Reading from the SandBox

Topographical mapping of Central Force CSDA where unit one is the hilltop and each successive unit curve increase by 1-unit radius going down the mountain. Counting 3-dimensional space is held relative using the source primitive cone level curve (2) LR.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC COPYRIGHT ORIGINAL GEOMETRY BY Sand Box Geometry LLC, a company dedicated to utility of Ancient Greek Geometry in pursuing exploration and discovery of Central Force Field Curves

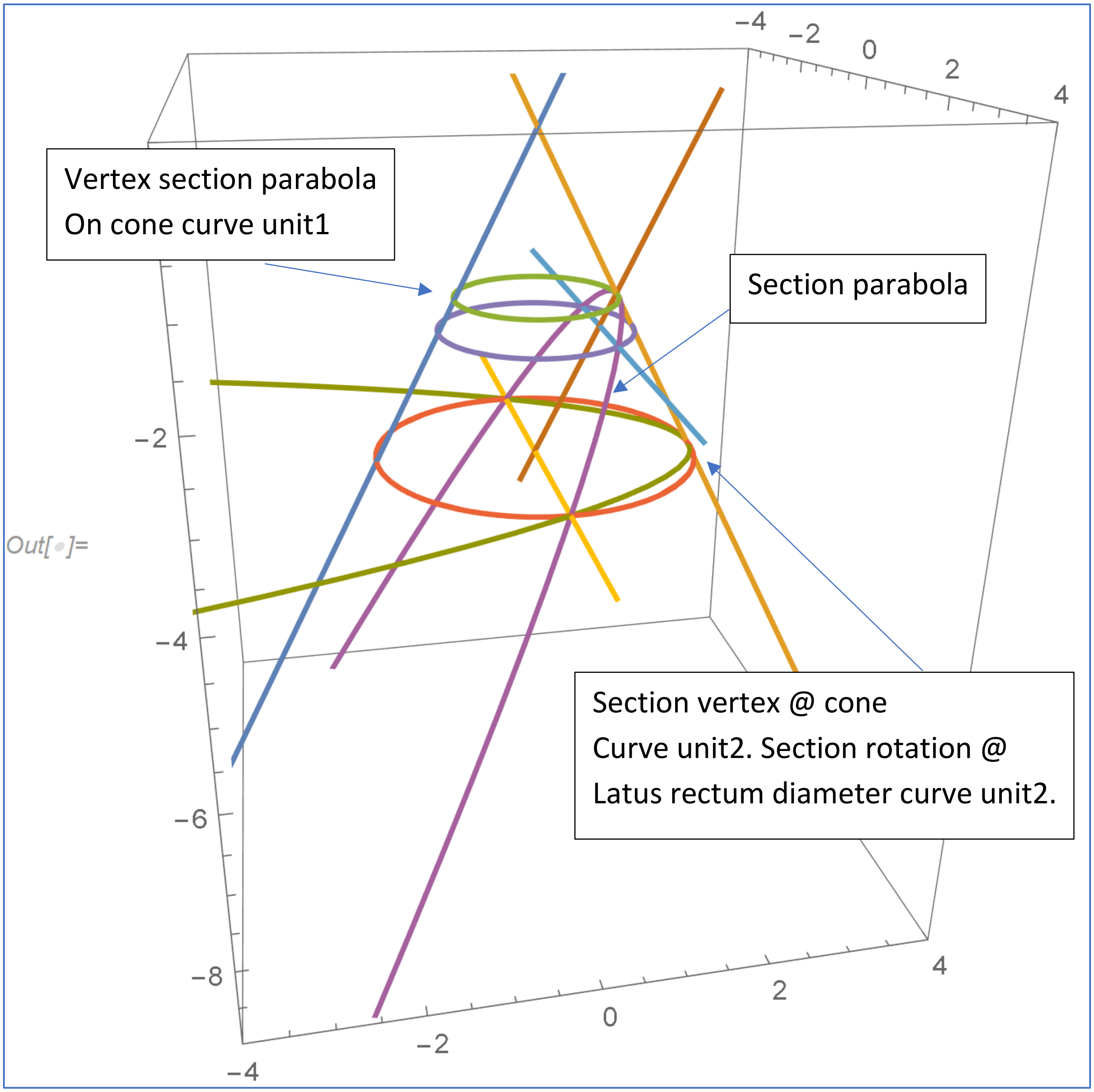
Counting first (4) square space integers with curves.

November 21
2020

I've been rotating Apollonius' section parabola via the vertex. Wrong hinge! Just found out today! No admonishment from 21st century math mavens. Maybe they couldn't be bothered with trivial HS STEM stuff. My pages are for Natural Mechanical Energy as well as math protocol of Parametric Computer Based Geometry. Get out of boxed thought and blend it all together to focus on the stuff that matters. Elementary counting integers of square space using curves!

Counting on the square space number line with a curved space CSDA.

Pages 7; 620 words.



$$\{t, t^2/(-4)+1, 2(t^2/(-4))-2\}, \qquad \{t, (2t^2)/(-4)+2, -4\}$$

($x\longrightarrow$ independent t); (y is dependent to$x\rightarrow$ $\left(\frac{t^2}{-4}+1\right)$ and (z is displacement altitude $\left(\frac{(2t^2)}{-4}-2\right)$.

Topographical view on Z axis down from cone vertex to cone curve unit1 and level cone curve unit2.

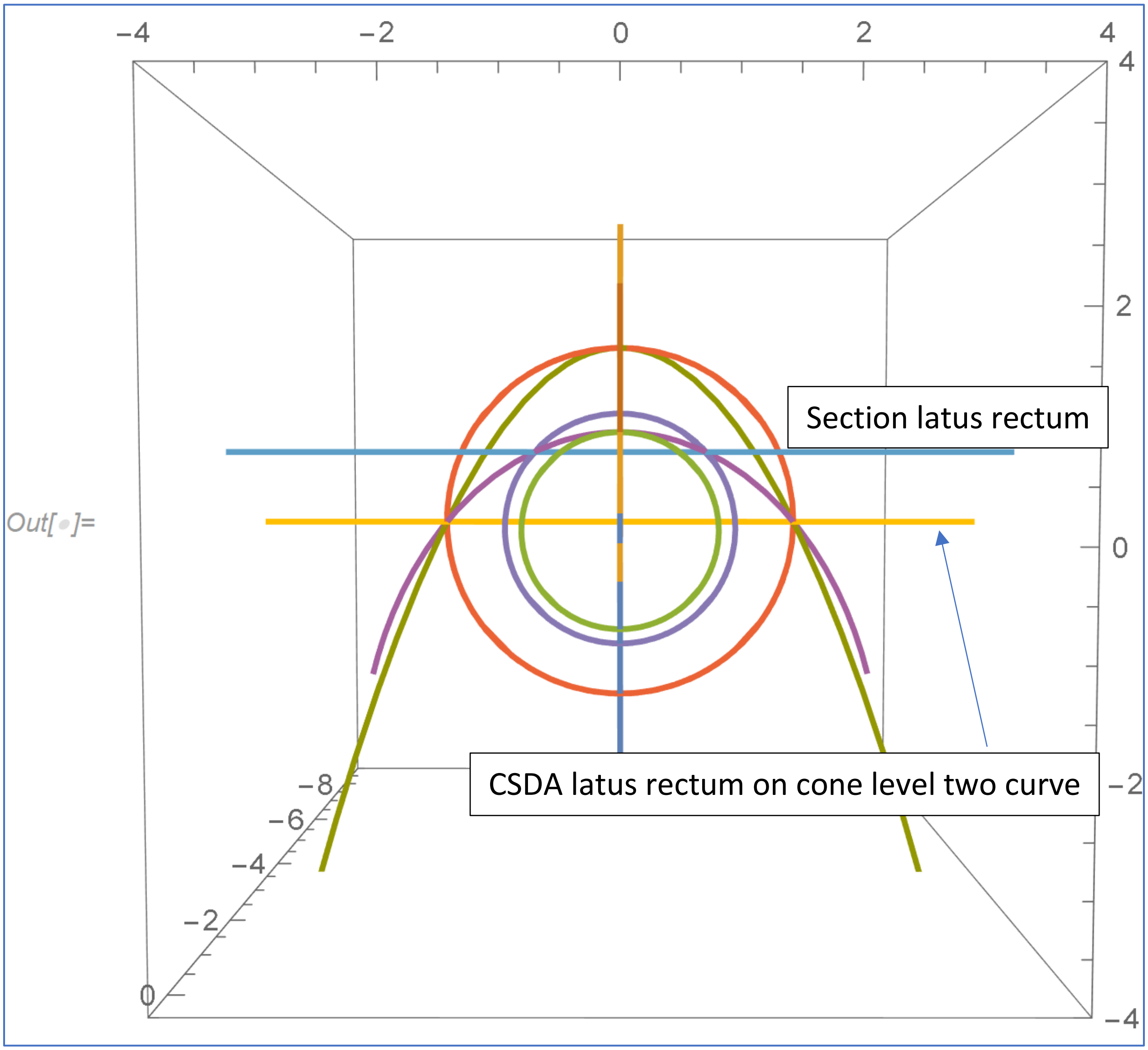
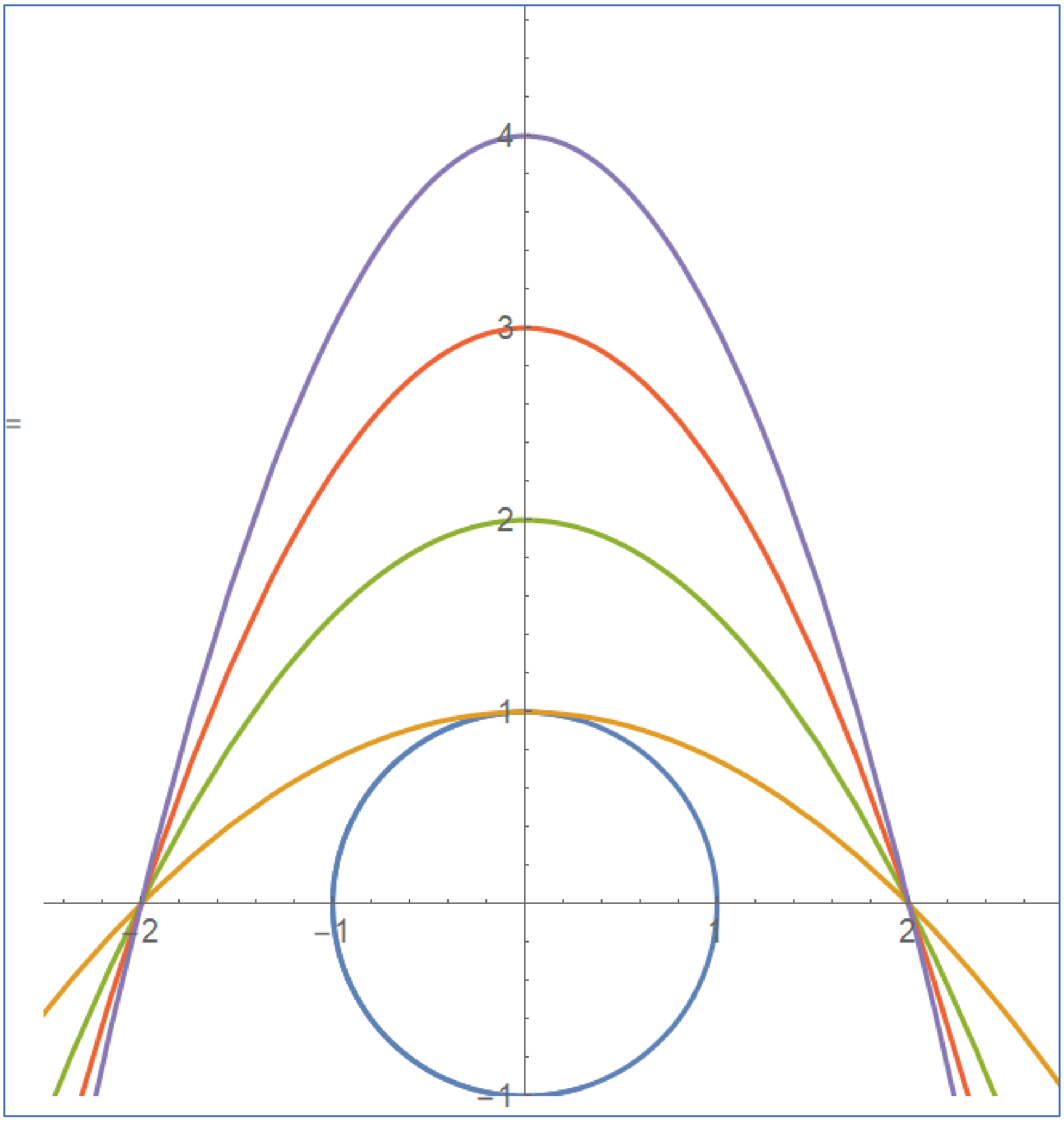


Figure 1: register counting unit relative with space considered by utility of LR on cone level 2 curve

$$\text{ParametricPlot}[\{1\{\text{Cos}[t]+0{,}1\text{Sin}[t]+0\},\{t,\frac{t^2}{-4(1)}+1\},\{t,2\frac{t^2}{-4}+2\},$$

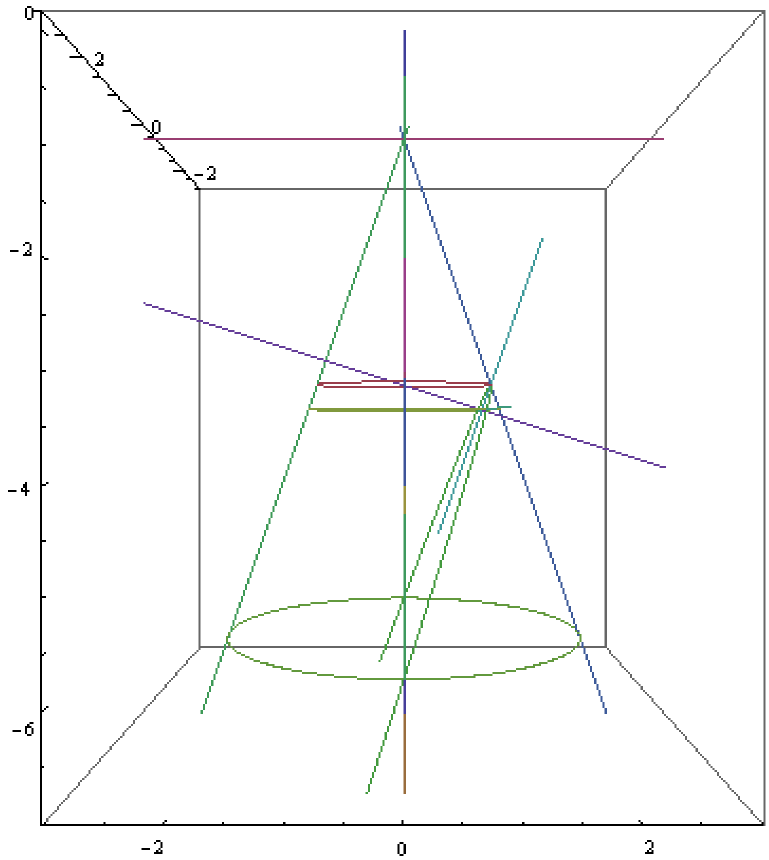
$$\{t,3\frac{t^2}{-4}+3\},\{t,4\frac{t^2}{-4}+4\}\},\{t,-5{,}5\},\text{PlotRange}\to\{\{-5/2\,,3\},\{-1,+6\}\}]$$



CSDA demonstrating topographical units of curved space relative to a unit two square space latus rectum as source primitive of unit one CSDA. Vertex of curved space parabola tighten as a square space unit (4) is curvature (1/4) with respect to central force center at cone curve level (2). Just some thinking from the Sand Box.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC COPYRIGHT ORIGINAL GEOMETRY BY Sand Box Geometry LLC, a company dedicated to utility of Ancient Greek Geometry in pursuing exploration and discovery of Central Force Field Curves.

Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.

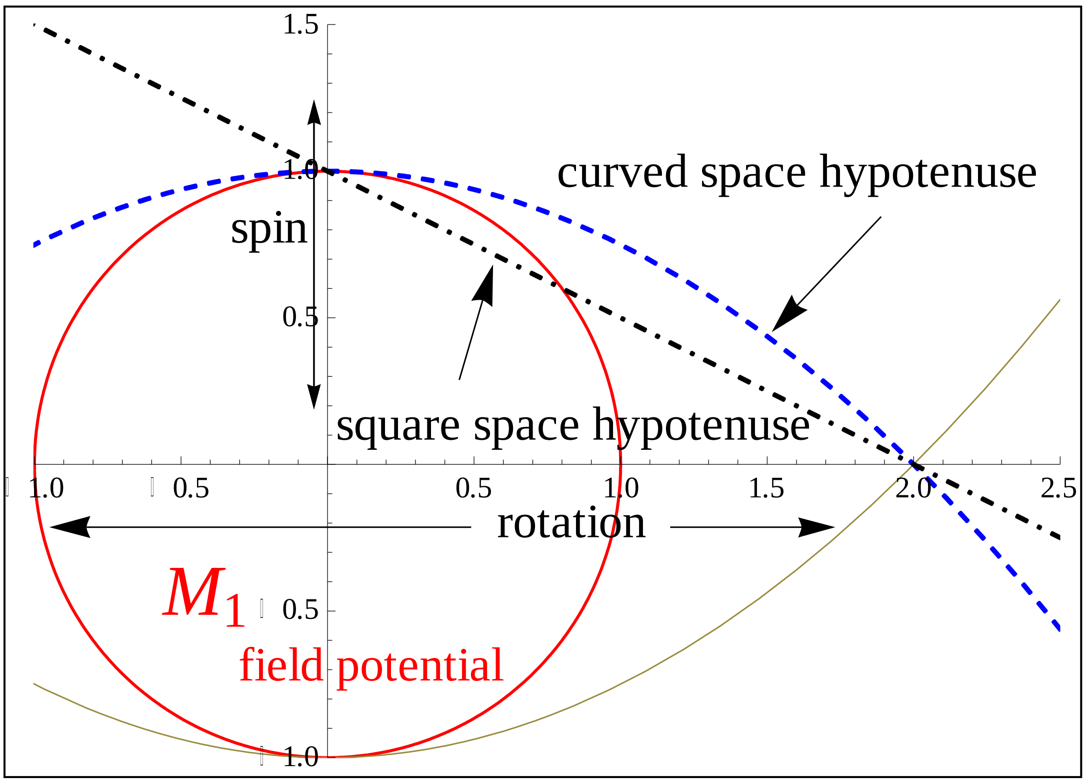


"It is remarkable that the directrix does not appear at all in Apollonius great treatise on conics. The focal properties of the central conics are given by Apollonius, but the foci are obtained in a different way, without any reference to the directrix; the focus of the parabola does not appear at all... Sir Thomas Heath: "A HISTORY OF GREEK MATHEMATICS" page 119, book II.

The computer is my sandbox, the unit circle my compass, and the focal radius of the unit parabola my straight edge.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

The square space hypotenuse of Pythagoras is the secant connecting (π/2) spin radius (0, 1) with accretion point (2, 0). I will use the curved space hypotenuse, also connecting spin radius (π/2) with accretion point (2, 0), to analyze g-field mechanical energy curves.



CSDA demonstration of a curved space hypotenuse and a square space

hypotenuse together.

We have two curved space hypotenuses because the gravity field is a symmetrical central force and will have an energy curve at the **N** pole and one at the **S** pole of spin; just as a bar magnet. When exploring changing acceleration energy curves of M_2 orbits, we will use the N curve as our planet group approaches high energy perihelion on the north time/energy curve.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC