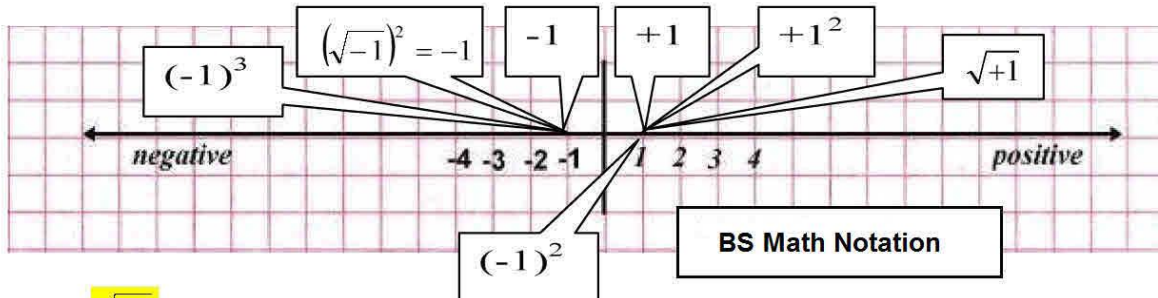


1 SECTION-6: Broken-Symmetry (BS) Math versus Symmetry-
 2 Math (SM) number line
 3

Using BS math, the left side of the number line (defined as the negative side) is different from the math on the right side of the number line (defined as the positive side); Symmetry is Broken!



The $\sqrt{-1}$ does not exist.

The $(\sqrt{-1})^2 = -1$. In BS math, if you square something that does not exist, it exists. **This is ILLOGICAL.**

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 5 In BS math, an **(ILLOGICAL)(ILLOGICAL)=(LOGICAL)**

6
 7 On the **right** side of the BS math number line, any operation on
 8 the number “one” produces an answer of “one”.

9
 10 On the **left** side of the BS math number line, when you square
 11 (-1), the number is changed to a positive and moved to the right
 12 side of the number line.

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$(-1)^2 = +1$ $(-1)^n = +1$ Where “n” is any even number: 2,4,6,8 ---. A point on the left of the number line is moved to a point on the right of the number line. This is illogical Symmetry is broken between the negative and positive side. Even roots are not defined for the negative side of the number line.	$(+1)^2 = +1$ $(+1)^n \text{ or } m = +1$ When “n” is any even and “m” is any odd number: 2,3,4,5,6,7,8----- This is logical
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15

$(-1)^3 = (-1)$ $(-1)^m = -1$ Where “m” is any odd number: 1,3,5,9,- This is logical : same as (+) side of number line. Odd roots on the negative side of the number line have the same answers as the positive side.	$(+1)^3 = +1$ $(+1)n = +1$ Where “n” is any odd number: 1,3,5,9- This is logical
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<p>$\sqrt{-1}=?$ The square root of (-1) is not defined. The number does not exist.</p> <p>$\sqrt[n]{-1}=?$ The “n” root of (-1), where “n” is an even number: 2,4,6,8 --- is not defined. This is illogical. It should be a number to the left of zero. How do you have numbering system with numbers that don't exist? Symmetry between the left and the right side is broken.</p>	<p>$\sqrt{+1} = +1$</p> <p>The square root of (+1) exist.</p> <p>This is logical</p>
<p>$\sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$ $\sqrt[m]{-1} = -1$ Where “m” is any odd number: 1,3,5,7 ---- This is logical</p>	<p>$\sqrt[3]{+1} = +1$ Any root of (+1) is = to (+1). This is logical</p>
<p>$\frac{+1}{\sqrt{-1}} = ?$ This is illogical dividing a positive number by a negative number has no meaning. Since the $\sqrt{-1}=?$ does not exist, no answer can exist in BS math.</p>	<p>$\frac{+1}{\sqrt{+1}} = +1$</p> <p>This is logical</p>
<p>$\frac{(-1)}{\sqrt[3]{-1}} = -1$ This is logical</p>	<p>$\frac{+1}{\sqrt[3]{+1}} = +1$ This is logical</p>
<p>Mathematicians Invented $i^2=-1$ or $i=\sqrt{-1}$ This is an illogical attempt to correct a simple labeling error.</p>	

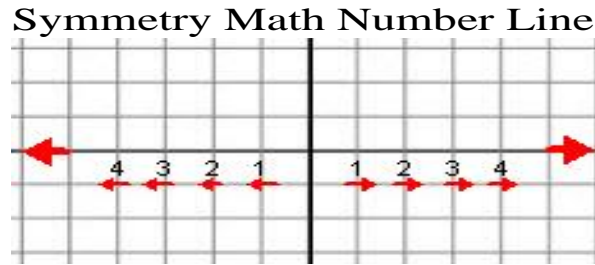
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The BS math number line violates symmetry laws because the math on the left side of the number line is different from the math on the right side – space on the left is different from space on the right. The BS math number line is **illogical**.

47 Symmetry Math (SM)

48

49



50

51

52 SM number line

$\leftarrow = \leftarrow$	$\rightarrow = \rightarrow$
$(\overleftarrow{1})^2 = \overleftarrow{1} \cdot \overleftarrow{1} = \sum_1 \overleftarrow{1} = \overleftarrow{1}$	$(\overrightarrow{1})^2 = \overrightarrow{1}$
$(\overleftarrow{1})^3 = (\overleftarrow{1})(\overleftarrow{1})(\overleftarrow{1}) = \overleftarrow{1} \sum_1 \overleftarrow{1} = \overleftarrow{1}(\overleftarrow{1}) = \sum_1 \overleftarrow{1} = \overleftarrow{1}$	
$\left(\overleftarrow{1}\right)^3 = \overleftarrow{1}$	$(\overrightarrow{1})^3 = \overrightarrow{1}$
$\text{even\#} \sqrt{\overleftarrow{1}} = \overleftarrow{1}$	$\text{even\#} \sqrt{\overrightarrow{1}} = \overrightarrow{1}$
$\text{odd\#} \sqrt{\overleftarrow{1}} = \overleftarrow{1}$	$\text{odd\#} \sqrt{\overrightarrow{1}} = \overrightarrow{1}$
$\frac{\overleftarrow{1}}{\text{even\#} \sqrt{\overleftarrow{1}}} = \overleftarrow{1}$	$\frac{\overrightarrow{1}}{\text{even\#} \sqrt{\overrightarrow{1}}} = \overrightarrow{1}$
$\frac{\overleftarrow{1}}{\text{odd\#} \sqrt{\overleftarrow{1}}} = \overleftarrow{1}$	$\frac{\overrightarrow{1}}{\text{odd\#} \sqrt{\overrightarrow{1}}} = \overrightarrow{1}$

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$1^2 = (1)(1) = \sum_1 1 = 1$
$2^2 = \sum_2 2 = 2 \& 2 = 4$
$1^3 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \sum_1 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = \sum_1 1 = 1$
$2^3 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8 = 2 \sum_2 2 = 2(2 \& 2) = 2 \cdot 4 = \sum_2 4 = 4 \& 4 = 8$

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55 SM Rules:

56

- The dash sign (-) will have only one use; subtraction.

57

- The cross sign (+) will have only one use; addition

58

- Directions have an arrow and a number.

59

- All observers see the same direction and magnitude.

60

$(\overrightarrow{3}); (\overleftarrow{5}); (9^\uparrow); (65^\downarrow); (17.256^\swarrow); (32.993^\nearrow)$	$(\#)(\text{arrows})$
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