

GOD said:

$$E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} \quad \bar{E} = \frac{h\nu e^{-h\nu/kT}}{1 - e^{-h\nu/kT}}$$

thus $\frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial t} = \frac{(h\nu)^2}{c^2 T^2} \frac{e^{-h\nu/kT}}{(1 - e^{-h\nu/kT})^2}$

also $\vec{\nabla}_x \bar{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial t} \quad \vec{\nabla}_x \bar{H} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial t} + 4\pi \vec{j}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} = 0 \quad \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho$$

therefore $\vec{H} = \vec{\nabla}_x \vec{a}$ and $\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial t}$

subject to the condition $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$,

so that I obtain $\nabla^2 \vec{a} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{a}}{\partial t^2} = 0$.

In addition $H\Psi = E\Psi$ with $\Psi = \sum_m c_m \psi_m$

whence $\psi_k^+ = \frac{1}{4\pi k} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} i^l (2l+1) e^{i\delta_x} R_{lk}(r) P_l \left(\frac{\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}{kr} \right)$

with the normalization $\int \psi_k^+ \psi_k^- dV = \delta(k-k)$

Noticing that $P_l(-\cos\theta) = (-1)^l P_l(\cos\theta)$ we get

$$\psi_k^+ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{\pi/2k} \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{i}{k}\right) e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}} F\left(\frac{i}{k}, 1, ikr - i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}\right)$$

and then there was

LIGHT

The Telescope

The Telescope is justly considered to be one of the noblest inventions which the annals of human ingenuity can boast of.

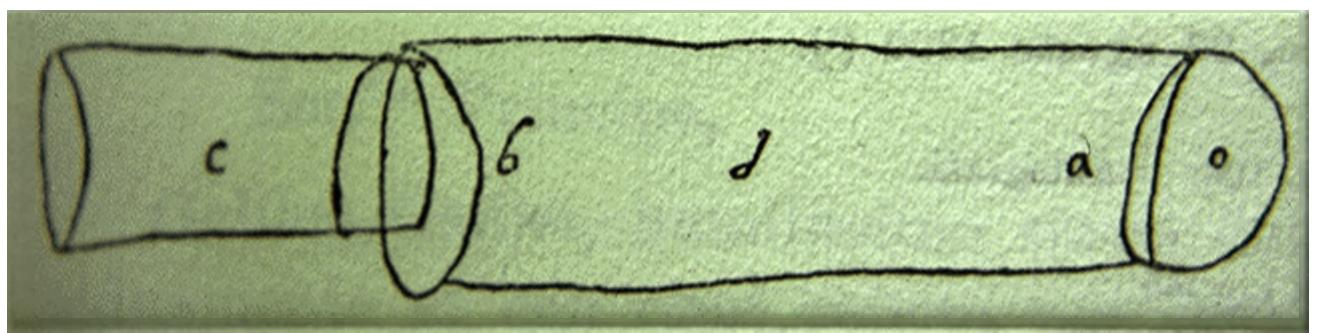
By its means the distant regions of space have been unveiled, and views of the material universe have been obtained, surpassing in splendour the most dazzling pictures of the imagination.

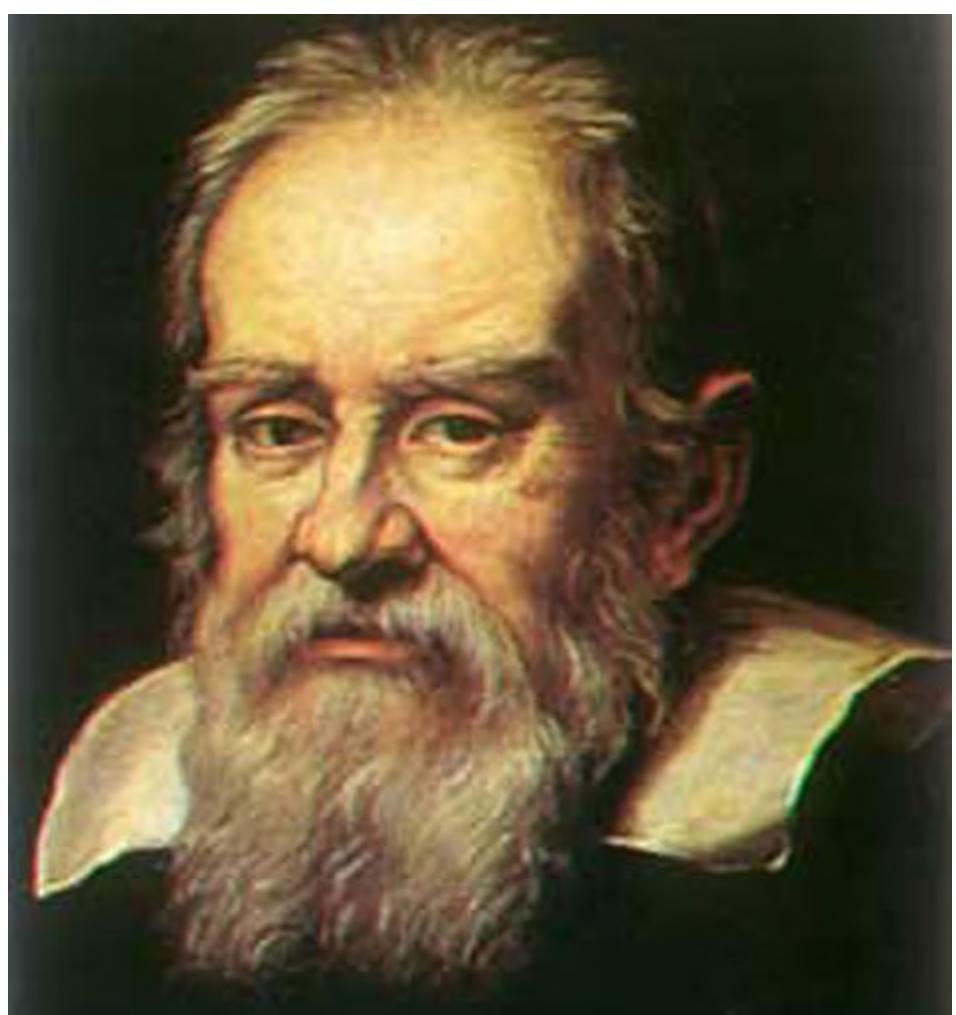
Its penetrating power has revealed to us the astonishing fact, that far beyond the visible confines of the starry firmament, there exist countless myriads of suns and systems of suns, each of these glorious luminaries being in all probability the centre of a numerous cortege of revolving worlds

