

Readings...

On constructing displacement radicand (8) residing in S&T(2) and nuclear Oxygen element Z#8 residence S&T(3)

ALEXANDER; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

Difference between
integer(8) residing in
S&T(2) and S&T(3)

October 1, 2022

Difference between displacement ecurves and
quantum level ecurves.

S&T(2) and S&T(3)
construction
protocol.

Nine pages; 900 words

Galileo's S&T1 will pave the way for S&T2 and S&T3.

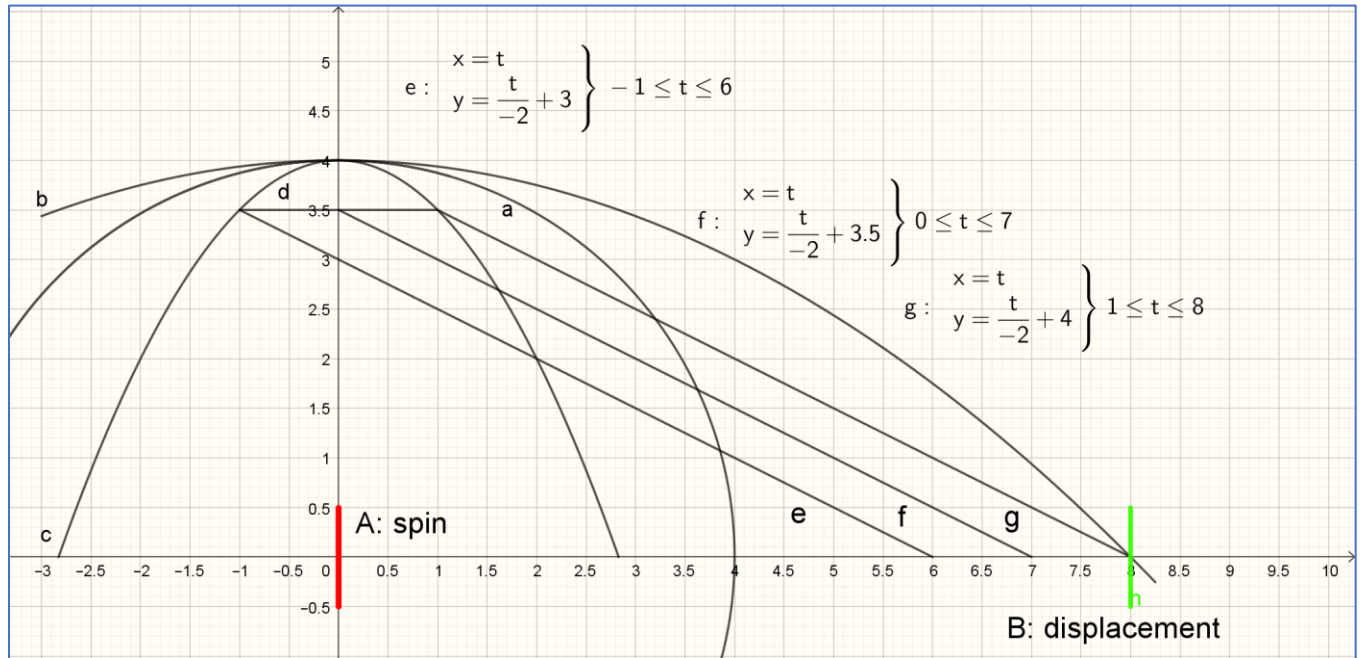
Readings...

This protocol establishes means to construct registration phenomena of two Central Force Fields.

(Gravity&Nuclear)

Readings...

First up: radicand displacement(8) units with respect to spin.



Newtonian registration displacement integer(8).

