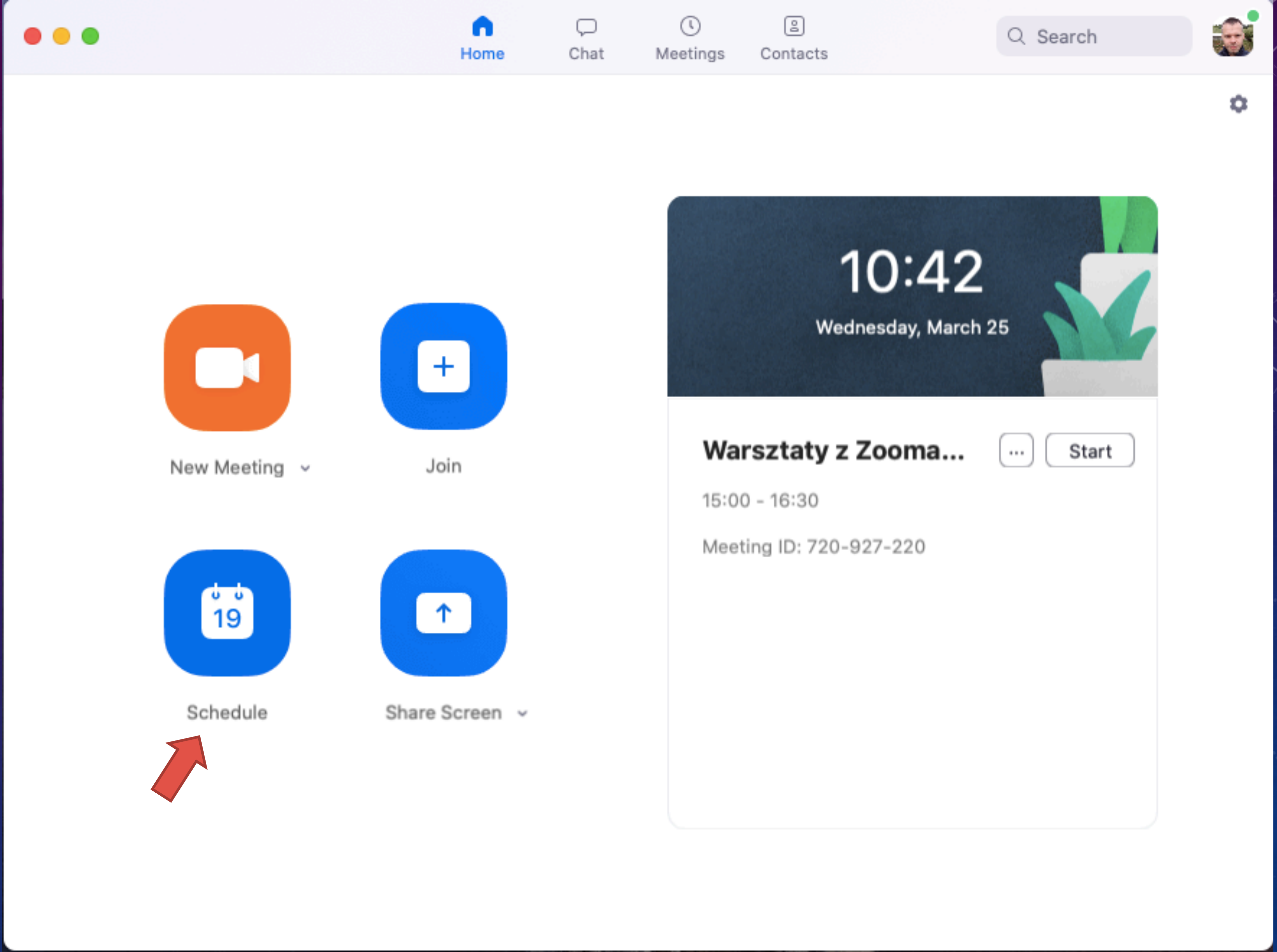
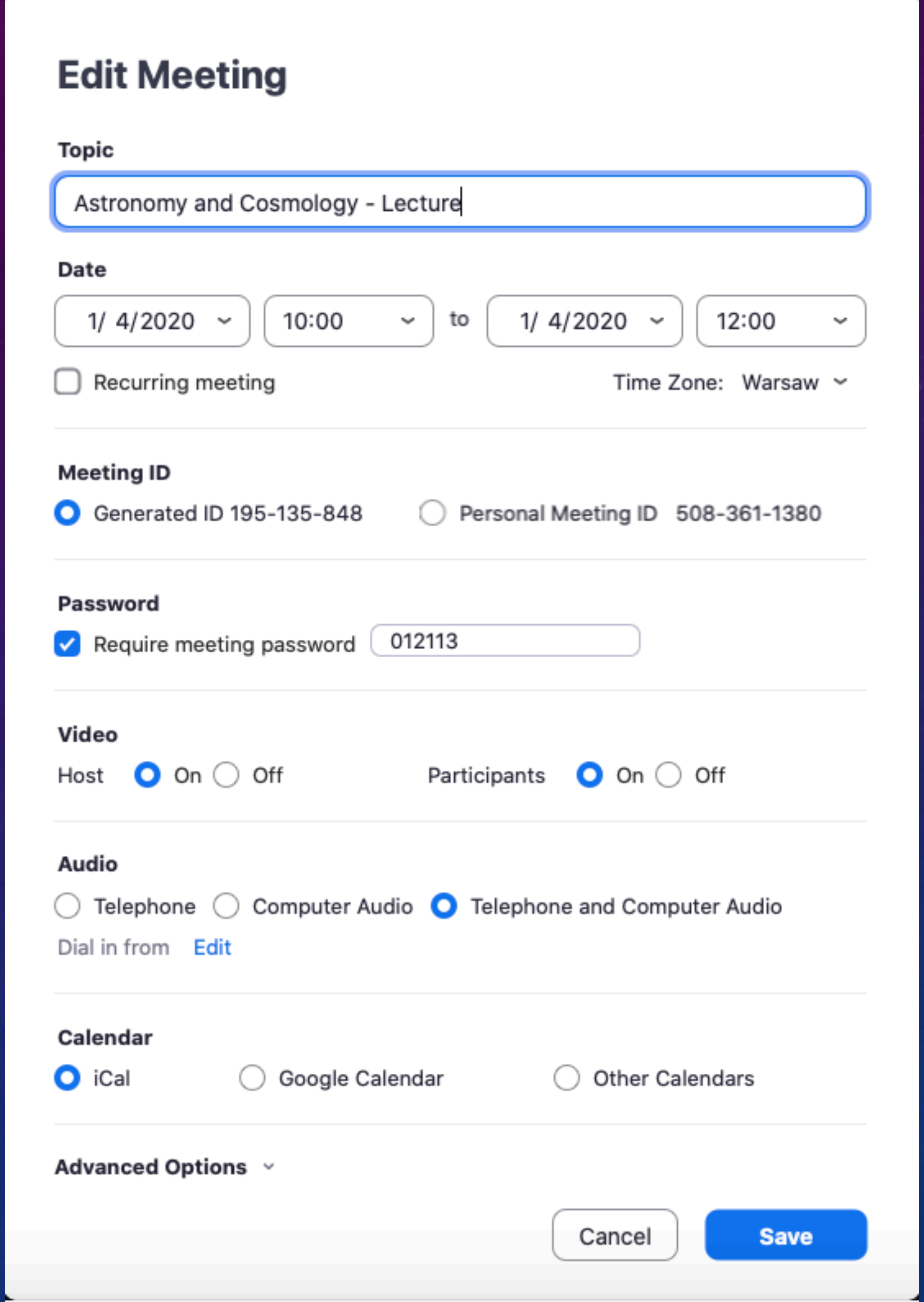