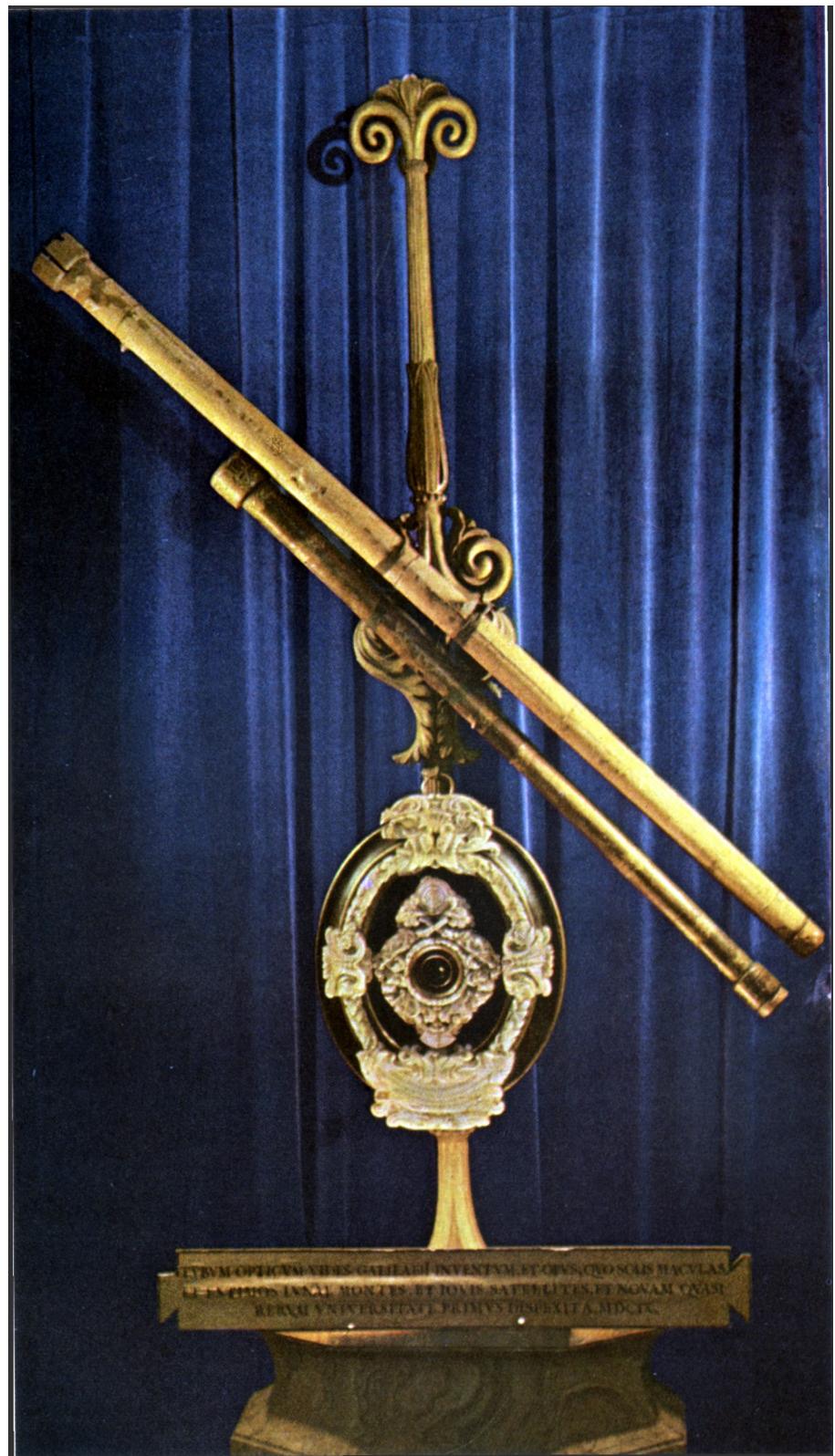


2 October 1600^{169.}

Hans Lippens





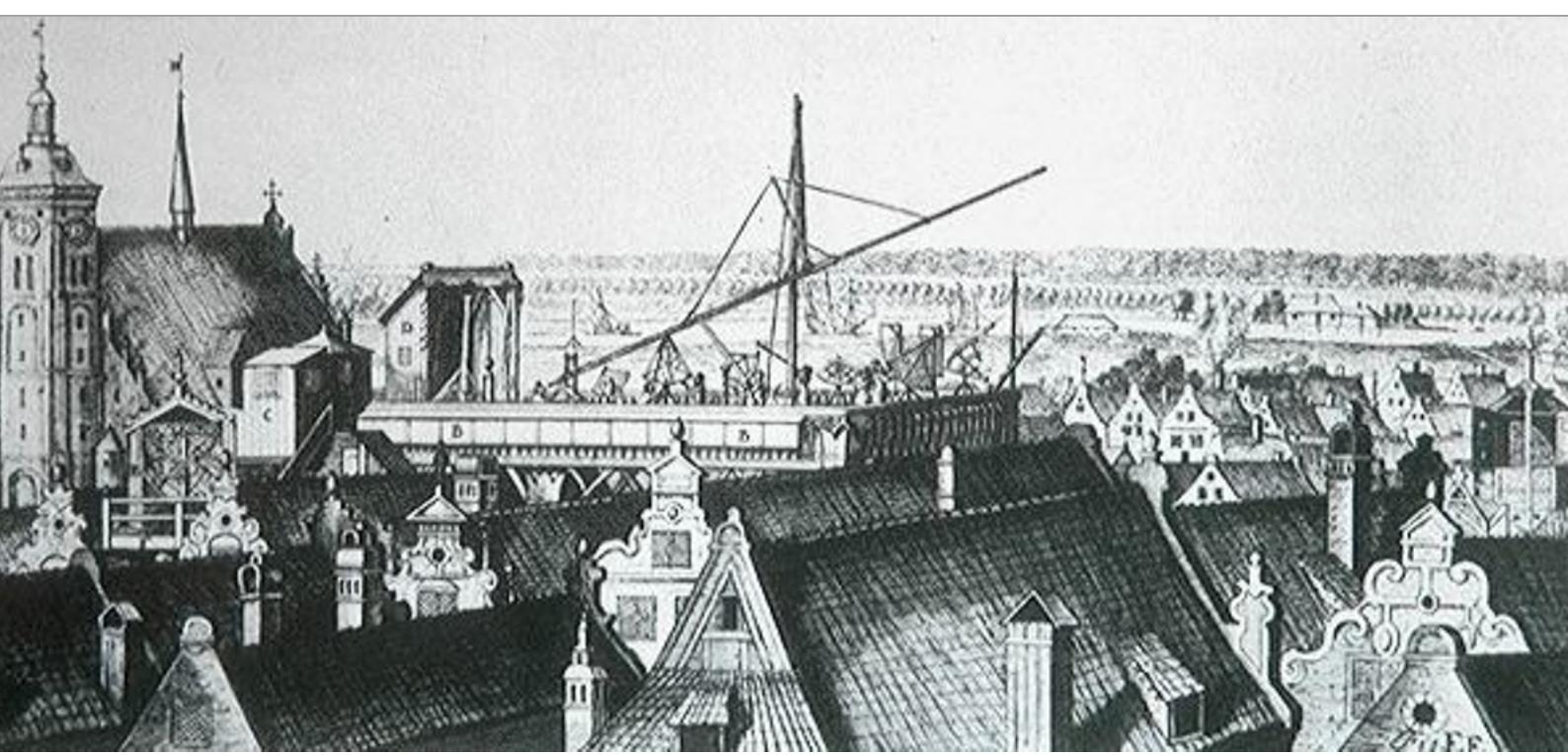


