International Journal of Applied Mathematical Research, 2 (2) (2013) 220-251
©Science Publishing Corporation
www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJAMR

The unified theorem of mathematics at -1(Vedic zero)

(The prime division of the non- variable empty space, numbers theorem, mathematical π)

Vinoo Cameron

Hope research, Athens, Wisconsin, USA
E-mail: Hope9900@frontier.com

Abstract

As mankind is created in the image of a creator, the mathematical continuum is understandably connected, not by "Strings", but by rational coordinates of mathematics. That is what this manuscript is all about; the rationalization of the natural expanse of mathematics and the stark reality of -1. The section on the mathematical PI (π) clearly proves the -1 constriction of 4-1.

Definition of the Unified Theorem:
"The ascension and expansion of all space (and mass) is curved, spiral and warped because of the -1 zero inverse primordial constriction of all space by -1. 4-(1) =+3). Bounded space is inverse at -1, a non-collapsible curve.
The value of -1 is -1 for numbers and 0.5/60(1/120) for non-linear space. The minus 1 is manifested at proportion 19 as a composite of the $\sqrt{s}$ of the values 9 and 10, both by numbers and prime angle (1:3). The proof of -1 is and has always been in the mathematical Pi (π), corrected trigonometry, and the spiral curved ascension of Prime numbers."
This proof is clearly stated under the section for the "mathematical Pi (π) where the author has clearly proven -1 by theorem."

This manuscript has been preceded by several manuscripts on Prime numbers, -1 and Prime number 19 that show the unified mathematics as a consequence of a -1 Vedic zero, and the overall -1 (4-3) . As the treatise on the **Unified Theorem**, this is all written by simple theorem .This manuscript completely disregards current mathematical theory with regard to non- linear mathematics as irrelevant to mathematics.
The clear assertion is that the -1 Vedic zeros is the correct zero, but that the current null zero is in error. The inverse curved value off-set of -1 is the value that precedes the +1 value, and it is clearly stated by this author that mathematically a curve cannot ever be collapsed to null. There is no logical compromise in this regard.
Essentially and mathematically the author validates the primordial -1, and the absolute primordial value of **360** as not being an arbitrary value, and the inverse constriction of the horizons by 4-1=3(-1/4)*4=-1.This translates into a rotation of 1/3 from 90 degrees to 120 degrees, which defines 360 as (90):*1*4=4 versus (90):*0.75*4 = 3 offset at 360. See the diagram.

We have also shown that the **locus site** for the -1 constriction of all space by trigonometry and prime numbers is the **prime 19 gap**, represented by the numbers (9), 19, (10) and the set 18 (19) 20 which is a -1 tangent set. We have also shown that the correct zero offset is not the current null zero, but the Vedic-1 zero, (not understood as such by the Vedic people)

The author has clearly unified the mathematics of prime numbers, space, the mathematical Pi, and trigonometry under -1, Vedic zero, Prime 19(9, 10) as the prime (1:3) modulator of space. The basic root of the unified mathematics is also based on the Vedic zero, as is expressed herein the 1:3 ascension of prime numbers and the **Pythagoras theorem at** $\mathbf{1{:}3}(3^2+1^2)=\sqrt{(10)}$. Each of the unification in trigonometry, prime numbers, and mathematical Pi (π) is discussed separately.

Keywords: *Unified Theorem, Mathematical Pi (π), Radian, Demise of current mathematics, Vedic -1 zero, Theo Denotter/Hope research Prime number sieve at 6...*

1 Introduction

The grist of the following simple equations are presented in the introduction to sift out certain mathematical truths of mathematics that encompass the rational coordinates of -1, (360 primordial, 9, 10, 6, and 3.). Mathematics is a constriction from 4 to 3, thus 1:3 defines the whole mathematics, at -1.

$(\sqrt{\mathbf{9}}+\sqrt{\mathbf{10}})$**composite :**

$$\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}=6.16227766017$$

$$\frac{1}{0.16227766017}=6.16227766017$$

$$6.16227766017+0.16227766017=\sqrt{40}$$

$$6.16227766017-0.16227766017=\sqrt{36}$$

$$\frac{6.16227766017}{0.16227766017}=6.16227766017^2$$

$$6.16227766017*0.16227766017=1.00000000000$$

$$0.16227766017^2=\frac{1}{(6.16227766017)^2}$$

$$6.16227760017^2=\sqrt{1442}(40*36)$$

$$6.16227766017*3=18.(48683298051*2)=\sqrt{360}$$

$$6.16227766017-0.16227766017=6$$

$$\frac{[\sqrt{0.2}\,]}{[\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1.8}]}=\sqrt{10}+3(6.16227766017)$$

$$\frac{[\sqrt{1}]}{[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}]}=\sqrt{10}+3(6.16227766017)$$

$1\mathit{Equalization\ at}\ \sqrt{360}$ 4:3$\left(\frac{40}{10}\right)=4;\left(\frac{120}{60}\right)=3:$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(40)}*3}{\sqrt{(120*3)}}=1(\sqrt{360})$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{(10)}*6)}{\sqrt{(60*6)}}=1(\sqrt{360})$$

The differential above between the above several equations by √ is exact 6 and also 4:3. This is at 1, 9, and 10. It is safe to state that the differential is **6** at the interaction of the roots of 1 and 9; 10.The value 6 is shown hereunder to be the equalizing value for all non liner mathematics, including the prime numbers segregating division at 0.1666666666 and 0.83333333333….

1.1 A universal mathematical truth for any N:

$$\sqrt{\frac{N}{9}} * 3 = \sqrt{N}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{N}{10}} * 3.16227766017 = \sqrt{N}$$

Example for the absolute number 1, but "any N will do"

$$\frac{1}{9} = 0.1111111111$$
$$\sqrt{0.1111111111} * 3 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$
$$\sqrt{0.1} * 3.16227766017 = 1$$

2 General

"To see the whole world in a grain of sand, and hold infinity in the palm of one's hand"…….William Blake 1757-1827.

Courtesy Notice to Mathematicians:

The author has simplified all the equations to their simplest base .The reader is obliged to understand the following four very simple mathematical statements and ponder over the -1 primordial relationship between (3^2) = 9 and $(3^2 + 1) =$ 10 as this is unique to the whole of Mathematics at the prime gap 19. This is the basis of the primordial 1:10 number arrangement that qualifies prime 19 at 1:3, and is the basis of the understanding of the Vedic-1 zero

2.1 Note: re: A new special Prime number sieve

The prime sieve used is the only sieve in the history of mathematics that is based exclusively on the number 6 and its continuous mathematical weave. It has never been published. It is developed by a dairy farmer with technical education. It has been tested to over ten million numbers, but the most important aspect is that this prime number does not need to be retested since it is a continuous mode at 6. It was developed at Hope research by farmer Theo Denotter. The author has asked the farmer to publish this very novel mathematics of prime numbers, which the author has not been able to get a handle on. Space expansion mimics prime number sieve, which all divide by the value 6 as (1/6 and 5/6), the value for +1, -1 is (1/60 and 0.5/60).

2.2:

$$\sqrt{10} = 3.16227766017$$
$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$
$$X = \sqrt{10} - \sqrt{9} = 0.16227766017$$
$$Y = \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10} = 6.16227766017$$
$$X + Y = \sqrt{40}$$
$$(X + Y) * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$
$$\boldsymbol{X - Y = 6}$$
$$(X^2 + Y^2) = 38$$

*The rational base of value 2 (2*1=2, 2*10=20) is at 2 and 20:*
2-(2-0.2) =0.2
20-(20-2) =2
(For 3 the rational base is 30-(30-3) =3); for 4 it is 40-(40-4) =4)

The concordance of $(1{:}\,3)$ and $(1{:}\,3^2){:}\,(10)$ *(this example is exclusive and singular in the whole of mathematic for the number 2, 4 and 10, with regard to 1 base as demonstrated:*

$$\mathbf{2}{:}\,(1{:}\,1) at\ 1\ base$$
$$2 * 10 = 20 = (1{:}\,19)$$
$$\frac{19}{1} = 19(10+9)$$

$$\mathbf{4}{:}\,(1{:}\,3) at\ base 1$$
$$(4*10){:}\,(1{:}\,39) at\ 1$$
$$\frac{39}{3} = 13\ (10+3)$$

$$\mathbf{10}{:}\,(1{:}\,9) at\ base\ 1$$
$$(10*10){:}\,(1+99) at\ 1$$
$$\frac{99}{9} = 11(10+1)$$
$$The\ value\ \mathbf{40}\ is\ \ a\ key\ value\ at\ the\ prime\ gap\ 19$$

The reciprocal of 120, is the -1 offset zero (as shown), and is related to the value 19

$$\frac{\left(\frac{19}{3}\right)}{\left(\frac{120}{19}\right)} = 1 + \frac{1}{360}$$
$$\frac{1}{360} \sim \frac{1}{3} (\ since\ offset\ at\ 360 = 3\ as\ shown\ herein)$$

This series is concordant to 1:3, (+30 on the left and+10 on the right)

$$\frac{10-1}{3} = 3$$
$$\frac{40-1}{3} = 13$$
$$\frac{70-1}{3} = 23$$

$$[(X+Y)+(X-Y)]*3 = \sqrt{360}$$
$$(X+Y)-(X-Y) = 6$$
$$(X^2-Y^2) = 1$$
$$(X^2+Y^2) = 19$$
$$\frac{60-3}{19} = \frac{60}{(19+1)} = 3$$

3 Prime number 19

Prime angle 19 and Prime gap 19 are discussed separately.
19 are represented as ----- $3^2 + (3^2+1) = 19$ as in the Pythagoras theorem for 1:3.
In the non-linear realm the function of Prime 19 is a composite of $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{9}$
It is astounding to note that for a thousand years , -1 , nor the prime 19 were recognized in any way in mathematical texts.19 never got noticed even though there were many signals in the missing coordinates in mathematics: This is a major key error in the mathematics of a thousand years. Study the following in patience.
Trivial:

$$19^2 = 360 + 1$$
$$\frac{90}{\frac{360}{19}} = 4.75$$

$$4.75 * 4 = 19$$
$$\frac{90}{19} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{9} - \frac{9}{10}}$$

19 is related by mathematics to 3 , 3^2 and 10, by base, that is a clear mathematical fact, this not the venue to debate that fact. Debate what current mathematics has said about 19 in 1000 years, nothing!
19 have a major role in the distribution of prime numbers as shown in the published article, as well as shown hereunder.