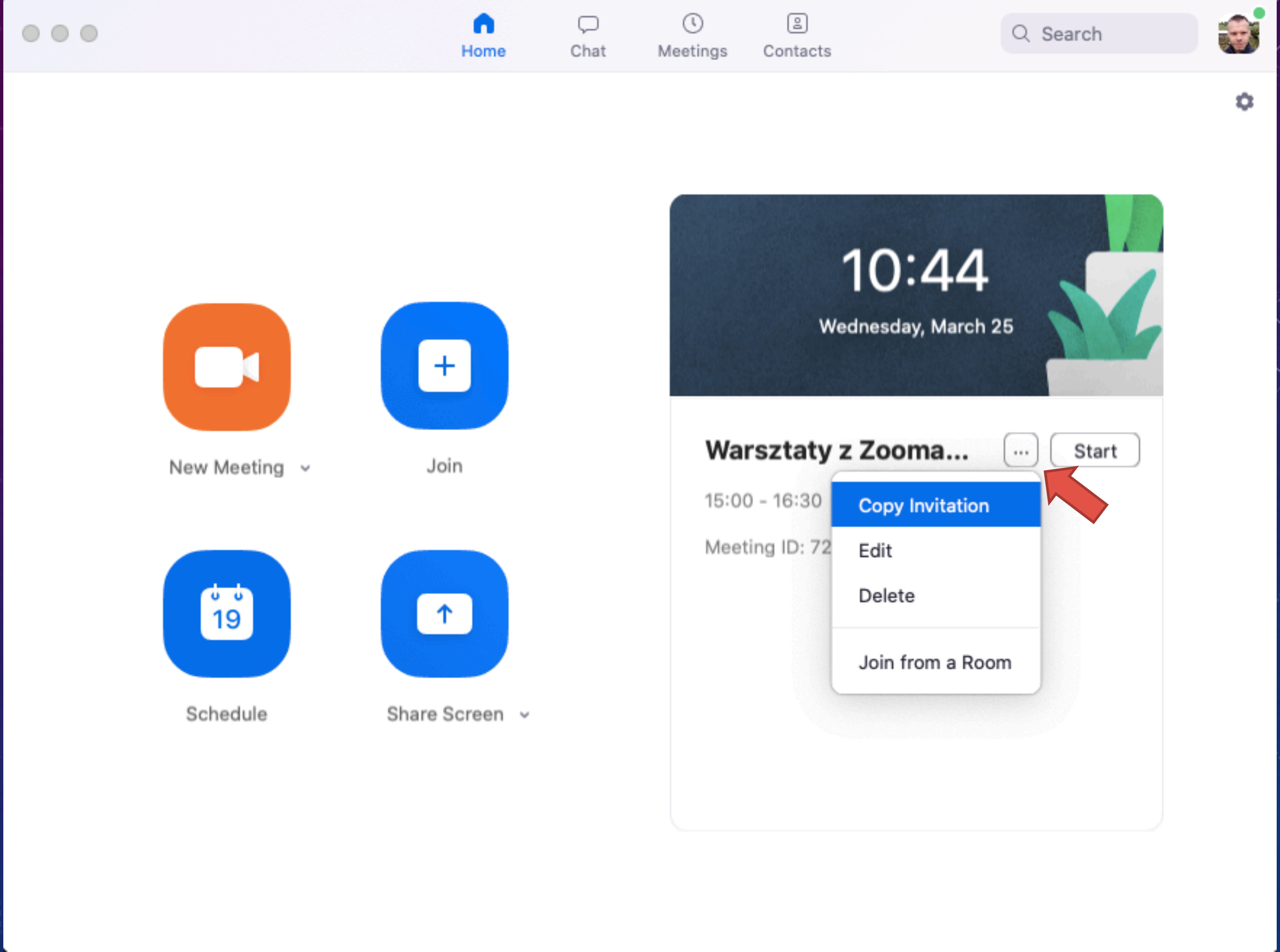