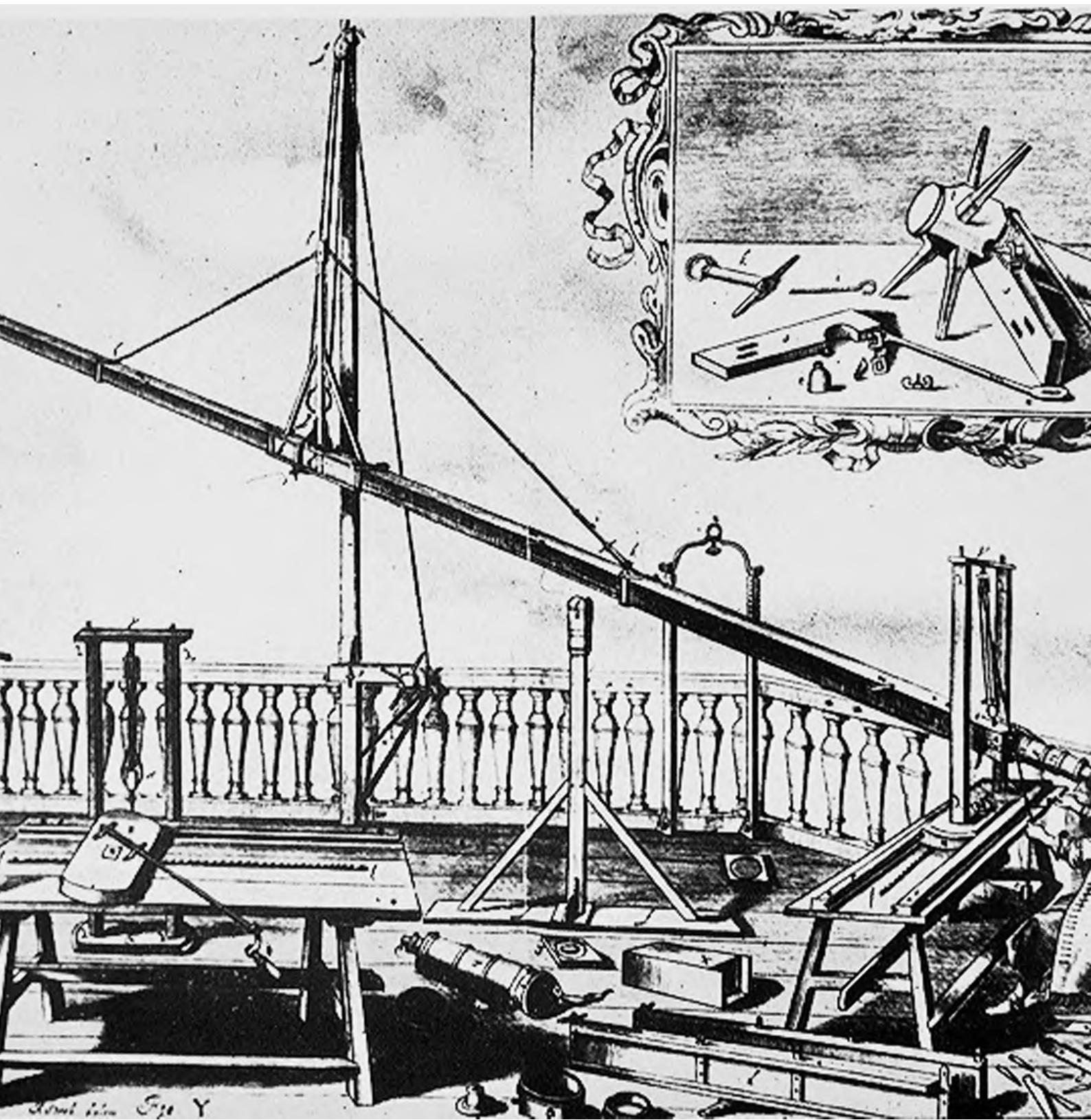


©IMSS- Firenze

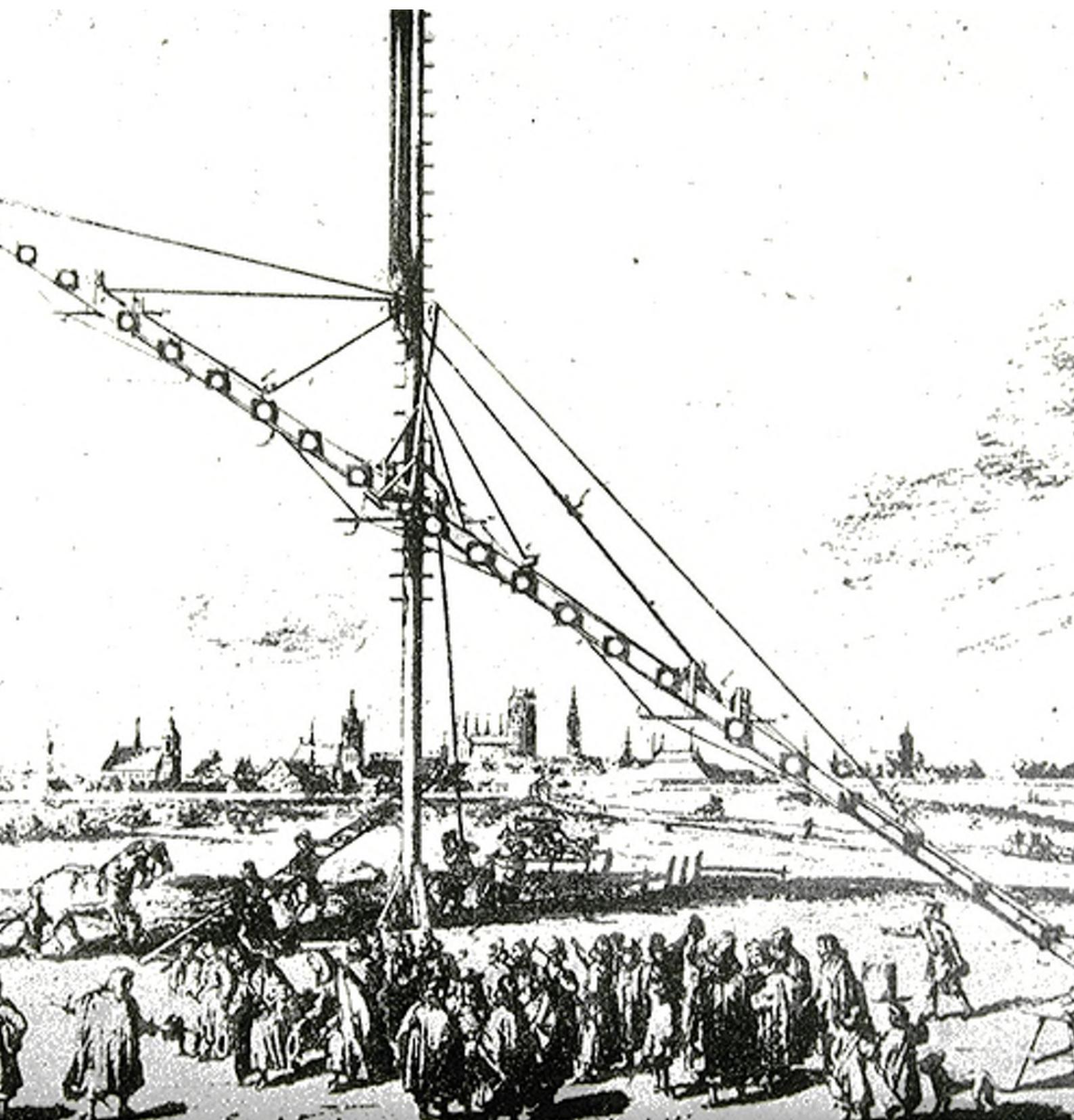


