Parametric geometry construction for $\left(\sqrt[0]{9}\right)$.   ALΣXANDΣR

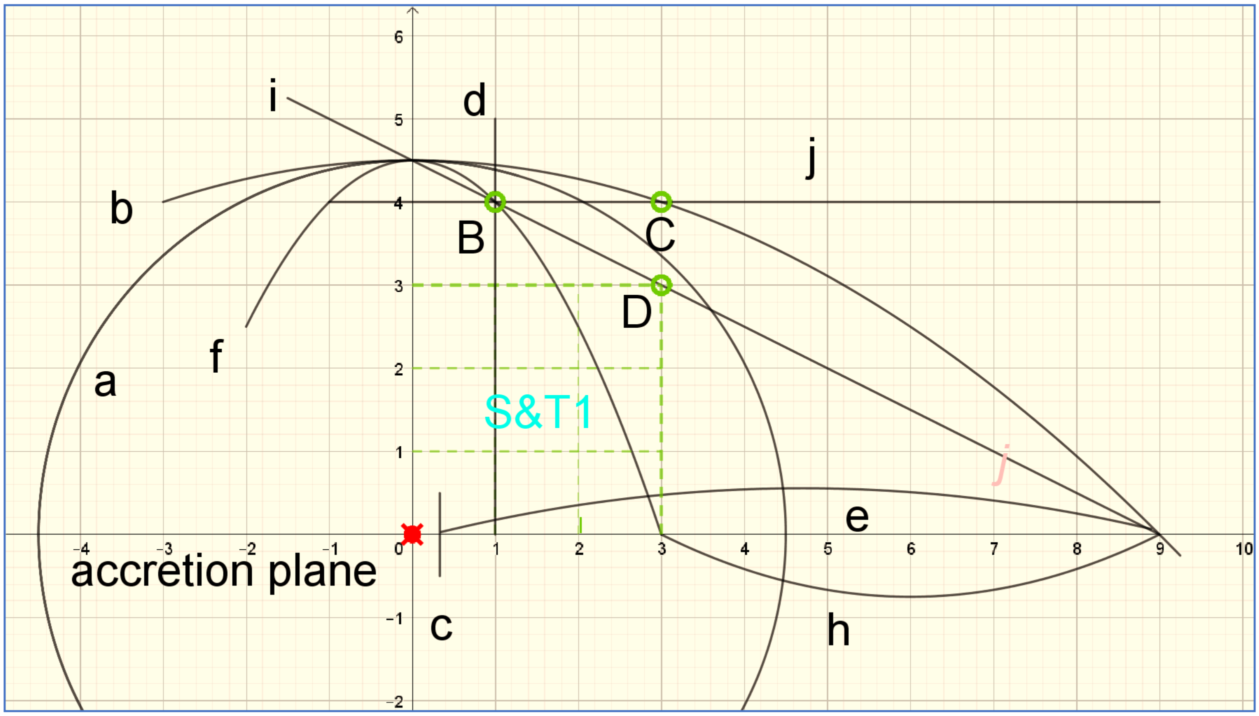

Figure 4: parametric geometry $\left(9^{\frac{1}{0}}\right)$.

MECHANICAL ENERGY CURVES OF INTEGER 9 @ INDEX(0).   ALΣXANDΣR

Name	Value	Caption
Curve a	(4.5cos(t), 4.5sin(t))	Independent curve (AKA discovery curve).
Curve b	(t, t^2 / -18 + 4.5)	Dependent curve (AKA definition curve).
Curve j	(t, t^0 / -2 + 9 / 2)	$\left(parametric\ \sqrt[0]{9}\right)$. Rest energy of Central Force Field. Limits range of Surface Acceleration on Curve (a), home to Galileo's Incline Plane Kinematics and latus rectum solution curve $\left(9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$
Curve i	(t, t^1 / -2 + 9 / 2)	curved space registration: $Parametric\sqrt[1]{9}$ with Central Force Spin.

Curve f	(t, t² / -2 + 9 / 2)	$(-)$ solution curve. $\left(parametric\ \sqrt[2]{9}\right)$
Curve c	(1/9, t)	Curvature value displacement $(r = 9)$.
Curve e		Best fit parabola linking Sir Isaac Newton's displacement radius (9) with curvature value $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$ in potential. $(inverse\ square\ connection)$
Curve h		Best fit parabola connecting Curved Space Mechanical Potential as motive energy on the period time curve (b). $\left(9^2 \leftrightarrow 9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$
Point B	B = (1, 4)	$(domain1, range4)$ +endpoint $\left(9^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ solution curve latus rectum. Joins: $\left(\sqrt[0]{9}\right), \left(\sqrt[1]{9}\right), \left(\sqrt[2]{9}\right)$
Point C	C = (3, 4)	$\left(domain\sqrt[2]{9}, range4\right)$. Intercept of $\left(\sqrt[0]{9}\right)$ with period time curve (b) @ $\left(\sqrt[2]{9}, 4\right)$
Point D	D = (3, 3)	Galileo's S&T1, our first spacetime square. Coordinates of (D) map 3seconds Earth Uniform Acceleration field with: $(3^2\ spacetime\ tiles)$. One tile of spacetime Earth: $(16ft., 1s)$. Freefall spacetime: $(9s * (16f) = 144ft\ drop)$. Terminal velocity: $(6s * (16ft) = 96ft/s)$.

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