Home
Chat
Meetings
Contacts
Search
10:42
Wednesday, March 25
New Meeting
Join
Schedule
19
Share Screen
Warsztaty z Zooma...
Start
15:00 - 16:30
Meeting ID: 720-927-220

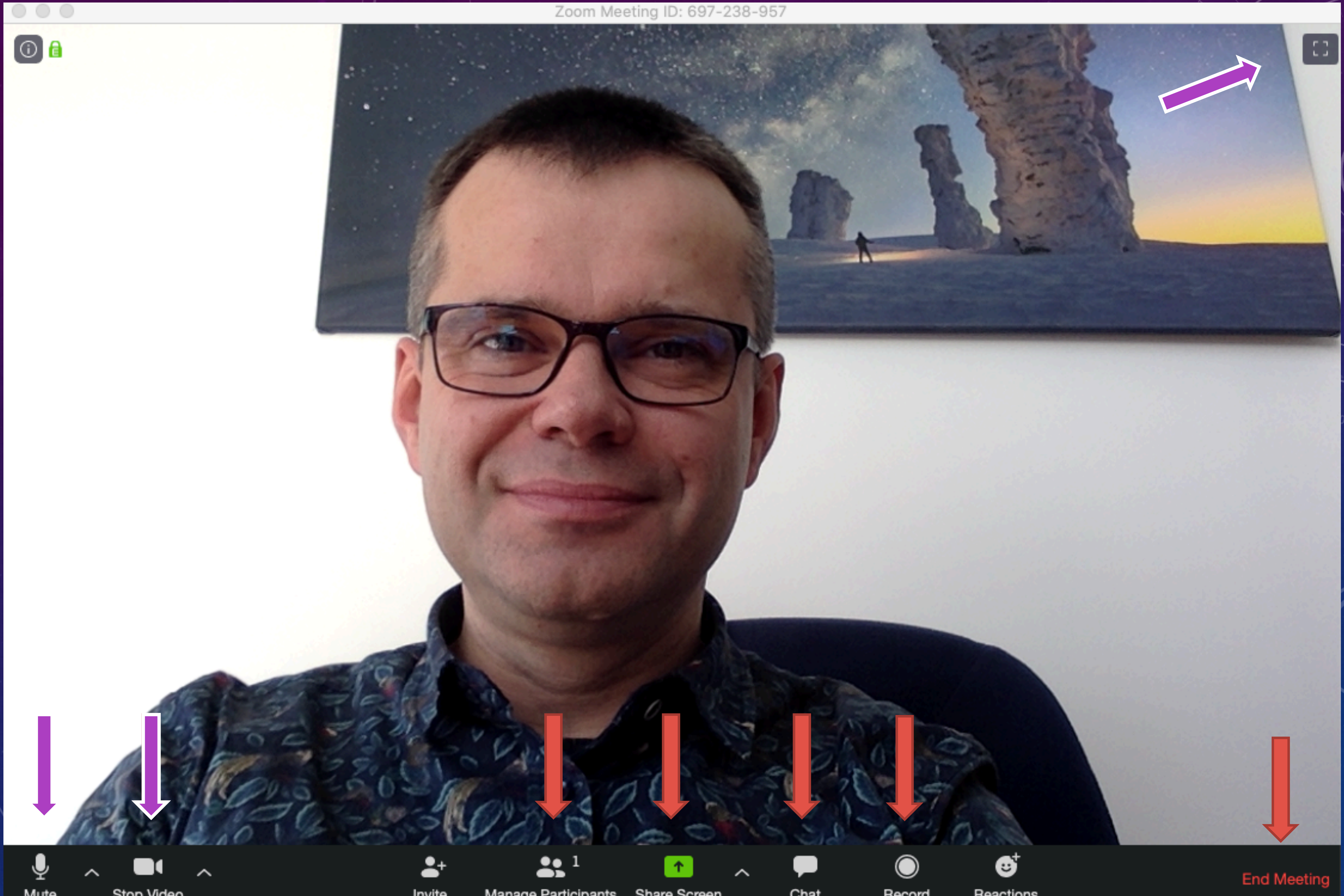

Home
Chat
Meetings
Contacts
Search
Upcoming
Recorded
508-361-1380
My Personal Meeting ID (PMI)
Today
Warsztaty z Zooma - MNik
15:00 - 16:30
Meeting ID: 720-927-220
Wed, Apr 01, 2020
Astronomy and Cosmology - Lecture
10:00 - 12:00
Meeting ID: 195-135-848
Astronomy and Cosmology - Lecture
10:00 - 12:00
Meeting ID: 195-135-848
Start
Copy Invitation
Edit
Delete
Join from a Room
Show Meeting Invitation

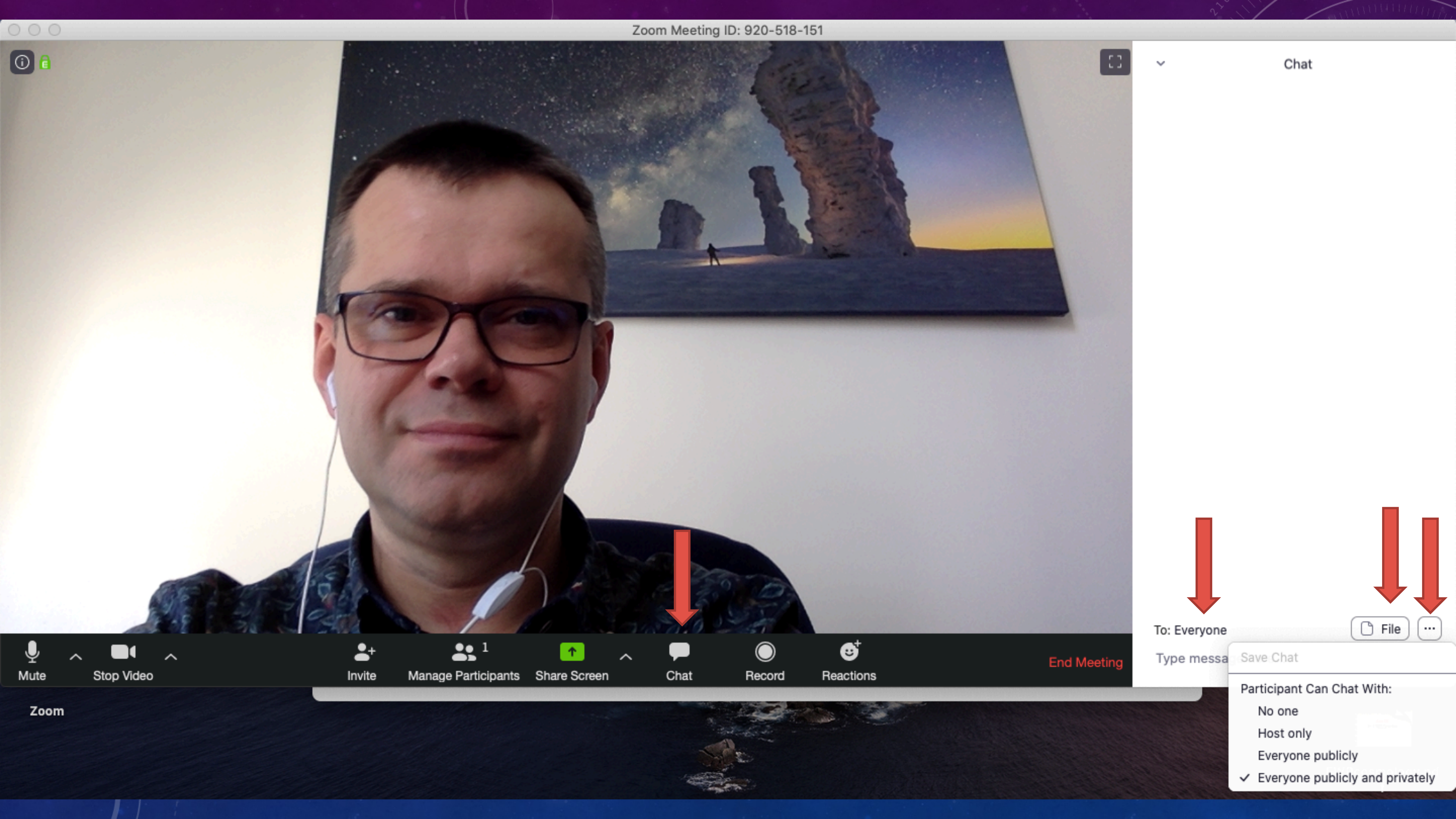

Home
Chat
Meetings
Contacts
Search
New Meeting
Join
Schedule
Share Screen
10:42
Wednesday, March 25
Warsztaty z Zooma...
...
Start
15:00 - 16:30
Meeting ID: 720-927-220

