Finding the $\left(\sqrt[2]{2}\right)$ using curved space exploration of square space domains.

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Cone registration of square space domains

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Utility of cone altitude in registration of one-on-one unit correspondence of square space domain counting integers and curved space parametrics.

Constructing curved space inverse exponents

On registration of Cartesian degree2 square space experience of axis $(x \ and \ y)$ with degree3 conic curved space analytics using cone altitude.

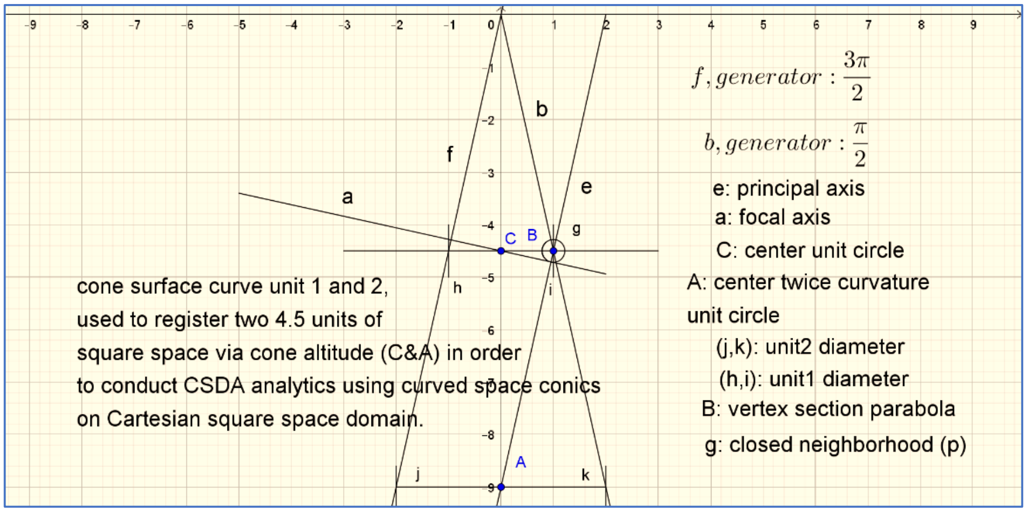


Figure 1: this cone will be used to find the $(\sqrt[2]{9})$.

Conic profile construction is preparation for a **CSDA** discovery of curved space solution curves for $(\sqrt[2]{2})$. To do so requires a relative connection of a cone unit circle with Cartesian square space domain registration by **CSDA** dependent definition curves at Cartesian domain integer (9). I do so by using a cone with $(m = 4.5)$. I find a unit circle meter of changing cone surface curvature at cone central axis altitude $(-4.5 \ units)$; and a unit2 circle at twice central axis altitude. We have a one-to-one correspondence being unit altitude(s) of square space and unit diameter(s) of curved space.

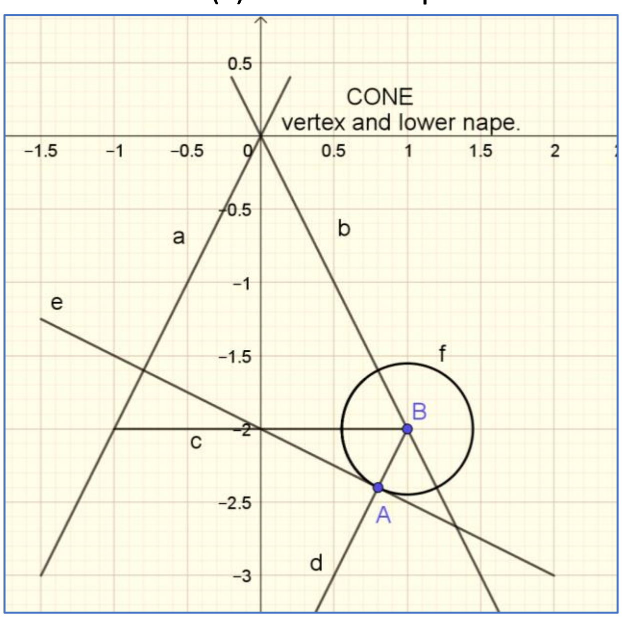


Figure 2: meter of changing cone curvature using central axis altitude.

