and the second s	
Sabrai 2-1	$P(v_e \rightarrow v_e) = \langle v_e u(t_o = 0, t) v_e \rangle ^2$
and of the state o	gluen ve > = (050 v, > - sin 0 v2>
	given $ 0e\rangle = (0SO V_1\rangle - SinO V_2\rangle$ and $U(t=0,t) = exp[-iHt/A_1] \approx exp[-it/A_1] = exp[-it/A_2] = exp[-it/A_1] = exp[-it/A_2] = exp[-it/A$
	with m=m, for U(+) V1) and m=m2 for U(+) T2),
	On the attached peice of scrooch paper, I used (See Next Page)
kal Mallan sanawanikal basawana kanyo rasiji kalalasi, ki	Am ² =m ₁ ² -m ₂ ² , E=pe, and L=c+ to calculate
	The constant will all production to the constant of the consta
	P(Ve > Ve) = 1- Sin3 (20) Sin3 (Am2 C 4 L)
	The applitude of the cove is about 0.35, and the applitude of
e miller et de men della et de l'est d	the equation is sin2(20) = 0.35 => 0= 0.32 radius or \$180]/
	The Period of the corve is about 35 L/E, and the frequery
tanden eine eine kan eine voor en voor	of the equation is $\Delta m^2 C^4$. $T = 2\pi$
	4 hc f
	Thus Am2c4 = 8 11 hc = 8 11.197 eVnm
	35 km
CONTRACTOR SERVICE SER	MeV
n villet kull mallet met ein hen beliere som open vertre opproprise som ossa oppresse suurus soos est es soos	= 841.197eVnm = [0.00014eV2]
	3. S.10 × nm
	eV

| Te(+) = COS & exp[-i+ (PC + m2pc3)] No Sin & exp[-i+ (PC + m2pc3)] 1/2) $(\sqrt[3]{V_c(+)}) = (\cos^2\theta) \exp\left[\frac{-i\pi}{\hbar}\left(pc + \frac{m_i^2pc^3}{2p^2}\right)\right] + \sin^2\theta \exp\left[\frac{-i\pi}{\hbar}\left(pc + \frac{m_i^2pc^3}{2p^2}\right)\right]$ $|\nabla e|\nabla e(x)|^2 = \cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta + \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \exp\left[-i(x_1) + ix_2\right] + \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \exp\left[-ix_2 + ix_1\right]$ $= (\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)^2 + \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta \left[2 + \exp(i(x_1 - x_2) + \exp[i(x_1 - x_2)]\right]$ $= 1 + \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{4} \left[-2 + 2\cos(x_1 - x_2) \right]$ = 1 - S'IN2 (20) \- 1 + (05 (X1-X2)) = 1 - Sim^ (20) [Sin^ (x1-x2)] - 1 - sin2 (2+) sin2 (+ m2 pc3 - + m2 pc3) - 1 - Sin3 (20) Sin3 (# Am2 pc3) = 1 - Sin (2 +) Sin 2 (Am C + Ptc) TI-Sin3 (20) Sin2 (Am2c4 PL) V Kvelve(+1) = 1- Sin2 (20) Sin2 (Am2c4 L)