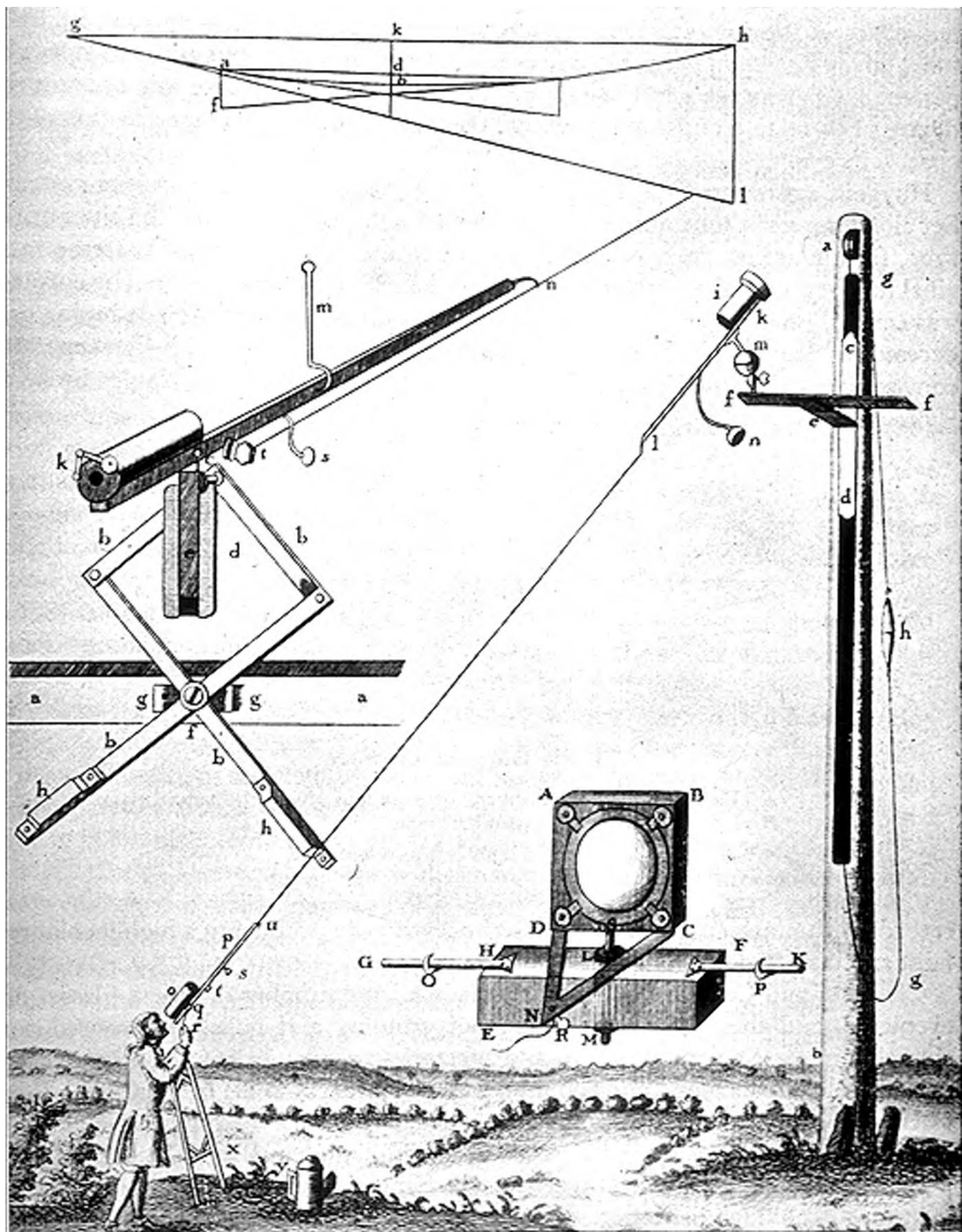
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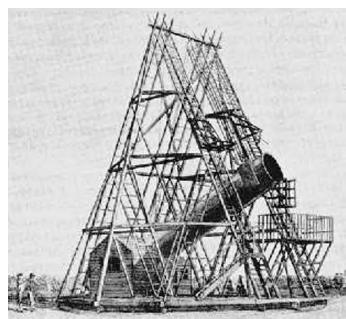


