

Zero: hav th s ns that my al f s happ n ng som wh v y fa away, happ n ng w tho t m , n som l ttl nook can't ach. don't know f w ll v f nd o t wh t s and b com a pat of t.

Ashley Olsen goes hiking with a drink in one hand and a machete in the other

One: ts asy to s wh th nd v d al t compl x com s f om wh n a g I has n v x st d as anyth ng oth than a tw n. t do s som thng to yo wh n yo x st nc, s p p t ally ga d d n f nc to som body ls - th nk abt how worm n w h sto cally only tho ght of n t ms of th lat on to m n, how yo s a ma d co pl b st f nds that a always tog th , as a pa ... Mackl mo and yan L ws. Mayb yo f nd has two cats. How a yo s ppos d to b ak away?

Som p opl sp nd th whol lv s look ng fo th co nt pa t, b t 'v al s that t was b l n fo m and thn tak n away, at l ast to som d g . f l lk 'm l v ng n a l l. v com to al s that 'v sp nt m f b ng half p s nt and k p g mys if at a d stanc f om v yth ng and v yon b ca s f g d that th s fl ng of b long ng, at what v , at , was som thng nh nt m m. Ys 'v f It st ang and anx o s and t f d b t th s som thng oot d d p n m that has always conv nc d m that v yth ng wo ld bo k. 'v f It a lot of xst nt al d ad b t v n v f a d dath. Th s a fo ndat onal comfo t that has always pom b n latch d on to my most bas c and fndam ntal fo m and coat d my bon s wth a so t of pac s that what t f ls lk to have a so l mat? A saf plac to land, a po nt of f nc .

B t now f l t sl pp ng away. And so com to al s that ts not m p s b t my xst nc as a tw n. B ng pa t of som thng ls has on cally shap d my fndam ntal s ns of s If. So now that my 'tw nn ss' s g ow ng w ak by th day f l w ak as a p son. Not to b ov ly damat co anyth ng b t g ss now s th c acks n my nh nt s ns of pac and s that ts not a th ng.

Two: oft n don't know what want and dont al s want thngs nt l sh has th m. ts l k th n v s has ass gn d a sha d so c v of v yth ng, and wh n sh c v s som thng that dont hav s, s dd nly f l lk am lack ng t v n f , s dd h y tho ght of t b fo . S dd nly am d vo d of that th ng. ts m ss ng n my f , f l mpt . Th s on st ng and sh s p ll ng on n nd, th s only on blank t and sh s hogg ng t.

B t ts not so m ch na comp tt v s ns , ts k nd of j st th f l ng that w sho ld b sha rg v yth ng q ally and that w sho ld always hav acc ss to th sam thngs n l k a g at s ns . g ss ts t fo v ybody tho gh, th g ass s always g n . Yo always want what yo dont hav. B t almost t t d cat what want. s t as a standa d, fo wh sho ld b n l f and what sho ld hav c ntly, lk an absolt nd cato. s that bad?

Three: wond f hav j st b n th b gg st hypoc t of all t m ? ally f ny. Th thng s oft n thnk of mys if as q t an nd p nd nt p son. 'v n v l d on my pa nts fo anything, mot onally sp pk ng, j st b ca s of th way w w b o ght p. W w n y spok abt mpo tant thngs, n v ally had d ff c It conv sat ons, w w t at d l k k ds and o f l ngs w n v val dat d. So wh n op n ons w xp ss d - wh ch was a , t wo ld n nt oth ha b ak of th c nt y w th at l ast on pa ty m s nd stood and both pa t s nconsolabl (mo on that lat mayb). t's p obably b ca s of th way my pa nts w b o ght p too, yo can't ally blam th m.

Th po nt s hav always f lt k cold ly on mys If to b my own nt p t , som on that d d p tty w ll n g lat ng th own mot ons and mak ng

s ns of thngs, th nk ng log cally. 'v always f lt that co ld b g o nd d n my has th m. ts l k th n v s has ass gn d a sha d so c v of v yth ng, and wh n sh c v s som thng that dont hav s, s dd nly f l lk am lack ng t v n f , s dd h y tho ght of t b fo . S dd nly am d vo d of that th ng. ts m ss ng n my f , f l mpt . Th s on st ng and sh s p ll ng on n nd, th s only on blank t and sh s hogg ng t.

B t know that a lot of th ason was abl to mak s ns of thngs th s way at a yo ng ag s b ca s had som on ls to talk v yth ng th o gh w th. A p sonal th ap st who not only al ady knows xactly how hav g own p, my b hav o s, the ght pco ss s, asons fo doing thngs and asons fo act ng c ta n ways, b t has also l tally xp nc d all of that too. mag n that. Anyth ng happ ns, and th thy a . A p sp ct v so s m la y t d st nct, so that t do sn't c at an cho chamb . J st wond f lly f c nt and p od ct v. Conv sat ons p o g ss so nat ally b ca s th s no xpla n ng, no p fac ng to, only f g o n o t. And yo both want to f g t o t. Fnd ng answo s has always com asy fo s. t f ls l s w n v nt d th d b f .

