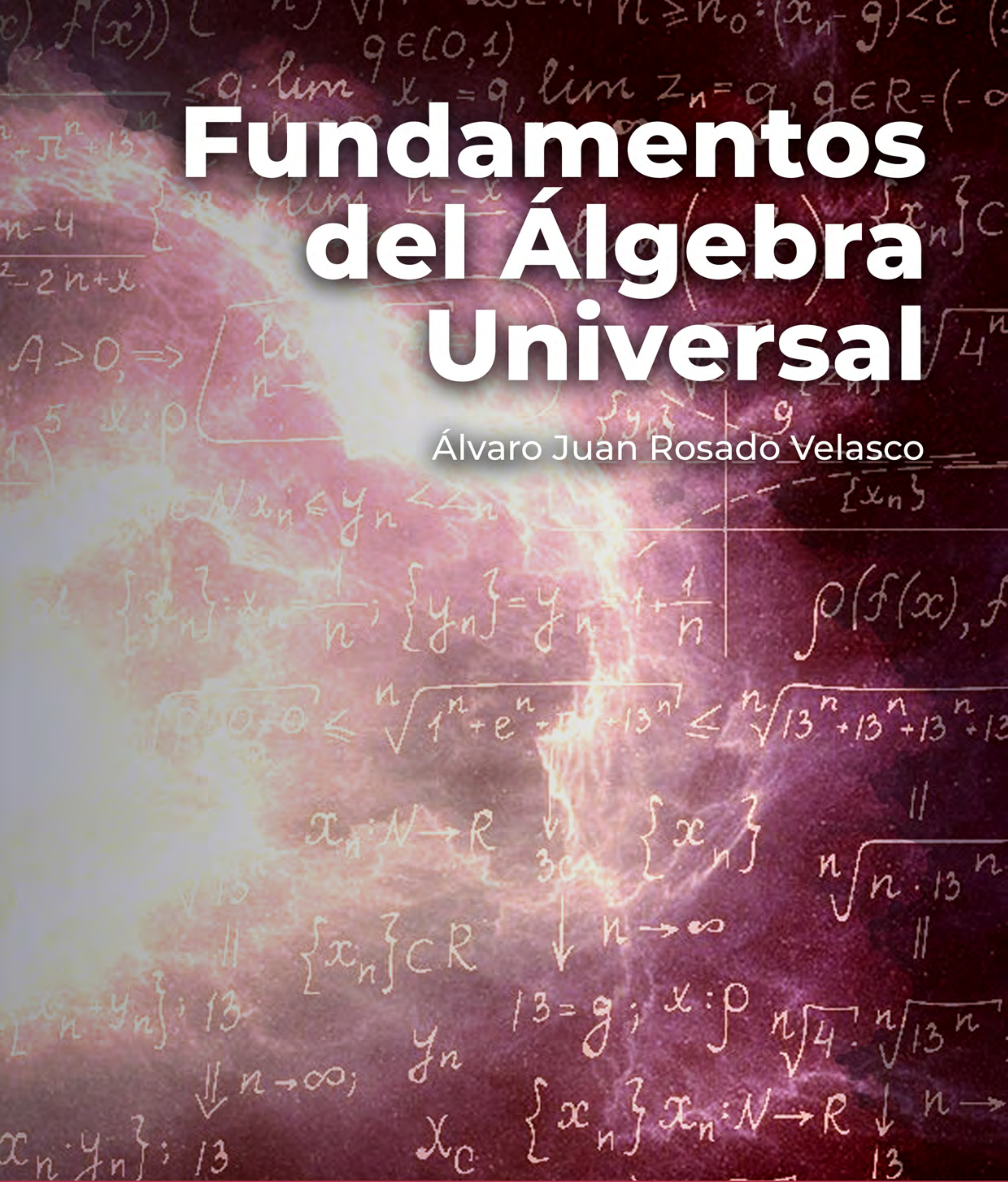

Fundamentos del Álgebra Universal

Álvaro Juan Rosado Velasco

Ciencias y Letras

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FUNDAMENTOS
DEL
ÁLGEBRA UNIVERSAL

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D.N.I.: 44.779.177 - V

Fundamentos del Álgebra Universal
Enero de 2024

Edita y Publica Área de Innovación y Desarrollo,S.L.
C/ Els Alzamora, 17. 03802 - ALCOY (ALICANTE)
info@3ciencias.com

Publica: ÁREA DE INNOVACIÓN Y DESARROLLO, S.L.

ISBN: 978-84-124943-6-5
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17993/Math.2024.01

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1.1 Fundamentos energéticos de los distintos procesos operacionales

Se denominan operadores algebraicos a todas aquellas entidades matemáticas trascendentales que interactúan con las unidades primarias para transformarlas de/en cualquier forma (convierten, fusionan, compactan, separan, etc.), ya sea de manera temporal o permanente. Es decir, son las herramientas matemáticas de partida con las que se construyen las formas y el entramado básico del Universo desde la Dimensión Cero, $\left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$, hasta la Tercera Dimensión, pasando por todos los estados intermedios: punto, línea, cuadrado, elipse, círculo, esfera, etc. Serían operadores algebraicos fundamentales, entre otros: el operador cuadrangular, $\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$, el operador raíz-cuadrático, ,$\left[\sqrt{\ }\right]$, el operador elipsoidal $[\xi]$y el operador volumétrico $[\pi]$

Las matemáticas actuales no contemplan la formación de cada uno de ellos como entidades propias y fundamentales[1]; unas entidades cuyos orígenes se adentran en el mismo centro del Univero: en el Punto Fuente Matriz de donde surgen todas estas ideas elementales y operadores de transformación. Es imprescindible, por tanto, explicar detalladamente el origen de cada uno de estos operadores y las relaciones funcionales que existen entre sí.

En la primera parte de este ensayo[2] se establecieron las pautas fundamentales que explicaban el origen y la formación de cada uno de los operadores. En esta ocasión, se tratará de profundizar en la raíz misma de la que surgen todos ellos: su origen, su función y su forma de interactuar con otros operadores y unidades elementales. Y esta raíz, de naturaleza eminentemente energética (nada puede crearse sin energía, ni las ideas básicas, ni, incluso, la Nada misma), se nutre de las fuentes energéticas primordiales del Universo: el Sentir y la Consciencia. Cualquier otro tipo de energía no es más que el resultado de una combinación de estas fuentes matrices.