The series below represents $(1 - 0.1 = 0.9)$ *and* $(1 - 0.9 = 0.1)$

$$(1 - 0.1)^2 = (1 - 0.19)$$
$$(1 - 0.9)^2 = (1 - 0.99)$$

3.1 The Calculus of 0.81(1-0.19) the span of 1 to zero

$$(10^{2)} - (9^2) = 10 + 9$$
$$[(10^2 + 9^2) - 1] * 2 = 360$$
$$[(10)^2 - (9^2)]^2 = 360 + 1$$

The following next series is at-(+0.1):

$$(1 - 0)^2 = 1$$
$$1 - 0 = 1$$

$$(1 - 0.1)^2 = 0.81$$
$$(1 - 0.19) = \mathbf{0.81}$$
$$(note\ that\ at\ 19\ configuration\ the\ value\ is\ 1 - 0.1 = 0.9\ value)$$

$$(1 - 0.2)^2 = 0.64$$
$$(1 - 0.36) = 0.64$$

$$(1 - 0.3)^2 = 0.49$$
$$(1 - 0.51) = 0.49$$

$$(1 - 0.4)^2 = 0.36$$
$$(1 - 0.64) = 0.36$$

$$(1 - 0.5)^2 = 0.25$$
$$(1 - 0.75) = 0.25$$

$$(1 - 0.6)^2 = 0.16$$
$$(1 - 0.84)^2 = 0.16$$

$$(1 - 0.7)^2 = 0.09$$
$$(1 - 0.91) = 0.09$$

$$(1 - 0.8)^2 = 0.04$$
$$(1 - 0.96) = 0.04$$

$$(1 - 0.9)^2 = 0.01$$
$$(1 - 0.99) = 0.01$$

$$(1 - 1)^2 = -1zero$$
$$(1 - 1) = zero$$

The first ten numbers:

+1 …..1—2—3—4—5—6— 7— 8— 9— 10
-1……1—3—5—7—9—11—13—15—17—19

+1……2—3—4—5— 6— 7— 8— 9 — 10

-1(2). ..4— 6—8—10—12—14—16—18—20 (-1 at 20-1=19)

(1:1) + (1+3) =**2:4**

The gap between 1and 3 below should be 1, not 2 by this series:

1+0=**1**
2+1=**3**
3+2=5
5+3=8
8+4=12
12+5=14
14+6=20

3.2 The functional Composite of 19

This has been further shown by a separate published manuscript, to support the assertion of the Vedic -1 zero. Please note this composite of the number 19, it is infinite in its composition of multiple /addition values.

$$10-1=3^2$$
$$3^2+1=10$$
$$19+0=19(10+3^2)$$

19..............19........1+9=10
19+19.........38........3+8=11
38+19.........57........5+7=12
57+19.........76........7+6=13
76+19.........95........9+5=14
95+19.........114.....11+4=15
114+19.......133.....13+3=16
133+19........152....15+2=17
152+19........171....17+1=18
171+19........190....19+0=19
Gap of 10
190+19.........209....20+9=29
209+19.........228....22+8=30
228+19.........247....24+7=31
247+19.........266....26+6=32
266+19.........285....28+5=33
285+19.........304....30+4=34
304+19.........323....32+3=35
323+19.........342....34+2=36
342+19.........361....36+1=37
361+19.........380... 38+0=38
Gap of 10

380+19=.........399.....39+9=48
399+19=..........418....41+8=49
418+19=..........437....43+7=50
437+19=……. 456….45+6=51
456+19=……..475….47+5=52
475+19=……..494….49+4=53
494+19=……..513….51+3=54
513+19=……..532….53+2=55
532+19=……..551….55+1=56

551+19=……..570….57+0=57

Gap of 10

570+19=……..589….58+9=67
589+19=……..608….60+8=68
608+19=……..627….62+7=69
627+19=……..646….64+6=70
646+19=……..665….66+5=71
665+19=……..684….68+4=72
684+19=……..703….70+3=73
703+19=……..722….72+2=74
722+19=……..741…..74+1=75
741+19=……..760…..76+0=76

Gap of 10

760+19=……..779… 77+9=86
779+19=……..798….79+8=87
798+19=……..817…..81+7=88
817+19=……..836…..83+6=89
836+19=……..855…..85+5=90
855+19=……..874…..87+4=91
874+19=………893….89+3=92

Table 1: The gaps at 19 *3 for the 19 composite are shown here below, basically for an understanding of numbers and the special way that the number 19multiplies in its composite as shown

19*3=57	5+7=12
19*6=114	11+4=15
19*9=171	17+1=18
	Gap of 3 values =12(30-18=12)
19*12=228	22+8=30
19*15=285	28+5=33
19*18=342	34+2=36
	Gap of 3 values=12(48-36=12)
19*21=399	39+9=48
19*24=456	45+6=51
19*27=513	51+3=54
19*30=**570**	57+0=**57**
	Gap of 4 values including 57-36=21
19*33=627	62+7=69
19*36=684	68+4=72
19*39=741	74+1=75
	Gap of 3 values=12(87-74=12)
19*42=798	79+8=87
19*45=855	85+5=90
19*48=912	91+2=93
	Gap of 3 values = 12(105-93)=12
19*51=969	96+9=105

4 The prime 19 angle

This is the most precise angle that defines -1, it defines the 1/3 and 2/3 division of the squared mathematical. This angle also defines the 1:3 curves as is shown here. The angle is perfectly co-opted in its half-line at divergence of 3 and convergence of precise 6. There is precise relationship between the open angle 19 at 1:3 and the Right angled hypotenuse angle at 1:3. The difference between 19 and $\frac{360}{19}$ (right angled 1:3) is $\frac{1}{19}$ and that is defined by the angle.

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\mathbf{15}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]}{\left[\frac{\mathbf{45}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{360}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]} = \mathbf{120}\ \boldsymbol{degrees\ proportion, precise}$$

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\mathbf{15}}{\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{19}}}\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{45}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)\right]} = \mathbf{120.33333333333}\ \boldsymbol{degrees\ precise}$$

This is the angle that is precisely 1:3 in its divergence, and the main compass for trigonometry itself because the main correction of the rotational -1 takes place at this angle. Its mathematical isomer, the value at the right angle and hypotenuse by the Pythagoras theorem, is the definition of -1, as is shown in that section.
The first diagram below is of the angle 360/19 which is the right triangle of the angle 19. The second diagram is related to the placement of prime numbers in the framework of 19 (1:3). This is extensively discussed in the authors published papers on Prime numbers. This diagram is topologically precise in its original creation

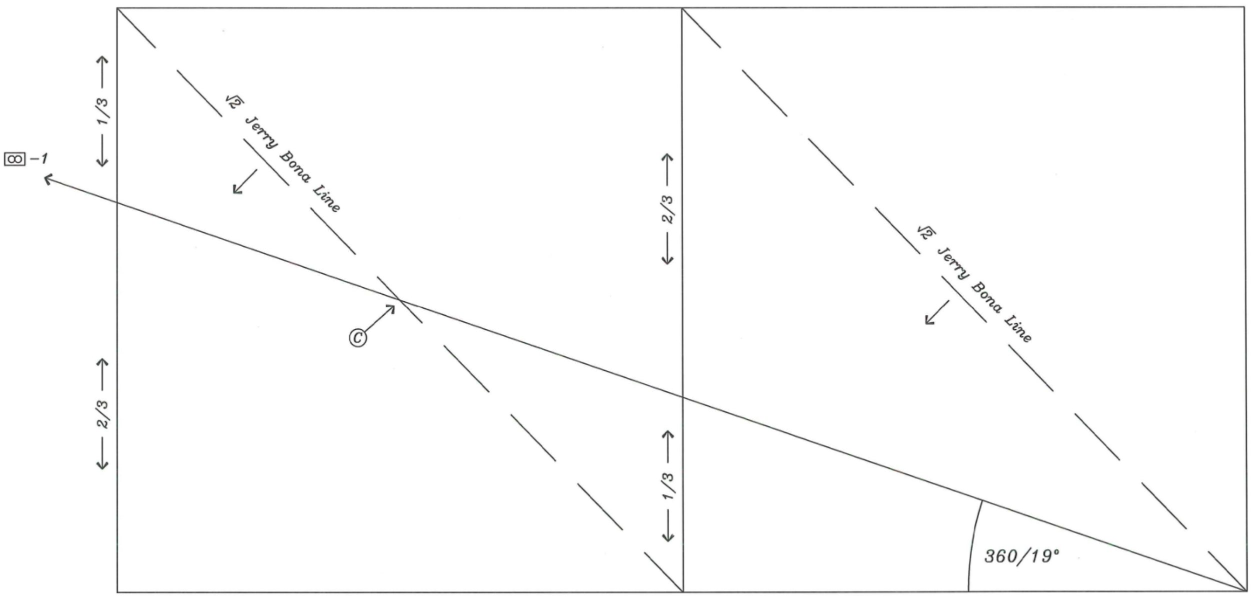

Figure1

Figure2:19 1:3 and prime numbers placement at 1:3:
All prime numbers and numbers diverge within the frame work of open Inverse angle 19 at 3 and 6(convergent) as shown below. The ***relationship of all numbers to the half-line is specifi***c, and the two prime numbers cords are segregated as indivisible coordinates, spirals, are specifically placed, with each number having a specific value in relation to the half-line. Please see the published manuscripts re this diagram of 19 below demonstrating the “Chan point” at the base of 1:3 divergences.

