All relationships below are true at all $\{t_{\mathbf{C}} : 1 \leq t_{\mathbf{C}} \lesssim 118.5\}$, unless a different domain is noted, or the equation is being evaluated at a given $t_{\mathbf{C}}$ or t_P. Assume that when $\mathbf{R}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ is set equal to a function of $t_{\mathbf{C}}$ that $\mathbf{R}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ is being evaluated at that $t_{\mathbf{C}}$; the notation has been omitted to avoid clutter.

$$\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{E}.$$

$$\mathbb{P} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{E}$$

$$\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbb{P}. \text{ Similarly, the codomain of } \mathbf{X}() = \wp(\mathbb{P}).$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{P}. \text{ Similarly, the codomain of } \mathbf{x}() = \mathbb{P}.$$

$$t_{\mathbf{C}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \neq t_{\mathbf{C}} \in \mathbb{N}. \text{ Similarly, the codomain of } x() = \mathbb{N}.$$

$$k \in [1, N_\star]$$

$$\mathcal{U} \equiv \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{T} \cup \bigcup_k \mathcal{S}_k$$

$$t_{\mathbf{C}} \gtrsim 6.99 \Rightarrow \mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$$

$$t_{\mathbf{C}} \gtrsim 6.9 \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{W}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_H \cup \mathbf{C}_S$$

$$\mathbf{C}_S = \bigcup_k \mathbf{S}_k$$

$$c_1 \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$c_2 \in \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$c_1 \neq c_2$$

$$\mathbf{S}_k = \{\mathbf{s}_k(c_1, t_{\mathbf{C}}), \mathbf{s}_k(c_2, t_{\mathbf{C}})\}$$

$$t_P \equiv \left\lfloor \frac{t_{\mathbf{C}} + 2}{5} \right\rfloor$$

$$p_k(t_P) = |\mathcal{S}_k| \text{ at } t_P$$

$$p_{12}(24) < p_4(24) < p_{17}(24)$$

$$p_{44}(19) - p_{44}(18) = 2350$$

$$N_r(k)|_{t_P} \underset{\sim}{\propto} p_k(t_P)$$

$$N_R = \sum_k N_r(k)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_H = \bigcup_k \mathbf{R}_k$$

$$\text{When defined}, \mathbf{R}_D(k) = \bigcup_{d=1}^{N_D(k)} \mathbf{r}_k(d, t_\mathbf{C})$$

$$N_D(11)|_{t_P=24} = 26$$

The next two statements are contrary to typical terminology, which usually uses $\mathbf{R}_{al}(k)$, not $\mathbf{R}_D(k)$, when $N_r(k) = 1$.

$$N_r(k) = 1 \Rightarrow N_D(k) = 1$$

$$N_r(k) = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_k = \mathbf{R}_D(k)$$

$$t_\mathbf{C} \geq 92 \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}_k \cong \bigcup_{d=1}^{N_D(k)} \mathcal{D}_{k,d}$$

$$t_\mathbf{C} \geq 92 \Rightarrow N_r(k) = N_D(k)$$

$$N_r(k) = N_D(k) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_k = \mathbf{R}_D(k)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_k = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{R}_D(k) \cup \mathbf{R}_{al}(k) \cup \mathbf{R}_{pl}(k) & 1 \leq t_\mathbf{C} < 92 \\ \mathbf{R}_D(k) & 92 \leq t_\mathbf{C} \end{array} \right\}$$