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[1] Más bien, parecen surgir de la nada, de una idea abstracta o, a lo sumo, de unos conceptos vagamente definidos que, en el mejor de los casos, fundamentan sus raíces en la razón, pero no en la lógica Universal.
[2] "Principios Matemáticos de la Teoría Unificada"

A la hora de analizar el origen energético de estos operadores, deben establecerse, en primer lugar, aquellas combinaciones que representen las relaciones de todos los operadores fundamentales del álgebra desde sus orígenes conceptuales, o, mejor dicho, reales; entendiéndose por "Real" como algo estrictamente matemático; esto es, como una descripción exacta de la Realidad. Parece, cuando menos, aleatorio intentar asignar, a priori, un operador matemático-algebraico a una emoción, a una energía, a un sentir o a una intención; pero, para comprender los fundamentos del álgebra universal, es necesaria una interpretación completa de todos y cada uno de los movimientos que constituyen el fluir ininterrumpido y Eterno del SER/SENTIR/CONSCIENTE que discurre en el Universo. Así pues, se asignarán unos valores algebraicos a todo aquello que, en un primer término, se ha definido como "fuerzas que actúan e interactúan con todos los seres conscientes de este Universo".

No debemos olvidar en ningún momento que las intenciones, el Sentir, la Consciencia y, en definitiva, todo aquello que se encuentra fuera del dominio exclusivo de la Razón, son las Fuerzas-Energías que, en última instancia, gobiernan el entramado del Universo. Éste no se fundamenta estrictamente en un pensar, ni en un razonar; sino, más bien, en un Sentir Consciente; un Puro Sentir nacido de lo más recóndito de cada uno de los seres conscientes que pueblan, o han poblado, el Universo dentro de esa entidad fluida sin origen ni final que definimos como "Tiempo". Un Sentir energético extraordinariamente complejo que fundamenta toda su Energía/Fuerza en ideas/instintos y en sentires primordiales que se encuentran anclados en todos y cada uno de los seres que existen, o han existido, en algún Espacio-Temporal en el Universo desde el mismo momento de su nacimiento[3].

La Fuerza Primaria que alimenta este Sentir Consciente en el Universo, esto es, la Consciencia Pura surgida tras el aprendizaje sentimental/emocional/vital de cada uno de los seres conscientes que, en algún momento, han poblado el Universo en cualquiera de sus Tiempos y Espacios, es, siempre, ajena a cualquier sentir puro de todos aquellos

[3] Verdaderamente, no tiene sentido hablar de un "nacimiento" del Universo, de igual forma que no tiene fundamento intentar acotarlo dentro de un posible "final". Lo Eterno es, por definición, un fluir atemporal que navega en un vacío espacial sin más rumbo que el de un aprendizaje consciente sin límites, sin fin, sin más barreras que el propio desconocimiento de un nuevo sentir consciente. De esta forma, tan sólo podríamos referirnos al origen del Universo como al "Primer Sentir Consciente".

seres a los que gobierna. Esta incongruencia tan sólo encuentra su sentido en la justa libertad que a todo ser/individuo se le es concedida en el mismo momento de su nacimiento.

La cuestión que, en realidad, debería plantearse es la siguiente: ¿cómo actuaría cualquier ser consciente sin que se supiera en ningún momento que “alguien”/”algo” está vigilando, analizando, evaluando y, sobre todo, juzgando (no en el sentido humano, sino en un plano puramente energético), cada una de las intenciones, cada uno de los pensamientos, cada una de las palabras y, por supuesto, cada uno de los actos que dicho ser/entidad realiza en cada uno de sus gestos/actos a lo largo de toda su existencia?

Vivimos ajenos a una Verdad del todo elemental: somos marionetas del Destino observadas en todo momento por la Gran Mente Consciente; y, sobre todo, somos juzgados a lo largo de nuestras vidas con la mayor de las durezas inimaginables por todos los actos-sentires emocionales que han forjado nuestra vida. El precio final al que aboga el equilibrio de tales actos es, por supuesto, la muerte: un acontecimiento que no es más que el comienzo del pago de todas aquellas cargas/deudas emocionales/sentimentales acumuladas a lo largo de todo el proceso vital/existencial. Por tanto, carece de límites temporales/espaciales, pues en el abono de dicho pago tan sólo existe la angustia y la dicha, ambas entregadas según la propia historia sentimental/emocional/energética de cada vida consciente.

En realidad, lo que entendemos bajo toda interpretación posible como “presente” no es más que una proyección futura de la Realidad del Universo, aunque se nos aparezca como una verdad instantánea, auténtica y real. No obstante, la Realidad, algo que definimos y entendemos como un acontecimiento que transcurre en un determinado momento de nuestro propio fluir consciente (siempre limitado por la interpretación de nuestro propio sistema cognitivo), no es más que un acontecimiento que ya ha tenido lugar, pero que la Consciencia Universal convierte en una realidad inequívoca sobre nuestra existencia. El Tiempo, por tanto, es más una trampa que una ilusión, y más una mentira que cualquier verdad que se nos pretenda hacer comprender sobre los mecanismos que regulan el entramado del Universo.

El engaño, arte sublime e inefable de este Universo, nos lleva a confundir los hechos y los acontecimientos que se nos presentan con el fin último de obtener de toda criatura consciente el máximo grado energético de angustia y dolor; pues, en realidad, todo hecho que nos acontece en nuestro día a día no es más que un ardid perpetrado por el Destino para conducirnos a la trampa más oscura de todas: hacernos creer que todo aquello que hacemos no tendrá consecuencias. Ése, y no otro, es el máximo poder de la Consciencia Universal. Un poder que se reduce a nada cuando se comprende que todo lo que se nos presenta a cada instante es, simplemente, una prueba terrible donde se nos juzga eternamente, no sólo por nuestros actos y las intenciones a ellos asociados, sino también, y eso es lo más difícil de aceptar, por todo aquello que, sin saberlo, sin conocerlo, sin tan siquiera imaginarlo, nos han hecho, han pensado, han creído, o han hablado sobre nosotros en cualquier instante de nuestras vidas. Es decir, se nos juzga por cualquier tipo de energía que hayamos intercambiado y/o nos hayan trasmitido (sea de la forma que sea e independientemente de quién lo haya hecho, del tiempo y del lugar), seamos conscientes o no de este intercambio energético-emocional.