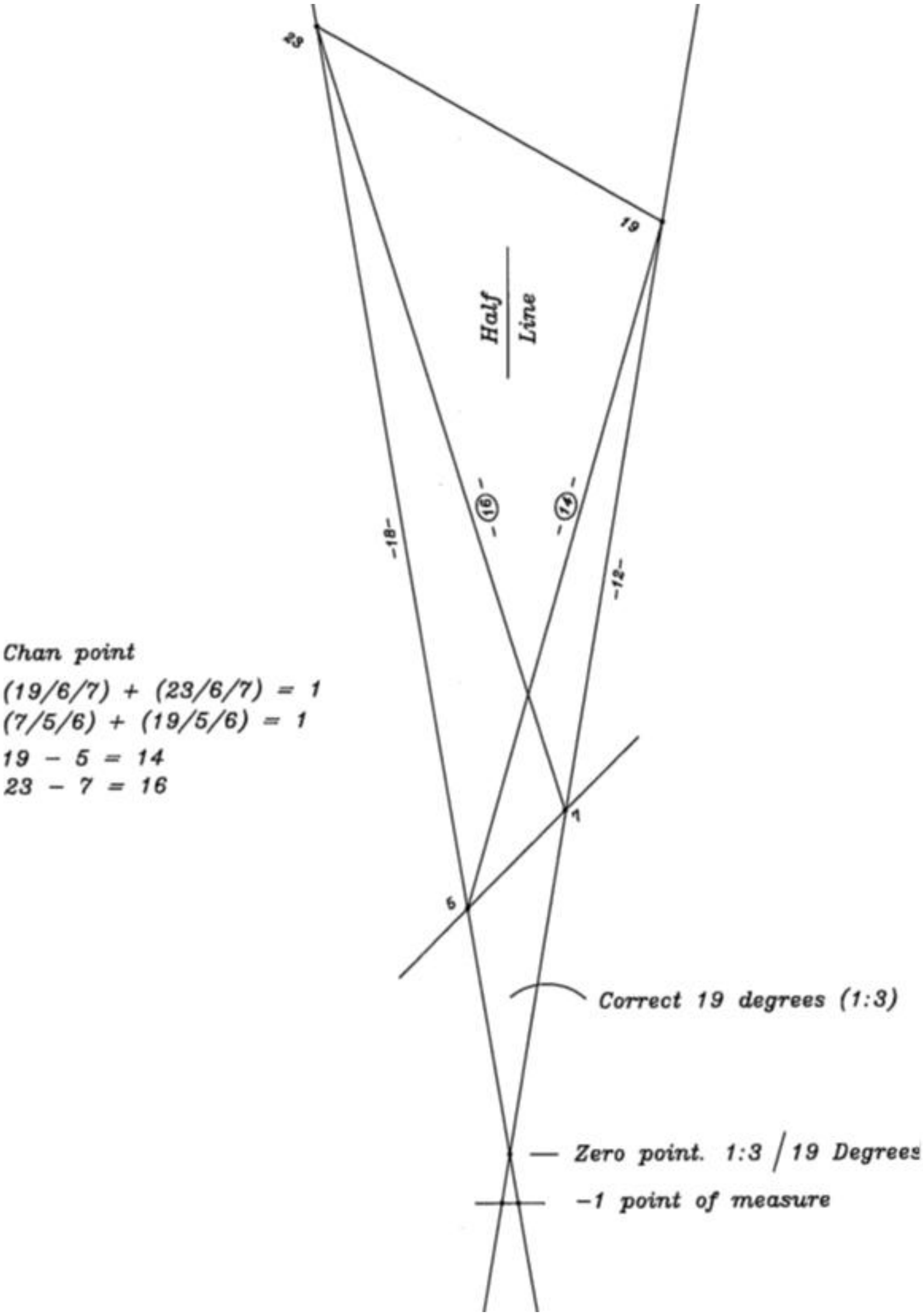

Fig. 2: 19 degrees

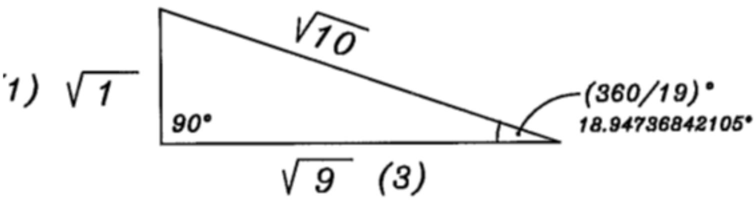

Fig. 3

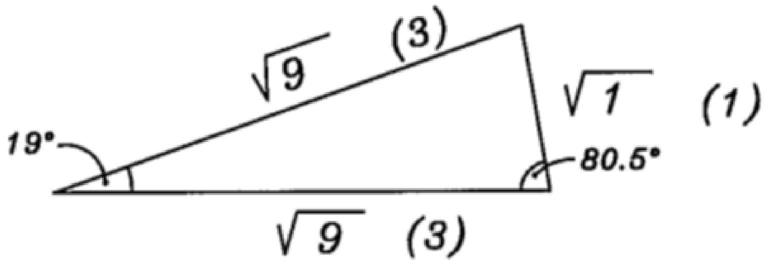

Fig. 4

Prime 19 angle is precise at 1:3 divergence and (1:6+1:6) convergence (cooption) at the midline and (distraction at 1:3), which is infinite, and convergence at 1:6 (since the half-line is not to be crossed.) That convergence is inverse to a precise point. As discussed extensively in the manuscript, the inverse / convergent point at 19 degrees 1:3 is the most precise of any angle- zero- point... Whilst distraction (divergence) is not limited, convergence (coming together) is limited by the half-line, which line cannot be crossed in this precise angle. The relationship of the Prime numbers to the half line is unique and critical and well defined at the manuscripts. This simple mathematical fact above is unique to the correct and precise mathematics and also is exclusive to the whole of mathematics. No explanations will be offered more than the "ipso facto of this simple equation. Those readers, who cannot understand this exclusivity at the base of mathematics, should try their best, at least the following point.
"If there is a given point in the horizon that is the at the highest and farthest point in the horizon, an angular ascension of "three forward and 1 up" would be the most efficient angle, because at any given point the universe is curved 3 forward and one up—nothing can escape the inverse curved universe because the farthest you go, you will ascend in a curve."

Absolute Linear : This is defined exclusively to the half-line of the mathematical frame of precise 19 at 1:3 divergence and 1:6 convergence at the absolute midline defined by the precise angle 9.5 degrees at either side of midline at the point of the apex, which apex is exclusively and absolutely precise.

$$0.5 - \frac{10}{19} = \frac{9}{10} - 0.5$$

$$\frac{0.5 * \frac{10}{19}}{10} = \frac{0.5 * \frac{9}{19}}{9}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}} = \mathbf{6}$$

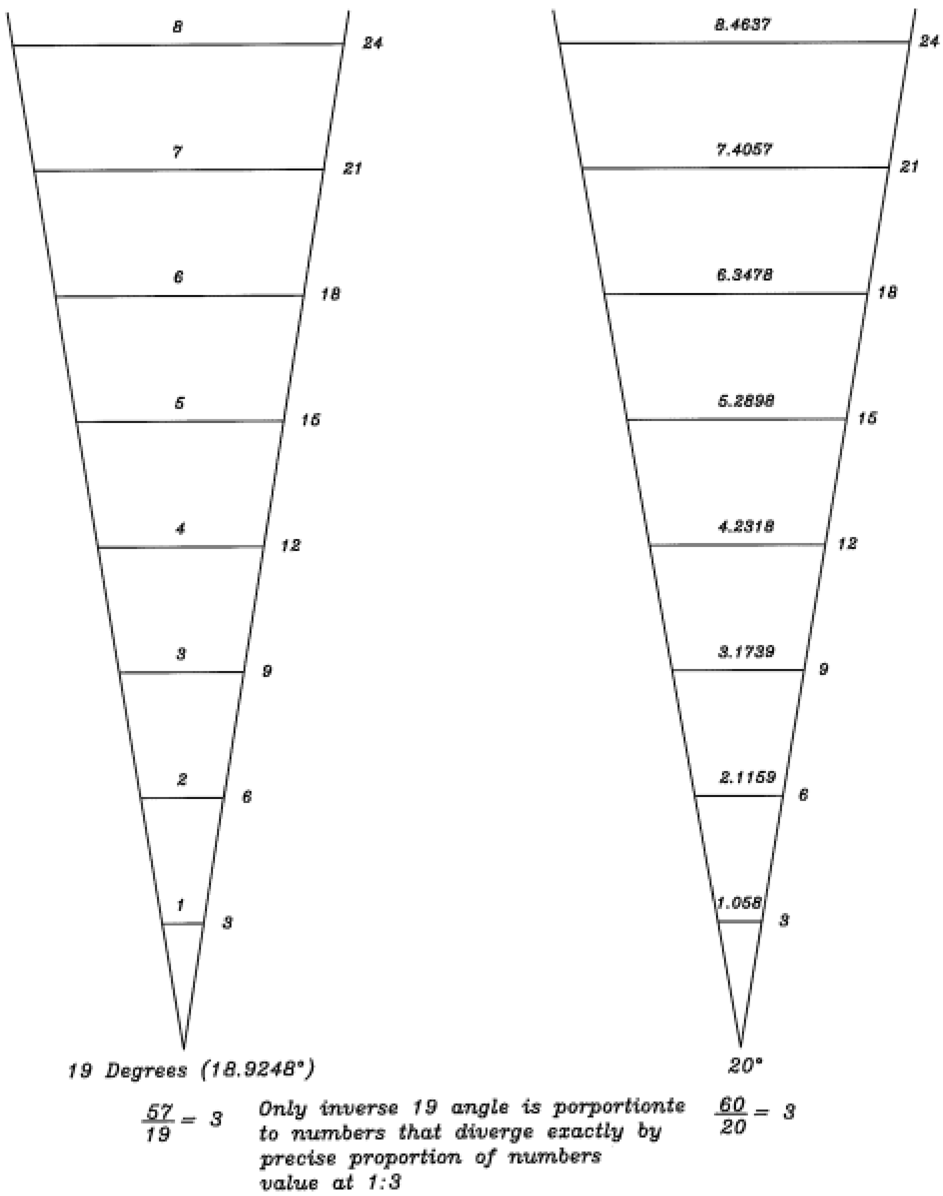

Fig. 5

5 The equations of the -1 Vedic zero, and Pythagorean theorem at 1:3(-1)

$$\mathbf{3^2 + 1 = (10)}$$
$$\sqrt{\mathbf{9}} + \sqrt{\mathbf{1^2}} = \sqrt{\mathbf{10}}$$

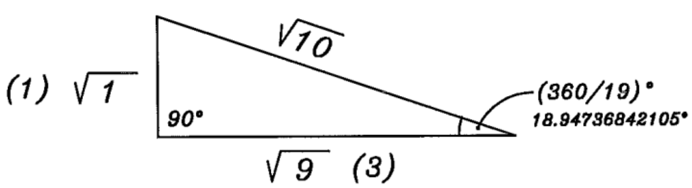

Fig. 6

$$\left(\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}} = 6$$

5.1 Definition of Vedic-1 zero

"This by definition is the offset that defines the least whole value at *-1 offset* for numbers and 0.5/60(1/120) for non-linear mathematics, and it occurs to compensate for the inverse constriction of the universe and is mathematically a non collapsible inverse curve."Any mathematical entity that maintains its value at i^2 and $\sqrt{i}$ ... must be a curve/inverse curve with polarity shit in each position. It cannot be anything else .That curve is represented by a 1:3 curve. From any given point anywhere in the universe for every 3 steps you take forward in any direction, you will ascend exactly 1 up at right angle, in effect describing a curve
1:3 curve representing the –I (4-1), is best represented by the Pythagorean Theorem of 1:3 (3^2+1) = (3^2) + (1^2)
It is a consequence of the primordial constriction of space as shown herein (4-1), and it mathematically represents the paradigm of √ (3^2) +√ (1^2) = √ (3^2+1), and represents the 1:3 at the 4-3 which is the mathematical manifestation of the Pythagorean triangle at 1:3. As represented below it is responsible for the -1, 3, 3^2, 360 degrees and the Prime 19 gap +1).