W s d to constantly say th ngs l k ' f l ck ng c az y' and 'Am j st nsan' and w ally b l v d t too, b t t was okay b ca s v n w th thos f l ngs, th was two of s f l ng th m. ts also sp am s ng that only lat v ly c ntly al s d that my oth old s bl ngs a c az y too. Fo al. B t t f ls almost com cal b ca s th thngs that th y w ll b ng p abo t o sha d ch ldhood and pb ng ng, th ghts abo t o pa nts, w ll b som thng that f ls so nc d b ly bas c to m , som th ng f g d o t wh n was fo t n, that th y only f g d o t talk ng to a l c ns d th ap st. And th n t h ts m . Not to

what do yo hav l ft? As a lov Island wo ld say, hav p t all my ggs n on baskt. L v ng f ls d ff nt now. 'v b n fo c d to s k comfot n oth p opl and t f ls sca y, f l lk hav nd d v lop d soc al sk lls and 'm j st a l tl k d t ying to mak f nds. don't know how to op n p. t tak sm y a s t o f l comfo tabl w th som on and v nw th th p opl 'v known fo v th 's t l l a b t of a wall p. don't v n know how hav ma nta n d th m as f nds. W ll act ally do know, hav th s whol tho y that also n v ach o t to anyon b ca s m so af a d of j ct on. And th s s k nd of th b ng so many p opl s that no two p opl a al k . v y s ngl p son n th n v s b ngs som thng n q to th tabl. Of co s know do and that my tw n a v y d ff nt, b t b ca s of how v l d my f so fa and how th wo ld has act d to m b ng phys cally d nt cal to anoth p son, t j st do sn't f l that way. f l lk a p c of th s on n q th ng, lk am a cog n a mach n , that h lp to mak th s th

my whol l f and ts wa p d my s ns of nd p n d nc . And now m som what mot onally solat d f om oth s. W ll s pos w ll j st n d to g t o v .

Four: What th h ll s go ng on. L k s o sly. f l ot of sync. f l st p d v n w t ng th s down b ca s what am ? Tw lv ? S t ng on my b d tw l ng my pom pom p n and nt ng into my d a y 'th s s so nfa n d d att nt on!!!' G t a g p .

The fact that th a b ll ons of p opl on th s a th s c az y. cant v n b g n to v s al s that n mb . B t th whol po nt of th b ng so many p opl s that no two p opl a al k . v y s ngl p son n th n v s b ngs som thng n q to th tabl. Of co s know do and that my tw n a v y d ff nt, b t b ca s of how v l d my f so fa and how th wo ld has act d to m b ng phys cally d nt cal to anoth p son, t j st do sn't f l that way. f l lk a p c of th s on n q th ng, lk am a cog n a mach n , that h lp to mak th s th

