

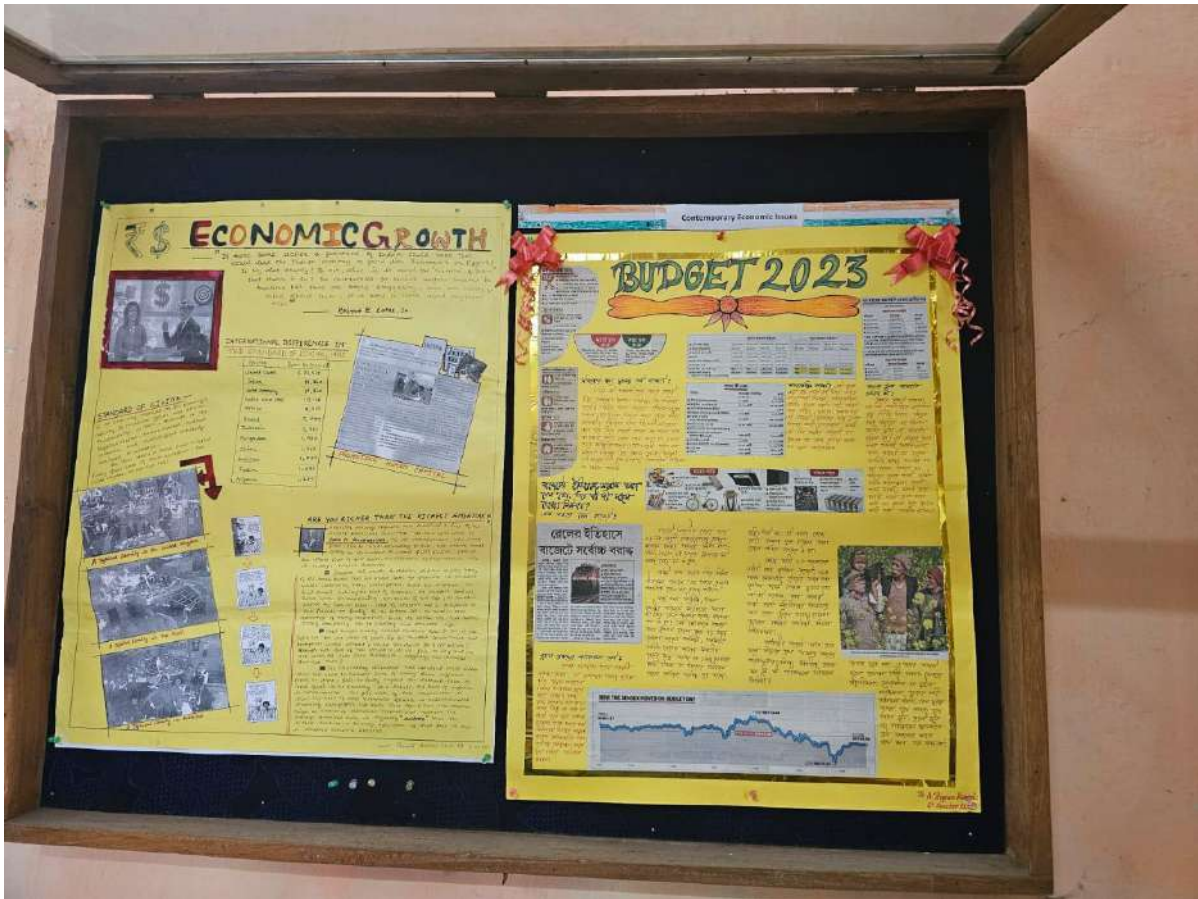
Department of Bengali



Department of History



Department of Political Science




Department of Economics



Department of Zoology

NOBEL In Chemistry



The Nobel prize was first set up for scientific prizes that according to Alfred Nobel's will of 1895 are awarded to "those who during preceding years have conferred the greatest benefit of human kind." Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, did not want his reputation as a chemist and inventor to be overshadowed by his invention of dynamite. He wanted his reputation as a chemist to be remembered. He wanted his reputation as a chemist to be remembered. He wanted his reputation as a chemist to be remembered.

The first prize was awarded in 1901 to Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff for his discovery of osmotic pressure in solutions. The second prize was awarded to Marie Curie for her discovery of radium and polonium. The third prize was awarded to Otto Sigmund Warburg for his discovery of the catalytic activity of the ferrous ion. The fourth prize was awarded to Paul Hermann Müller for his discovery of DDT as a powerful insecticide. The fifth prize was awarded to Arthur H. Compton for his discovery of the Compton effect.

Ananda Chandra College
2021-2022

PAST • PRESENT • FUTURE

Chemistry in recent years

The field of chemistry has seen the emergence of many new materials and technologies. The development of nanotechnology has opened up new possibilities for the design of materials and devices. The discovery of graphene has led to the development of new materials with unique properties. The development of carbon nanotubes has led to the development of new materials with unique properties. The development of carbon nanotubes has led to the development of new materials with unique properties.