The mathematical reality is that this triangle cannot collapse to null zero, but to -1 zero because the reciprocal of $\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}=\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}$ *i.e. 1/0.16227766017=6.16227766017, a perfect difference of 6.Also the difference between the square roots of 10 and 9 is not equal to the square root of 1 distraction that is directly deducible to the root of 360 by a factor of 3.*
The salient proof of this is in the Pythagorean 1:1 and 1:3, as compared to non hypotenuse derivative of the same as in the equation.
60-45=15 degree proportion for 1:1, at 90 degrees and non right angle. The 1:3, at right angle versus not at a right angle (60:45) (19: (360/19)

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\mathbf{15}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]}{\left[\frac{\mathbf{45}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{360}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]}=\mathbf{120}\ \boldsymbol{degrees\ proportion, precise}$$

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\mathbf{15}}{\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{19}}}\right]}{\left[\left(\frac{\mathbf{45}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)\right]}=\mathbf{120.33333333333}\boldsymbol{degrees\ precise}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{19}\sim\frac{1}{3}\right]$$

The indent of 3 and 3^2 is perhaps evident in the exclusive values of 2, 4 and 10(*10), exclusive to the entire mathematics in this regard.

$$\mathbf{2}=(1:1)at\ 1\ base$$
$$20=(1:19)by\ base\ 1$$
$$\frac{19}{1}=19\ (10\ +9)$$

$$\mathbf{4}=(1:3)by\ 1\ base$$
$$4*10=40=(1:39)at\ 1\ base\ \left(\frac{39}{3}=13\right)$$
$$13=(10+3)$$
$$\mathbf{10}=(1:9)by\ base\ 1$$
$$10*10=100=(1:99)by\ 1\ base\left(\frac{99}{9}=11\right)$$
$$11=10+1$$

-1zero:

$$\sqrt{40}*3=\sqrt{360}$$
$$\left[\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}\right]+\left[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}\right]*3=\sqrt{360}$$

$$[\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}]+[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}]=\sqrt{40}$$
$$(6.16227766017+0.16227766017)*3=\sqrt{360}$$

$$\sqrt{(10+\sqrt{9}}=6.16227766017$$

$$\frac{1}{0.16227766017}=6.16227766017$$
$$6.16227766017+0.16227766017=\sqrt{40}$$

$$6.16227766017-0.6227766017=\sqrt{36}$$
$$\frac{6.16227766017}{0.16227766017}=6.16227766017^2$$

$$6.16227766017*0.16227766017=1.00000000000$$

$$0.16227766017^2=\frac{1}{(6.16227766017)^2}$$

$$\frac{0.4472135953}{0.07257277587}=6.16227766017$$

$$[N.nnnnnnnnnn]$$
$$\frac{1}{0.nnnnnnnnnn}=N.nnnnnnnnnnn$$

It so happens in the mathematics that the square root of 40 equals: $[\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}]+[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}]$
Also:

$$\sqrt{40}-[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}]=[\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}]$$

The mathematical reality is that this1:3 Pythagorean triangles cannot collapse to null zero because of the values of the square roots of 9 and 10, shown throughout this manuscript. The inverse collapse is -1

$$\frac{1}{[\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}]}=[\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}]$$

i.e. 1/0.16227766017=6.16227766017, a perfect difference of 6 . Also the difference between the square roots of 10 and 9 is not equal to the square root of 1 distraction that is directly deducible to the root of 360 by a factor of 3.

$$\left(\sqrt{\mathbf{9}}+\sqrt{\mathbf{10}}\right)-\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{9}}+\sqrt{\mathbf{10}}}=\mathbf{6}$$

Square roots and 3^2 :
This fact is well known, the author trusts that 3^2 is proportional to square roots of numbers, is known by all

$$\frac{360}{9}=40\ldots.\sqrt{40}*3=\sqrt{360}$$
$$\frac{361}{9}=40.111111111.\sqrt{40.1111111111}=\sqrt{361}$$

And so on… but here is an example of a loss of coordinate?

$$\frac{360}{10}=36$$
$$\sqrt{36}*3=18$$
$$18*18=324\ (361-324=37)$$

$$\frac{361}{10} = 36.1$$
$$\left[\sqrt{36.1} * 3\right]^2 = 324.9\, precise$$
$$324 - 324.9 = -0.9$$

$$\frac{359}{10} = 35.9$$
$$\sqrt{324} - 323.1 = +0.9$$

Unified Theorem is correctly based on the Vedic decimal zero (although the Vedic people have never understood its significance for 1000 years, the West and adopted the current null zero from the Arabians). The -1mathematical locus in the continuum, is associated with the value 10 and 9 and its only expression is at prime gap 19 which expresses 40 value as is shown, and 40 is shown to be specific to 1:3 , above. The only place that √10 and √9 are expressed as -1 is at the gap at prime 19, between 18 and 20 as their 2 value.

$$A\ little\ XY\ mathematics\ will\ prime\ the\ reader$$
$$X * 3 = Y$$
$$Y^2 = X$$
$$\sqrt{X} = Y$$
$$\frac{X}{Y} = Y = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$X - Y = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{2}$$

$$X = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{10}{9}\right) - 1$$
$$Y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \quad 1 - \left(\frac{10}{15}\right)$$
$$X = 0.11111111111$$
$$Y = 0.333333333333$$
$$Now \frac{1}{0.11111111111} = 9$$
$$\frac{1}{0.333333333333} = 3$$
$$Y{:}X = 3^2$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{(360)}$$
$$\sqrt{(40.111111111111)} * 3 = (361) = 19$$

The exclusive rational base of the value 2 is (2: 1.8) or [2-(2-0.2) =.02].

By the whole numbers that value is 20:18 [20-(20-2) =2]. Period! At prime gap 19 there is the manifestation of -1.

$$\frac{[\sqrt{0.2}\,]}{[\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1.8}]} = \sqrt{10} + 3$$

This is an obtuse understanding, but precise mathematics, by theorem as shown herein. This is applicable to prime numbers in a precise manner for the understanding of half line numbers, which are divergently placed at 1:3. -1+3 is the patent new mathematics at 19 as shown in the published manuscript. By polarity 18, 19, 20:
$\left[\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}\right] + [\sqrt{(\sqrt{10})} - \sqrt{(9)}] = \sqrt{40} :: * 3 = \sqrt{(360)}\ at\ Prime\ gap\ 19$
Also this exclusive value at the Prime gap 19 represents the exclusive rational value 2 and the value 40. The rational value of 2 is specific to this one mathematical site i.e. (20-(20-2) =2).

$$[(N + 18) + 3] - [(N - 18) - 1] = 40\ constant$$
$$[(N + 20) + 0)] - [(N - 20) - 0] = 40\ constant$$
$$[(19 + 3 + 0)] + [(19 - 1 - 0)] = 40 \quad constant$$

Thus: ***K*****=**

$$[(N+18)+(3)]-[(N-18)-(1)]=40$$
$$+[(N+20)+(N-20)]=40$$
$$+[(19+3+0)+(19-1-0)]=40$$
$$\boldsymbol{K}=\frac{(40+40+40)\text{or}(120)}{3}$$
$$\boldsymbol{K}=120$$
$$\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{3}=40$$
$$\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{K}}{3}\right)*3^2=360$$
$$\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{K}}=-1(non\ linear\ zero)$$

The value of -1 zero for non-linear space it is the offset 1/120 or 0.5/60 (1/60-1/120=1/120)
*Understanding of the value 40 in the above equation at Prime gap 19 (18*20=360):*

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\left[\sqrt{20}-\sqrt{18}\right]}=\sqrt{10}+3$$
$$\frac{1}{\left[\sqrt{40}-\left(\sqrt{10}+3\right)\right]}=\sqrt{10}+3$$

It is -1+3 mathematics at the divergence of 19 prime:
Thus the 19 prime gaps represent 2(+3-1) exclusively as no other gap of 2 does this occurs. At no other gap is this possible and the 19 gap between 18 and 20 represents the functional value of 2 or +3-1 exclusively. 18*20 then becomes 360 degrees,($19^2=360+1$).

5.2 The understanding of -1

Much of the understanding of the proportion 15, and -1 will be presented in the major manuscript, but here is the summary for the purpose of this manuscript.
The equation for the mathematical Pi value based on the offset is fairly simple; the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the PI (π) value. This is a very basic explanation for the reviewer, which will be incorporated in the final copy of the manuscript
-1 Offset *is mathematically defined as that value that would equitably assign the value 3 at 360, 1 value at 120 degrees, and 0.75 values at 90 degrees. That value is clearly 1/120, period. Since the constriction and quadric polar at 90 degrees at 1/6 convergence, 15 proportion is precisely 1/6 of 90(other precise reasons are discussed in the sections below) the curvature is due to a quadric polar to a tri polar shift, as explained by diagram and these equation (4*1/6=60/90), which is*
So on infinite…
Prime 19 angle is precise at 1:3 divergence and (1:6+1:6) convergence at the midline and (distraction at 1:3), which is infinite, and convergence at 1:6 (since the midline is not to be crossed. That convergence is inverse to a precise point.

$$0.5-\frac{10}{19}=\frac{9}{10}-0.5$$
$$\frac{0.5*\frac{10}{19}}{10}=\frac{0.5*\frac{9}{19}}{9}$$
$$\left(\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{10}\right)-\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{10}}=\mathbf{6}$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}}=\sqrt{10}+3$$

(10+9)-1/ (10+9) = 360/19 18.94736842105 (==) 6
This mathematics is foreign to mathematics as mathematics is known for the past 1000 years, but these are the only precise binders of the continuum at -1 and 1:3(1:3.5), and this new mathematics is the only correct and precise understanding of the Prime numbers and variable/fixed space.
The equation that unifies the continuum is shown below, and the mathematical binders (we do not use tensors in this mathematics) that bind the theorem are the base value modulation by prime number 5 and 7, with 6 being the equalization value of empty space.

As for the melodrama of the PI value throughout the centuries, it is illogical of current mathematics to create such a mystery about the PI; the Pi has three mathematical values

$\boldsymbol{The\ -1\ offset\ value\frac{1}{120}}$

To understand:

$[(19+3)+(19-1)] = 40: (40 * 3^2) = 360: (360 + 1) = 19^2$

To understand:

$$18 * 20 = 360$$
$$(N + 18 + 3) - (N - 18 - 1) = 40\ constant$$
$$(N + 20) - (N - 20) = 40\ constant$$

The basic logic and equation for the mathematical Pi value based on the offset is fairly simple, the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the PI value. The author will not explain more than the simple resolution

6 The prime 19 gap

The Prime Gap 19 is a well defined distinct mathematical entity which regulates the divergence of mathematics and the -1 modulation through prime number 19. It specifically represents the rational placement of +2(20-18), as well as the number 40. It also represents the "Chan Point "at which the spirals of the Prime numbers lose their non linear base
Rational placement of value 2
20-(20-2) =2: 20-18=2……..30-(30-3) =3 30-27=3
The special and unique concordance of the number 1*10 (10) and 10*4(40) to the value 3 is expressed below. No other number in the mathematics continuum can do this: The indent of 3 and 3^2 are perhaps evident in the exclusive values of 2, 4 and 10(*10), exclusive to the entire mathemat8cs in this regard.

$$\mathbf{2} = (1:1) at\ 1\ base$$
$$20 = (1:19) by\ base\ 1$$
$$\frac{19}{1} = 19\ (10 + 9)$$

$$\mathbf{4} = (1:3) by\ 1\ base$$
$$4 * 10 = 40 = (1:39) at\ 1\ base\ \left(\frac{39}{3} = 13\right)$$
$$13 = (10 + 3)$$
$$\mathbf{10} = (1:9) by\ base\ 1$$
$$10 * 10 = 100 = (1:99) by\ 1\ base\ \left(\frac{99}{9} = 11\right)$$
$$11 = 10 + 1$$

Thus no other number except (1, 4), (10, 40) are concordant to 3 at base 1. The concordance to 360 is by 3 and not 4 as is shown above.

More on concordance to 3

$$\sqrt{1} * 4 = \sqrt{16}$$
$$\sqrt{1} * 3 = \sqrt{9}$$
$$\sqrt{22.5} * 4 = \sqrt{360}$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$

$$22.5 * \frac{4}{3} = 30$$
$$40 * \frac{3}{4} = 30$$

$$\frac{90}{3} = 30$$

So it is mathematically clear that 1/3 is directly related to the offsets at the zero in mathematics, and that these offset results from the -1 (4-3), and as a result that the 90 degrees are rationally separated into 2/3 and 1/3 at 60 degrees

It is also obvious that there is a mathematical offset in these values which is innate to the mathematics and that offset is the -1 that the author has shown soundly below in the prime numbers, mathematical Pi value, and trigonometry

That is the reason that:

$$\sqrt{10} * 3 = \sqrt{90}$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$
$$\sqrt{(1)} * 3 = \sqrt{(9)}$$
$$\sqrt{1} * 3.16227766017 = \sqrt{10}$$
$$(3 + 3.16227766017 + 0.16227766017) * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$

$$\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{9} = X$$
$$\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{9} = Y$$
$$X - Y = 6$$
$$\frac{1}{X} = Y$$
$$(X + Y) * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{360}$$

Note the +10(10) and the –I (9) to start off with. The above is translated into

[√ (10) +√ (9)]+ [√ (10)-√ (9)] = √ (40) (√40*3=√360)

[√ (20) +√ (19)]+ [√ (20)-√ (19)] =√ (80)*3=√720….so on.