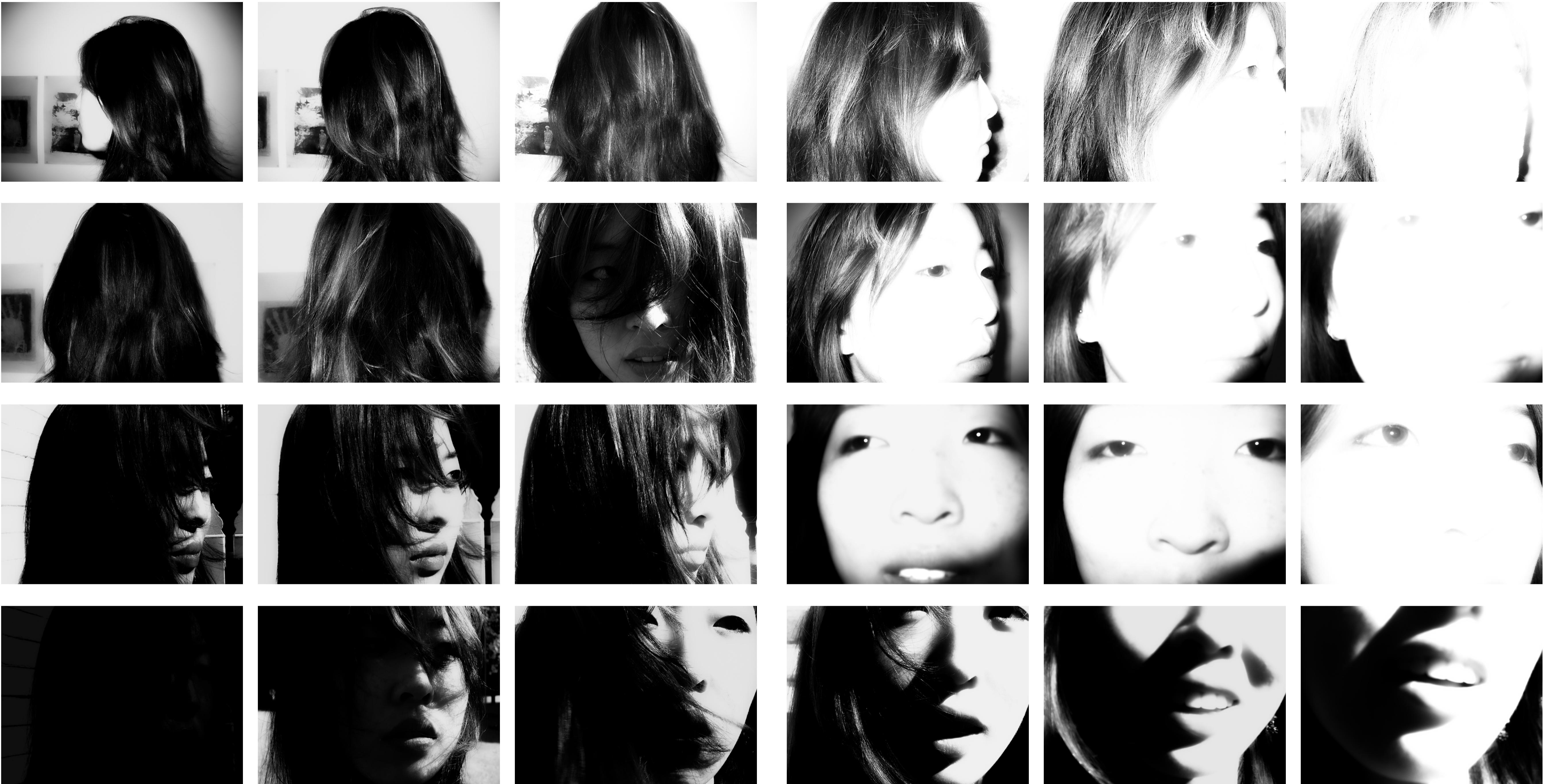
Five: Can p opl nd stand m ? t f ls as f th s som thng s nt al and ca d n al bo t m thats k p ng f om b ng nd stood. Op n ng p f ls ch ap. Do p opl look at m and s a sp ct aci ? m an hon stly tho gh t s o sly not that d p. P opl who a ally tall o hav mohawks p obably nk th sam th ng. Wh n th 's som thng abo t yo that mak s th m sta fo a s cond, th y s that att b t ath than a p son. B t why do s t f ls o l so

yo l f . Yo cas al f nds, acq a ntanc s. t ally shows, p opl know yo as th 'tw n' and th s g n ally how t s b t w th p opl yo don't know ts f n b ca s th y don't n d to know anyth ng ls abo t yo .

W th th f nds that hav m t yo both at th sam t m mayb th o gh a m tal o som thng, ts w d, b ca s yo can q t obv o sly t ll that th y cons d th ms lv s f nds w th 'th tw ns' and not f nds w th th s s pa at g ls . And so wh n hav th s conv sat ons w th th m t f ls l k m spak ng into th vo d a b t. L k th y' nodd ng at m and ngag ng b t th 's th s nkl ng that th y j st don't f lly nv st b ca s th y lowk y don't v n know wh ch on am. And t do sn't matt to th m b ca s th y w ll att b t what v th of s says to both of s .

don't know how to ov com th s f l ng of f l ng so fa away f om th alim of b ng nd stood and tak n s o sly as a p son. Do s that mak s ns ? don't know f t s v n som thng can cont ol o f t j st d p nds nt ly on that cas al f nd f g ng o t how to t ll s apa t. S ly ts th latt , b t that j st mak s t all f l that m ch mo hop l ss.





By the end of the week I was thinking constantly about where my body stopped and the air began about the exact point in space and time that was the difference between self and other.

I am what I am. To look for reasons is beside the point.

I could remember it all but none of it seemed to come to anything. I had a sense the dream had ended and I had slept on.

Something real was happening: this was, as it were, my life. If I could keep that in mind I would be able to play it through, do the right thing, whatever that meant.

to be be

great, entire

FRANCES
Yeah. I mean, yeah. I mean, we're all smart.

FRANCES
For how long?

FRANCES
She's actually not. She doesn't really read.
I mean except for work which is the funny
thing.

FRANCES
I read way more.

Frances hesitates, hating herself in this
conversation.

FRANCES
I don't know why I'm shit-talking Sophie.
She's basically the best person I know.

FRANCES
Yeah. Which thing?

FRANCES
Japan?

FRANCES
What?

CLOSE on Frances' face as it changes,
pained and sad and everything bad all at
once.

Frances reaches for the wine and pours
herself a steep glass.

