

The diagram illustrates a nucleus, represented by a central cluster of five spheres: two white spheres (protons) and three gray spheres (neutrons). A dashed circular line surrounds the nucleus. Three arrows originate from the nucleus, pointing towards the right side of the diagram, representing different types of radioactive decay: alpha decay (top arrow), beta minus decay (middle arrow), and beta plus decay (bottom arrow). The background is filled with a pattern of small black dots, representing the distribution of matter in the universe.

A diagram illustrating a cluster of galaxies. In the center, there is a group of six galaxies: three are shaded gray and three are white with three black dots representing stars. This central group is surrounded by a large dashed circle. Four small black dots, representing individual galaxies, are located outside this dashed circle. Two arrows point away from the central cluster, one towards the bottom-left and one towards the bottom-right, indicating the expansion of the universe.

A diagram of an atom. In the center is a nucleus composed of five spheres: three grey (neutrons) and two white (protons). Each white sphere contains three black dots representing subatomic particles. Surrounding the nucleus is a large dashed circle representing the electron cloud. Three small black dots representing electrons are located on the dashed circle. A black arrow points from the nucleus towards the top right, indicating the direction of electron movement or the force of attraction.