Equations in the mathematics need to follow the shortest and simplest path between two or more coordinates and all attempts should be made thereof. The space between 3 or 4 coordinates in empty space can be defined by the simplest mathematics, or it can be defined by other modalities like Li algebra and such. Li algebra has its role, but not in defining empty space. Here is a very simple equation as an entrée to the mathematical palate.

It is well established in this manuscript then that 360 is not an arbitrary value and that the rational root of 360 is 3. Note the position of 3 on either side, so that 120 is specific to 360, and 40 is specific to 360 in fact these are mathematical "ligands). 1:3 is shown to be specific to 360. Note the position of 3 in the equation below.

$$\sqrt{120} * 3 = \sqrt{360 * 3}$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{120 * 3}$$

Prime gap 19 is where the -1 constriction is expressed (10+9 and 10-9). This is extensive discussion as follows:

This comprises the value 18-19-20. "Minus one" correction is expressed here in several ways including trigonometry, where a shift between 19 and 20 is demonstrated. The following shows the relationship of these three values to square root values at3^2. There is -1 written all over these values

$$[18 * 2 = 36], [36 * 3^2] = 324(18^2)]$$
$$[19 * 2 = 38], [38 * 3^2 = 342(19 * 18)]$$
$$20 * 2 = 40, 40 * 3^2 = 360(19^2)$$

At gap 19, 20, alternatively

$$[\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{9}] + [\sqrt{9} - \sqrt{8}] = \sqrt{36}$$
$$6 * 3 = 18\ , is\ the\ \sqrt{324}$$

$$[\sqrt{}(10 + \sqrt{}(9)] - [(\sqrt{10} - \sqrt{9}] = \sqrt{40})$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = 18.97366596106 = \sqrt{360}$$

"Unified Theorem is correctly based on the Vedic decimal zero (although the Vedic people have never understood its significance for 1000 years, the West and adopted the current null zero from the Arabians). The -1mathematical locus in the continuum, is associated with the value 10 and 9 and its only expression is at prime gap 19 which expresses 40 value as is shown, and 40 is shown to be specific to 1:3 , above. The only place that √10and √9 are expressed as -1 is at the gap at prime 19, between 18 and 20 as their “2” value”

$$A\ little\ XY\ mathematics\ will\ prime\ the\ reader$$
$$X * 3 = Y$$
$$Y^2 = X$$
$$\sqrt{X} = Y$$
$$\frac{X}{Y} = Y = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$X - Y = \frac{\frac{1}{9}}{2}$$
$$X = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{10}{9}\right) - 1$$
$$Y = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \quad 1 - \left(\frac{10}{15}\right)$$
$$X = \ 0.11111111111$$
$$Y = 0.333333333333$$
$$Now\frac{1}{0.11111111111} = 9$$
$$\frac{1}{0.333333333333} = 3$$
$$Y{:}X = 3^2$$
$$\sqrt{40} * 3 = \sqrt{(360)}$$
$$\sqrt{(40.111111111111)} * 3 = (361) = 19$$

Basic Mathematics of 1/K= -1Theorem of -1 at prime gap 19(18, 19, and 20):

$$4 * (-\frac{1}{4}) = -1$$
$$3^2 + 3^2 + 1 = 19$$
$$3 * 3 + 1 = 9$$
$$3^2 + \ (3.16227766017)^2 + 1 = 20$$

(18 19 20): the trivial $3^2 * 2$ *connection.*

$$18 * 3 * 3 * 2 = 18^2$$
$$19 * 3 * 3 * 2 = \ 342(18 * 19)$$
$$20 * 3 * 3 * 2 = 18 * 20 = 360$$
$$36 * 3 * 3 = 18^2$$
$$38 * 3 * 3 = 342(18 * 19)$$
$$40 * 3 * 3 = 360$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{0.9} + \sqrt{1}} = \sqrt{10}$$

(The uniqueness of this is that one value is 3 and the other 3^2+1)

$$\frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{0.9}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{1}} = \ \sqrt{10}$$

At – 1 and prime 19 which is the compass, the basic framework is quadratic 3^2 and 3^2+1^2=√ (10). Thus the collapse of the 1^2 in the configuration of the Pythagorean complex at 1:3, results in -1. In the right triangle and the base angle is 360/19 precise.

There is no question that numbers are naturally placed at 1:3 , their composite is based on 1:3, and that 3^1+1=10 is the very basic format of numbers as is shown throughout this thesis , although logically the author will not expend much time over this issue, knowing that this issue has drawn uncalled-for attention .
Basically because of the -1 the numbers start off with sets of 9 as shown below
In the natural Vedic arrangement number start off at -1 and then the firs tally is -1…. + 9 +**10**….+19, that way the ten is stabilized by 19 from -1with 9 gaps on its either side. After that 19+1=20, and we have ten numbers. Thus. (-1) 3^2+ (1+3^2) is the base. By definition number the 10 is 3^2+1, because that configuration has an innate -1 value, that is the reason that the $\sqrt{9}$ and √(10 is so expounded in this manuscript. So these sets run at +9 and +16, these add up to 7. 7*10=70(9+51=60), and (70-10=60)
At 3gaps:
1-2-3=6(-9)
4-5-6=15(+9)
7-8-9=24(+9)
10-11-12=33(+9)
13-14-15=42(+9)
16-17-18=51(+9)
*19+51=**70***
At 4 gaps:
1-2-3-4=10(-16)
5-6-7-8=26(+16)
8-9-10-11=42(+16)
12-13-14-15=58(+16)
*16-17-18-19=**70***

Note: that in the 3 set up all the numbers 6-15-24-33-42 are divisible by 3 as2, 5, 8, 11, 14. In the gap4, 4th column, none of the numbers are divisible by 4. There is no need to waste time on the rationality of the numbers being set at 3, 3^2 and (3^2+1) , *it's a no brainer.*
Numbers is generally naturally assigned by their relationship to the half- line. This fact is obvious when you consider a right angles triangle and the sides that measure$\sqrt{9}$,$\sqrt{10}$ *and* $\sqrt{1}$. The two arms are correctly defined with relations to the half- line (this is patent which has been proved in several manners. Non linear- numbers are placed as per the half-line. As we have shown, numbers are placed correctly at the half-line of the 19 m, 1:3.

This mathematics is a non- standard representation of a new mathematics , along with the section 1 on prime numbers .It has nothing much to do with current mathematics theory, which is off- base. This manuscript has been preceded by several published papers referenced here on prime numbers, 1:3, and -1 zero. This manuscript will focus and prove that.
The Prime 19 proportion represents a fundamental change in the understanding of Mathematics, the continuum, Prime numbers -1 on the Prime number and angle 19 at 1:3, since 19 have never been noted by the grand mathematics of the last 5 centuries. 19 is the mathematical compass of the universe as is shown here and in the published articles. The paper shows the alignment of Prime numbers and numbers with trigonometry, in one continuous mode. This mathematics is by precise theorem. We have shown the offset in mathematics of non linear space, we have shown the mathematical Pi and we have realigned trigonometric base to the correct mathematics. There is a clear unification of mathematics in a continuum that is based on the © Chan point as in section 1, and the unified theorem of mathematics is defined by the base Prime numbers 5,7,6 value being the constant equivalent of the mathematical continuum,

*=2, 2*10=20) is:*
2-(2-0.2) =0.2
7.3: *Thus:*
The -1 gap between $10-9=1$ *and* $\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{9}(3.16227766017-3)=0.1622776601$*), EQUALS the gap*
Between $\sqrt{40}-\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{10}=0.1622776601$*.By trigonometries, as shown in the diagram below, the sides to a right angled triangle,* $\sqrt{9}+\sqrt{1}=\sqrt{10}$ *at the precise angle of 360/19, have the same gap separating them and that gap represents the -**1**=* $(3^2+1^2)=\left(\sqrt{10}\right)^2$*. In the context of the Pythagoras theorem at 1:3.There is no "null" in creation (please examine the mathematical Pi (π) before casting judgment)*
As shown by diagrams the entire squared space continuum is transected rationally at 1/3 and 2/3=1

$$\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}=6.166227766017$$
$$\frac{1}{0.166227766017}=6.16227766017\,(+6)$$

40 value is unique to 1:3 as shown below This is a very clear that the Prime gap 19 at 18*20 is mathematically in "sink" with the critical value 40 which is associated with prime 10, in two mathematical phases one a 10 and the other 9 as the -1 .Mathematical resolution that the -1 offset zero value of 1/120 is in a knot with the value 40, and specifically that value at the prime19 gap. Specifically there is a clear link between the √10+√ (9) value and 40 and 120 values. That makes sense since prime 19 exists in two divergent mathematical phases at -1 (10, 9) and the number 19.
The proximate association between the major coordinates of mathematics which are 40 and 120, to the basic proportion of **9** and **10** are well expressed at the Prime gap 19. This expression is seen in the square root function of 40 and 10 and 9, 19 by its composite $\sqrt{10}\ and\ \sqrt{9}$, at 1:3 as shown below. 19 direct all prime number within its 1:3 frameworks. 1:3 is also the most exclusive relationship in the whole of Mathematics, there is no other example other than the number 2,4,10.
The exclusive rational base of the value 2 at prime number 19 gap is (2: 1.8) (2*1=2, 2*10=20), as follows,
[2-(2-0.2) =.02]
By the whole numbers that value is,
20:18 [20-(20-2) =2].
(2+18)+ (20-18) =40, specific to the site locus at 18*20, the gap represents Prime 19

This is an obtuse understanding, but precise mathematics, by theorem as shown herein. This is applicable to prime numbers in a precise manner for the understanding of half line numbers, which are divergently placed at 1:3. -1+3 is the patent new mathematics at 19 as shown in the published manuscript. By polarity 18, 19, 20:
(2+18)+ (20-18) =40

(2+18)+ (20-18) =40

$$[(N+18)+3]-[(N-18)-1]=40\ constant$$
$$[(N+20)+0)]-[(N-20)-0]=40\ constant$$
$$[(19+3+0)]+[(19-1-0)]=40\ \ constant$$

