```
'''
"""


#$ Jevon Jamel James  explained


#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)*cos(m)*tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)Ã·cos(m)Ã·tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)*cos(m)Ã·tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)*cos(m)-tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)*cos(m)+tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)-cos(m)-tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)-cos(m)+tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)-cos(m)*tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)-cos(m)Ã·tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)Ã·cos(m)*tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)Ã·cos(m)-tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)Ã·cos(m)+tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)+cos(m)+tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)+cos(m)-tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)+cos(m)*tan(e^2)w))
#$ Log(g(e^3))=sin(t)+cos(m)Ã·tan(e^2)w))


#$ Einstein gravitational wave theory
#$ Jevon explains in his own words
#$ ""gravity does have waves when a force at stop accelerate''' "into motion gravity acts
#$ against a force going against it the,
#$ ""human-ecosystem: force against gravity; atoms particulate into matter''' so pavement
asphalt meets rubber.


#$ print(all(line1-all)
'''
```