Frances smokes. She's drunk. She talks to Nadia.

FRANCES
Nadia, I want this one moment...it's what I
want in a relationship, which might explain
why I'm single now ha ha. It's hard to...it's
like that thing where you are with someone
and you love them and they know it, and
they love you and you know it but it's a party
and you're both talking to other people and
laughing and shining and you look across
the room and catch each other's eye not
because you are possessive or that it's
precisely sexual but because that is your
person in this life. And it's funny and sad,
but only because this life will end, and it's a
secret world that no one else knows about
that exists right there in public unnoticed -
sort of like how they say other dimensions
exist all around us but we don't have the
ability to perceive them. That's...that's what
I want out of a relationship. Or just life, I
guess. Love. Blah, I sound stoned. I'm not
stoned.
(suddenly)
Thanks for dinner. Bye!

Frances grabs her backpack.

FRANCES
Oh, I'm kind of wasted. I was going to go
home. Is that okay?

FRANCES
(pause, to the group)
Thanks for inviting me tonight.

FRANCES
(suddenly)
Hey, Andy, actually, I think I might be going
to Paris this weekend.

FRANCES
Yes.

FRANCES
Wonderful.

NADIA
She's a great lady. I really like her. So smart.

position. TK.

NADIA
But she's like book-smart, smart.

SPENCER
Indefinite.

NADIA
She seems like she reads a lot to me.

NADIA
She quit.

Conversation turns to other things,
travel plans, airlines, food.

CUT TO: People have moved from the
table and are now on the terrace.

NADIA
Oh...bye.

Rachel catches her.

RACHEL
Where the fuck are you going?

RACHEL
I don't care, I was just kidding.

JANELLE
Nice to have met you.

SPENCER
Lovely.

RACHEL
Really?

ANDY
Oh...
(pause)
Do you want to stay in our apartment?

ANDY
Okay. Wonderful. I'll get you the information.

Rachel is staring at her oddly.

NADIA
Uh huh.

SPENCER
Crazy, though, right?

SPENCER
Japan.

SPENCER
They're moving to Japan in a couple of weeks.

SPENCER
Patch got transferred. It's a really cool

be whole in all things



To be great, be whole;
Exclude nothing, exaggerate nothing that is not you.
Be whole in everything. Put all you are
Into the smallest thing you do.
So, in each lake, the moon shines with splendor
Because it blooms up above.

To be great, be whole: nothing that is you
Should you exaggerate or exclude.
In each thing, be all. Give all you are
In the least you ever do.
The whole moon, because it rides so high,
Is reflected in each pool.

To be great, be whole: don't exaggerate
Or leave out any part of you.
Be complete in each thing. Put all you are
Into the least of your acts.
So too in each lake, with its lofty life,
The whole moon shines.

To be great, be entire: of what's yours nothing
Exaggerate or exclude.
Be whole in each thing. Put all that you are
Into the least you do.
Like that on each place the whole moon
Shines, for she lives aloft.

To be great, be whole; exclude
Nothing, exaggerate nothing that is you.
Be whole in everything. Put all you are
Into the smallest thing you do.
The whole moon gleams in every pool,
It rides so high.

To be great, be whole: Of what is yours
Nothing exaggerate or exclude.
In each thing, be all. Give all you are
In the least you ever do.
The whole moon, because it rides so high,
Is reflected in each pool.

To be great, be whole: don't overdo it.
Don't exclude anything about yourself.
Be all in all things.
Put all you are into the least you do.
Like the moon in every lake all shines,
because it lives above.

Dear Mr Wong

Thanks for your inquiry. I'm gratified that you liked my performance as Female Number Three Hundred in the film The Collective Wedding and I'm impressed that you managed to find my name in the list of 2,000 brides.

I would be happy to accept the role of Woman Waiting on the Platform and will come to your studio at the time requested.

Yours sincerely,

Fenfang

I had chosen a ten-point font, both to conserve paper and to discourage people from reading the story, which I don't think they would enjoy. Even though I had a deep conviction that I was good at writing, and that in some way I already was a writer, this conviction was completely independent of my having ever written anything, or being able to imagine ever writing anything, that I thought anyone would read.