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No.	Name	Description	Value
1	Curve a	Curve(4cos(t), 4sin(t), t, -5, 5)	Independent discovery curve
2	Curve b	Curve(t, t ² / -16 + 4, t, -3, 8.25)	Dependent definition curve
3	Curve c	Curve(t, t ² / -2 + 4, t, (- $\sqrt[2]{8}$), ($\sqrt[2]{8}$))	Parametric solution curve(c) ($\sqrt[2]{8}$)
4	Curve d	Curve(t, 7 / 2, t, -1, 1)	Integer registration; 2 removed from(8)
5	Curve e	Curve(t, t / -2 + 3, t, -1, 6)	Integer registration; 1 removed from(8)

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6	Curve f	Curve(t, t / -2 + 3.5, t, 0, 7)	Curved space registration integer(8)
7	Curve g	Curve(t, t / -2 + 4, t, 1, 8)	Newtonian displacement

Created with [GeoGebra](#)

NOTE: solution curve(c) latus rectum(d) is used to gauge steppingstones up to integer(8) displacement space. steppingstone domain units are specific to Galileo's Uniform Acceleration map of G-field falling phenomena. For our Earth each steppingstone is 16ft. or 4.9 meters in length.

Goes without saying, each steppingstone range side is 1 earth second.

Next: Mendeleev's Z# electron cloud and nucleus.

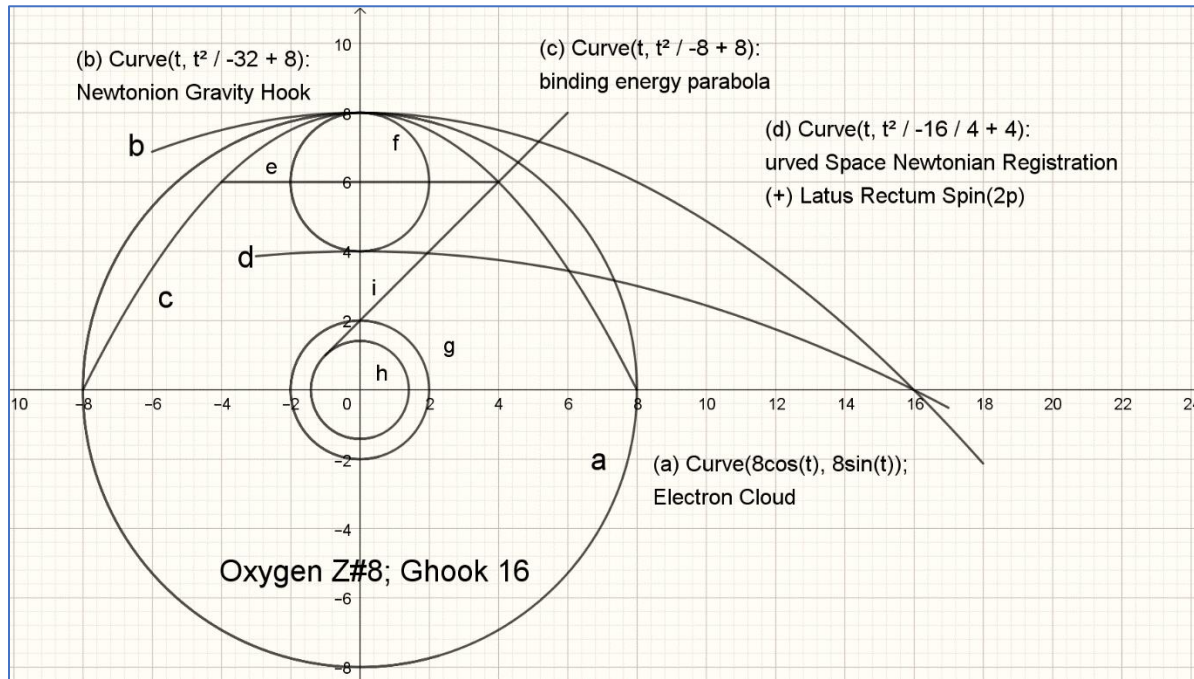


Figure 1: Newtonian displacement integer(8) suffers Euclidean ($mag/2$) division for discovery/independent curve. Quantum space integer(8) is independent/discovery and need be doubled for definition/dependent curve parameters.

quantum space ecurves

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No.	Name	Description	Caption
1	Curve a	Curve(8cos(t), 8sin(t), t, -5, 5)	Z#8, Oxygen electron cloud
2	Curve b	Curve(t, t ² / -32 + 8, t, -6, 18)	Registration nuclear spin Newtonian G-point in nuclear space.
3	Curve c	Curve(t, t ² / -8 + 8, t, -8, 8)	Binding energy parabola. Holds electron cloud and nucleus unification stable.