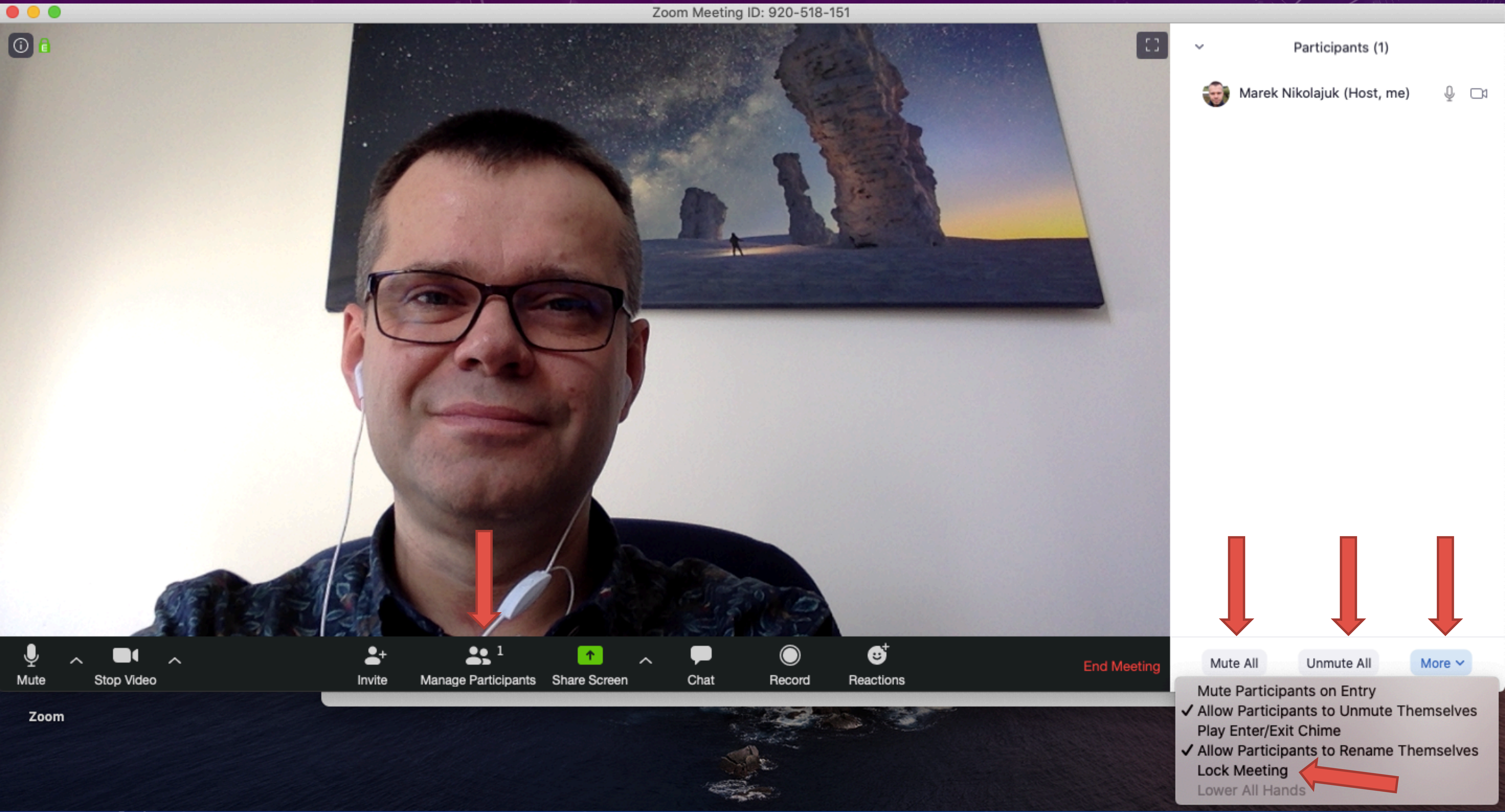

Edit Meeting
Topic
Astronomy and Cosmology - Lecture
Date
1/ 4/2020
10:00
to
1/ 4/2020
12:00
Recurring meeting
Time Zone: Warsaw
Meeting ID
Generated ID 195-135-848
Personal Meeting ID 508-361-1380
Password
Require meeting password
012113
Video
Host On Off
Participants On Off
Audio
Telephone
Computer Audio
Telephone and Computer Audio
Dial in from Edit
Calendar
iCal
Google Calendar
Other Calendars
Advanced Options
Cancel
Save