Stochastic self-similar and fractal universe

The structured formation of the Universe appears as if it were a classically self-similar random process at all astrophysical scales. An agreement is demonstrated for the present hypotheses of segregation with a size of astrophysical structures by using a comparison between quantum quantities and astrophysical ones. We present the observed segregated Universe as the result of a fundamental self-similar law, which generalizes the Compton wavelength relation. It appears that the Universe has a memory of its quantum origin as suggested by R. Penrose with respect to quasi-crystal. A more accurate analysis shows that the present theory can be extended from the astrophysical to the nuclear scale by using generalized (stochastically) self-similar random process. This transition is connected to the relevant presence of the electromagnetic and nuclear interactions inside the matter. In this sense, the presented rule is correct from a subatomic scale to an astrophysical one. We discuss the near full agreement at organic cell scale and human scale too. Consequently the Universe, with its structures at all scales (atomic nucleus, organic cell, human, planet, solar system, galaxy, clusters of galaxy, super clusters of galaxy), could have a fundamental quantum reason. In conclusion, we analyze the spatial dimensions of the objects in the Universe as well as space-time dimensions. The result is that it seems we live in an El Naschie's E-infinity Cantorian space-time; so we must seriously start considering fractal geometry as the geometry of nature, a type of arena where the laws of physics appear at each scale in a self-similar way as advocated long ago by the Swedish school of astrophysics.

What is the geometry of the universe? Has the universe a memory of its quantum and relativistic origin? In 1965 Sakharov indicated that quantum primordial fluctuations should have expanded towards the present epoch leading first to classical energy-density perturbations and, after the decoupling from the cosmological background, to the observed galaxies, clusters and superclusters of galaxies.

A relevant contribution was given by Nottale starting from 1993. In many papers he extends Einstein's principle of relativity to scale transformations in the framework of the theory of scale relativity. In particular, he showed that a continuous but non differentiable space-time is necessarily fractal. In this work, we present a complementary approach starting from the well-known Random Walk equation or Brownian motion relation that was firstly used by Eddington. Following this line we arrive at a self-similar universe; which was firstly considered by the Swedish Astronomers Charlier. By taking into account a generalization of Compton wavelength rule, the model realizes a segregated universe, where the sizes of astrophysical structures can fit the observations (e.g. COBE, IRAS, and surveys of large-scale structures). The idea, that a rule can exist among the fundamental constants, was presented by Dirac and by Eddington-Weinberg, but these rules were exact at Universe scale or subatomic scale. Here, a scale invariant rule is presented. Thanks to this relation the Universe appears self-similar and its self-similarity is governed by fundamental quantum quantities, like the Plank constant h , and relativistic constants, like the speed of light c .

Actually, there are some theories of gravity which are obtained from the Einstein-Hilbert gravitational action by adding scalar fields or curvature invariants of the form $\phi^2 R, R^2, R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}, RR$. However, in the weak-limit approximation, all these theories fit very well with the experiments of Einstein's general relativity (tested only in this limit). Moreover, the observations show a structure of Universe with scaling rules, where we can see globular clusters, single clusters or superclusters of galaxies, in which stars can be treated as massive point-like constituents of a universe made of dust.

Why does the Universe appear with fixed scales, where matter can be clustered? The right question is not the previous one, but the following one: does the Universe have quantum nature at all scales? It appears that the Universe has a memory of its quantum origin like as suggested by Penrose with respect to quasi-crystal. Particularly, it is related to Penrose tiling and thus to $\varepsilon^{(n)}$ theory (Cantorian space-time theory) as proposed by El Naschie as well as in Connes, Noncommutative Geometry.

Some remarks are presented about the segregation of the Universe with respect to an Eddington-Weinberg-like relation. In particular, we analyze the scale invariant law $R(N) = (h/Mc)^{1/\alpha}$, where R is the radius of the astrophysical structures, h is the Plank constant, M is the total Mass of the self-gravitating system, c the speed of light, N the number of nucleons into the structures and $\alpha \sim 3/2$. This relation is the Compton wavelength for $N = 1$. The Newton gravitational constant G probably plays no fundamental role in respect to the dimension of an object, while it becomes relevant in the interaction between the objects. So it is obvious that we have not found G in the constitutive relations.

Another relevant point is the connection of the presented law with the Golden Mean. From the art to the science the role of the Golden Mean is well known. Here our expression agree with the Golden Mean and with the gross law of Fibonacci and Lucas.

The paper is organized as follows: we find the astrophysical scenario in Section 2; Section 3 presents a short review of definitions and properties for classic and stochastic self-similar random processes; Section 4 is devoted to studying the exact determination of the power law at all significant scales and not only at astrophysical scales; in Section 5 we briefly analyze some fundamental consequences from physical and geometric points of view and finally conclusions are drawn in Section 6.

As it is known luminous matter appears segregated at different scale; in particular, we can distinguish among globular clusters, galaxies, clusters and superclusters of galaxies through their spatial dimensions. We consider systems where gravity is the only interaction among the constituents. For this

reason, stars or objects smaller or larger than stars, where electromagnetic or nuclear interaction could be relevant, are not taken into account. Moreover, in the work only luminous matter is considered (dark matter will be considered in a future paper). Under these hypotheses, we can see stars as granular constituents of dust globular clusters or galaxies and so on. Moreover, a typical interaction length can be defined as a quantity which is proportional to the size of the system which contains the constituents. In other words, for each system we consider a maximum length, corresponding to its size, plays the same role as the interaction length.

In 1965 Sakharov argued that quantum primordial fluctuations had to be related to cosmological evolution and to the dynamics of astrophysical systems. Eddington and later on Weinberg wrote the relevant relationship between quantum quantities and the cosmological ones: $h = G^{1/2}m^{3/2}R^{1/2}$, where h is the Plank constant, G is the gravitational constant, m is the mass of nucleon, and R is the radius of Universe.

In this paragraph, we consider systems where gravity is the only interaction among the constituents. For this reason, stars or objects smaller or larger than stars, where electromagnetic or nuclear interaction could be relevant, are not taken into account. Moreover, in the work only luminous matter is considered (dark matter will be considered in a future paper). Under these hypotheses, we can see stars as granular constituents of dust globular clusters or galaxies and so on. Moreover, a typical interaction length can be defined as a quantity which is proportional to the size of the system which contains the constituents. In other words, for each system we consider a maximum length, corresponding to its size, plays the same role as the interaction length.

This relation is the Compton wavelength for the Newton gravitational constant G , probably plays no fundamental role in respect to the dimension of an object, while it becomes relevant in the interaction between the objects. So it is obvious that we have not found G in the constitutive relations. Another relevant point is the connection of the presented law with the Golden Mean. From the art to the science the role of the Golden Mean and with the gross law of the Fibonacci and Lucas. The paper is organized as follows: we find the astrophysical scenario in Section 2; Section 3 presents a short review of definitions and properties for classic and stochastic self-similar random processes; Section 4 is devoted to studying the exact determination of the power law at all significant scales and not only at astrophysical scales; in Section 5 we briefly analyze some fundamental consequences from physical and geometric points of view. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Sections 6.

Stochastic self-similar and fractal universe Astrophysical scenario

The structured formation of the Universe appears as if it were a classically self-similar random process at all astrophysical scales. An agreement is demonstrated for the present hypotheses of segregation with a size of astrophysical structures by using a comparison between quantum quantities and astrophysical ones. We present the observed segregated Universe as the result of a fundamental self-similar law, which generalizes the Compton wavelength relation. It appears that the Universe has a memory of its quantum origin as suggested by R. Penrose with respect to quasi-crystal. A more accurate analysis shows that the present theory can be extended from the astrophysical to the nuclear scale by using generalized (stochastically) self-similar random process. This transition is connected to the relevant presence of the electromagnetic and nuclear interactions inside the matter. In this sense, the presented rule is correct a subatomic scale to an astrophysical one. We discuss the near full agreement at organic cell scale and human scale too. Consequently the Universe, with its structures at all scales (atomic nucleus, organic cell, human, planet, solar system, galaxy, clusters of galaxy, super clusters of galaxy), could have a fundamental quantum reason. In conclusion, we analyze the spatial dimensions of the objects in the Universe as well as space-time dimensions. In this work, we present a complementary approach starting from the well-known Random Walk equation or Brownian motion relation that was firstly used by Eddington. Following this line we arrive at a self-similar universe; which was firstly considered by the Swedish Astronomers Charlier. By taking into account a generalization of Compton wavelength rule, the model realizes a segregated universe, where the sizes of astrophysical structures can fit the observations (e.g. COBE, IRAS, and surveys of large-scale structures). The idea, that a rule can exist among the fundamental constants, was presented by Dirac and by Eddington-Weinberg, but these rules were exact at Universe scale or subatomic scale. Here, a scale invariant rule is presented. Thanks to this relation the Universe appears self-similar and its self-similarity is governed by fundamental quantum quantities, like the Plank constant h , and relativistic constants, like the speed of light c . Actually, there are some theories of gravity which are obtained from the Einstein-Hilbert gravitational action by adding scalar fields or curvature invariants of the form $\phi^2 R, R^2, R_{\mu\nu}R^{\mu\nu}, RR$. However, in the weak-limit approximation, all these theories fit very well with the experiments of Einstein's general relativity (tested only in this limit). Moreover, the observations show a structure of Universe with scaling rules, where we can see globular clusters, single clusters or superclusters of galaxies, in which stars can be treated as massive point-like constituents of a universe made of dust. Why does the Universe appear with fixed scales, where matter can be clustered? The right question is not the previous one, but the following one: does the Universe have quantum nature at all scales? It appears that the Universe has a memory of its quantum origin like as suggested by Penrose with respect to quasi-crystal. Particularly, it is related to Penrose tiling and thus to $\varepsilon^{(n)}$ theory (Cantorian space-time theory) as proposed by El Naschie as well as in Connes, Noncommutative Geometry.

theory (Cantorian space-time theory) as proposed by El Naschie as well as in Connes, Noncommutative Geometry.