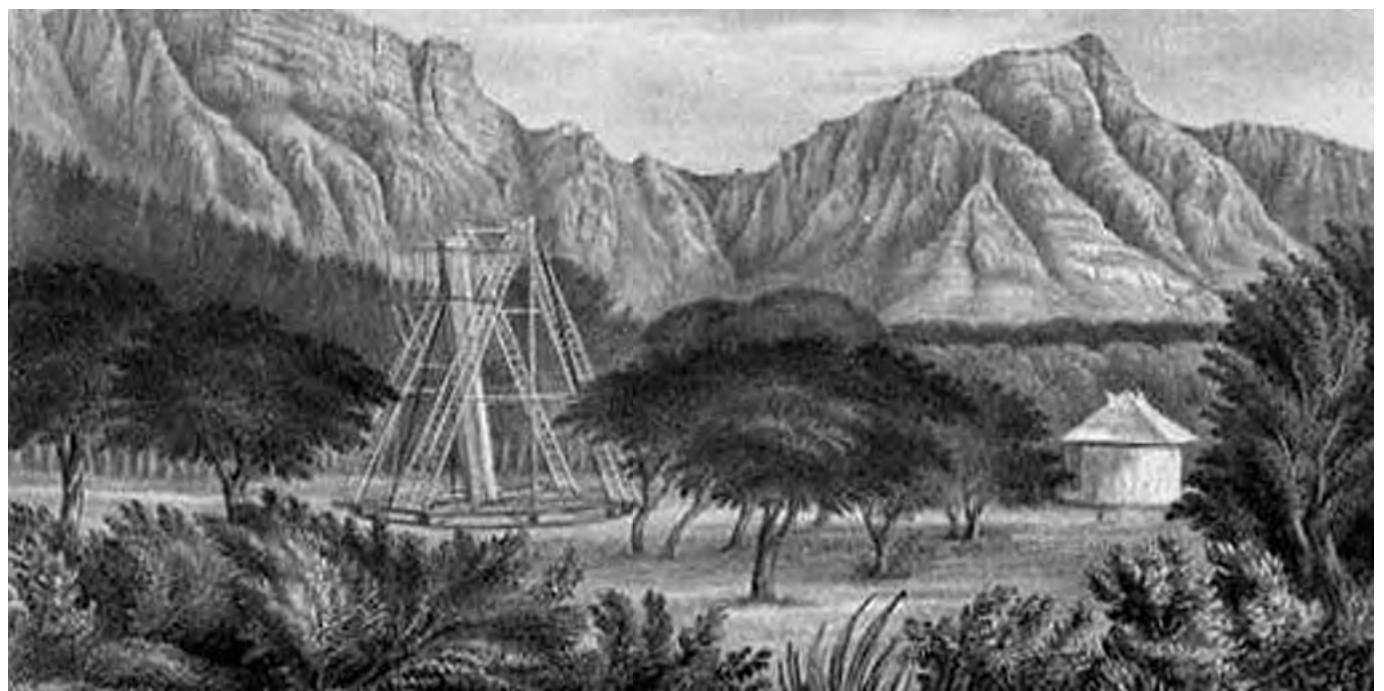
Frontispiece Fig. Y



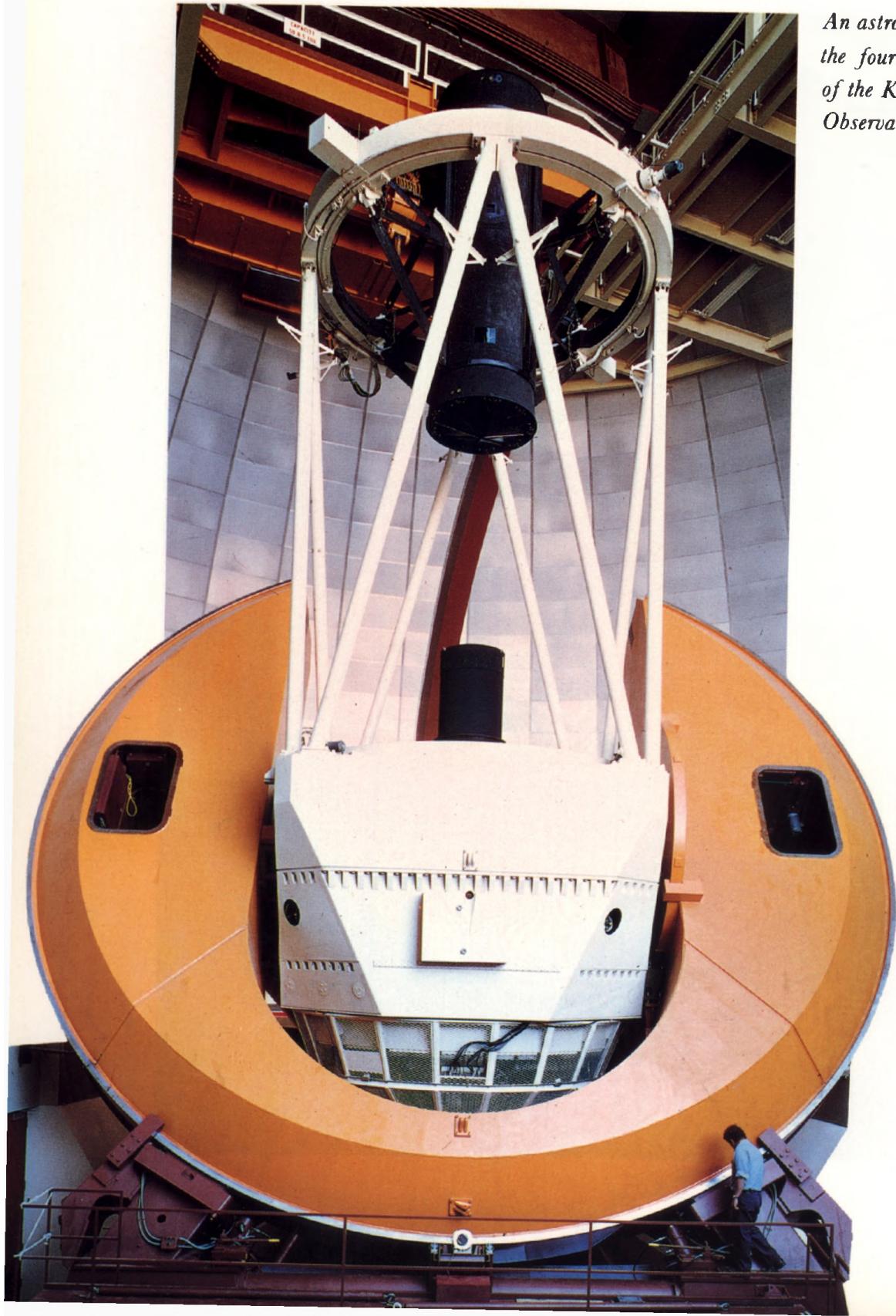


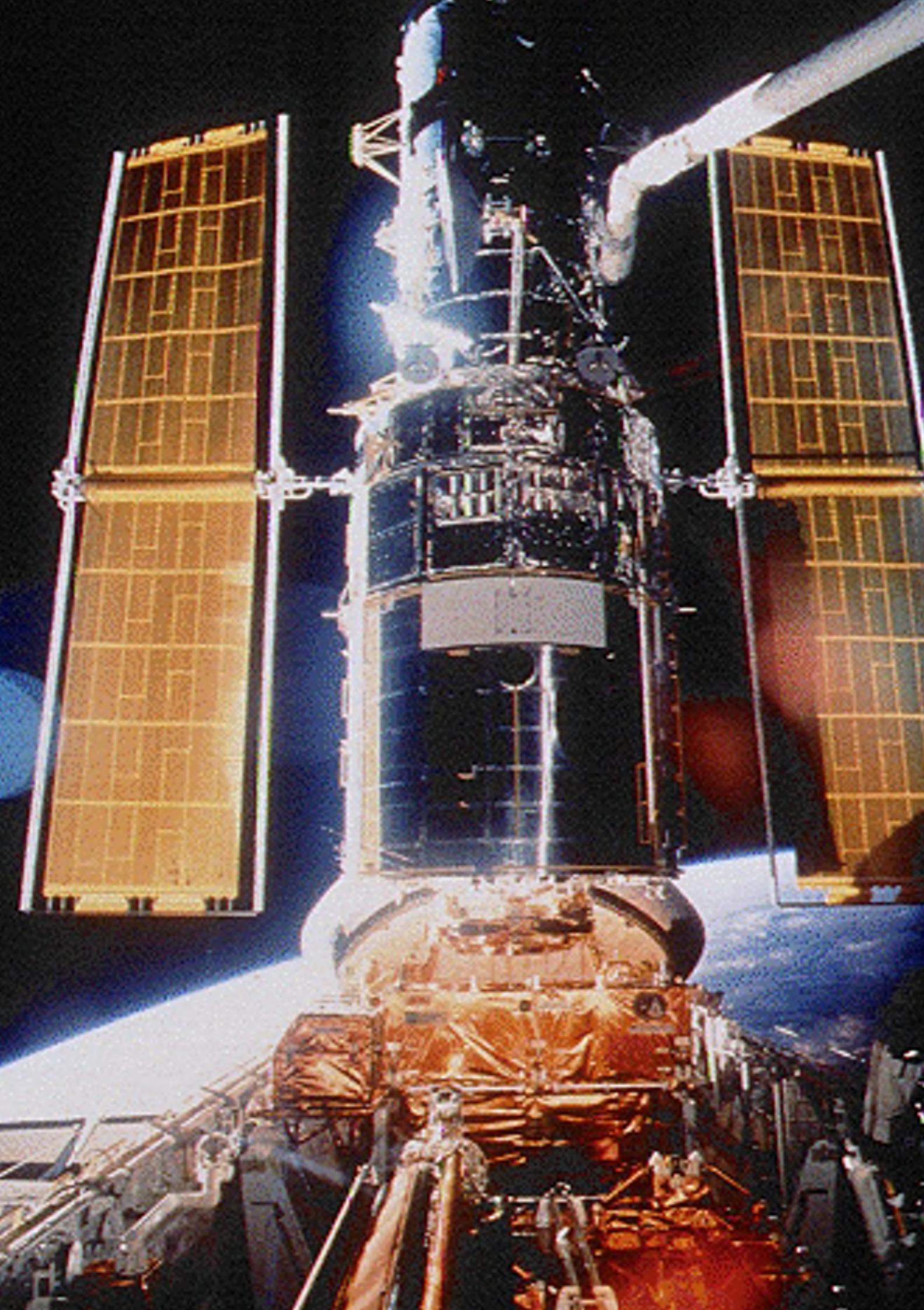




