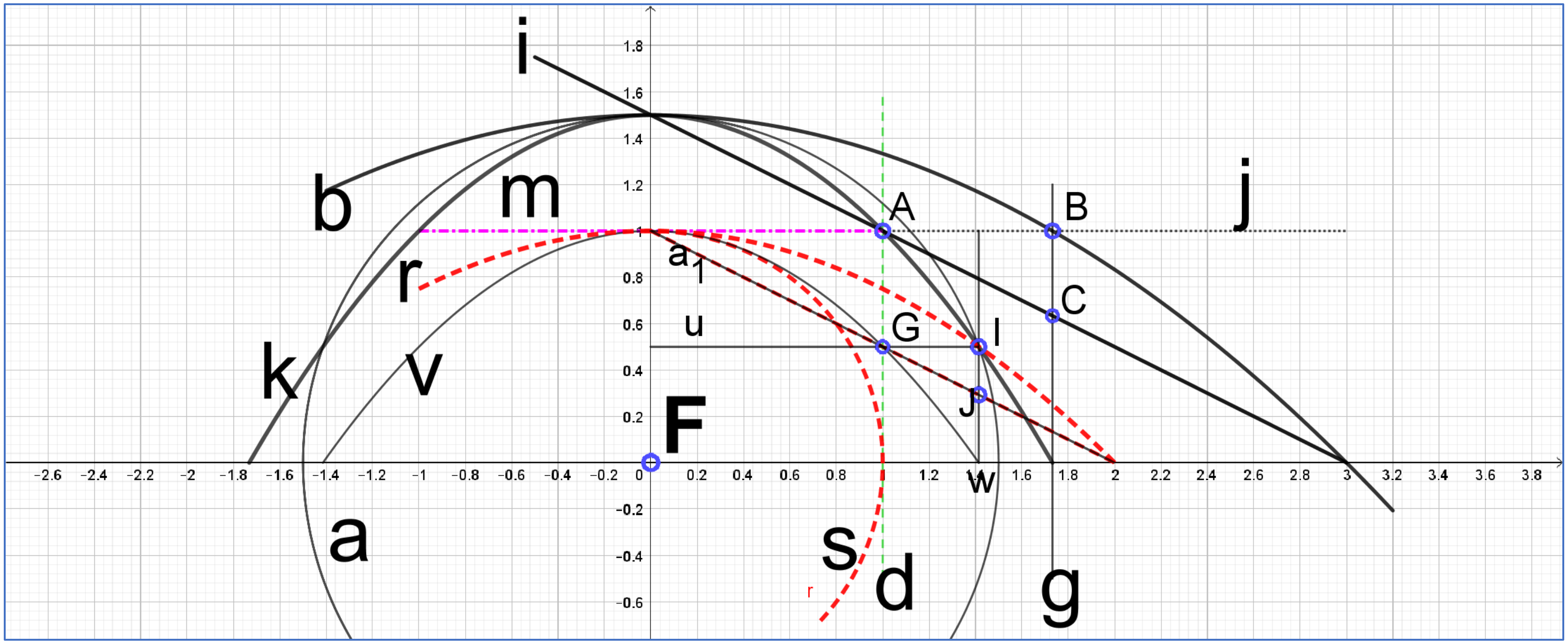
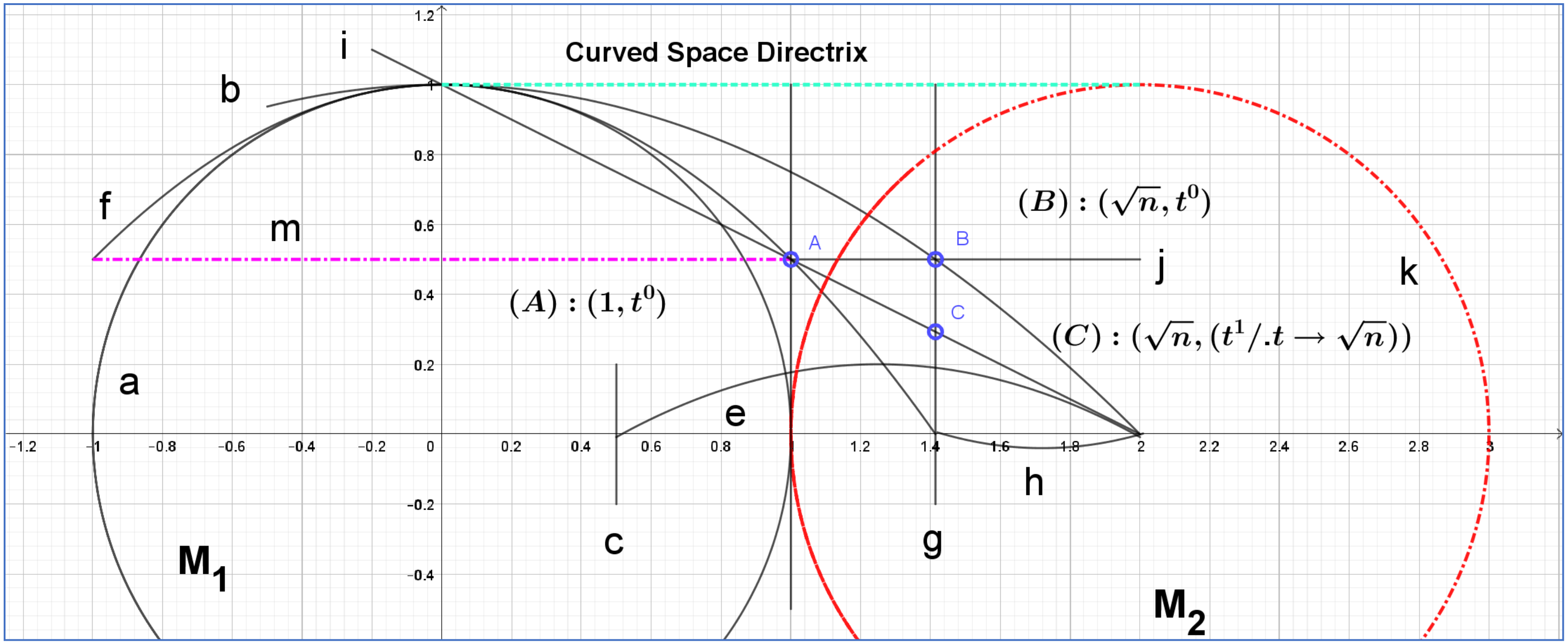


