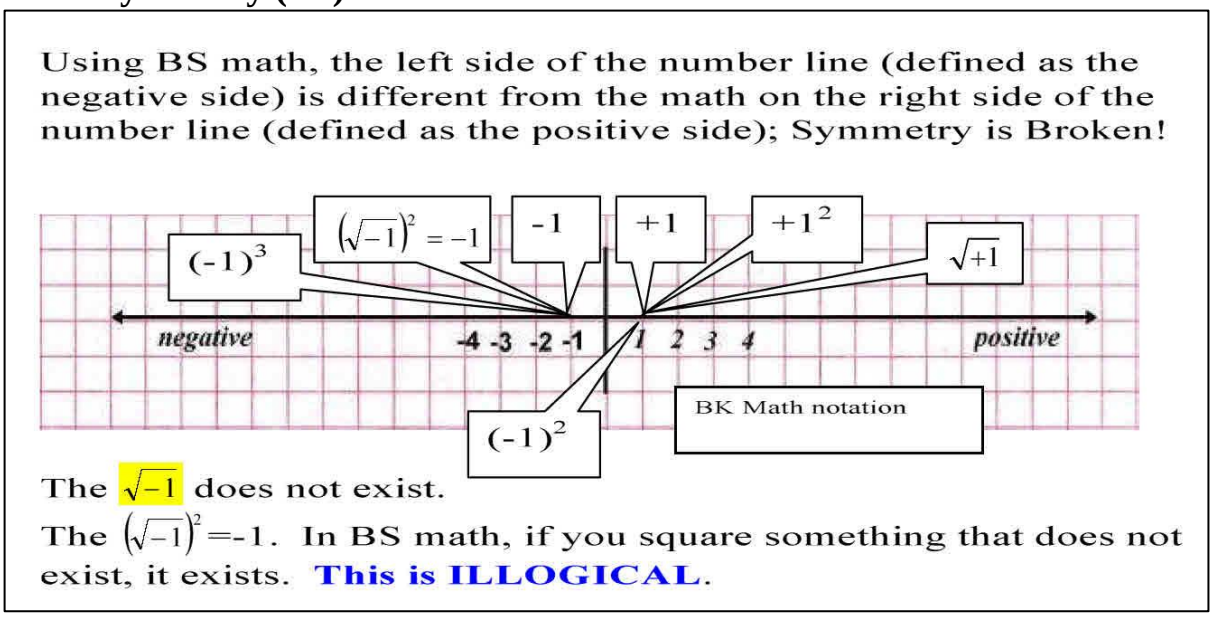
SECTION-2: The Mathematical Principle of Error

"Once an error enters a calculation, all calculations after that point become an extension of the error." Joseph Rybczyk

Broken Symmetry (BS) Math



The original Broken Symmetry (BS) Math number line was introduced with Broken-Symmetry. The original BS math number line started by defining space as non-symmetrical; space on the left side of the number line is different from space on the right side.

Since space is symmetrical (no special frames of reference), the BS number line cannot describe real space. Therefore, all calculation from the start of the BS number line is an extension of errors in broken-symmetry.

The original BS math number line was developed in **1637 by René Descartes and Pierre de Fermat** (Named after René Descartes and labeled the Cartesian coordinate system). Descartes and de Fermat introduced dashes (-) and crosses (+) with numerous independent operations. They introduced negatives and positives. The negative (dash) side of the BS math number line produces different answers than the positive (cross) side. This by definition created broken-symmetry. Numerous errors about real space occur due to the way the original BS number line was defined.

Because the BS math number line was defined with broken-symmetry, it should be abandoned for symmetrical space math to describe space and time correctly.

The major errors are:

- Creating negatives and positives and broken-symmetry.
- Creating the Rule of Signs (which has no proof) as a means to work around broken-symmetry
  - (-)(-)=(+), (-)(+)=(-), (+)(+)=(+)
  - This Rule-of-Signs only works in an imaginary space system.
- Produces incorrect answers in the distributive law $(a-b)^2$ when *b* is greater than *a*.
  - One of Einstein's math error in special relativity

- Created absolute values as a means to change answers from negative to positive.
- Created imaginary numbers to make numbers that did not exist to exist.
- Creates incorrect graphs for exponentials, Trigonometric functions and others; left side is different from the right side - not symmetrical.

Symmetry-Math (SM) removes negative and positive and restores symmetry to the number line. All the errors of the BS math line no longer exist. Symmetry-Math removes imaginary numbers, absolute values and produces logical and correct symmetric graphs.