Thus: K=

$$[(N+18)+(3)]-[(N-18)-(1)]=40$$
$$+[(N+20)+(N-20)]=40$$
$$+[(19+3+0)+(19-1-0)]=40$$

This paper is difficult and new ground is broken, and these equations are obtuse by square root format, and basically promote understanding, rather than specific solution. Non-standard language, through all the manuscripts is used

$$\left[\sqrt{(1)}+\sqrt{(2)}\right]^2-3=\sqrt{8}$$
$$\left[\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}\right]^2*3=\sqrt{72}$$
$$(1+1.41421356237)^2=5.828427475-3=2.828427475\left(\sqrt{8}\right)$$
$$(1+1.41421356237)^2.=5.828427475*3=8.48528137424\left(\sqrt{72}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\left[\sqrt{20}-\sqrt{18}\right]}=\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{9}(\ 6.16227766017)$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{(2)}}{\left[\sqrt{(24)}-\sqrt{(22)}\right]}=\sqrt{12}+\sqrt{(11)}(6.78072640549)$$
$$\sqrt{(40)}-\left[\sqrt{(9)}+\sqrt{(10)}\right]=0.16227766017$$
$$6.32455532034-6.16227766011=0.16227766017$$
$$\frac{1}{0.16227766017}=6.16227766017$$

Thus the 19 prime gaps represent 2(+3-1) exclusively as no other gap of 2 does this, as shown above. At no other gap is this possible and the 19 gap between 18 and 20 represents the functional value of 2 or +3-1 exclusively 40 by differential and by equation. 18*20 then becomes 360, $\left(19^2=360+1\right)$
The relationship of 40 to 120 (360/3) and 40 to 90 (360/4) is precisely the value (3): (2.25) and is rational to the above equation as follows,
Equalization at 40(40*9=360) involves multiplication 9 by *10 (9*10=90) and division of 40 by /10(40/10=4)

$$120-(18*5)=10*3$$

$$\left(\frac{120}{40}\right) * 10 = 10 * 3$$

$$120 * 3 = 360$$
$$\frac{120}{3} = 40$$
$$\frac{360}{40} = 9$$
$$\frac{360}{120} = 3$$
$$\frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

7 The understanding of -1 (zero), and the mathematical pi (π) (IJAMR Pi π equation)

Note that numbered degrees values are used.

The basic logic and equation for the mathematical Pi value based on the offset is fairly simple, the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the Pi(π)value. The author will not explain more than the simple resolution

The following diagram is a little askew for some reason on computer translation copy. It represents the rotation of 4 to 3, 03 90 degrees to 120 degrees (tetra- polar to tri- polar). Offset is -1.

Rotation (1-0.75)*4= -1

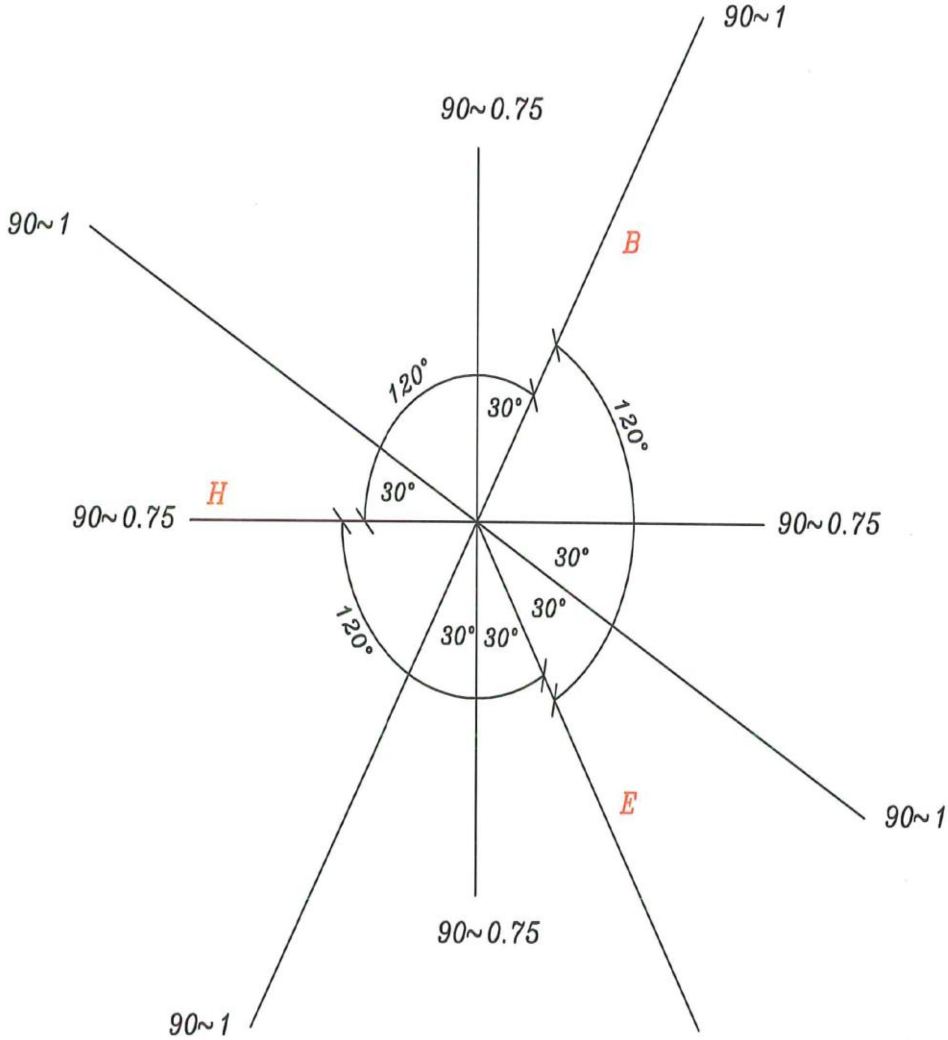

Fig. 7

The following diagram shows the infinite division of squared space into 1/3 and 2/3. Please note the line crosses the center point of each succeeding squared space:

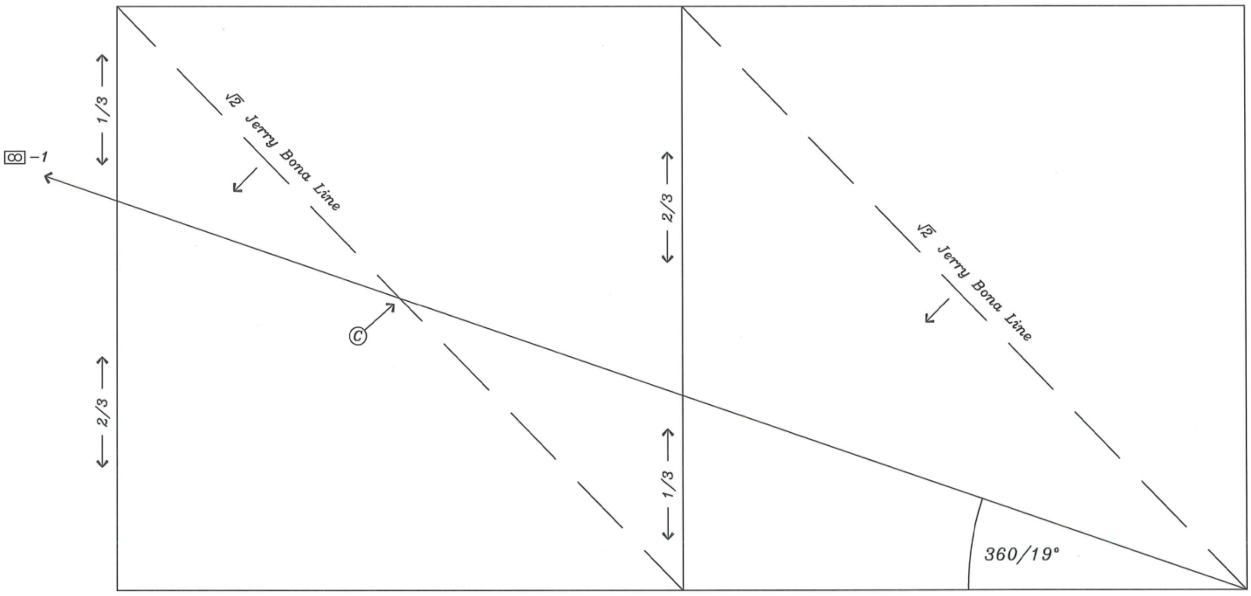

Fig. 8

The mathematics of Primordial 1:3 and the -1 constriction of bounded over non- bounded space (4-1=3):

Boxed discussion of 4 points(-1)3 points

The pure mathematical deduction here is very extensive, but it is accepted here that the circle /spherical is the derivative of the linear / square. Basically 4 points versus 3 points, and that bounded space is -1 of non bounded space. The mathematical value of √ and the trigonometric consequences represent this constriction

There is a center shift involved and that is fixed. In a circle there are (infinite -1) points that are equidistant (centric), from the center to the boundary, but in a square not all points are equidistant/ concentric, and the fact is that the bounds of a square are fixed by two absolute 1 values, bounded by square root of the sum of absolute 1 (1+1=2 and √ 2).

Moreover in a square there are 8 points at which there is 90 degrees congruency. In a square these 8 points are each 45 degrees and 90 degrees to each other alternatively, whilst in a circle all points are congruent to the center by a variable equality. For a square:

$$4 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{8}$$
$$4 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2$$

Since 4(absolute 1) can only be reduced by a factor of 1, and since reduction by two absolute 1 would lead to one side bound by √2, the circle has to be a one point reduction (3), because it is mathematically impossible to relate a circle to $\sqrt{2}$, which is the linear "arc" at 90 degrees

Theorem: *A circle is a derivative of a squared space by an offset of* $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4-1}$

*A. (90*4)(=)(120*3)*
*B. (45*4)(=)(60*3)*
(C is central angulations B is bounding angulations

Offset value -1 by angulations =1/120(applicable to a circular frame format)
(See diagrams for, 15 degrees and 90 degrees and 120 degrees) 3-4=-1
Off-set:

$$= \frac{1}{4-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

Offset by angulations:

$$= 3(120) - 4(90) = -1\left(\frac{1}{120}\right)[\ 30 * 4 = 120;\ 30 * 3 = 90 :::: \ 30(=)1]$$

The 15 degrees base constriction at a square leads to 1*3 versus a 1*4 total measurement of the 3 sides versus the 4 sides. 30 degrees off the 90 degrees is a third .Trigonometrically you end up with 1:1:1 standard, as the 1/60 is equal to one degree without its offset, this is not arbitrary. The -1 offset zero value is 0.5/60
90/60=2/3 at a square, 15 degrees:
This is showing a 1/3 constriction of space (15 +15 =30degrees) and 60/90 +2/3. 90 degrees is reduced to 60 degrees.