Esta realidad nos condena, irremediablemente, a penas y condenas por hechos, emociones e intenciones que cualquier ser con el que nos hayamos encontrado a lo largo de nuestra existencia haya volcado en nosotros en forma de "energía emocional". Unas penas que deben ser "pagadas" en su totalidad (en términos energéticos) tras la muerte. Ésta es, por tanto, la equilibradora Universal: morir no es más que el comienzo del pago de todas las deudas contraídas a lo largo de la existencia; un pago que tan sólo alcanzará su final cuando se hayan reequilibrado todas las energías puestas en juego a lo largo del proceso existencial; y dicho final es, por supuesto, la Nada existencial de la que surgen todas las criaturas conscientes. Ninguna máxima es más cierta que ésta: "La Energía, sea del tipo que sea, no se crea ni se destruye, tan sólo se transforma y, sobre todo, se equilibra, independientemente del Tiempo y del Espacio".

1.2 Simbología descriptiva euclídeo/algebraica de los distintos operadores fundamentales

La construcción matemática de una teoría que fundamente sus raíces en operadores energéticos conscientes/emocionales/sentimentales exige una descripción exhaustiva del significado que, matemáticamente, tienen dichos operadores. Partiendo de un fluido contractivo-expansivo de "energía emocional consciente", puede extrapolarse una idea tan primaria (y primordial) como la del Punto Fuente, que se representa como el Operador Cero-Dimensional: la Fuerza Primaria y Dual Expansiva-Contractiva que gobierna el Universo.

$$\left[\bullet\right] = \text{Operador Punto Cero-Dimensional Expansivo}$$

La asignación de este operador primario a otro secundario implica la expansión de dicho operador en proporciones perfectas.

$$\left[\circ\right] = \text{Operador Punto Cero-Dimensional Contractivo}$$

De igual forma, la asignación de este operador primario a otro secundario implica la contracción de dicho operador en proporciones perfectas.

$$\left\lfloor \underset{\circ}{\overset{\bullet}{0}} \right\rfloor = \text{Operador Cero-Dimensional Punto/Circular} \Leftrightarrow \text{Expansivo/Contractivo}$$

$$\left\lfloor \neg \overset{\bullet}{0} \right\rfloor = \text{Operador Punto + Círculo Perfecto Expansivo}$$

$$\left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{0} \right\rfloor = \text{Operador Punto + Círculo Perfecto Contractivo}$$

$$\left[\underline{\pm}\sqrt{}\,\right] = \text{Operador raíz-cuadrático contractivo fundamental}$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ 0 \\ \circ \end{matrix} \right\rfloor}{[\bullet]} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[\underline{\pm}\sqrt{}\,\right]$$

$$\left[\underline{\pm}\,\big)\overline{}\,\right] = \text{Operador raíz-cuadrático expansivo fundamental}$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \begin{matrix} \bullet \\ 0 \\ \circ \end{matrix} \right\rfloor}{[\circ]} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[\underline{\pm}\,\big)\overline{}\,\right]$$

$$[\otimes] = \text{Operador Multiplicador}$$

$$\left[\underline{\pm}\sqrt[\circ]{\bullet}\,\right] \Leftrightarrow [\otimes]$$

$$\left[\div\right] = \text{Operador Divisor}$$

$$\left[\underline{\pm}\overset{\bullet}{\sqrt{\circ}}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\div\right]$$

$$\left[\oplus\right] = \text{Operador Suma}$$

$$\left[\oplus\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \left(\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right) \otimes \left(\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right) \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\neg\right] = \text{Operador Resta}$$

$$\left[\neg\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right)}{\left(\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[e\right] = \text{Operador Expansor operacional volumétrico}$$

$$\left\lfloor \left[\underline{\pm}\overset{\circ}{\sqrt{\bullet}}\right]^{[\bullet]} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[e\right]$$

$$L_n = $$)erador Contractivo operacional volumétrico

$$\left[\left[\pm \overset{\bullet}{\sqrt{\circ}}\right]^{[\circ]}\right] \Leftrightarrow [L_n]$$

$$\left\lfloor \underset{\circ}{\overset{\bullet}{1}} \right\rfloor = $$ Operador Punto-Lineal⇔ Expansivo/Contractivo

$$\left\lfloor \neg \overset{\bullet}{1} \right\rfloor = $$ Operador Punto + Línea Perfecta Expansiva

$$\left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{1} \right\rfloor = $$ Operador Punto + Línea Perfecta Contractiva

$$\left\lfloor \hat{1} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{1} \right\rfloor \otimes \left\lfloor \neg \overset{\bullet}{1} \right\rfloor = $$ Operador Lineal Contractivo/Expansivo

$$\left\{ \left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{1} \right\rfloor \oplus \left\lfloor \neg \overset{\bullet}{1} \right\rfloor \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor + \hat{1} \right\rfloor = $$ ador Lineal Contractivo

$$\left\{\left\lfloor \oplus \mathring{1} \right\rfloor \neg \left\lfloor \neg \dot{1} \right\rfloor\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor = \text{Operador Lineal Expansivo}$$

$$\left\lfloor \hat{2} \right\rfloor = \text{Operador Multiplicador-Divisor doble/mitad exacto}$$

$$\left\lfloor \hat{2} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow [\pm]\cdot\left\lfloor\left\lfloor \mp \underset{\circ}{\dot{1}} \right\rfloor \dot{\oplus} \left\lfloor \mp \underset{\circ}{\dot{1}} \right\rfloor\right\rfloor\cdot[\mp]$$

$$\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor = (\quad)^{\dot{2}} = \text{Operador Cuadrático Elemental}$$

$$\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\{\left\lfloor \bullet \dot{\oplus} \bullet \right\rfloor \otimes [\bullet]\right\} = \subset\supset$$

$$\left\lfloor \mathring{2} \right\rfloor = \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\quad} = \text{Operador Raíz-Cuadrático elemental algebraico}$$

$$\left[\frac{\circ}{\subset\supset}\right] \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\quad}$$

$$\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}$$ = Operador Raíz-Cuadrático general algebraico

$$\left\{\frac{\left[\dfrac{\circ}{\subset\!\supset}\right]}{\left[\pm\left[\overset{\bullet}{\underset{\circ}{1}}\right]\right]}\right\}\Leftrightarrow\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}$$

$$\left\lfloor\hat{3}\right\rfloor$$ = Operador Multiplicador-Divisor triple exacto

$$\left\lfloor\hat{3}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left\lfloor\overset{\bullet}{\underset{\circ}{1}}\right\rfloor\dot{\oplus}\left\lfloor\overset{\bullet}{\underset{\circ}{1}}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor\oplus\left\lfloor\left\lfloor\overset{\bullet}{\underset{\circ}{1}}\right\rfloor\dot{\otimes}\left\lfloor\overset{\bullet}{\underset{\circ}{1}}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor\overset{\bullet}{3}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\subset\!\supset\right]\otimes\left\lfloor\bullet\,\overset{\bullet}{\otimes}\,\bullet\right\rfloor\right\}$$ = Operador Cúbico

$$\left\lfloor\overset{\circ}{3}\right\rfloor=\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}$$ = Operador Raíz-Cúbico elemental algebraico

$$\left[\frac{\circ}{\Theta}\right] \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}$$

$\Theta =$ Operador Volumétrico (operador "pi")

$\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{} =$ Operador Raíz-Cúbico general algebraico

$$\left\{\frac{\left[\frac{\circ}{\Theta}\right]}{\left[\pm\underset{\circ}{\dot{1}}\right]}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}$$

$\left[\pm\sqrt{\Theta}\right] = \xi =$ Operador Elíptico Expansivo/Contractivo

$\left[+\sqrt{\Theta}\right] = \xi \Uparrow =$ Operador Elíptico Contractivo

$\left[-\sqrt{\Theta}\right] = \xi \Downarrow =$ Operador Elíptico Expansivo

1.3 Relaciones ecuacionales de los principales operadores

$$\left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{\left[\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right]\overset{\bullet}{\neg}\left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right]\right]}{\left[\left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right]\overset{\bullet}{\oplus}\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right]\right]}\right\}$$

$$\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{\left[\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right]\overset{\bullet}{\oplus}\left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right]\right]}{\left[\left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right]\overset{\bullet}{\neg}\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right]\right]}\right\}$$

$$\left[\oplus\overset{\circ}{0}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{\left[\left(-\hat{1}\right)\neg\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]}{\left[\left(+\hat{1}\right)\oplus\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left[\neg\overset{\bullet}{0}\right]$$

$$\left[\overset{\bullet}{1}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{\left[\left(+\hat{1}\right)\overset{\bullet}{\otimes}\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]\overset{\bullet}{\otimes}\left[\frac{\left(-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(+\hat{1}\right)}\right]\right\}$$

$$\left[\overset{\circ}{1}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{\left[\left(+\hat{1}\right)\overset{\bullet}{\div}\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]\overset{\bullet}{\div}\left[\frac{\left(-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(+\hat{1}\right)}\right]\right\}$$

$$\left\lfloor \neg \frac{\Theta}{L_n\left(-\dot{1}\right)} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]}\right] = i$$

$$\left[\neg\dot{0}\right] \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[\pm\mathring{2}]{\left[\left(\sqrt[\pm\mathring{2}]{\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)}^{\dot{2}}\right) \otimes \left(\sqrt[\pm\mathring{2}]{\left(\dot{0}\right)}\right)\right]} \Leftrightarrow \left[\oplus\mathring{0}\right]$$

$$\left[\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)\neg\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\left(\oplus\mathring{1}\right)\oplus\left(\oplus\mathring{1}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor\left(\oplus\mathring{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)\otimes\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\dot{2}\oplus\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}}\right]\otimes\left[\dot{2}\neg\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\left(\oplus\dot{1}\right)\otimes\left(\oplus\dot{1}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[-\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\left(\neg\dot{1}\right)}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}\oplus\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{3}}}\right]\otimes\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}\neg\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{3}}}\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left[+\sqrt{\left(\oplus\overset{\circ}{1}\right)}\right]$$

$$\left\lfloor\hat{2}\right\rfloor=[\oplus]\cdot\left\lfloor\left(+\hat{1}\right)\dot{\oplus}\left(+\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow[\neg]\cdot\left\lfloor\left(-\hat{1}\right)\dot{\oplus}\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor\dot{2}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{1}\right)\right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}\right)}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}\right]$$

$$\left[\hat{3}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left\{\left\lfloor\left(+\hat{1}\right)\dot{\oplus}\left(+\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor\oplus\left\lfloor\left(-\hat{1}\right)\dot{\otimes}\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor\right\}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\dot{3}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left\lfloor\left(\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor \qquad \left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{3}\right)}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}\right]$$

$$i=\left\lfloor\left[\sqrt[\circ]{\left[\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]}\right]\otimes\left(a^{b}\right)\right\rfloor=\left[b^{a}\right]$$

$$\left\{\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}\right)}\right\rfloor\otimes\left\{\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\right\}\otimes\left\{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\right\}\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left[\pm\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}\right)\right]$$

$$\left\lfloor\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{1}}\right)\otimes\left(a\right)\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left[\pm\left(a\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left(a\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\pm a\right)}{\left(\pm\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{3}}\right)\otimes\left(a\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\pm a\right)\otimes\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\neg a\right)}\cdot\frac{\left(\oplus a\right)}{\left(\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor$$

1.4 Igualdades primarias que relacionan los principales operadores entre sí

$$\left\lfloor \frac{{}^{\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}}\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}{{}^{\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}}\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\oplus\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor = \left[{}^{\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}}\left[\left(\dot{1}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{1}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)}{(x)\oplus(y)}\right] = \left\lfloor \frac{(y)\oplus\left(\dot{1}\right)}{(y)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

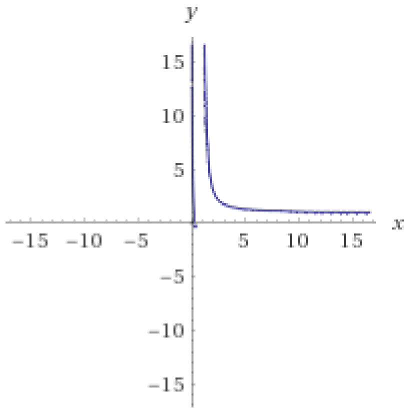
$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)}{(x)\oplus(y)} \right\rfloor = \left[(a)\cdot(b)^{\left(-\dot{1}\right)}\right]$$