Readings...

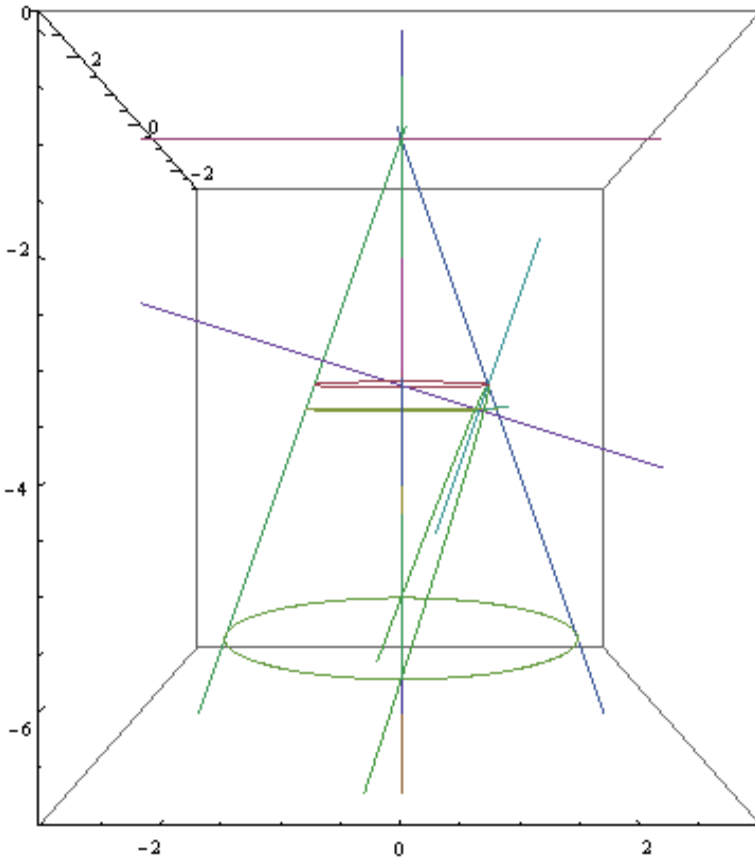
4	Curve d	$\text{Curve}(t, t^2 / -16 / 4 + 4, t, -3, 17)$	Quantum registration nuclear spin with Newtonian G-point with respect to spin.
14	Curve e	$\text{Curve}(t, 6, t, -4, 4)$	Binding energy parabola latus rectum
15	Curve f	$\text{Curve}(2\cos(t), 2\sin(t) + 6, t, -5, 5)$	Independent control space Neighborhood(J) of Binding energy parabola
16	Curve g	$\text{Curve}(2\cos(t), 2\sin(t), t, -5, 5)$	Dependent control space Neighborhood(H) of nucleus.
17	Curve h	$\text{Curve}(\sqrt{2} \cos(t), \sqrt{2} \sin(t), t, -5, 5)$	Nuclear assembly O, Z#8.
18	Curve i	$\text{Curve}(t, t + 2, t, -1, 6)$	Binding eparabola (+) LR endpoint tangent normal connection with spin axis bond plane.

Created with [GeoGebra](https://www.geogebra.org/)

Readings...

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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.