fall (from orbit) path: Sir Isaac newton's integer displacement(3) to (B). (B) direct connect with range unit(1) on spin axis of (M_1). Here is felt influence parameters of discovery(s) and period time curve(r) of Sir Isaac Newton's displacement(2) neighborhood.

Crossover triangle (G,I,J) will accelerate fall to cross displacement(2) neighborhood unperturbed to surface curve of (M_1).

Point(B): Curved Space Coordinates. $\left(\sqrt{displacement(3)}, reste(a)\right)$.

Rest energy discovery(a): $\left(t, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{displacement(3)}{2}\right)$



crossover curved space coordinates: how to fall to surface acceleration curve of (M_1). Crossovers (ABC) working Sir Isaac Newton's displacement(2) radius will get us there.

(A): $(Galileo's 1st\ second\ tile, rest\ energy\ discovery(a))$. $\left(1,\frac{t^0}{-2}+\frac{displacement(2)}{2}\right)\xrightarrow{yields}\left(1,\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(B): $(\sqrt[2]{displacement}, restenergydiscovery(a))$. $\left(\sqrt[2]{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(C): $\left(\sqrt{displ},(t^1/-2+(d\,ispl/2)/.t\to\sqrt{disp})\right)\xrightarrow{yields}(t^1/-2+(2/2)/.t\to\sqrt{2})\xrightarrow{yields}\left(\sqrt{2},\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$.

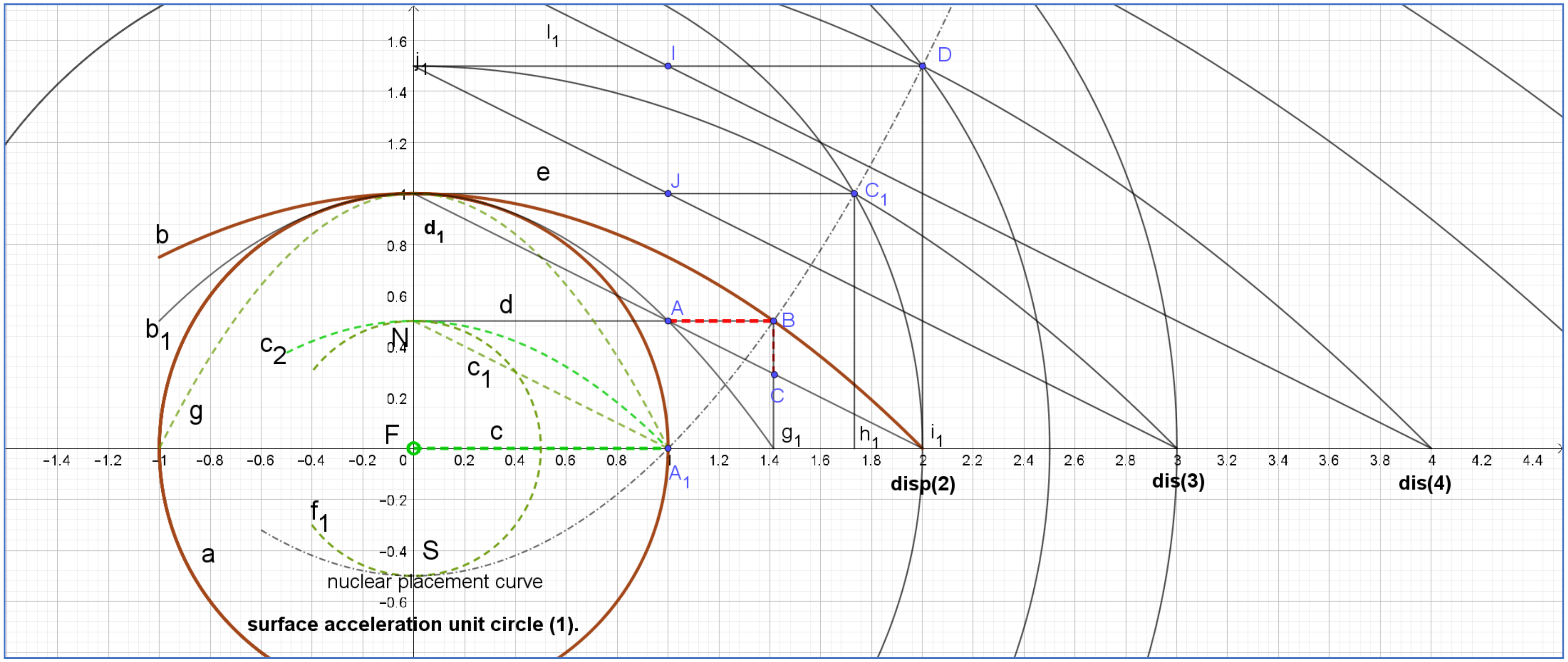


Figure 1: Sir Isaac Newton Classic Big is black lines and curves. Thermodynamic Quantum Small green lines and curves