Holes

Hole

piece of paper). Holes can occur for a number of reasons, including natural processes and intentional actions by humans or animals. Holes in the ground that

A hole is an opening in or through a particular medium, usually a solid body. Holes occur through natural and artificial processes, and may be useful for various purposes, or may represent a problem needing to be addressed in many fields of engineering. Depending on the material and the placement, a hole may be an indentation in a surface (such as a hole in the ground), or may pass completely through that surface (such as a hole created by a hole puncher in a piece of paper).

Holeš

Look up Holeš in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Holeš (Slovak/Czech feminine: Holešová), anglicized as Holes, is a Czech and Slovak surname. Notable

Holeš (Slovak/Czech feminine: Holešová), anglicized as Holes, is a Czech and Slovak surname. Notable people include:

Július Holeš (1939–2021), Slovak footballer

Mária Holešová (born 1993), Slovak handballer

Paul Holes (born 1968), American investigator

Tomáš Holeš (born 1993), Czech footballer

Black holes in fiction

of science fiction, before the term black hole was coined. A common portrayal at the time was of black holes as hazards to spacefarers, a motif that has

Black holes, objects whose gravity is so strong that nothing—including light—can escape them, have been depicted in fiction since at least the pulp era of science fiction, before the term black hole was coined. A common portrayal at the time was of black holes as hazards to spacefarers, a motif that has also recurred in later works.

The concept of black holes became popular in science and fiction alike in the 1960s. Authors quickly seized upon the relativistic effect of gravitational time dilation, whereby time passes more slowly closer to a black hole due to its immense gravitational field. Black holes also became a popular means of space travel in science fiction, especially when the notion of wormholes emerged as a relatively plausible way to achieve faster-than-light travel. In this concept...

Law of holes

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The law of holes, or the first law of holes, is an adage which states: "If you find yourself in a hole, stop digging." It is used as a metaphor, warning that when in an untenable position, it is best to stop making the

situation worse. The second law of holes is commonly known as: "When you stop digging, you are still in a hole."

Sound hole

harpsichords; D-holes in bowed lyras. Some instruments come in more than one style (mandolins may have F-holes, round or oval holes). A round or oval hole or a rosette

A sound hole is an opening in the body of a stringed musical instrument, usually the upper sound board.

Sound holes have different shapes:

Round in flat-top guitars and traditional bowl-back mandolins;

F-holes in instruments from the violin family, archtop mandolins and in archtop guitars;

C-holes in viola da gambas and occasionally double-basses and guitars

Rosettes in lutes and sometimes harpsichords;

D-holes in bowed lyras.

Some instruments come in more than one style (mandolins may have F-holes, round or oval holes). A round or oval hole or a rosette is usually a single one, under the strings. C-holes, D-holes and F-holes are usually made in pairs placed symmetrically on both sides of the strings. Most hollowbody and semi-hollow electric guitars also have F-holes.

Though sound holes...

Micro black hole

Micro black holes, also known as mini black holes and quantum mechanical black holes, are hypothetical tiny (<1 M?) black holes, for which quantum mechanical

Micro black holes, also known as mini black holes and quantum mechanical black holes, are hypothetical tiny (<1 M?) black holes, for which quantum mechanical effects play an important role. The concept that black holes may exist that are smaller than stellar mass was introduced in 1971 by Stephen Hawking.

It is possible that such black holes were created in the high-density environment of the early universe (or Big Bang), or possibly through subsequent phase transitions (referred to as primordial black holes). They might be observed by astrophysicists through the particles they are expected to emit by Hawking radiation.

Some hypotheses involving additional space dimensions predict that micro black holes could be formed at energies as low as the TeV range, which are available in particle accelerators...

Black hole

of black holes List of nearest black holes Outline of black holes Planck star Sonic black hole Susskind-Hawking battle Timeline of black hole physics Virtual

A black hole is a massive, compact astronomical object so dense that its gravity prevents anything from escaping, even light. Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity predicts that a sufficiently compact mass will form a black hole. The boundary of no escape is called the event horizon. In general relativity, a black hole’s event horizon seals an object’s fate but produces no locally detectable change when crossed. In many ways, a black hole acts like an ideal black body, as it reflects no light. Quantum field theory in curved

spacetime predicts that event horizons emit Hawking radiation, with the same spectrum as a black body of a temperature inversely proportional to its mass. This temperature is of the order of billionths of a kelvin for stellar black holes, making it essentially...

Supermassive black hole

supermassive black holes is the process responsible for powering active galactic nuclei (AGNs) and quasars. Two supermassive black holes have been directly

A supermassive black hole (SMBH or sometimes SBH) is the largest type of black hole, with its mass being on the order of hundreds of thousands, or millions to billions, of times the mass of the Sun (M?). Black holes are a class of astronomical objects that have undergone gravitational collapse, leaving behind spheroidal regions of space from which nothing can escape, including light. Observational evidence indicates that almost every large galaxy has a supermassive black hole at its center. For example, the Milky Way galaxy has a supermassive black hole at its center, corresponding to the radio source Sagittarius A*. Accretion of interstellar gas onto supermassive black holes is the process responsible for powering active galactic nuclei (AGNs) and quasars.

Two supermassive black holes have...

White hole

of a black hole, from which energy, matter, light and information cannot escape. White holes appear in the theory of eternal black holes. In addition

In general relativity, a white hole is a hypothetical region of spacetime and singularity that cannot be entered from the outside, although energy, matter, light and information can escape from it. In this sense, it is the reverse of a black hole, from which energy, matter, light and information cannot escape. White holes appear in the theory of eternal black holes. In addition to a black hole region in the future, such a solution of the Einstein field equations has a white hole region in its past. This region does not exist for black holes that have formed through gravitational collapse, however, nor are there any observed physical processes through which a white hole could be formed.

Supermassive black holes (SMBHs) are theoretically predicted to be at the center of every galaxy and may be...

List of black holes

This list of black holes (and stars considered probable candidates) is organized by mass (including black holes of undetermined mass); some items in this

This list of black holes (and stars considered probable candidates) is organized by mass (including black holes of undetermined mass); some items in this list are galaxies or star clusters that are believed to be organized around a black hole. Messier and New General Catalogue designations are given where possible.

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