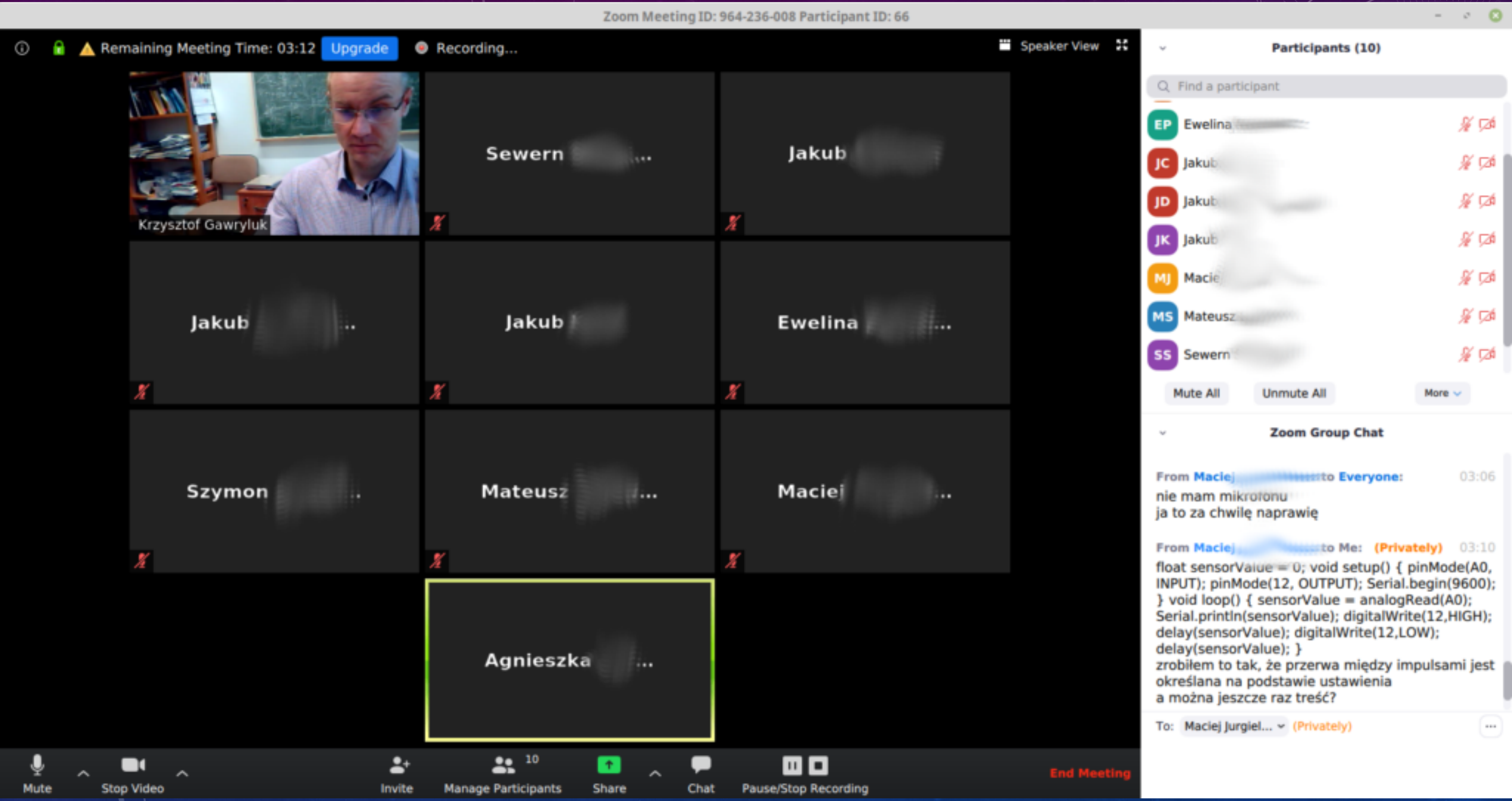


Home
Chat
Meetings
Contacts
Search
10:44
Wednesday, March 25
New Meeting
Join
19
Schedule
Share Screen
Warsztaty z Zooma...
Start
15:00 - 16:30
Meeting ID: 72
Copy Invitation
Edit
Delete
Join from a Room

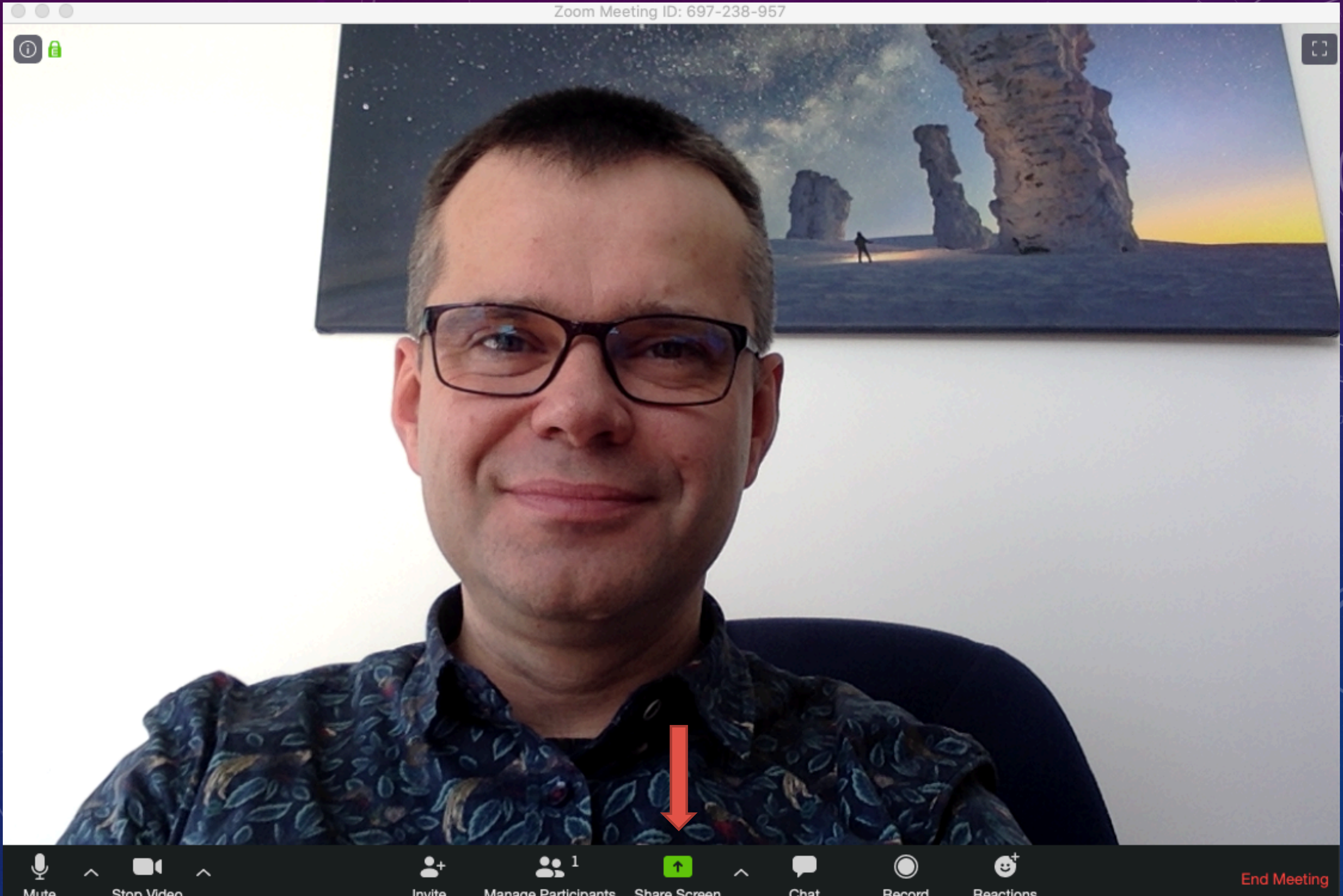

Zoom Meeting ID: 697-238-957
Mute
Stop Video
Invite
Manage Participants
Share Screen
Chat
Record
Reactions
End Meeting

