

Scientist Test Results

1. Location
2. Adjective
3. Noun
4. First Name
5. Adjective
6. Plural Noun
7. First Name
8. Location
9. Noun
10. Noun
11. First Name
12. Location
13. Plural Noun
14. First Name
15. Noun
16. Noun
17. Noun
18. Plural Noun
19. Noun
20. First Name
21. Plural Noun
22. Noun
23. Plural Noun

24. Noun
25. Location
26. Noun
27. Plural Noun
28. Plural Noun
29. Plural Noun
30. Noun
31. Noun
32. Noun
33. Noun
34. Noun
35. Plural Noun
36. Plural Noun
37. Plural Noun

Scientist Test Results

Scientist Country of _____^{Location} _____ Span Experiment _____^{Adjective} _____ or a _____^{Noun} _____ or conclusion

_____^{First name} Dalton England 6 September 1766 27 July _____^{Adjective} Theory

_____^{Plural noun} are made up of tiny particles called atoms.

_____^{First name} Thompson Manchester- _____^{Location} December 1856 30 August 1940 Setting up a

_____^{Noun} tube

_____^{Noun} partocles

_____^{First name} Rutherford Born-England

New _____^{Location} Chemist 30 August 1871 19 October 1937 Rutherford model

Discovered _____^{Plural noun}

_____^{First name} Bohr Denmark 7 October 1885 18 November _____^{Noun} model

the _____^{Noun} as a small, positively charged _____^{Noun} surrounded by _____^{Plural noun} that travel in circular orbits around the _____^{Noun}

_____^{First name} Andrew Millikan United _____^{Plural noun}

March 22, 1868 December 19, 1953

The _____^{Noun} drop experiment to find the Charge of _____^{Plural noun}.

(1.592×10^{-19} coulomb), the charge on a single Noun

Albert Einstein

Ulm, Kingdom of Location

14 March 1879 18 April 1955

 Noun Motion:

Einstein's theory enabled significant statistical predictions about the motion of Plural noun that are randomly distributed in a fluid. These predictions were later confirmed by experiment.

confirm the existence of _____Plural noun_____ and _____Plural noun_____

Erwin Schrödinger Vienna, Austria 12 August 1887 4 January 1961 Schrödinger equation

Derivation:

General quantum system

For a general quantum system:

where

is the imaginary _____Noun_____

is the _____^{Noun} function, which is the probability amplitude for different configurations of the
_____^{Noun}.

is the reduced Planck's _____^{Noun} (often normalized to 1 in natural units).

is the Hamiltonian _____^{Noun}.

Louis de Broglie France 15 August 1892 19 March 1987 This included the wave-particle duality theory of
_____^{Plural noun} based on the work of Albert Einstein and Max Planck on _____^{Plural noun}.

waveparticle duality is the concept that all _____^{Plural noun} (and thus all _____^{plural noun} exhibits both wave-
like and particle-like properties

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