When $t_\mathbf{C} < 92$, one or more of $\mathbf{R}_D(k)$, $\mathbf{R}_{al}(k)$, or $\mathbf{R}_{pl}(k)$ may be null for a given combination of k and $t_\mathbf{C}$. Here is a non-exhaustive list of combinations:

$$t_\mathbf{C} \in [1, 3) \cup [28, 92) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{pl}(k) = \emptyset$$

$$(t_\mathbf{C} \in [49, 51)) \wedge (k \neq 2) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{al}(k) = \emptyset$$

$$t_\mathbf{C} \in [1, 33) \cup [34, 38) \cup [51, 53) \cup [90, 92) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{R}_{al}(k) \neq \emptyset) \uparrow (\mathbf{R}_D(k) \neq \emptyset)$$

$$E_\mathcal{U}(t_\mathbf{C}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{lr} 2N_\star + N_R & 1 \leq t_\mathbf{C} \lesssim 87.1 \\ 2(N_\star + 1) + N_R + \min N_r(k) & 87.1 \lesssim t_\mathbf{C} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{10}|_{t_\mathbf{C}=33} \cong (\mathcal{S}_{10} \cup \mathcal{S}_{35})|_{t_\mathbf{C}=118}$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{49} \in \mathcal{U} \Rightarrow \iint \mathcal{S}_{49} > \iint \mathcal{S}_k \ \forall k \neq 49$$

$$\text{When defined}, \mathbf{r}_k(d, t_\mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{D}_{k,d}, t_\mathbf{C}).$$

$$\text{Let } \mathbf{O}_\mathcal{X} \text{ be the image of } \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_\mathbf{C}).$$

If $\mathbf{x}_n = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t) : t \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_1)$, where t_1 is the smallest t such that $\mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t) \neq \varnothing$. Then let $\mathbf{x}_{i+1} = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_{i+1})$, where t_{i+1} is the smallest $t > t_i$ such that $\mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_{i+1}) \neq \varnothing$ and $\mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_{i+1}) \neq \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{X}, t_i)$.

$$\mathbf{p}_n = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{U}, t_\mathbf{C})$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \bigcup_n \mathbf{p}_n$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{44} = \mathbf{s}_{21}(3, 109)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_n = \mathbf{o}'(\mathcal{U}, t_{\mathbf{C}})$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{37} = \mathbf{v}_{36}$$

$$E : (\mathbf{x}, t_{\mathbf{C}}) \to \mathbb{N}_0 \leq E_{\mathcal{U}}(t_{\mathbf{C}})$$

$$E(\mathbf{p}_8, 25) = 170$$

$$E_{\mathcal{U}}(107) - (E(\mathbf{p}_{43}, 107) + E(\mathbf{v}_{45}, 107)) = 1$$

$$a(\mathbf{p}_2) = a(\mathbf{p}_6) = 38$$

$$a(\mathbf{p}_{33}) + 1 = a(\mathbf{p}_{45})$$

$$a(\mathcal{S}_{13})|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=118} = 109$$

$$\mathbf{g}_n^k = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{S}_k, t_{\mathbf{C}})$$

$$\mathbf{p}_{11} = \mathbf{g}_9^{16}$$

$$E(\mathbf{g}_{65}^6, 101) = 111$$

$$\mathbf{j}_7 = \mathbf{g}_1^7$$

$$\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{S}_{11}$$

$$1 \leq t_{\mathbf{C}} \lesssim 1.9 \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{G}$$

$$\bigcup_{d=5}^{15} \mathcal{D}_{11,d} \subset \mathcal{G} : t_P = 24$$

$$\mathbf{m}_n^{\mathcal{G}} = \mathbf{o}(\mathcal{G}, t_{\mathcal{G}})$$

$$\mathbf{m}_2^{\mathcal{G}} = \mathbf{m}_5^{\mathcal{G}} = \mathbf{m}_{11}^{\mathcal{G}}$$

$$a(\mathbf{m}_{88}^{\mathcal{G}}) = 60$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 : (\mathbf{p}_{\alpha_1} = \mathbf{p}_{\alpha_2}) \wedge (\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2)$$

$$a(\mathcal{S}_{13})|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=115} = \beta$$

$$\sum_{t_{\mathbf{C}}} E(\mathbf{p}_{13}, t_{\mathbf{C}}) = \gamma$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{45} = \mathbf{r}_{16}(4, 95) = \mathbf{r}_{16}(6, 98) = \mathbf{s}_{16}(\delta, 99)$$

$$\mathbf{m}_{\epsilon-1}^{\mathcal{G}} = \mathbf{m}_{\epsilon+1}^{\mathcal{G}} \in \mathbf{R}_{pl}(11)|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=27}$$

$$a(\mathbf{y}) = \zeta : \exists! \mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{R}_{al}(5)|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=87}$$

$$\mathcal{G} \subset \left(\bigcup_{d=5}^{16} \mathcal{D}_{11,d} \right) \cup \mathcal{D}_{11,\eta} : t_{\mathbf{C}} = 118$$