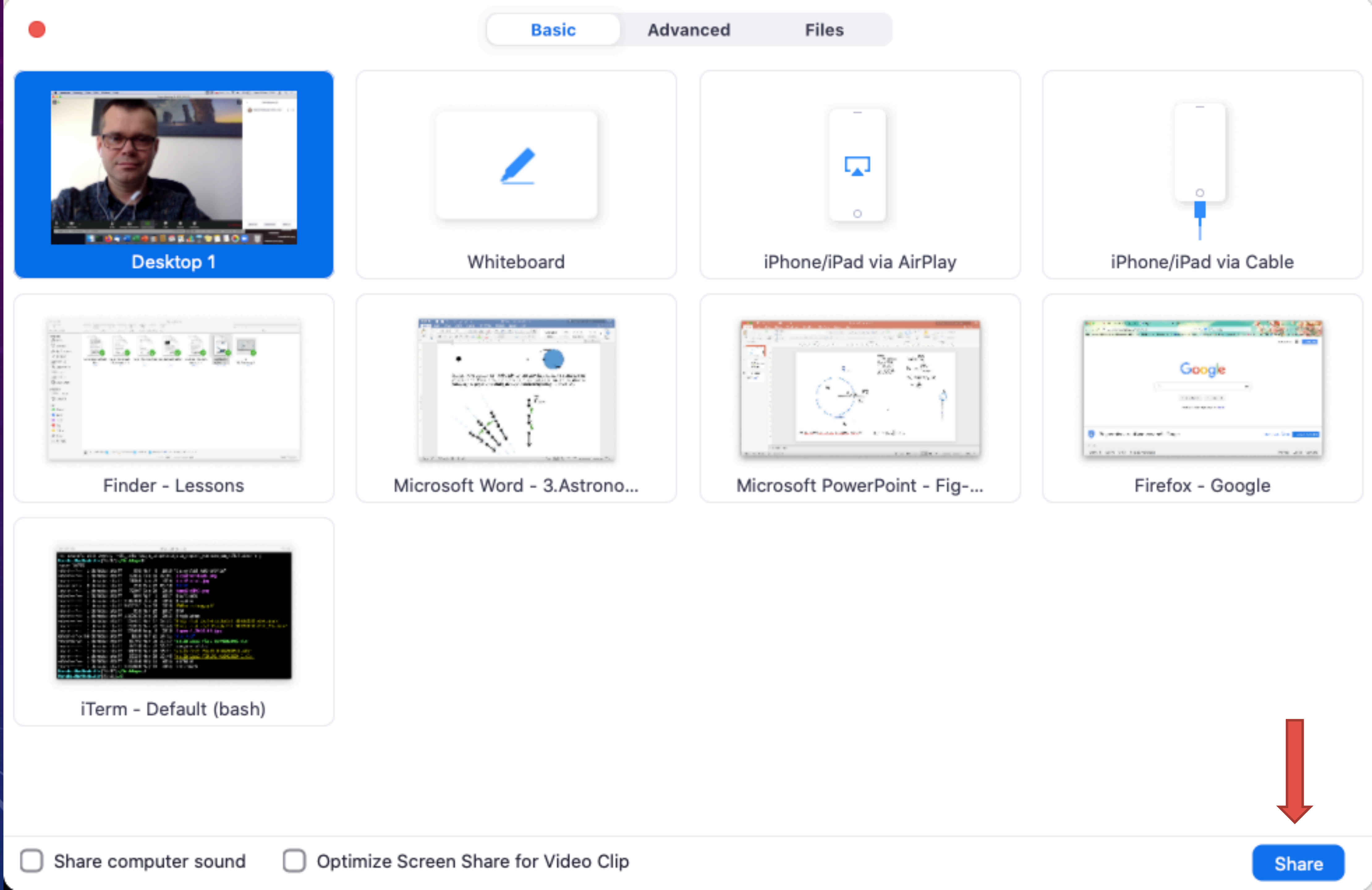

Zoom Meeting ID: 920-518-151
Chat
To: Everyone
File
Type messa
Save Chat
Participant Can Chat With:
No one
Host only
Everyone publicly
Everyone publicly and privately
Mute
Stop Video
Invite
Manage Participants
Share Screen
Chat
Record
Reactions
End Meeting
Zoom


Zoom Meeting ID: 920-518-151
Participants (1)
Marek Nikolajuk (Host, me)
Mute
Stop Video
Invite
Manage Participants
Share Screen
Chat
Record
Reactions
End Meeting
Mute All
Unmute All
More
Mute Participants on Entry
✓ Allow Participants to Unmute Themselves
Play Enter/Exit Chime
✓ Allow Participants to Rename Themselves
Lock Meeting
Lower All Hands
Zoom



Zoom Meeting ID: 964-236-008 Participant ID: 66
Remaining Meeting Time: 03:12
Upgrade
Recording...
Speaker View
Krzysztof Gawryluk
Sewern
Jakub
Jakub
Jakub
Ewelina
Szymon
Mateusz
Maciej
Agnieszka
Participants (10)
Find a participant
Ewelina
Jakub
Jakub
Jakub
Maciej
Mateusz
Sewern
Mute All
Unmute All
More
Zoom Group Chat
From Maciej to Everyone: 03:06
nie mam mikrofonu
ja to za chwilę naprawię
From Maciej to Me: (Privately) 03:10
float sensorValue = 0; void setup() { pinMode(A0, INPUT); pinMode(12, OUTPUT); Serial.begin(9600); } void loop() { sensorValue = analogRead(A0); Serial.println(sensorValue); digitalWrite(12,HIGH); delay(sensorValue); digitalWrite(12,LOW); delay(sensorValue); }
zrobiłem to tak, że przerwa między impulsami jest określana na podstawie ustawienia
a można jeszcze raz treść?
To: Maciej Jurgiel... (Privately)
Mute
Stop Video
Invite
Manage Participants
Share
Chat
Pause/Stop Recording
End Meeting


Zoom Meeting ID: 697-238-957
Mute
Stop Video
Invite
Manage Participants
1
Share Screen
Chat
Record
Reactions
End Meeting



Basic
Advanced
Files
Desktop 1
Whiteboard
iPhone/iPad via AirPlay
iPhone/iPad via Cable
Finder - Lessons
Microsoft Word - 3.Astrono...
Microsoft PowerPoint - Fig-...
Firefox - Google
iTerm - Default (bash)
Share computer sound
Optimize Screen Share for Video Clip
Share

enough for Newtonian physics to apply, then we have

$$M = \frac{v^2 r}{G} = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{G P_{\rm orb}^2} = \frac{v^3 P_{\rm orb}}{2\pi G}, \tag{2}$$

where r and $P_{\rm orb}$ are the radius and period of the orbit and v is the velocity of the particle. By measuring any two of v, r and $P_{\rm orb}$, we may estimate M. Equation (2) is modified in a straightforward way when the orbit is non-circular. For instance, the relation $M = 4\pi^2 r^3/G P_{\rm orb}^2$ continues to be valid, provided r is taken to be the semi-major axis of the elliptical orbit of the test particle.

