Readings from the SandBox

Wednesday, June 29, 2022. <u>03:55</u>.

On the Parametric Geometry of Trancendental Indices working Radicand(2)

ALXXANDXR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

$$\left(2\frac{1}{\pi}\right), \left(2\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{-1}, \left(2\frac{1}{e}\right), \left(2\frac{1}{e}\right)^{-1}$$
 Wednesday, June 29, 2022

Root solution curves and inverse root solution curve behavior working radicand(2) Not used

8 Pages; 1143 words.



Figure 1: Two transcendental indices and their inverse working radicand(2)

EXPLORING $(\sqrt[index]{radicand})$

trancendental indices and radicand(2)

ΑLΣΧΑΝDΣR

Name	Description	Caption
Curve a	Curve(cos(t), sin(t), t, -5, 5)	Independent curve AKA discovery
Curve b	Curve(t, t² / -4 + 1, t, -2, 2)	Dependent curve AKA definition
Curve c	Curve(t, t^ <i>e</i> / -2 + 1, t, -3, 3)	$\left(2^{\frac{1}{e}}\right)$
Curve d	Curve(t, t^π / -2 + 1, t, -3, 2)	$\left(2^{\frac{1}{\pi}}\right)$

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Curve g	Curve(t, t^(1 / <i>e</i>) / -2 + 1, t, -2, 2)	$\left(2^{\frac{1}{e}}\right)^{-1}$
Curve f	Curve(t, t^(1 / π) / -2 + 1, t, -2, 2)	$\left(2^{\frac{1}{\pi}}\right)^{-1}$
Curve e	Curve(t, t ^o / -2 + 1, t, -0.1, 1.8)	$\left(2^{\frac{1}{0}}\right)$ and latus rectum of $\left(2^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$.
Point A	A place of concurrence. A Central Force Domain Experience of our integer(1).	$ \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{\pi}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{e}} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{e}} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{0}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} $

Transcendental energy curves of radicand(2)

$$\left(2\frac{1}{\pi}\right)$$
, $\left(2\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{-1}$, $\left(2\frac{1}{e}\right)$, $\left(2\frac{1}{e}\right)^{-1}$

These curves source from north spin and have negative character as slope intercept with Central Force Domain is negative. I can't find approach presence in macro space for any. They seem to source from N spin of **F**. A point in the 3-space of our being, a place where we can be found by anywhere in God's Creation.

I believe mechanical energy curves from curved space recognize, via parametric registration, integer (1) of our square space math, point (A).

Point (A) is static rest energy, as a range limit of our Earthly Central Force Field, a foundational reference for Earth's surface acceleration phenomena. Those secrets unlocked by Galileo.

Curved Space registration is a Rosetta Stone Phenomena, establishes symbolic interpretation of the curved space fields we live with via our square space math.

I've just began intense study of index solution curves. They invariably link our concept of unit(1), as counting meter of central force fields we live with.

No matter how far I travel the 1st quad domain, these index solution curves intercept abscissa definition of domain integer(1). Analytical pursuits of how energy of a central force potential engages time and motion seem to begin with Galileo's 1st second tile.

A written in stone translation of predicted Curved Space Mechanical happenings using symbolic language of our Square Space Math. We build our analytics on his 1st second tile, unit(1), and 21st century digital inquiry.





transendentals and radicand(2)

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Name	Description	Caption
Curve a	Curve(cos(t), sin(t), t, -5, 5)	Independent discovery curve
Curve b	Curve(t, $t^2 / -4 + 1$, t, -0.6, 2.2)	Dependent definition curve
Curve c	Curve(t, t^(1 / π) / -2 + 2 / 2, t, -3, 2)	Inverse index transcendental solution curve of radicand(2)
Curve f	Curve(t, $t^1 / -2 + 1$, t, -0.4, 2)	Transcendental solution curve for radicand(2)
Curve g	Curve(t, $t^{o} / -2 + 1$, t, -1, 1)	Latus rectum for curve(e), $(\sqrt[2]{2})$
Curve h	Curve(t, $t^0 / -2 + 1, t, 1, 2$)	Rest energy independent discovery curve
Curve i	Curve(sqrt(2), t, t, 0.25, 1)	Abscissa definition $(\sqrt[2]{2})$
Point A		1 st sec tile Galileo, rest energy discovery
Point B		$(\sqrt[2]{2})$, rest energy discovery
Point C		$(\sqrt[2]{2})$, registration displacement(2) average energy curve with central force spin
Curve e	Curve(t, $t^2 / -2 + 1$, t, -1.2, sqrt(2))	(² √2)
Curve d	Curve(t, $t^{\pi} / -2 + 2 / 2, t, 0, 1.4$)	index transcendental solution curve of radicand(2)
Curve k	Curve(t, $(t^2 / -2 + 1)^{-1}$, t, - 4, 4)	Inverse solution curves: $(\sqrt[2]{2})^{-1}$

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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 <u>Sand Box Geometry LLC</u> Alexander, CEO and copyright owner. <u>alexander@sandboxgeometry.com</u>

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.

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.

Readings from the SandBox

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.