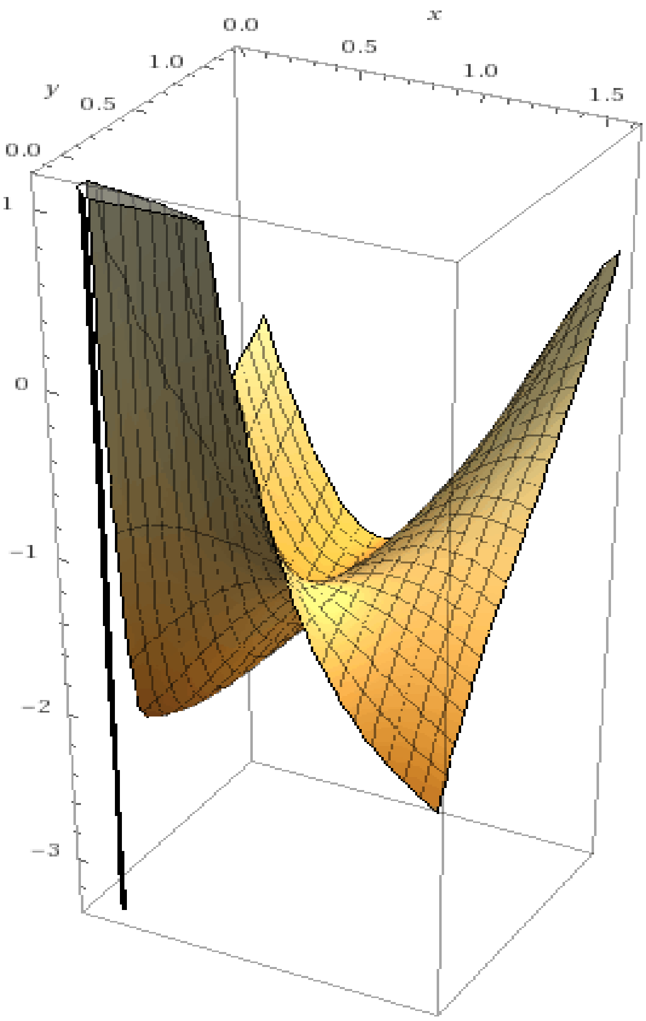
$$(a) = \left(x^{y}\right)$$

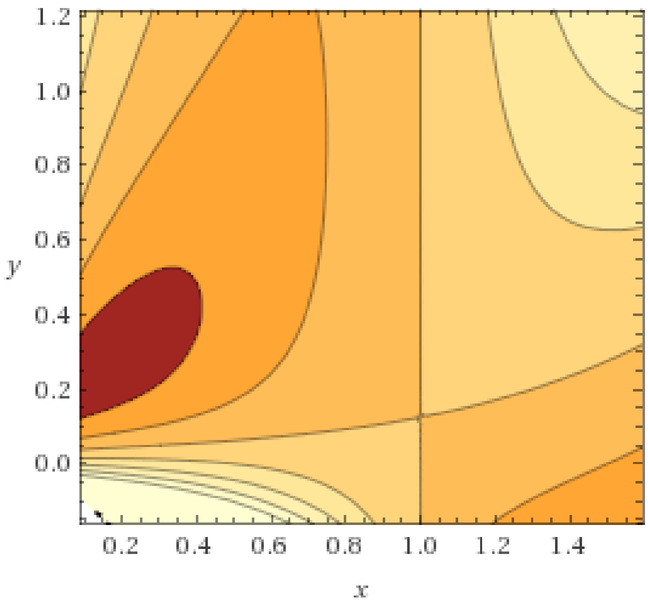
$$(b) = (x+y)$$

La representación gráfica de esta función es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left(x^{y}\right)^{x} \neg \left(x^{y}\right)}{\left(x+y\right)^{x} \oplus \left(y\right)} \right\rfloor = [x]$$

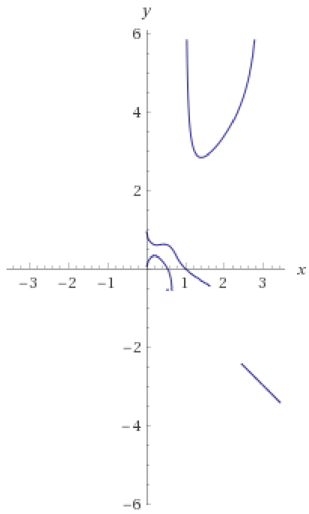




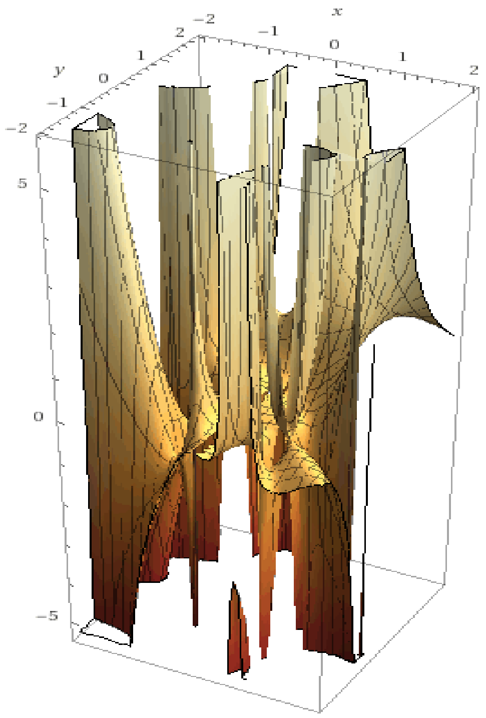


También podemos representar gráficamente la siguiente función primaria:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(x+y)^{x}}{(x^{y})\cdot\left(y+\frac{\dot{1}}{x}\right)} \right\rfloor = \left[\frac{\left(b^{\dot{2}}\right)}{\left(b^{\dot{2}}\right)+(a-b)}\right]$$



PARTE REAL



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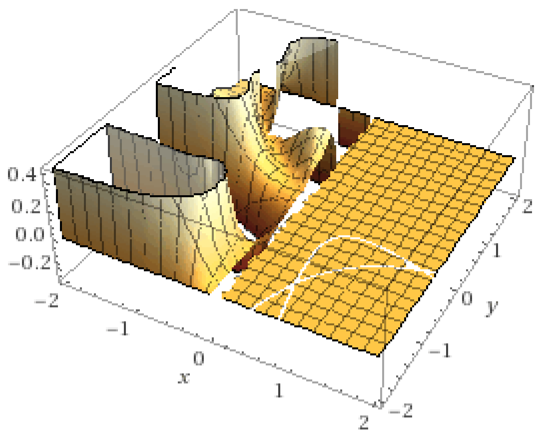
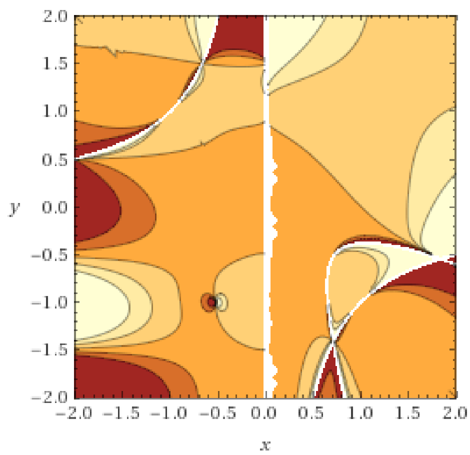
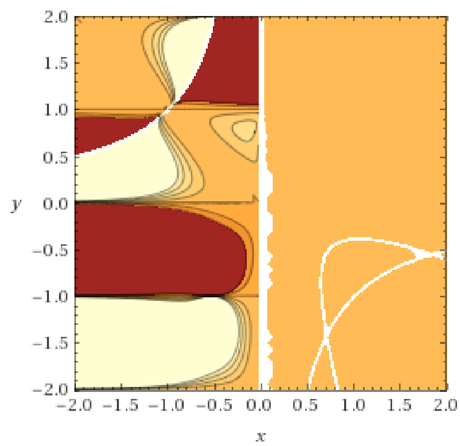




