


# Letter

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Abstract. This letter discusses the implications of the recent discovery of a new exoplanet, Kepler-186f, which is the smallest planet discovered in the habitable zone of its star. The planet is a super-Earth with a radius of approximately 1.2 Earth radii and an orbital distance of about 0.12 AU. This discovery provides valuable insights into the formation and evolution of rocky planets in the habitable zone of stars. The detection of Kepler-186f was made using the transit method, which involves observing the periodic dimming of a star as a planet passes in front of it. The discovery of this planet is significant because it represents the first confirmed super-Earth in the habitable zone of a star, opening up new possibilities for the existence of life elsewhere in the universe. The study of such planets is crucial for understanding the diversity of planetary systems and the potential for habitable environments beyond our solar system.







*[Faint, illegible text]*

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$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$