Finding the unit circle on a cone: $(m \ = \ \pm 2)$.

(a): generator $\frac{(3\pi)}{2}$.
(b): generator $\frac{(\pi)}{2}$.
(d): section principal axis.
(e): section focal axis.
(B): parabola vertex.
(A): parabola section focus.
(f): closed neighborhood of (p), initial focal radius.

SBGtheorem:

$$(A/m = \ diameter/radius)$$

When cone altitude is *numerically* congruent with slope (m) we have a unit circle diameter radius at $\{t, -2\}$.

A parabola section follows changing surface curvature of a cone having $(m = \pm 2)$.

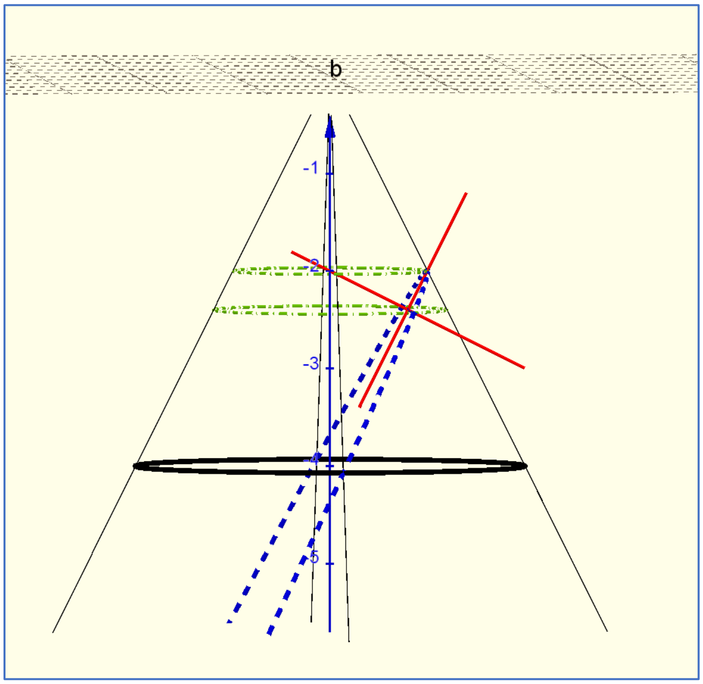


Figure 3: a cone skeleton profiling 3 cone diameters registering changing cone surface curvature with respect to central axis altitude.

Cone surface curvature defined with 3 cone diameters.

1st diameter: at altitude $(0, -2)$. A unit circle.

2nd diameter: at altitude $\left(0, \frac{-12}{5}\right)$ holds the section focus at $\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{-12}{5}\right)$.

3rd diameter: marks 2 units of square space at altitude $(0, -4)$, *and* 2 units of curved space having diameter $(4units)$ and radius of $(2units)$.

A central axis view will use a Sandbox **CSDA** to find curved space definition for $(\sqrt[2]{2})$.

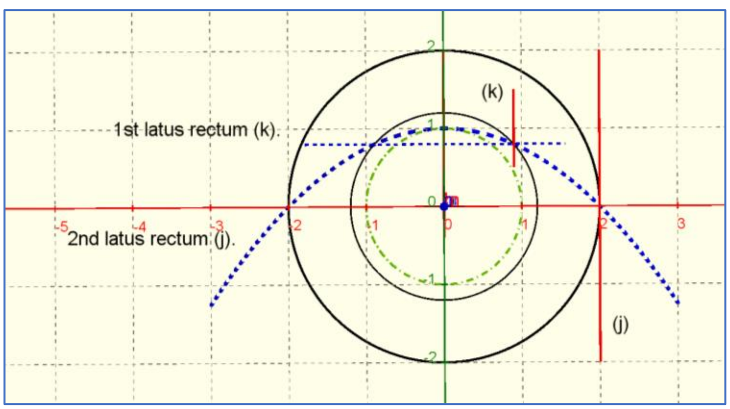


Figure 4: preparing **CSDA** analytics to find $(\sqrt[2]{2})$.

Diamete1 holds the parabola section vertex at unit circle(1).