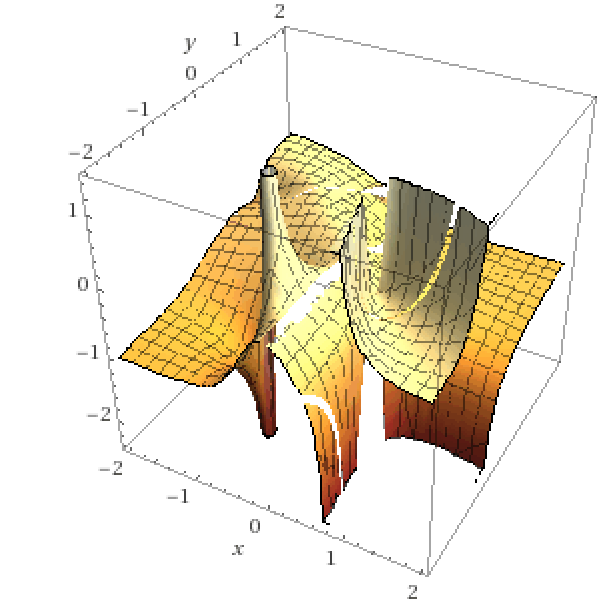


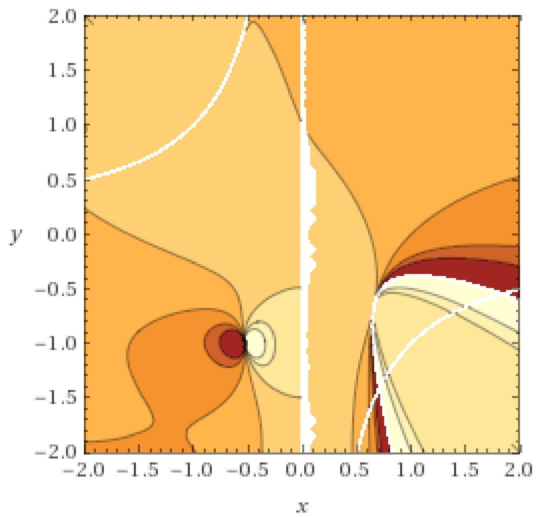
Otra representación gráfica de una función primaria, sería:

$$\left[\left(\dot{1}+\sqrt[x]{x}\right)^{x}-x-y\cdot\left(\sqrt[x]{x}-\dot{1}\right)^{x}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\frac{\left(x^{y}-\dot{0}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}+\sqrt[x]{x}\right)}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\dot{1}+x^{y}\left(\sqrt[x]{x}-\dot{1}\right)\right]$$

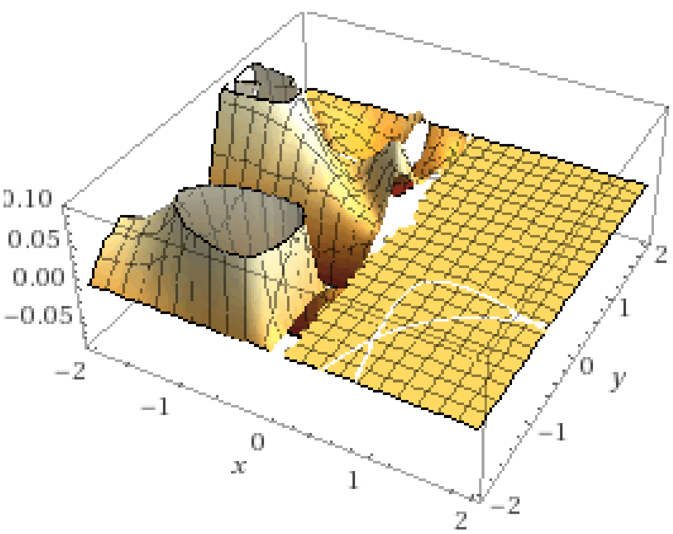
$$[x]=\left(2\right)\quad[y]=\left(3\right)$$

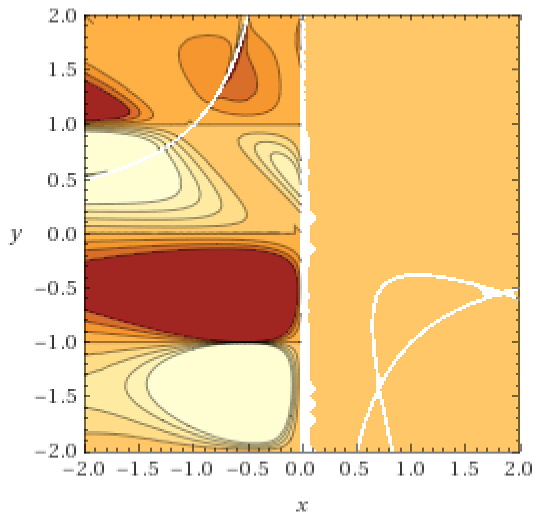
PARTE REAL





PARTE IMAGINARIA





1.4.1 Relación Armónica fundamental del álgebra

1.4.1.1 Relació fundamental basada en el armó ico de “y”

La relación Armónica fundamental debe cumplir la siguiente igualdad algebraica primaria:

$$\left[\frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(x\right)\oplus\left(y\right)}\right]=\left[\frac{\left(y\right)\oplus\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(y\right)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)}\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left[\frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(x\right)\oplus\left(y\right)}\right]=\left[\left(a\right)\cdot\left(b\right)^{\left(-\dot{1}\right)}\right]$$