Utility of a Unit Circle and Construct Function Unit Parabola may not be used without written permission of my publishing company Sand Box Geometry LLC Alexander, CEO and copyright owner. alexander@sandboxgeometry.com

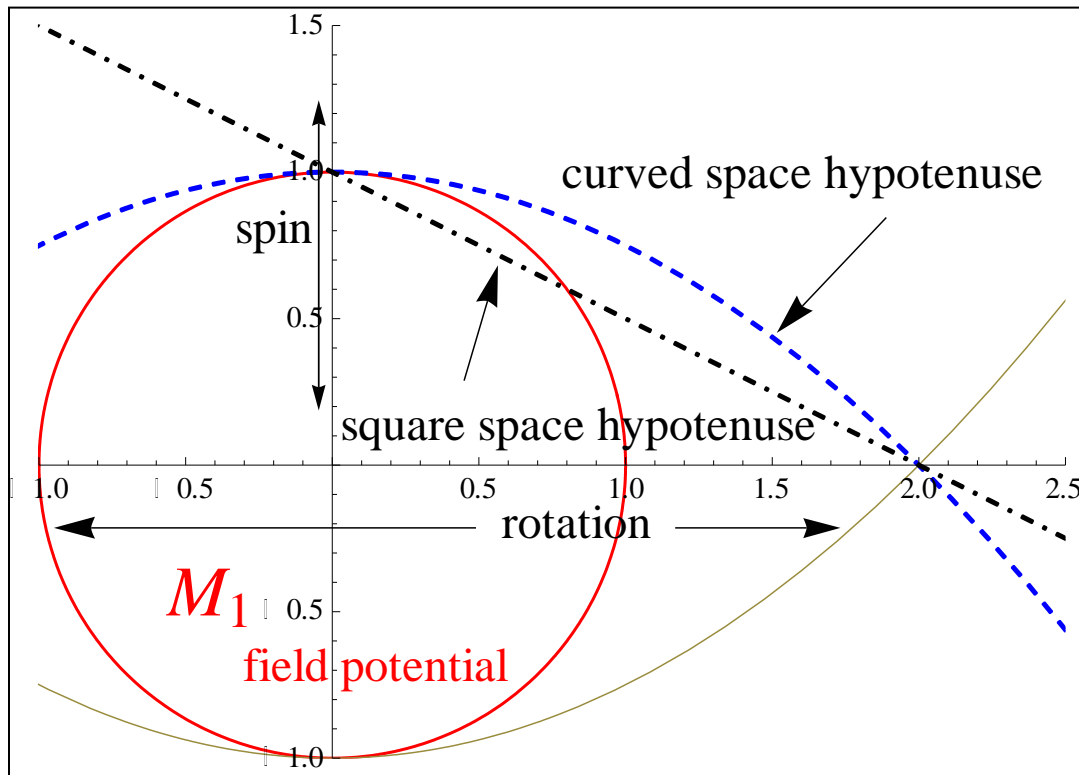
The computer is my sandbox, the unit circle my compass, and the focal radius of the unit parabola my straight edge. Armed with these as weapon and shield, I go hunting Curved Space Parametric Geometry.

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Readings...

CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

The square space hypotenuse of Pythagoras is the secant connecting $(\pi/2)$ spin radius $(0, 1)$ with accretion point $(2, 0)$. I will use the curved space hypotenuse, also connecting spin radius $(\pi/2)$ 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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Readings...

The foundation of human mathematics is geometry. If one would take some time to look at the written works (they happen to be library available) of Newton, Kepler, and the time-tested Conic Treatise of Apollonius, you will be face-to-face with the stick art of human mathematics. However, unlike art, freedom of interpretation is not invited. Only a single path of rigorous logic leading to an irrefutable conclusion is proffered. Proofing still rules today, as the only way to structure an argument advancing human math to the next level.

For me, it is not important to understand the proofing used with exploratory Philosophical Geometry of the Masters for this can be as difficult to fathom as a triple integral proof, simply witness the incisive descriptive language, explaining methods used by these great geometers of our past, Huygens, Newton, and Kepler, to name a few, as they ponder Questions of Natural Phenomena of Being using descriptive mathematical relations between lines and curves with the unique irrefutable perspective of picture perfect Classic Geometry. Geometry after-all, is one tongue spoken, written, and understood by all humans.

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