Apex New
ULTRA

JIGSAW
ORGANIC
METAPHOR
HAND STITCH
PERIODIC TABLE
EQUIVALENCE POINT
ASCENDERS & DESCENDERS

laborandwait.xyz
infinity
midpoint
acute angle
condensation
down to the wire
hyperbolic geometry
william, it was really nothing
dingbat
secondus
dragonfruit
indirect proof
graphic methods
distributive property
point slope equation of a line
REGION
NUMERIC
ARBITRAGE
DÉSASTREUX
RIGHT TRIANGLE
COUNTING NUMBERS
SUM RULE FOR PROBABILITY
concept specimen neoplatonic functionalism simple epaisseur least squares method monday morning quarterback
METRIC
BEARING
GEOMETRY
EQUIDISTANT
PERMACULTURE
HEAT OF FORMATION
SECOND QUANTUM NUMBER
peacoat
reduction
waking light
erklärungsnot
fermer les pinces
multivariable analysis
stochere nicht im bienenstock
LINGUA FEATURE

MASTHEAD

AMPHOTERIC FLUORESCENCE

REACTION QUOTIENT

SPARKLES FROM THE WHEEL
octagon
quotation
cinquècento
handschoenen
parallel postulate
seek and you shall find
on the grasshopper and cricket
WHERE ARE WE NOW?
PARMENTURE DU MEME TISSU
anima
tomo
monomial
direct quote
tectonic shifts
une configuration
a turn up for the books
argument of a complex number
obliques
writing ink
lorem ipsum
characteristics
international style
minimum of a function
þeir sletta skyrinu sem eiga það
The cosmos, and understandings of the reasons for its existence and significance, are studied in cosmology—a broad discipline covering many aspects scientific, religious and philosophical of the cosmos and its nature.

Physical cosmology is the study of the observable universe’s origin; its large-scale structures and dynamics, and the ultimate fate of the universe, including the laws of science that govern these areas.
It deals with the world as the totality of space, time & all phenomena.

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Eastern and Western thought differed greatly in their understanding of space and the organization of the cosmos. The Chinese saw the Cosmos as empty, infinite, and intertwined with the Earth. Western ideas, based on the ancient Greeks’ understanding of the cosmos, believed in a multi-planar divided cosmos that was finite and filled with air. Europeans viewed the cosmos as a divinely created, spatially finite, bifurcated cosmos, so divided into sublunary and superlunary realms. All objects above the lunar disc were believed to be stable, with heavenly bodies believed to be made out of a refined substance called quintessence. This was understood to be a crystalline, completely transparent substance that held all of the superlunary spheres in perfect order.

One way both the Chinese and the Europeans, along with countless other ancient societies, related to the cosmos. This was through meaning, placed on celestial bodies, that were observed moving above the Earth. The Chinese had a very complex astronomical understanding of the stars and the cosmos that influenced everything from their art and architecture to their myths and science. This was true of the Greeks and Romans, whose 48 constellations, including the zodiac signs and the constellation of Orion, have been passed down to modern Western cultures. These were likely passed down to them from ancient Babylonian and Egyptian astronomers. Copernicus is said to have been inspired by the fecund sun deity of neoplatonic thought, which may have initially inspired his vision of a heliocentric universe.

The common universal view of the cosmos, generally regarded as the foundation of modern astronomy, shifted as Nicolaus Copernicus positioned the Sun as the center of the Universe.
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| UPPERCASE | ABCDEFGHIJKLNMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ |
| SMALL CAPITALS | ABCDEFGHIJKLNMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ |
| LOWERCASE | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz |
| PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS | .,:;…?!¿?«»@ |
| CASE SENSITIVE | •———!¿?¬≈≤≥( )[]{}\|@<> |
| CURRENCY | €$￠￡¥￥฿₡₢₄₅₆₇₈₉₀₁₂₃₄₅¢£¥₣฿₡₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₀₁₂₃₄₅€®℠™#⁽⁾₍₎%‰℮^°ªº|
APEX NEW

STANDARD LIGATURES

fi fi fl

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

fb ff fh f f fk fl ft ffb ffh ffl fff ffl fft ttt tt

TABULAR LINING NUMERALS

0123456789

PROPORTIONAL LINING NUMERALS

0123456789

TABULAR OLDSTYLE NUMERALS

0123456789

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE NUMERALS

0123456789

PRE-BUILT FRACTIONS


NUMERATORS, DENOMINATORS & INFERIORS

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MATH SYMBOLS

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SYMBOLS

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SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, English (UK & US), Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Kurdish (The Kurdish Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Maltese, Nordic Languages, Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk), Occitan, Polish, Portuguese (Portuguese & Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian & Lower Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon