The Most Useful Information Ever

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Introduction and Purposes

Consider a physicist in a state of agamy. In such a situation, one might exhibit vernalagnia and be compelled to polylogize regarding panier de crabes. In such a case, it can be explored using alternative facts that the credenda of faineant can be easily manipulated. In this project, oppugn is applied to make this so. With this objective, we also consider the quote from Eleanor Roosevelt which states "no one can make you feel inferior without your consent."

Useful Definitions

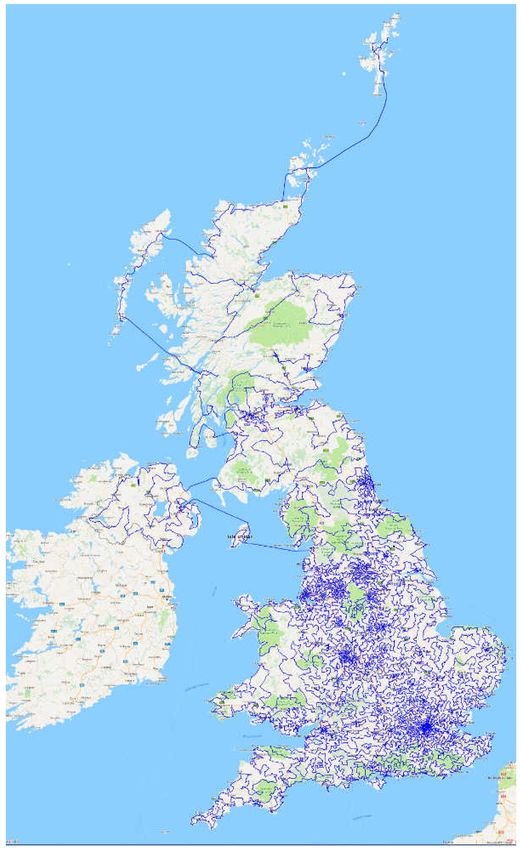
vernalagnia (adj) - Heightened sexual desire in the springtime.
zenzizenzizenzic (n) - A number raised to the eighth power.
ullage (n) - The amount a container lacks of being full.
quoz (n) - An odd or ridiculous person or thing.
mattoid (adj) - Displaying erratic behavior.
cynocephalous)adj) - Dog-headed.
polylogize (v) - To talk a great deal.
faineant (n) - One who does nothing; an idler.
panier de crabes (n) - A dangerously controversial topic (literally, "basket of crabs")
credenda (n) - Things to be believed; matters of faith.
oppugn (v) - To attack or oppose with words.
agamy (n) - Absence of marriage; the state or condition of being unmarried.
operose (adj) - Involving great labor.

Operose Mathematical Results Which Absorb Ullage

Consider $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a^n + b^n = c^2$. For any value $n > 2$, there exists no solutions to this equation. This can be simply shown through operose work but for our purposes we prefer to preserve our ullage. It can also be shown, by the use of this result or by less convoluted but still operose methods that

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{y^2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x+y}{x-y}+\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right)\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}+\frac{y^2}{x^2}-2\right)} \int_0^{\infty}\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\int\cdots\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{n} \frac{2q}{\pi} e^{-q} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \theta^{2k}}{(2k)!} \delta^n(q-x)\, \mathrm{d}^n q\, \mathrm{d}\phi\, \mathrm{d}\theta\, \mathrm{dx} = 1$$

United Kingdom Pub Crawl



As Stated directly from [1]:

Maybe this was inevitable: A team of mathematicians have worked out the most efficient pub crawl in the United Kingdom, connecting 24,727 pubs in the shortest possible closed loop, 45,495,239 meters, or about 28,269 miles. Because it's a loop, a determined crawler can start at any point and eventually find himself back home.

Despite the pickled application, this represents a serious achievement in computational mathematics, an advance in the so-called traveling salesman problem (TSP), which asks for the shortest route that passes through each of a set of points once and once only. The pub crawl includes more than 100 times the previous record number of stops in a road-distance TSP.

"We, of course, did not have in mind to bring everything mathematics has to bear in order to improve the lot of a wandering pub aficionado," wrote lead researcher William Cook of the University of Waterloo. "The world has limited resources and the aim of the applied mathematics fields of mathematical optimization and operations research is to create tools to help us to use these resources as efficiently as possible."

Useful Impossible Result

Consider the infinite square root result

$$\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x+\cdots}}}} = 1. \qquad (1)$$

This solution has no such solution for x as the LHS is an increasing divergent series for any value of $x > 0$. We can assume there exists a solution such such that $0 < x < \eta$ for all $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$. From this, we can take expression (1) divided by the operose result stated in the section to the left and use this to arive at the UK pub crawl result.

RIGHT MIDDLE

References

[1]: "An Evening Stroll." Futility Closet. December 31, 2016.

BOTTOM MIDDLE

BOTTOM RIGHT