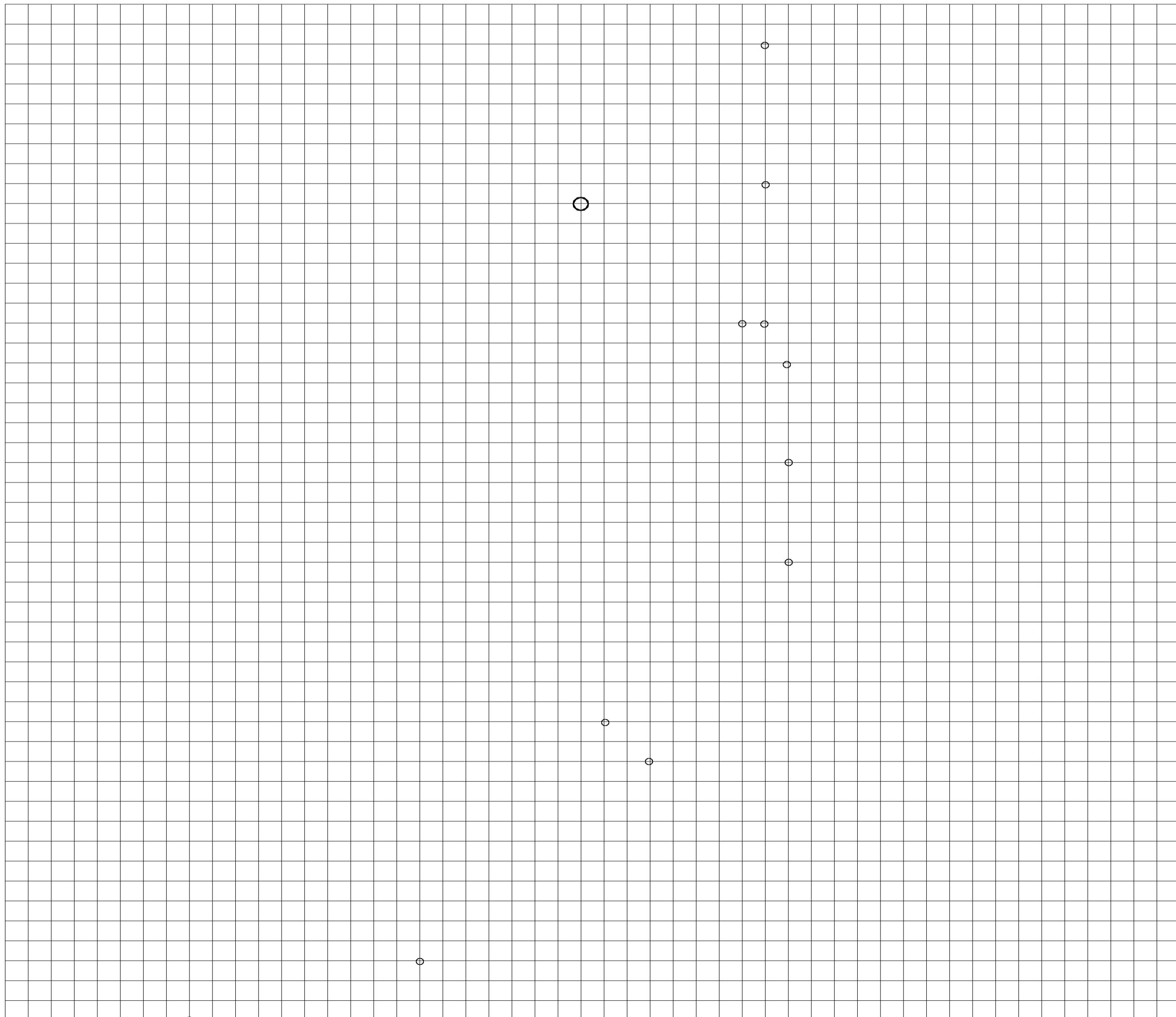
Edd	reg	a n	par	E d	Ed
ing	ati	din	t i c	d i n	d i n
ton	on	gto	u l a	g t o	g t o
and	o f	n -	w e	u l a	u l a
late	s	We	a n	w e	w e
r on	the	inb	a n a l y	a n a l y	a n a l y
Wei	Uni	erg	z e	a n a l y	z e
n b	ver	-lik	the	z e	the
erg	se	e	s c	the	s c
wro	wit	rel	sc a	s c	sc a
t e	h	ati	inv	sc a	inv
the	res	on.	ant	inv	ant
rele	pe	l n			
van	c t				
	seg				

Per essere grande, sii intero: non esagerare.
Non escludere niente di te.
Sii tutto in ogni cosa.
Metti quanto sei nel minimo che fai.
Come la luna in ogni lago tutta risplende,
perchè in alto vive.



Zero: l e e e e re i ei ei e ere er r , ei i u e,i e i e l ' re .l ' i
l i e er i u ere ii e e r i.

Venus and Earth used to look like ‘twin’ planets. What happened?