$\theta = \theta_1 + \theta_2$. Let $p_{\theta_1}(\theta_2) = b$ such that b is the largest value of $p_k(t_P)$ over all k and t_P such that $(b-1)! \equiv -1 \bmod b$.

$$\mathbf{g}_6^{\iota} = \mathbf{g}_7^{\kappa} : \iota \neq \kappa$$

$$p_4(9) - p_{26}(9) = \lambda$$

$$N_r(1)\,|_{t_P=\mu} \neq 1$$

$$a(\mathbf{z}) = \nu : \exists! \mathbf{z} \in \mathbf{R}_{28} \cap \mathbf{R}_{47}\ \forall t_{\mathbf{C}}$$

$$\exists! \mathbf{p}_{\xi} \in \mathbf{j}$$

$$\pi = \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \pi_3 + \pi_4 : (\mathcal{S}_{\pi_1} \cap \mathcal{S}_{\pi_2} \cap \mathcal{S}_{\pi_3} \cap \mathcal{S}_{\pi_4} \neq \emptyset) \wedge (\pi_1 \neq \pi_2 \neq \pi_3 \neq \pi_4)$$

$$\mathcal{W}|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=118} \subset (\mathcal{S}_{\rho})|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=1}$$

$$\mathcal{W}|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=26} \subset (\mathcal{S}_{\rho} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\sigma})|_{t_{\mathbf{C}}=1} : \rho \neq \sigma$$

$$\mathcal{U} \Rightarrow \iint \mathcal{S}_{14} < \iint \mathcal{S}_{\tau} < \iint \mathcal{S}_{50} : t_{\mathbf{C}} = 118$$

$$\upsilon = a(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U})) : 1.9 \lesssim t_{\mathbf{C}} \lesssim 6.9$$

$$\text{centroid} \bigcup_k \mathcal{S}_k \in \mathcal{S}_{\phi} : t_{\mathbf{C}} \gtrsim 86.4$$

$$\chi = \max N_r(k)\ \forall t_P$$

$$\psi = \min z : (z = a(\mathcal{S}_k)) \wedge (z = a(\mathbf{p}_n))$$

$$\exists! \mathcal{S}_{\omega} : (\mathcal{S}_{\omega} \cap \mathcal{S}_k) \neq \emptyset \text{ for exactly one } k \neq \omega$$

$$\boxed{(\upsilon - \tau) \left[\left(\frac{\pi^{\eta}}{\alpha + \gamma + \theta} - \frac{(\lambda - \phi)!}{\nu} \right) (\beta - \psi) - \frac{\xi^{\rho/\mu} + \sigma - \zeta}{\delta} - (\epsilon - \chi)^{\kappa - \omega} - \iota \right]}$$

Checksums:

$$(\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma) \bmod 13 \equiv 12$$

$$(\delta \cdot \epsilon \cdot \zeta) \bmod 13 \equiv 11$$

$$(\eta \cdot \theta \cdot \iota) \bmod 13 \equiv 3$$

$$(\kappa \cdot \lambda \cdot \mu) \bmod 13 \equiv 1$$

$$(\nu \cdot \xi \cdot \pi) \bmod 13 \equiv 11$$

$$(\rho \cdot \sigma \cdot \tau) \bmod 13 \equiv 4$$

$$(\upsilon \cdot \phi \cdot \chi) \bmod 13 \equiv 10$$

$$(\psi \cdot \omega) \bmod 13 \equiv 2$$