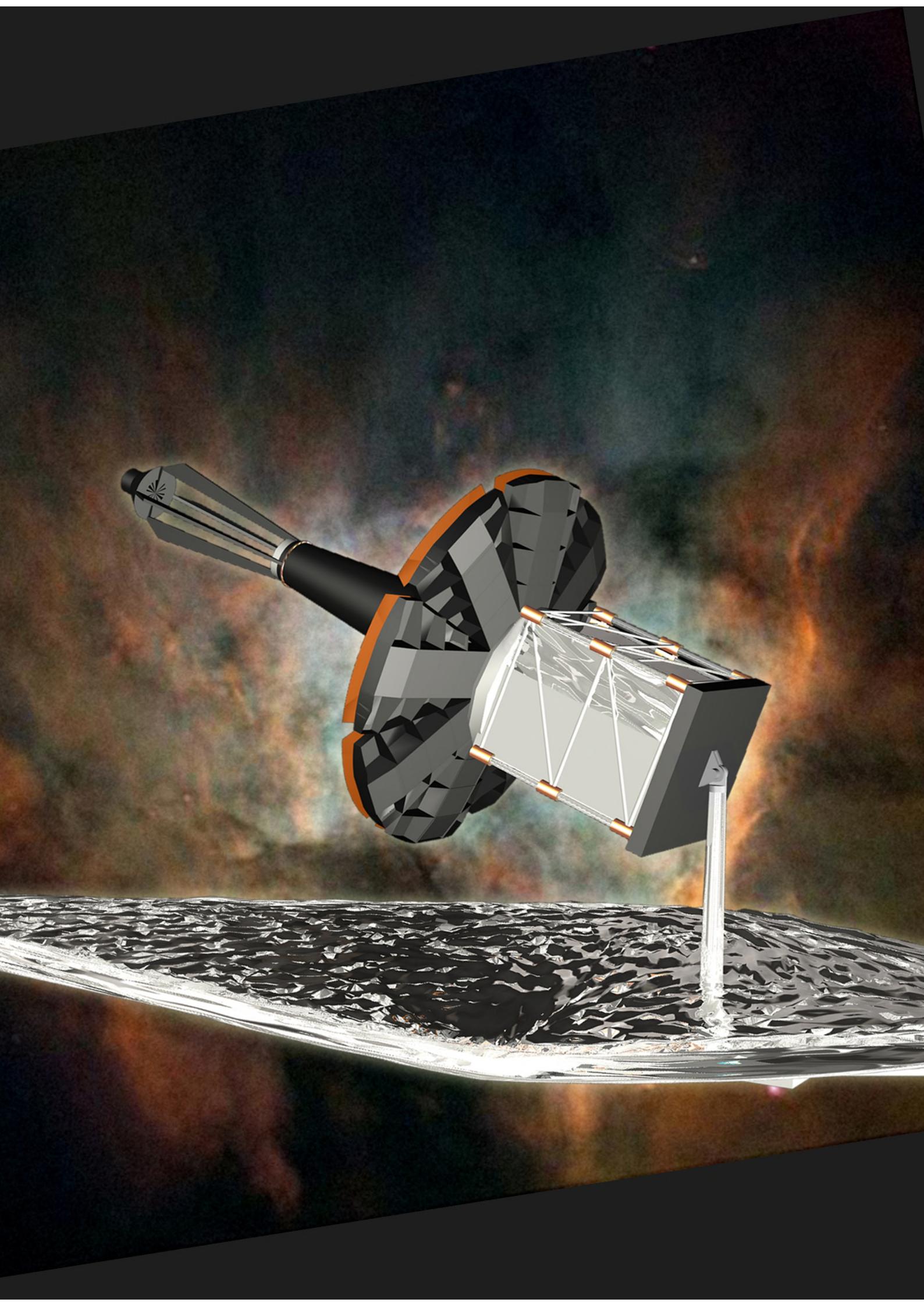


*An astronomer operates
the four-metre telescope
of the Kitt Peak National
Observatory.*



