New Year, same old nerd

January 7 (All I can think about is you when I listen to this)

$$\frac{\frac{((\int 2b\,db - C) \times (v - at))}{(\sqrt{-1}(\sqrt{4n^2+2} - \sqrt{2})(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta}))} + \frac{\sqrt{-1} \times (\lim_{x \to 0} (n + x - \frac{x^2}{2n})) \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}}{\sqrt{\int 4b - C \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as}}}}{-e^{i\pi}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{-1}(\sqrt{4n^2+2} - \sqrt{2})(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta})) \times \sqrt{\int 4b - C \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as}}}$$

$$\frac{((b^2) \times (u))}{(i(\sqrt{4n^2+2} - \sqrt{2})(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta}))} + \frac{i \times (\lim_{x \to 0} (n + x - \frac{x^2}{2n})) \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}}{b^2 \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as}} = -e^{i\pi} \frac{1}{((i(\sqrt{4n^2+2} - \sqrt{2})(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta})) \times b^2 \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as})}$$

$$\frac{((b^2) \times (u))}{(i(n)(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta}))} + \frac{i \times (n) \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}}{b^2 \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as}} = -e^{i\pi} \frac{1}{((i(n)(\frac{F}{qvsin\theta})) \times b^2 \times \sqrt{v^2 - 2as})}$$

Apply the laws of kinematics and magnetic fields

$$\frac{((b^2) \times (u))}{(i(n)(b))} + \frac{i \times (n) \times b}{b^2 \times u} = -e^{i\pi} \frac{1}{((i(n)(b)) \times b^2 \times u)}$$

$$((i(n)(b)) \times b^2 \times u) \times (\frac{((b^2) \times (u))}{(i(n)(b))} + \frac{i \times (n) \times b}{b^2 \times u}) = -e^{i\pi}$$

$$((b^2) \times (u))^2 + (i \times (n) \times b)^2 = -e^{i\pi}$$

$$(bub)^2 + (nib)^2 = -e^{i\pi}$$

$$bub\,bub + nib\,nib = -e^{i\pi}$$

$$bub\,bub + nib\,nib = 1$$[7]

[7] One thing I want you to recognize here is that -e^i𝜋 here is the Euler's identity(e^i𝜋 = -1), which is the exemplar of mathematical beauty. It shows the relationship between the most fundamental numbers in mathematics, and is an equation considered perfect. I wanted to use this equation because that is how I view our relationship, baby. We are one, and we are perfect, just like Euler predicted it. I love you so much, meri jaan! 💜🤍