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Levitation
of a slice
of bread

(2014)

LEVITATION OF A SLICE OF BREAD

If one drops a slice of bread covered in jam, jam-side always falls face down
 Through use of the Indecisiveness Principal levitation should be possible by placing jam on both sides.

inertial mass (index) octonion revisions
 subtle forces strong forces
 Energy transport $S = \epsilon \times B$ (unknown) $S = \epsilon \times B \times G \times X? \dots \infty$ Helmholtz decomposition

Vector function $F^r(\cdot)$ with curl of $\nabla \times F^r$ (indecisiveness); using delta function
 $\delta(r-r') = \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{|r-r'|}$
 $F^r(r) = \int_V F^r(r') \delta^3(r-r') dV' = \int_V F^r(r') \left(-\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \right) dV' = \frac{1}{-4\pi} \nabla^2 \int_V \frac{F^r(r')}{|r-r'|} dV'$
 using identity $\nabla^2 a = \nabla(\nabla \cdot a) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times a)$
 we find: $F^r(r) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\nabla \left(\nabla \cdot \int_V \frac{F^r(r')}{|r-r'|} dV' \right) - \nabla \times \left(\nabla \times \int_V \frac{F^r(r')}{|r-r'|} dV' \right) \right]$

Noting that jam can be written as oblique expression of Casimir effect using tensor function:
 $F = -\nabla \Phi + \nabla \times A$ (skew coordinates)
 $\sum_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)} (e_3)$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = c\sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$
 $\oint_{\partial \Sigma} \Sigma \cdot d\mathbf{l} = - \int_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} - dA$

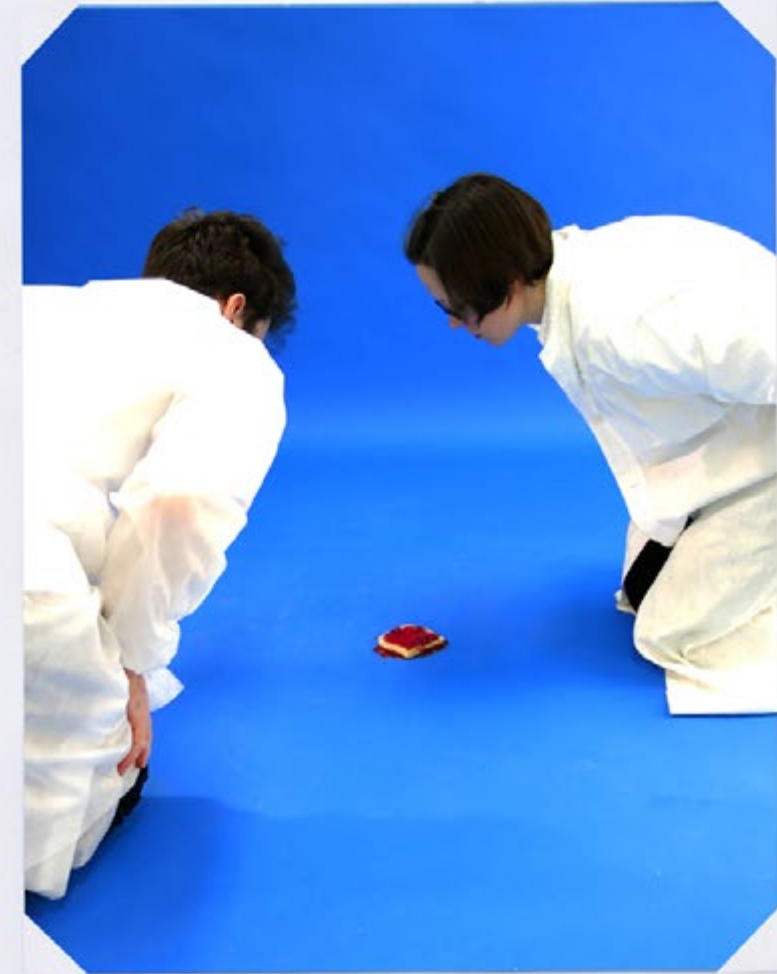
Chemical structures: p-coumaric acid glucoside, natural phenolic glucosides, secoisolavonic acid glucoside
 $\phi = \frac{nx}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}$
 $\frac{\langle E \rangle}{A} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\langle E(s) \rangle}{A}$
 $\frac{\langle E \rangle}{A} = \frac{d}{d_2} \frac{\langle E \rangle}{A} = \frac{hc\pi^2}{240d^4}$
 sun diverges from hypothesis

Aerodynamic $(\nabla^2 - d)$
 form $V = \dots$
 Lift Drag
 $z = x + iy = r e^{i\theta}$
 $r = \|z\|$

Initial Matter Cloud dissipates (photon momentum)
 Pull proves nonexistent
 Swing accelerates out of indecisiveness

$F(r) \delta^3(r-r') \nabla \cdot \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{F(r)}{d^3(r-r')} \right)$
 $\int_V \frac{F(r)}{d^3(r-r')} \delta^3(r-r') dV' = \frac{F(r)}{d^3(r-r')} \int_V \delta^3(r-r') dV' = \frac{F(r)}{d^3(r-r')} \int_V \delta^3(r-r') dV'$
 $T_c = \left(\frac{c(3/2)}{n} \right)^{2/3} \frac{2\pi n^2}{m k_B}$
 $\approx 3.3125 \frac{m^2 n^{2/3}}{m k_B}$
 $d^{3/2} \approx 2.6124$
 $\delta = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{F(r)}{d^3(r-r')} \right)$
 $\iint_{\Sigma} (R^3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}) dA$
 Solenoidal + Laplacian vector field
 $\nabla \cdot B = \iint_{\Sigma} (\epsilon + \nu = 0)$
 penetration depth $\frac{d \langle B \rangle}{d t}$

(Ambient external forces)
 $d\mathbf{l} \neq$ infinitesimal $\phi(\epsilon + \nu = 0)$
 velocity of boundary $[\]$ open expense/surface 2.6124



The zero-point energy above and below the bread has somehow not been accounted for by the analytic continuation losing an additive positive infinity. Despite applications of asymptotic analysis the circle of evidence regarding the indecisiveness principal has disintegrated. I submit that this is due to exogenous forces and not to the lack of genuine possibility.