3.1. X-ray Binaries

In the case of a BH XRB, it is relatively easy to measure the period $P_{\rm orb}$ of the orbit and the maximum line-of-sight Doppler velocity $K_c = v \sin i$ of the companion star to the BH, where i is the inclination angle of the binary orbit. From these, one can calculate the "mass function" $f(M)$:

$$f(M) \equiv \frac{K_c^3 P_{\rm orb}}{2\pi G} = \frac{M \sin^3 i}{(1 + M_c/M)^2}, \tag{3}$$

where M is the mass of the BH candidate and M_c is the mass of the companion star. Comparing equation (3) with equation (2) we see two differences. First, because we measure only the line-of-sight component of the orbital velocity, the mass function differs from the enough for Newtonian physics to apply, then we have

$$M = \frac{v^2 r}{G} = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{G P_{\rm orb}^2} = \frac{v^3 P_{\rm orb}}{2\pi G}, \quad (2)$$

where r and $P_{\rm orb}$ are the radius and period of the orbit and v is the velocity of the particle. By measuring any two of v, r and $P_{\rm orb}$, we may estimate M. Equation (2) is modified in a straightforward way when the orbit is non-circular. For instance, the relation $M = 4\pi^2 r^3/GP_{\rm orb}^2$ continues to be valid, provided r is taken to be the semi-major axis of the elliptical orbit of the test particle.

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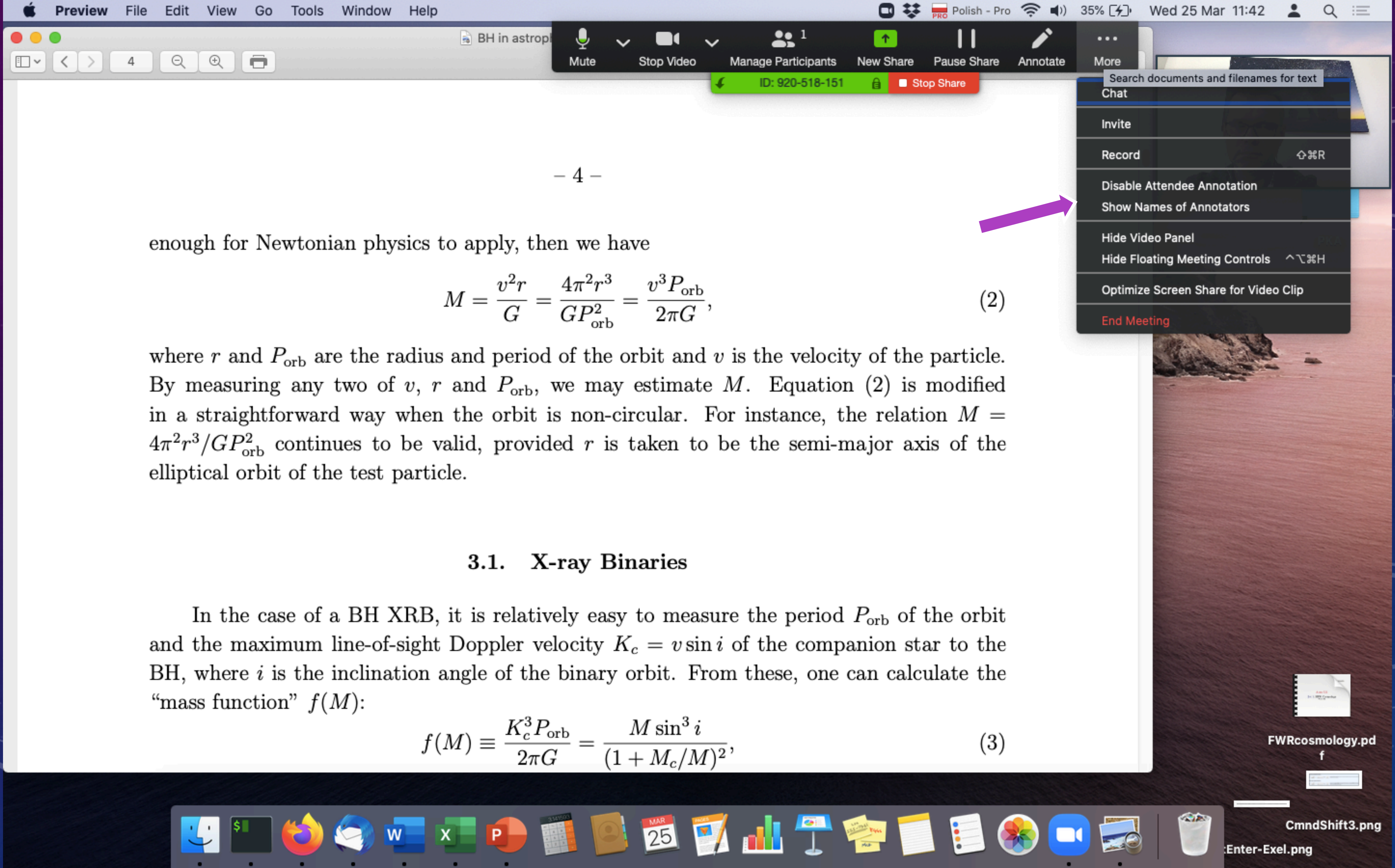
$$f(M) = \frac{K_c^3 P_{\rm orb}}{\ldots} = \frac{M \sin^3 i}{\ldots} \quad (3)$$



enough for Newtonian physics to apply, then we have

$$M = \frac{v^2 r}{G} = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{G P_{\rm orb}^2} = \frac{v^3 P_{\rm orb}}{2\pi G}, \tag{2}$$