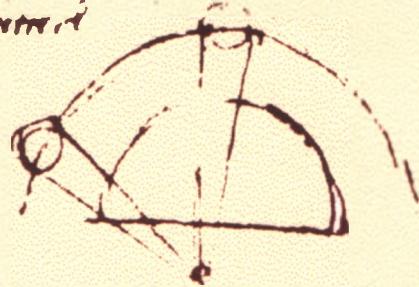
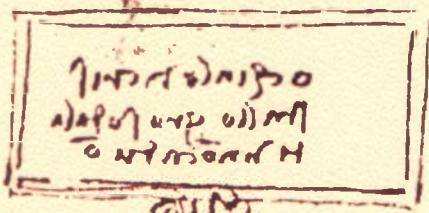




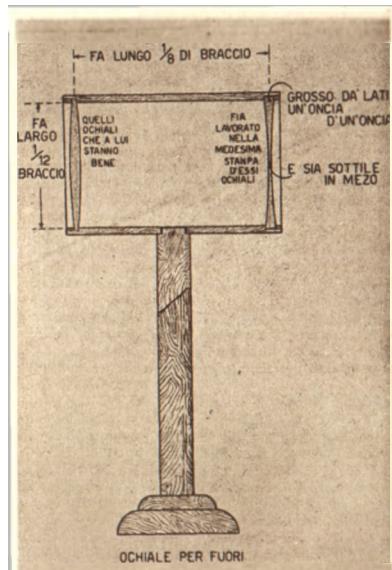


प्राप्तिमिस्त्रियो निराकाशं अनुप्राप्तिः
स्वरूपः अप्यनुप्राप्तिः अप्यनुप्राप्तिः

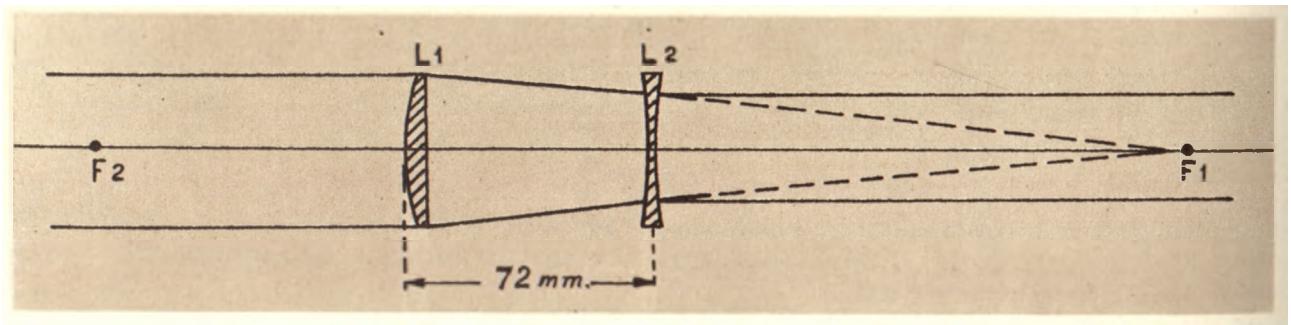
१८५
यद्यपि अवश्यक न होता तरीका विद्या का अभ्यास
करने की ज़रूरत नहीं लगती।

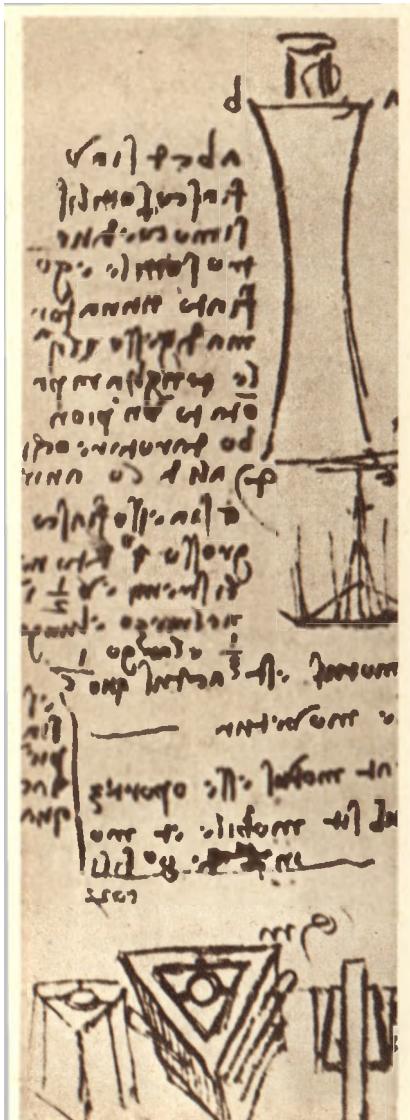


Description and diagram of telescope - Ms. E. fol. 25.