1) Use of carbon nanotubes in the field of nanotechnology

Carbon nanotubes are a form of carbon that has a cylindrical structure. They are made of carbon atoms that are arranged in a hexagonal lattice. They are very strong and have a high surface area. They are used in a variety of applications, including as a catalyst, a sensor, and a component of a composite material.

2) Discovery of graphene

Graphene is a single layer of carbon atoms that are arranged in a hexagonal lattice. It is the thinnest material ever discovered. It is very strong and has a high surface area. It is used in a variety of applications, including as a catalyst, a sensor, and a component of a composite material.

3) Discovery of carbon nanotubes

Carbon nanotubes are a form of carbon that has a cylindrical structure. They are made of carbon atoms that are arranged in a hexagonal lattice. They are very strong and have a high surface area. They are used in a variety of applications, including as a catalyst, a sensor, and a component of a composite material.

MAGAZINE BOARD



GREEN CHEMISTRY

 GPS Map
Camera Lite

GPP2+F7C, College Para Rd, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal 735102, India

Latitude: 26.536235° Longitude: 88.70069166666666°

Local 01:36:38 PM Altitude 90 meters

GMT 08:06:38 AM Monday, 22.02.2021

Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera Lite

Department of Chemistry

WE MUST KNOW THIS

COROLLARY

CONJECTURE

The collatz conjecture is one of the most important unsolved problems in mathematics. It states that for any positive integer n , the sequence of numbers obtained by repeatedly applying the collatz map to n will eventually reach 1. The collatz map is defined as $f(n) = n/2$ if n is even and $f(n) = 3n+1$ if n is odd. The collatz conjecture is equivalent to the statement that the collatz total stopping time is bounded for all positive integers n .

Collatz Conjecture

Let n be a positive integer. Define the collatz map T as follows:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 3n+1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

The collatz conjecture states that for every positive integer n , the sequence $T^k(n)$ will eventually reach 1. In other words, for every n , there exists a positive integer k such that $T^k(n) = 1$.

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Goldbachs

CONJECTURE

Goldbach's conjecture is one of the oldest and most famous unsolved problems in number theory. It states that every even integer greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of two prime numbers. The conjecture was first proposed by Christian Goldbach in a letter to Leonhard Euler in 1742.

Goldbach's Conjecture

Every even integer $n > 2$ can be expressed as the sum of two prime numbers.

Goldbach's Conjecture

Every even integer $n > 2$ can be expressed as the sum of two prime numbers.

NUMBERS

A short history of complex numbers

In mathematics, a complex number is a number that can be expressed in the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers and i is the imaginary unit, defined as $i^2 = -1$. Complex numbers were first introduced by the Italian mathematician Gerolamo Cardano in the 16th century. They were later formalized by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler in the 18th century. Complex numbers are essential in many areas of mathematics, including algebra, geometry, and physics.

Euler's Identity

Euler's identity is a mathematical equation that states that $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. It is considered one of the most beautiful equations in mathematics because it links five of the most important mathematical constants: e , i , π , 1, and 0.

Collatz Conjecture

Goldbach's Conjecture

Brief History And Application of Group Theory in Mathematics

A HISTORY OF ABSTRACT ALGEBRA

The history of abstract algebra is a long and fascinating one, spanning centuries of mathematical discovery. It is a branch of mathematics that studies the properties of algebraic structures, such as groups, rings, and fields. Abstract algebra is a fundamental part of modern mathematics and has many applications in physics, chemistry, and computer science.

Group Theory

Group theory is a branch of abstract algebra that studies the properties of groups. A group is a set of elements equipped with a binary operation that satisfies certain axioms. Group theory has many applications in mathematics and physics. For example, the symmetries of a crystal lattice can be described using group theory.

Applications of Group Theory

Group theory has many applications in mathematics and physics. In mathematics, it is used to study the properties of algebraic structures and to solve problems in number theory and geometry. In physics, it is used to study the symmetries of physical systems and to describe the behavior of particles in quantum mechanics.

Key Figures in Group Theory

Several mathematicians have made significant contributions to the development of group theory. Some of the most important figures include:

- Lagrange**: Joseph-Louis Lagrange was a French mathematician who made important contributions to the theory of algebraic equations and group theory.
- Cauchy**: Augustin-Louis Cauchy was a French mathematician who made important contributions to the theory of algebraic equations and group theory.
- Galois**: Evariste Galois was a French mathematician who made important contributions to the theory of algebraic equations and group theory.
- Burnside**: William Burnside was an English mathematician who made important contributions to the theory of algebraic equations and group theory.



Department of Physiology

WALL MAGAZINE

सूक्ष्म जगत की १

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The entire page is decorated with various elements:

- Floral Decorations:** Large pink polka-dot bows at the top right and bottom left. Yellow and black paper flowers scattered throughout.
- Text Boxes:** Multiple boxes containing handwritten text in Hindi, some with decorative borders.
- Illustrations:** A boat, an open book, an owl, a boy with a pencil, and a portrait.
- Decorative Elements:** A vertical floral border on the left side, a circular mandala-like pattern, and a row of colorful paper flowers at the bottom.