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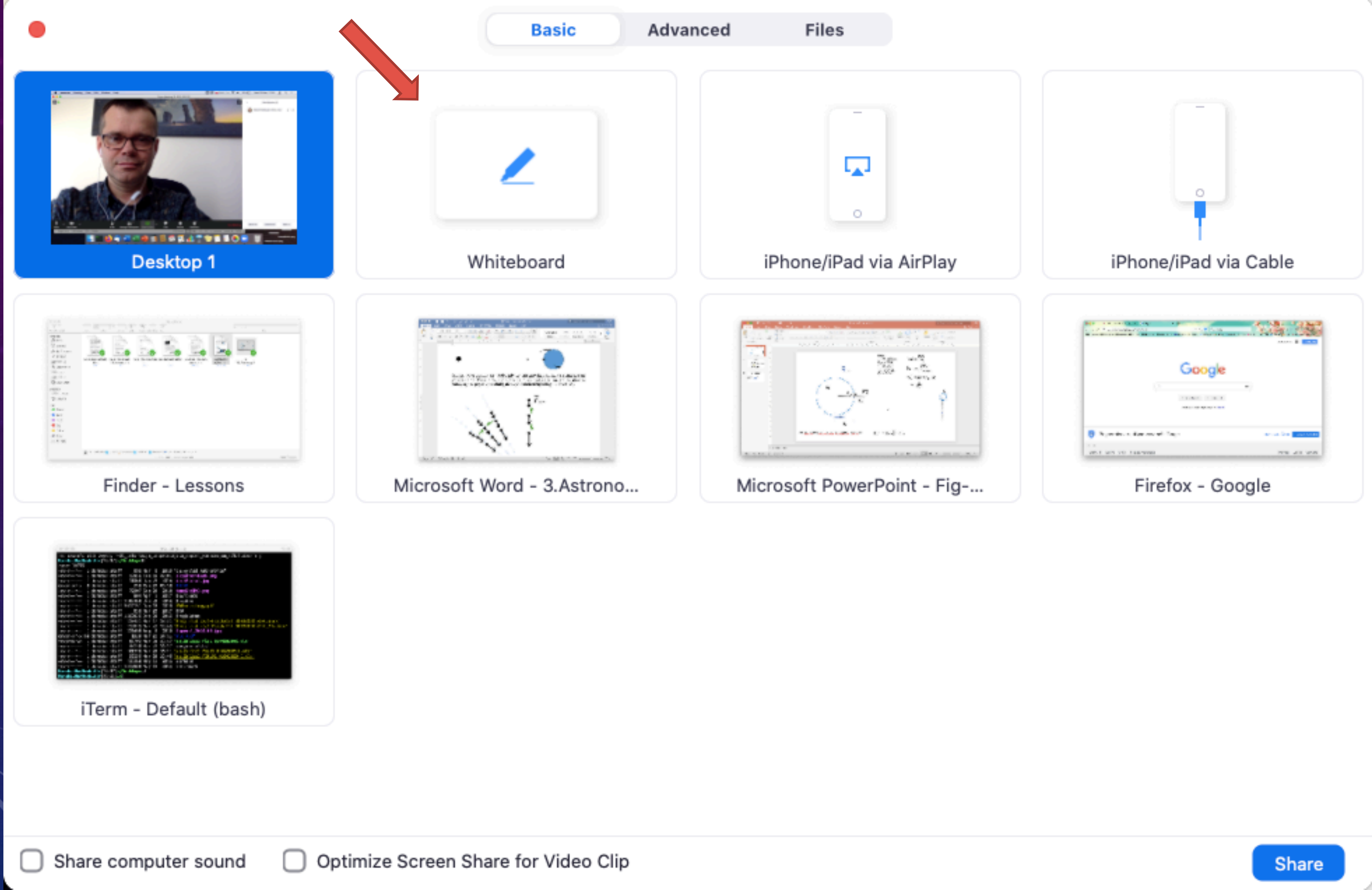
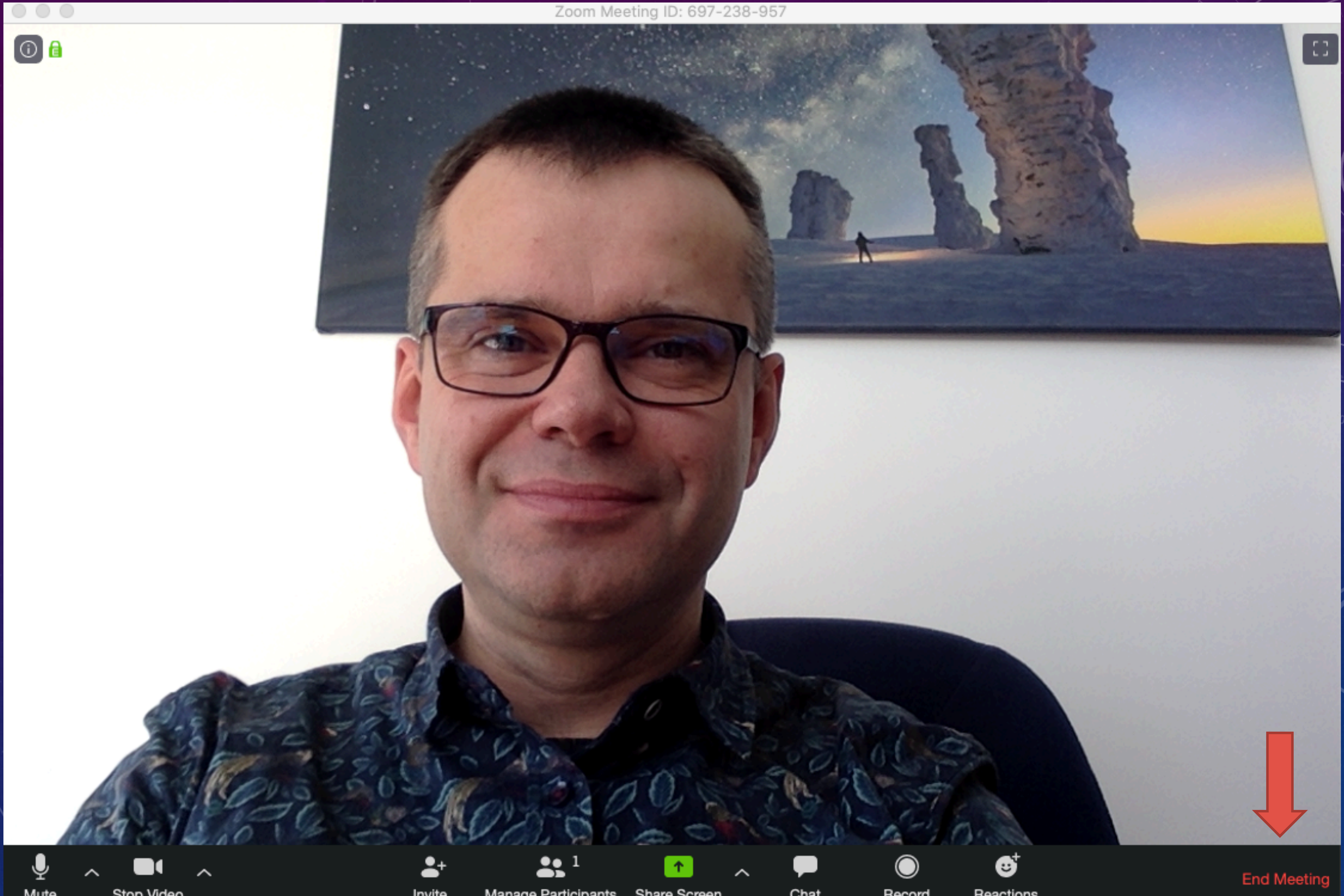

Basic
Advanced
Files
Desktop 1
Whiteboard
iPhone/iPad via AirPlay
iPhone/iPad via Cable
Finder - Lessons
Microsoft Word - 3.Astrono...
Microsoft PowerPoint - Fig-...
Firefox - Google
iTerm - Default (bash)
Share computer sound
Optimize Screen Share for Video Clip
Share

$$\int x^2 a$$



Zoom Meeting ID: 697-238-957
1
End Meeting