Diameter2 holds the first latus rectum.

Diameter3 holds the second latus rectum and is 4 units long. A section focal radius will register counting integer (2) of square space prepping a **CSDA** curved space inquiry for $(\sqrt[2]{2})$.

A CSDA parametric construction for $\left(\sqrt[2]{2}\right)$ using curved space parametrics confirming square space $\left(\sqrt[2]{2}\right)$ abscissa identity.

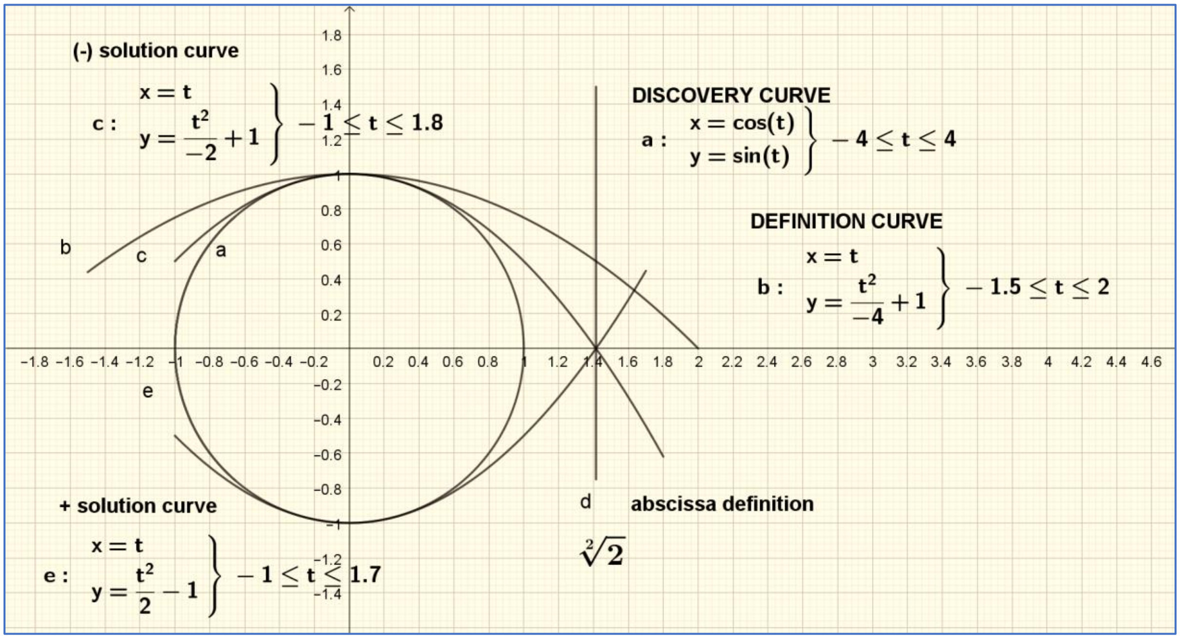
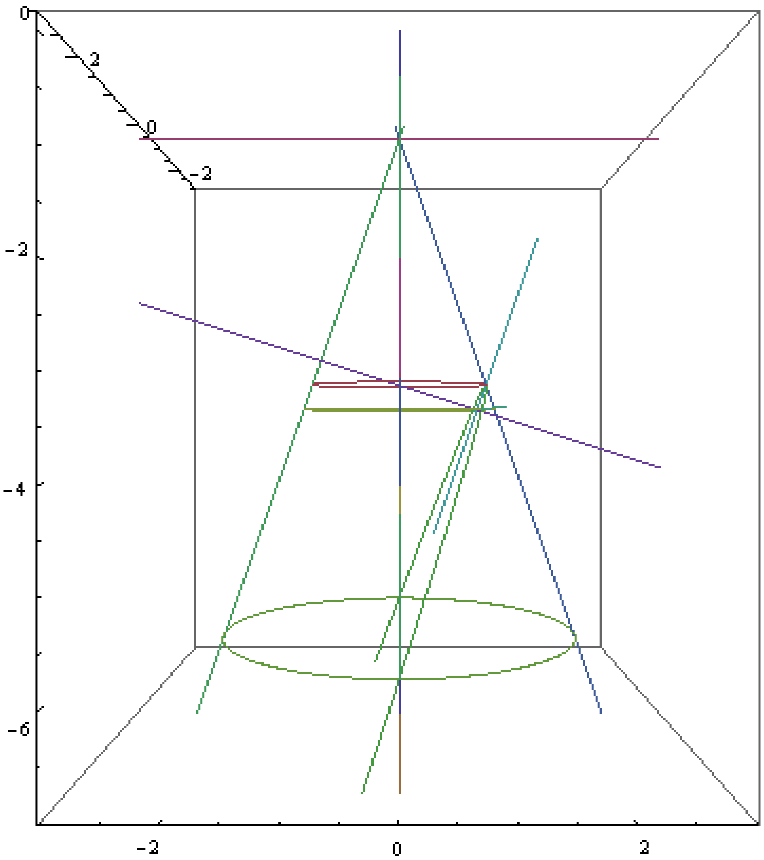


Figure 5: curved space solution curves for $\left(\sqrt[2]{2}\right)$.

QED: ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

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.

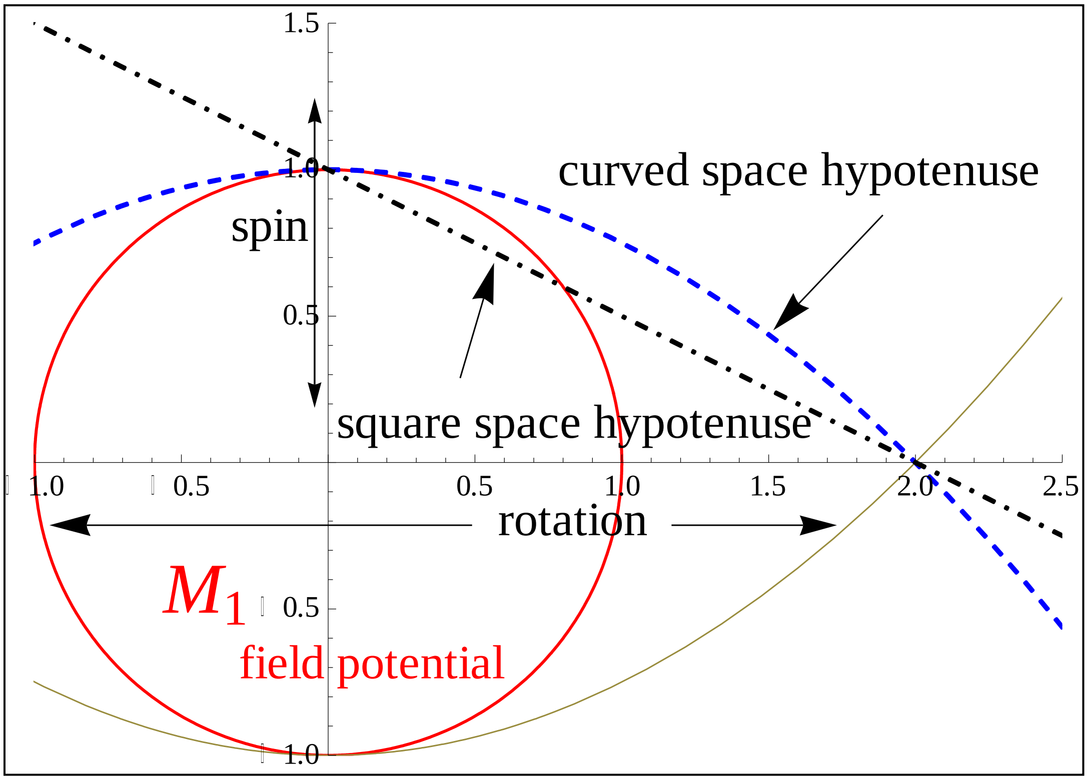


"It is remarkable that the directrix does not appear at all in Apollonius great treatise on conics. The focal properties of the central conics are given by Apollonius, but the foci are obtained in a different way, without any reference to the directrix; the focus of the parabola does not appear at all... 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. Armed with these as weapon and shield, I go hunting Curved Space Parametric Geometry.
ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

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.

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