La relación Armónica debe cumplir, además, la siguiente proporción:

$$a = \left[x^{y} \right]$$

$$b = \left[x \oplus y \right]$$

Partiendo de los casos armónicos para “x” e “y”, estos condicionantes operacionales (pues recordemos que trabajamos con operadores y no con simples números) proporcionan la ecuación polinómica perfecta combinatoria de todas las funciones y combinaciones de los principales operadores; es decir, obtenemos:

$$\left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

La relación armónic de valores basada en el armón co de “y”, debe cumplir, además, la siguiente relación:

$$\left[a \neg b \right] = y$$

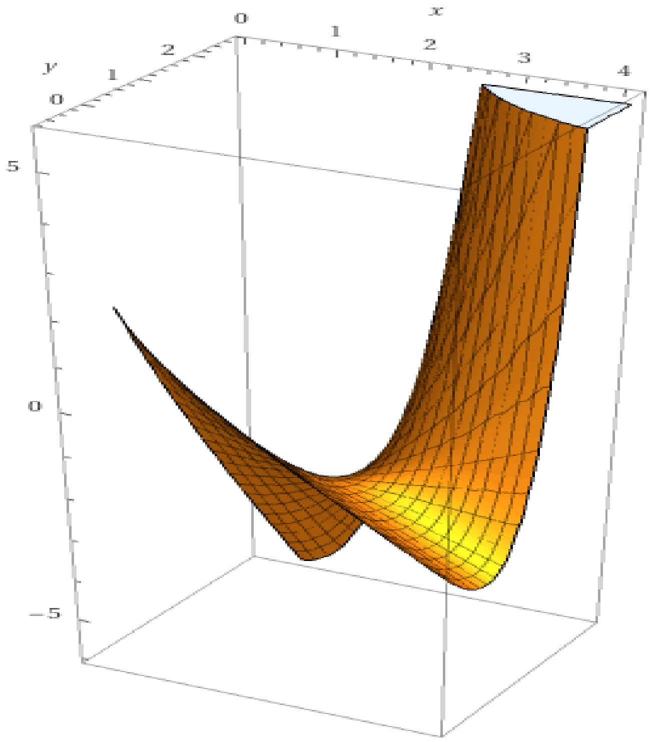
Con este valor de “y”, se genera una ecuación polinómica algebraica fundamental:

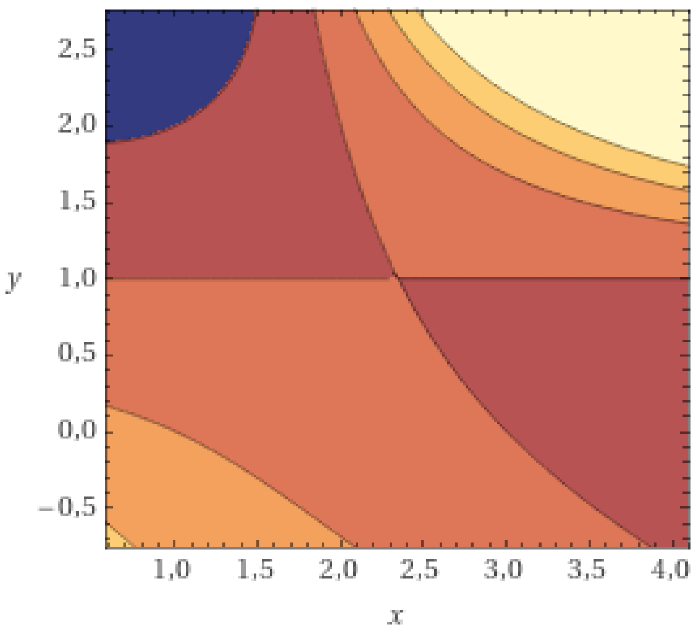
$$x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica armónica es la siguiente:

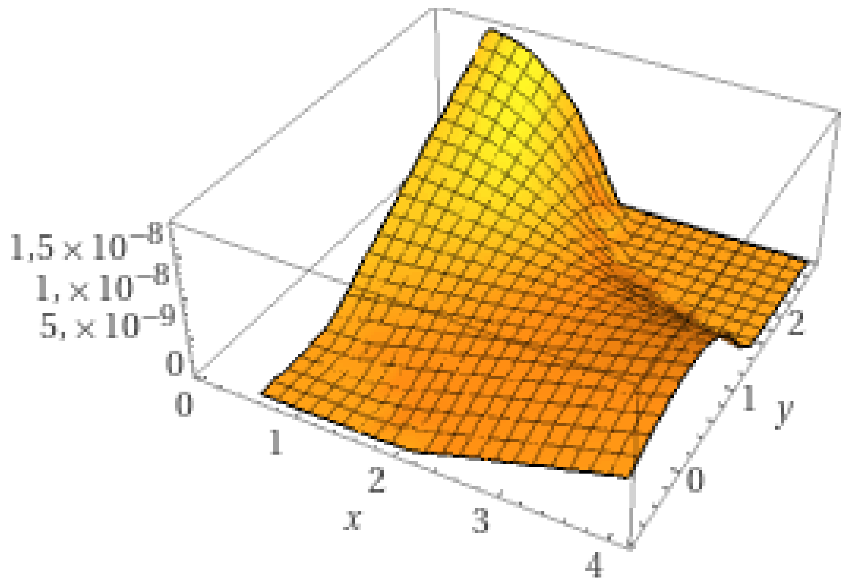
$$\left(x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y\right)^{\left(\dot{\imath}\right)}$$

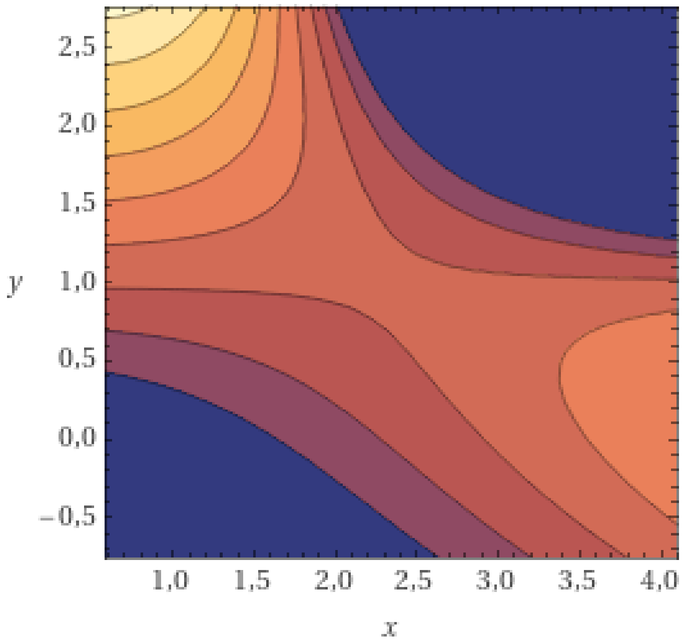
PARTE REAL





PARTE IMAGINARIA





Esta función presenta dos soluciones armónicas. La primera es la siguiente:

$$\overset{\circ}{x} = \left(\dot{1}\right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{y} = \left(\dot{0}\right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{a} = \left(\dot{1}^{\dot{0}}\right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{b} = \left\lfloor \dot{1} + \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