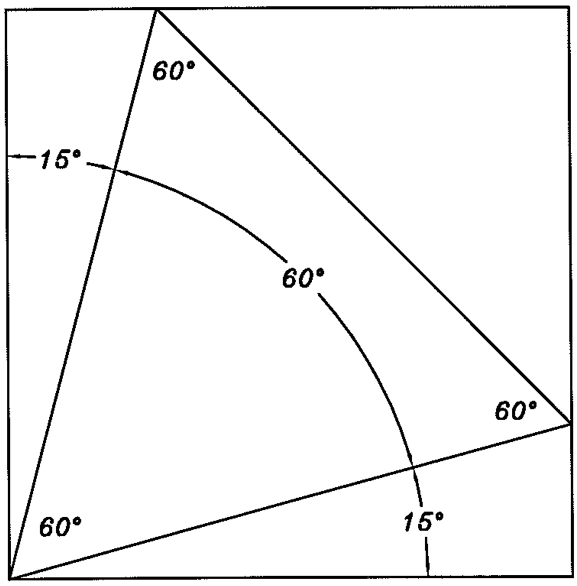

Fig. 9

Much of the understanding of the proportion **15,** and **-1** are presented here. The equation for the mathematical π value based on the offset is fairly simple; the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the PI value. This is a very basic explanation for the reviewer, which will be incorporated in the final copy of the manuscript
-1 Offset *is mathematically defined as that value that would equitably assign the value 3 at 360,* *1 value at 120 degrees, and 0.75 values at 90 degrees. That value is clearly 1/120, period. Since the constriction is quadric- polar at 90 degrees, 15 proportion is precisely 1/6 of 90 which is 4/6=60/90=+2/3(-1/3) (other precise reasons are discussed in the upcoming major manuscript) the curvature is due to a quadric polar to a tri polar shift, as explained by diagram and these equation (4*1/6=60/90), which is translate to these offset values at 1 and 15*

$$1 = \left(1 * \frac{1}{120}\right) + 1 = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$15 = \left(15 * \frac{1}{120}\right) + 15 = 15.125$$

Thus a square can be written as at 4 sides as follows:
90~1
90 ~1
90 ~1
90 ~1
=360 ~**4**
A circle can be written as having 4 sides with a total of 3 (-1of4)
90 ~0.75
90 ~0.75
90 ~0.75

90 ~0.75
=360 ~ **3**
Now note that the only number 90 ~0.75, which is rationally derived, but in this case the only number that engages 90.75 in this manner is *15.125(15+1/8)*, i.e. 15.125*6=90.75 (15*6=90).
Also 90/3=30, and half value of 30 is 15 and 15*6=90 (see diagram of 60 degrees). 15+15=30, so that the shift is 90/30, and 30*4=120. Likewise the comparative number for value 4 is 11.25 (90/4, 22.5). 11.25*8=90. So 6 are for 3 what 8 is for 4.
The **IJAMR Modal equation for the mathematical π**, as we have named it, is simply, as shown below. You take 3 or 4 values, divide them by their singular root, you get a linear representation of their values. However if you are take the 3 values, and subtract from one of the values whatever the offset is, you get the curved representation of the offset.

$$\frac{2+2+2+2}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\left[2+2+2+\left(2-\frac{2}{4}\right)\right]}{\left(2-\frac{2}{4}\right)} = 5$$

The answer is the same for any number, obviously. The same is true of mathematical Pi value. The method used is simply converting 90 ~ 1 to 90 ~ 0.75, using the three modal equation (IJAMR equation as the author has named it) and supplanting the conversion value from 4 to 3, that gives you a fixed value that is exact. *The Transcendental value and all the imagination is mathematical hot air or rather a petard that lifts current mathematics to its heights. Note the 22/7 value at 15.*

$$\frac{N+N+N}{N} = 3$$

$$\frac{\left[N+N+\left(N-\frac{N}{15}\right)\right]}{N-\frac{N}{15}} = \frac{22}{7}$$

$$\frac{\left[N+N+\left(N-\frac{N}{15.125}\right)\right]}{N-\frac{N}{15.125}} = \pi\ (3.14159292035)$$

0.75*4=3 offset at 360
Because of the -1offset that is a reality of mathematics and because of an inverse curved universe, prime number divergence itself is a curved spiral ascension,

$$\frac{1}{120} * 360 = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{120} * 90 = 0.75$$

The mathematics is simple in the realm of things, -1 offset from 4, is represented by the number 3. Number 3 equally divided between four points, leaves 0.75 at each point, and because 90 is 4* to 360, NOW by mathematical logic only the value of 15.125 can result in 0.75. 15*6 is 90, but 15.125 *90=90.75, so that's the correct value is also derived from the base offset. (15*1/120+15=15.125)
The reverse of 15*6=90 is seen in the diagram on 60 degrees=1, where 15 degrees at 90 degrees represents 1/6th value.
Value at 19 and 3:4 (unadjusted)

$$\frac{360}{3} = 120$$

$$\frac{360}{4} = 90$$

$$120 - (19 * 4) = 44$$

$$90 - (19 * 4) = 14$$

$$\frac{44}{14}=\frac{22}{7} non\ offset\ Pi\ value$$

Unadjusted $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ value from the modal equation:

$$1+1+\frac{1-\frac{1}{15}}{1-\frac{1}{15}}=\frac{22}{7}, non\ offset\ Pi\ value$$

Note and understand this:

$$\frac{(3+0.3)}{1+0.05}=\frac{22}{7}$$

*The **8 π** proof of the mathematical π*

Correct mathematical π:

3.14159292035*8=25.13274336283

Since 25(-1) =8*3 in the above equation,

$$\frac{0.14159292035}{0.13274336283}=1+\frac{1}{15}$$

8 Prime number unification

Dimensions of Prime number parallel that of -1 zero and +1 value (1/60). In a box, sieve Prime numbers is Gods way to keep man humble because they represent infinite planes with their spiral ascension. Papa Einstein should have been humble when he imagined a few planes in non=This is not a full discussion of prime numbers but to show clearly that the placement of prime numbers is dictated by 19 prime and prime – linear space numbers are placed within the mathematical frame of 1:3, this is certain

One of the cardinal understandings with regard to numbers and prime numbers is that a numbers relationship to the half line of divergence defines that number. I n the case of prime numbers since these are indivisible, this is fixed structure of the mathematical divergence.

Prime number distribution has been published in a major paper at IJAMR. Although it is a difficult understanding, it is pre clean mathematics and the reader must understand it, for that's the way mathematics is. There is no dabbling in theory in this manuscript. Although indirectly all the spirals and half –line numbers can be easily unraveled , the direct spiral calculus is difficult , but the case is clear *Please pay acute attention to the details in these prime placement tables at -1 tangent prime placement tables.* It is difficult but this is mathematically logically placement of prime numbers Single list of prime numbers derived from the most accurate prime number sieve (Den otter/Hope research sieve) Single sieve Chain

5,7,11,**13**,17,**19**,23,**29**,31,**37**,41.**43**,47,**53**,59,**61**,67,**71**,73,**79**,83,**89**,97,**101**
Dual spiral chain (spiral weave):
Cord A: 5,11,17,23,31,41,47,59,67,73,83,97.103
Cord B: **7,13,19,29,37,43,53,61.71,79,89,101,107**
International Journal of Applied Mathematical Research 159
5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,37,41,43, 47,53,59,61,67,71,73,79,81,87,97,101, 103,107, 109, 113….
The two cords of prime number follow an ascension order as follows'
Cord A 5,11,17,23,31,41,47,59,67,73,83,97 103,109 ….
Cord B 7,13,19,29,37,43,53,61,61,71,79,89,102,107,113….
The fixed mathematics of the two cords is as follows'
Cord A
(5*11)+(11*12)=(11*17);(11*17)+(17*12)=(17*23);(17*23)+(23*14)=(23*31);(23*31)
+ (31*18) = (31*41)… so on infinite.
Cord B.

(7*13)+(13*12)=(13*19),(13*19)+(19*16)=(19*29);(19*29)+(29*18)=(29*37);(29*37)+ (37*14)= (37*43)…so on indefinite.

What is the half-line prime number value, how do you calculate the value specific to each prime number?

Half-line values by numbers: In terms of numbers the half-line value is a non- dimensional value that is constant for all numbers based on their individual value. As an example below, for the random prime numbers 59, 89. A**s** shown. Also constant are the coordinates associated with it.
That value is 20 for number **59** with a fixed coordinate of **39** which is 20 less than 59:
For Prime number **89** with a fixed coordinate of **67** which is 22 less than 89:
In the dimensional placement of prime numbers in empty space, this variability translates into a spiral format of prime number ascension and divergence and the half line for a number reflects the cross over to a spiral. This is complex since the divergence at 1:3 is in multiple planes and cannot be topographically reflective of the prime numbers, except at a plane below the number **19** as shown in the diagram, but basically this is the relationship of a number in its spiral ascension, connecting the fixed placement of say prime 59 with the next spiral.
The table below simply demonstrates the fixed half-line divisible by 6 and the -1 tangent of -1+1at the half line. There is a distinct spiral pattern to placement of prime numbers in the frame of 1:3 19.Each prime numbers and prime number spiral sets have a distinct relationship to the half line Please refer to our published references .One spiral is divergent, the other is convergent.

1		**5**	6	**7**
2		13	12	**11**
3		**17**	18	19
4		25	24	**23**
5		29	30	**31**
6		35	36	37
7		43	42	**41**
8		**47**	48	49
9		55	54	53
10		61	60	**59**
11		**67**	66	65
12		**73**	72	71
13		**79**	78	**77**
14		85	84	**83**
15		91	90	89
16		**97**	96	95
17		101	102	**103**
18		**109**	108	107
19		113	114	115
20		121	120	119
21		125	126	**127**
22		133	132	131
23		139	138	**137**
24		143	144	145
25		**149**	150	151

Placement of number values in relationship to the half line: This is a rough graph done till mid 600 values. It basically demonstrates the spiral placement as to how the placement is in relation to the half line.

449	191							173	433
379	157							101	389
347	71							61	349
163	53	43		17		67	73	47	281
97	29	19	37	11	13	23	41	31	149
20	**18**	**16**	**14**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**

9 Trigonometry correction by -1:

The numbers do not match the trigonometric displacement in current mathematics and there is a disconnect that **which has been in error for a thousand years**. We do not need the radian in the order of trigonometry. This basic presentation as part of the unified theorem clearly presents the error and shows the -1 correction.

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\mathbf{15}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]}{\left[\frac{\mathbf{45}}{\left(\frac{\mathbf{360}}{\mathbf{19}}\right)}\right]} = \mathbf{120}\ \boldsymbol{degrees\ proportion, precise}$$

The coordinates for the above equation are as follows in corrected degrees, using 1 as standard: Please see limited discussion below.
1:1 distraction is at open angle 60.
1:1 distraction at 45 degrees at a right triangle

1:2 distraction at open angle 30 degrees
1:2 distractions in a right triangle.