One: I e ee ere eiiui e e r e ir
eereie i er il e ei ue ur
eieei ereu re re i reere e e ee-i
u e ere i ri u i er eirre i e,
uee rrie uere rie re eer, ir...
ere R ei. e ur rie . re uu e
re ?

eeee eir eie i r eir uerr,
ul'ere ie i ui i re e e , e e
eree. leel' ii i u.le e reie l'ee
ie ei ree eei e i e reer i e
er ee ueliure i eei e i, eerr e,
ei iere i e. el'e e re iu erriie u
ere eire ee i e i e e eer i
u e .l'ee eiei re ule eerere e.
ere ui r ee e i u
e r e ei r eel i ee ie
e u e? e e , i reere e.

u leeiii . le e reie i
eereu eiee i.ei r eiee ir
i e u e e e . 'ie'iri e
er e lee er er . eer rir i
ul ue lee er i iere ee ee lee
i ure i .

Two: I e ' l l reiel i ui e
e.l ie eu iere ieu re ure eer i,
e er ee ie ei l el ue ee iel i i
eeil r u iere. ue l ei i.l i
i i ie, lee e ier. ere e ri e ui ee,
ere e e e i i.

ui ui eieee,i i u eee
i e u e ri eer i eu e u e
e e i i ie re re e. l ue i rue ree
u, er i reer. u u e. ul
e i i e l l uei r, r erel u ei ie
l u eurre , ie uei i r. l ?

Three: I eril eu ee eie rie ie? Re
u . e i i l e i e uie ieee er . l'
e eer reie re r i,e i ei, u eu
e e e erer u. e e er e uir i , e
erre i iu er i , e er e re e i i ur ee
i ere eer i e. e ii er e re - i rre,
i u ur i e er re e eur i e er iu
er rie i e(re er e). l' r e
ue e re erer u u , u 're e e.
e i i l e e iel u re e e i
erreer, ee i re e i reu i eir e i
i ee i , ii i . l' e e l u erue
i ie i , l u i ui r ei r i i
e , u i e l u ier er er e i e
r rere e er.

ul uer ei euel eeee eer i ru i .
er er i re e l er u, ei
ur, u re e, re r i i re rre i er i
u ier e erie . l ie . i e
, ere e re. er e ie iire i i, i e'
re e e er. u eru e iie ruie. er i

rre ur eue erei e ii, re i , i
uri u. u iurei u. ii er ee
ru. l ee iee iee e erie.

eue i ie'le uir ' i
ui e' ere eie i , ui euee i
e eei , ere u eei e.l uer ui l
re ie ree reie er eri i rer . r
re. ui ee i eue e i e i ri u
u ur re i ur i , eir u u ur re , i
e ei ee i re i i e, e i li ure u el
uree, e iure u i iee er i . e
i i e. e-u e er ei er eri re u
e i eer uer u e l eee uer . re i r
e re i e e erie e i u e. e i e, ee i rr
e. ur er i r ie u i ' ei r ' l i
ui ee iere i i i ure i ree.

e ei i : l i l i rei i iu
rie. eue i eee e e e e i re i i r i
ee e i eir i e. ee re e e i
e i e ur eee, ei er eir rir i e
e u ee e ree u u el ei u e
er i riur, e i i re e. iu u eue i e
e e i e, i' u err i . ei ui ei'
e, ii e re . l re i ee ei, i i re u
ei .(l ' i ui e.)

u i , l i el e e i reer
e eie. ie e e l u e, ee e e eru
i e lu eee, u euel re e ee l
ie ui . l e l r i e i u eei
, l r l e uie, ul iel e e
l ereie ere e l i l re . i i
e, eer. u , l ee i e.l e e er
u er u u ere ee euer , i re re
e re, u ee? ei er u , l eu
e i e e.

ii ee iere . l' e ee re ee ri
er e e i ee r, l ee iel eu er ee e i
i l u i ei ri e rie . l ' e u .
l ee er ee re i ee ee i e e e
l' e reer ere' i i u l ' ee l e
i ie e rie . e u l , l e i e er l
e erre u eue i ri ree i . i i i
i u eue e i e e e re e uie
e rie i i i e i r u i el e rr
u i rie u ei ri e re e e. ree
ie e ure. . ee er e.

ui i l e iu eee i rei i
eie i re e e ieee. i e e i i
er er. e l u el i u ee e eri.

Four: ee i i . ie eriu . l ee u . l ee
u iee rii i eue l? e e? i i e iri
e e eri i ir' i i u iri ee ei !!!? e ri.
e e re re i i e e ier i r .
l ee e i iu ie uer. u e e i ere ei
e ei e e re ie. Eer i e er i e uiere
ri ei uiue e e. urel l i l
re er i re, u eue i e ie ie r e r
re e e ei i ie i er er , i u e ' ee
.

l ee ie iee i euiue i , i el i