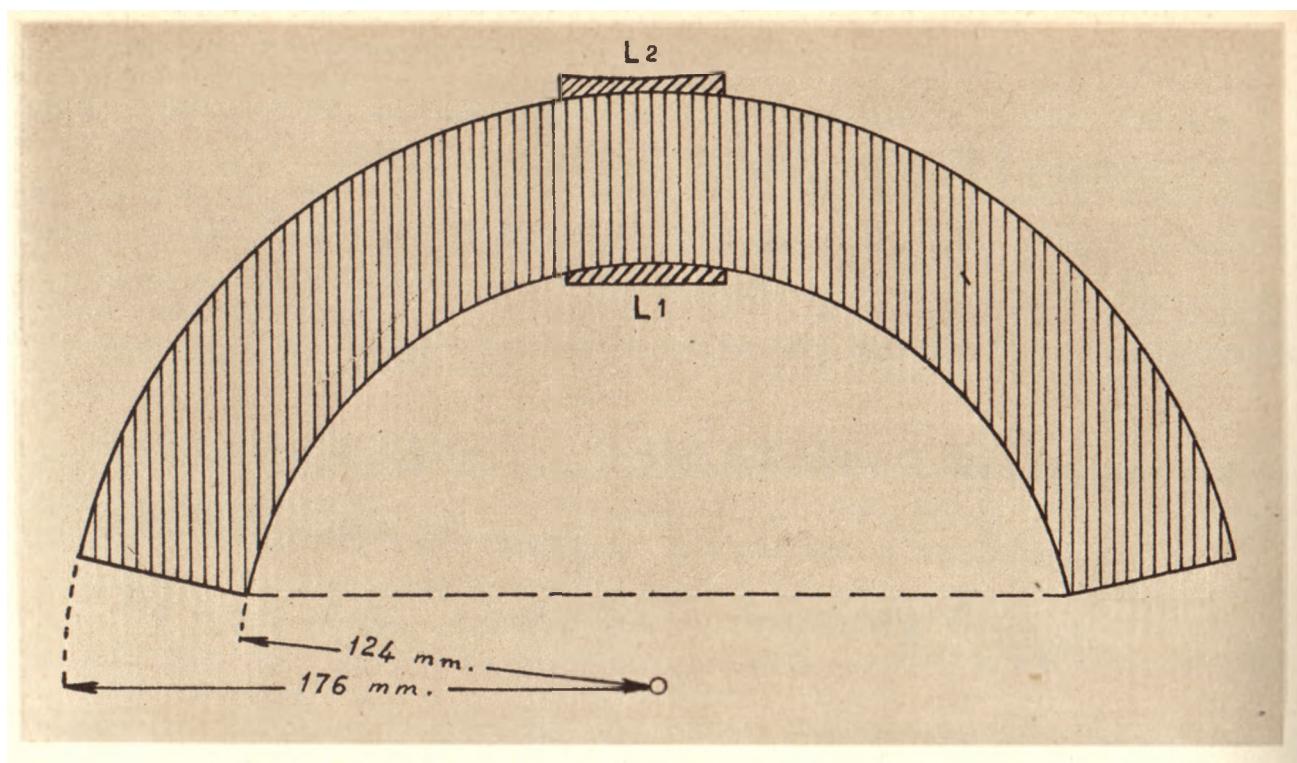


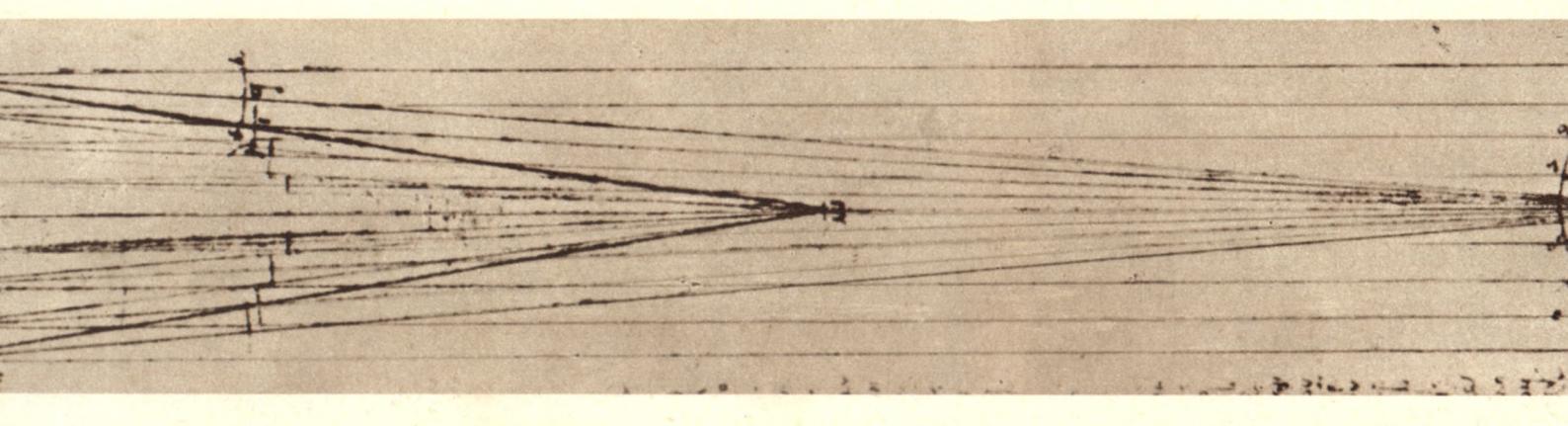
Schematic reconstruction for interpretation of phrases by Da Vinci in fol. 25 r of Ms. F referring to invention of telescope

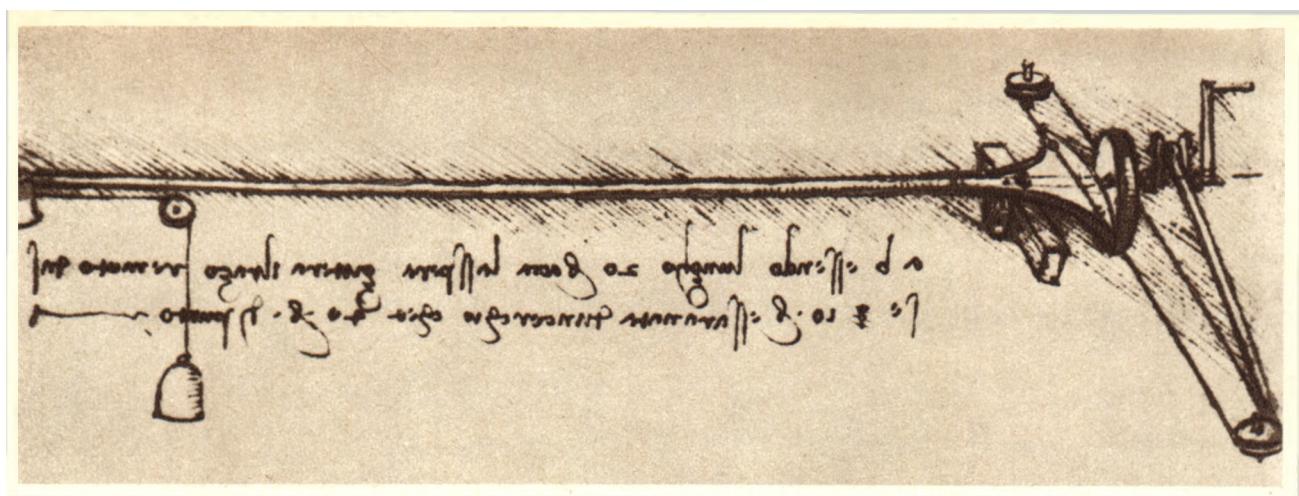




Method of constructing lenses for the
old - Cod. Atl., fol. 83 v-b







per eamque ex parte quae est in aliis modis utrumque ab eiusmodi etiam
modis utrumque ab eiusmodi etiam