1:3 distractions at open angle 19
1:3 distractions at $\frac{360}{19}$ degrees, right triangle

There is a clear disconnect in current trigonometry between numbers and space displacement by designated angles. There is a new calculus and precise calculus that can complete this work of re calibrating degrees and space displacement, etc. The radian will not be necessary once the compete transition is done by mathematics.
The author will complete the calculus of -1 offset correction of degrees. He has given precise calibrations above for a few values .This is a very complex topic, but without a doubt as in the case of the Pi offset, there is a great error in trigonometry due to the fact that the -1 offset is not considered in the present domain of trigonometry. This error results in the wrong designation of degrees and wrong computations and comparisons. There will occur a process of the extensive realignment of trigonometry, with a precise PI (π) and understanding of -1 offset. It is not the author's role in this paper to *render the last communion to a dying mathematics*, but that current mathematics should take care of its own flawed legacy. The author has demonstrated the problem that has been ignored for a thousand years.
The correct measurement of angles and their distraction, as is shown below in a diagram with error involves measuring the span (distraction) of all angles from a point and two right angled references. In the case of correct 19 degrees and 1:3 precise distractions, the one is measured exactly at half point at the transaction of 90 degrees, and then exact three values are distracted from the point of measure. In any case the error in current trigonometry is not the measure but the designation of degrees, and the due consideration to the offset.
The diagram below shows three 30 degree angles (1:2 distractions), but their measure of the sum of their individual distraction of 0.5*3=1.5 is in error as the sum of the distraction is clearly $\sqrt{2}$ or 1.41421356237... Additionally each of these distractions is not equal, and never is equal because the universe of mathematics is curved, and what appears to be linear. To understand this, take any point and transcribe three proximate 30 degree angles, all with equal sides, the equal sides will transcribe a rational curve—that point is very simple... This is evident in the diagram below.
The basis for the correction in trigonometry is -1 correction (1:3 corrections) best described as follows, and basically this translates into a correction. There is this following correction at the prime gap 19.

$$119 - \left(\frac{1}{120}\right) = 18.99166666666$$
$$20 + (1/120) = 20.00833333333$$
$$(20.00833333333 - 18.99166666666) - 1 = 0.016666666666$$
$$\left(\frac{19}{60}\right) + 0.01666666666 = \frac{1}{3} for\ 19$$

-1	**19**	(+38)	**57**	33	90
-1	**+1**	(+2)	**+3**	-3	+-0
0	20	(+40)	60	+30	90

The -1+1 correction at 19 is as follows with correction to degrees below 19 degrees, related to 57. The following are absolute standards at the base of the correct trigonometry unified at -1, at correct prime 19, and a correct offset zero at $\frac{1}{120}$.

OPEN ANGLE DISTRACTION	RIGHT ANGLES DISTRACTION
60 degrees = 1:1	45 degrees= 1:1
30 degrees= 1:2	27 degrees= 1:2
19 degrees= 1:3	360/19 degrees=1:3

The following values are all referenced to the absolute 1, and distraction value is simply the measure of the base over height at in the specific angle. The distraction at 90 degrees is the $\sqrt{2}$

Open distraction values of angles below 19

$$19\ degrees = 1:3$$
$$14.25 degrees = 1:4$$
$$11.4 degrees = 1:5$$
$$9.5\ degrees = 1:6$$
$$Please\ note\ at\ 1:6\ \ldots.9.5 degree\ value$$
$$\frac{9.5}{57} - \frac{9.5}{60} = \frac{1}{120(-1)}$$
$$Please\ note\ at\ 1\ degree:$$
$$\frac{\frac{1}{57} - \frac{1}{60}}{\frac{1}{120}} = \frac{1}{9.5}$$

That is:

$$\frac{1}{9.5} \sim \frac{1}{6}.$$

(**STANDARD** 9.5 degrees = 1:6 by the above equation)

The following diagram shows the error, plus the errors of number designation of degrees in empty space:

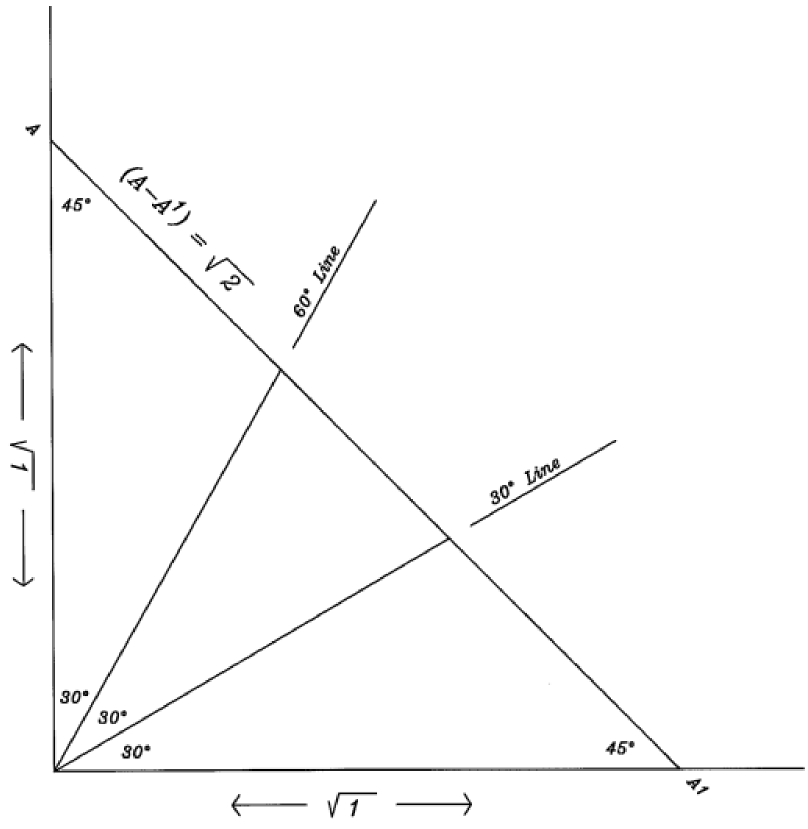

Fig. 10

Numbers theorem and trigonometry, review note: the unique comparative characteristic of number 3 versus 2, 1 using their half values.

$$(3 + 1.5) = \mathbf{4.5}$$
$$(3 * 1.5) = \mathbf{4.5}$$
$$3 - 1.5 = 1.5$$
$$\frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$(2 + 1) = \mathbf{3}$$
$$(2 * 1) = \mathbf{2}$$
$$2 - 1 = 1$$
$$\frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

$$1 + 0.5 = \mathbf{1.5}$$
$$1 * 0.5 = \mathbf{0.5}$$
$$1.5 - 0.5 = 1$$
$$\frac{2}{1} = 2$$
$$\frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Thus the number 3 is mathematically aligned to the number 1.It is clear by mathematical logic in the above equation that 1, 3 have a common base. Logic stands on its two feet. It is for these following reasons numbers 9, 10, 19 are innately related to 3 and -1

1. $3^2 = 9$
2. $3^2 + 1 = 10$
3.$19 * 3 = 57 = 60 - 3$

This number **57** is vital, and it is 3 minus 60. $60 * 3 = 180 = (10^2 + 9^2)$-1. Please note the composite number for 19 and 19*3 is segregated from a set of 3 as shown in a previous section
The mathematics of Primordial 1:3 and the -1 constriction of bounded over non- bounded space (4-1=3):

Boxed discussion of 4 points(-1)3 points(repeat)

The pure mathematical deduction here is very extensive, but it is accepted here that the circle /spherical is the derivative of the linear / square. Basically 4 points versus 3 points, and that bounded space is -1 of non bounded space. The mathematical value of √ and the trigonometric consequences represent this constriction
There is a center shift involved and that is fixed. In a circle there are (infinite -1) points that are equidistant (centric), from the center to the boundary, but in a square not all points are equidistant/ concentric, and the fact is that the bounds of a square are fixed by two absolute 1 values, bounded by square root of the sum of absolute 1 (1+1=2 and √ 2).
Moreover in a square there are 8 points at which there is 90 degrees congruency. In a square these 8 points are each 45 degrees and 90 degrees to each other alternatively, whilst in a circle all points are congruent to the center by a variable equality. For a square:

4(√2/2)=√ 8*
4(1/2)=2*

Since 4(absolute 1) can only be reduced by a factor of 1, and since reduction by two absolute 1 would lead to one side bound by √2, the circle has to be a one point reduction (3), because it is mathematically impossible to relate a circle to √ 2, which is the linear "arc" at 90 degrees
Theorem: *A circle is a derivative of a squared space by an offset of* $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4-1}$
*A. (90*4)(=)(120*3)*
*B. (45*4)(=)(60*3)*
(A is central angulations B is bounding angulations

$$\frac{1}{120} = \ offset\ value\ for\ -1\ \left(\frac{1}{90+30}\right) for\ angulations.$$
$$\frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{120} = \frac{1}{360}$$

Thus there is an offset for mathematical degrees ($\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{120}}$) *and there is an overall Offset of* ($\frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{3}}$)

Offset by 15 degrees (15 degrees as the base) Offset ratio by degrees

15*(1/120) =1/8
$15 * 4 = 60$
$15 * 6 = 90$
$15 * 8 = 120$

$$\frac{60 * 0.00833333333}{15 * 0.00833333333} = 4$$
$$\frac{60}{15} = 4$$
$$\frac{15}{4} = 3.75$$
$$\frac{19}{4} = 4.75$$
$$4.75 - 3.75 = 1$$
$$\left[\left(\frac{15}{4} - \frac{19}{4}\right)\right] = -1 \ldots\ldots \left[\left(\frac{19}{4} - \frac{20}{4}\right)\right] = -0.25$$

-
So 19 proportions represents (1:3), incorporating the constriction of 0.25, per quadrant of 90 degrees (√2:1).
This discussion is addendum to the main discussion in the section on Mathematical Pi
9+18=27, the next number in the series below. It's always the base that defines mathematics. To think all those massive prime numbers that we discover at the Universities of Mathematics by those giant machines, God laughs at the stupidity of arrogant man.

$$2 + 3 + 4 = 3 * \left(\frac{3}{1}\right) = 9$$
$$\mathbf{5 + 6 + 7 = 6 * \left(\frac{6}{2}\right) = 18}$$
$$8 + 9 + 10 = 9 * \left(\frac{9}{3}\right) = 27$$
$$11 + 12 + 13 = 12 * \left(\frac{12}{4}\right) = 36$$
$$14 + 15 + 16 = 15 * \left(\frac{15}{5}\right) = 45$$
$$17 + 18 + 19 = 18 * \left(\frac{18}{6}\right) = 54$$
$$20 + 21 + 22 = 21 * \left(\frac{21}{7}\right) = 63$$

10 Conclusion

This has to be a fundamental shift in the understanding of non- linear mathematics, and Prime numbers, a simple change that overshadows the myriads of convoluted theories of current mathematics and all the circus artists showing their fare in the ring of mathematics, but mathematics is 1, simply 1 and its curves are precise, certainly not strings . The author is available to any challenge of this simple truth by open access dialogue...

Acknowledgements

1) ***My Lord Jesus Christ,*** by his special grace to me that made this possible, specially the teaching of humility and clarity, and acceptance of all men and religions that seek God in a spirit of goodness..

2) *Dr. Hong Ma* editor of Journal of American science who was humble / decent to me and understood creativity in Science, he is instrumental in giving us confidence.
3) IJAMR, and Professor B. Bathia, for a very decent understanding obtuse mathematics in succinct fashion.

References

[1] Cameron .V, The disproof and fall of the Riemann's hypothesis by quadratic base: The correct variable distribution of prime numbers by the clear mathematics of the half-line values ("Chan function") of prime numbers, International Journal of Applied Mathematical Research, 2 (1) (2013) 103-110.
[2] Cameron V, den Otter T. Prime numbers 2012. Jam Sci 2012; 8(7):329-334]. (ISSN: 1545-1003), http://www.jofamericanscience.org.
[3] Cameron V, Prime number Coordinates and calculus J Am Sci, 2012; 8(10):9-10]. (ISSN: 1545-1003).http://www.jofamericanscience.org
[4] Prime number19, Vedic Zero and the fall of western mathematics by theorem. International journal of applied mathematical research 2(1) (2013)111-115
[5] The rational variability of all empty space by prime number: International journal of applied mathematical research, 2(2) (2013)157-174.