La otra solución armónica se alcanza cuando:

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{x} = \left(\dot{2}\right)$$

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{y} = \left(\dot{3}\right)$$

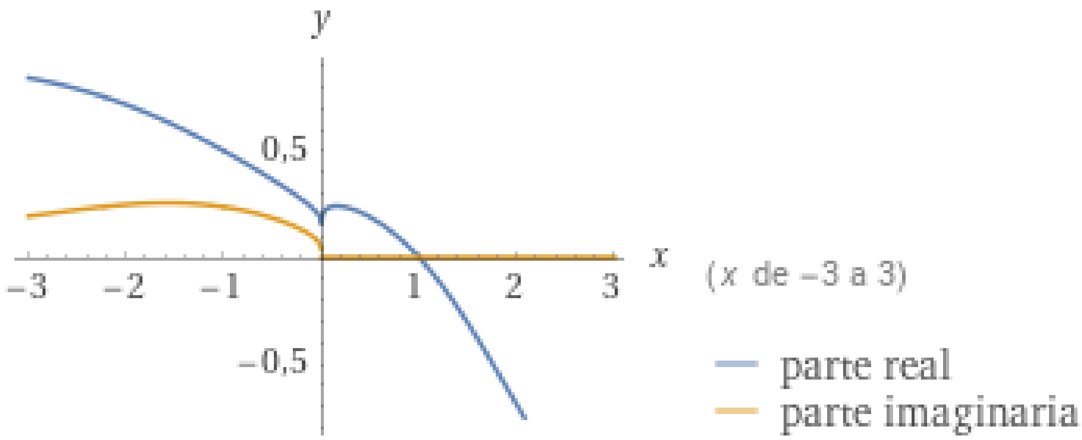
$$\overset{\varepsilon}{a} = \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)$$

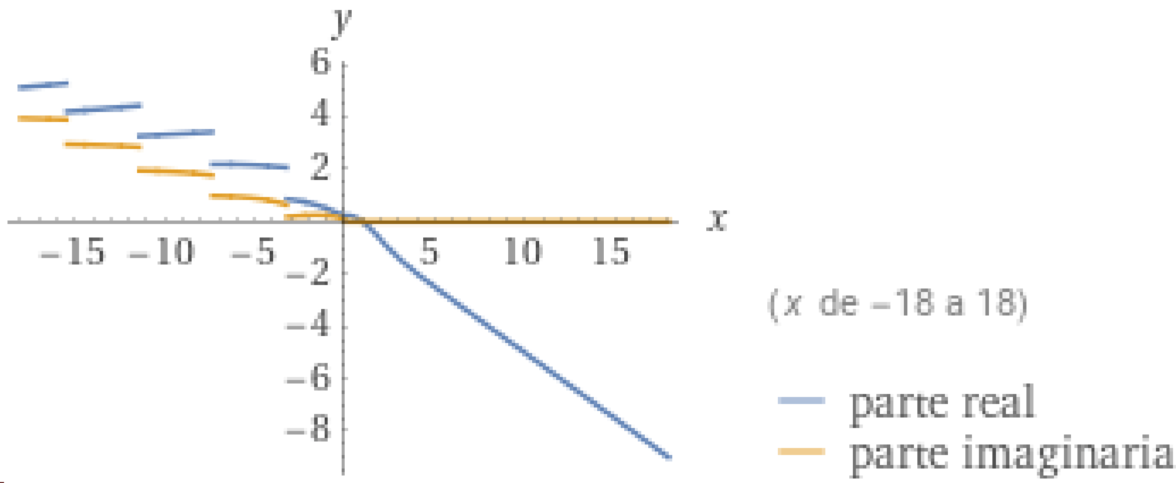
$$\overset{\varepsilon}{b} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} + \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de "x":

$$y = \frac{\left(-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{L_n(x) + \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot W\left(\frac{\left\lfloor -\sqrt[\dot{2}]{x^{-x}} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \cdot L_n(x) \right)}{L_n(x)}$$

La representación gráfica de esta función es la siguiente:





La aplicación del operador logarítmico a esta ecuación proporciona las siguientes soluciones:

$$L_n\left(x^y - x - 2y\right)$$

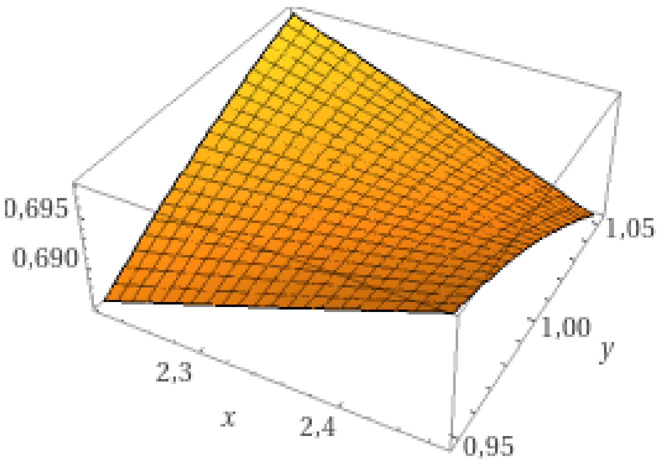
$$x = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y = \neg\left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

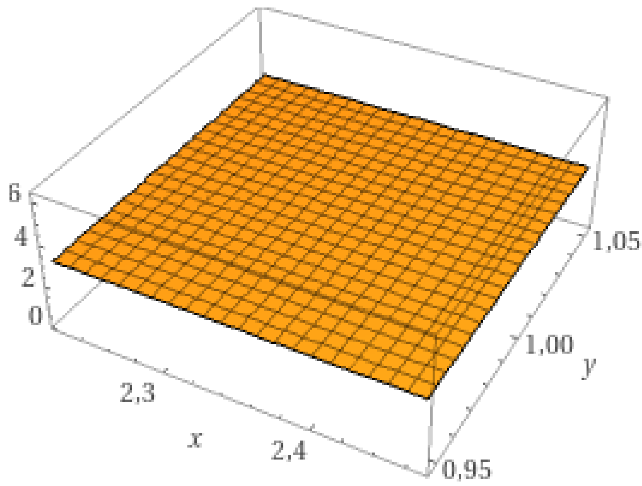
$$a = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

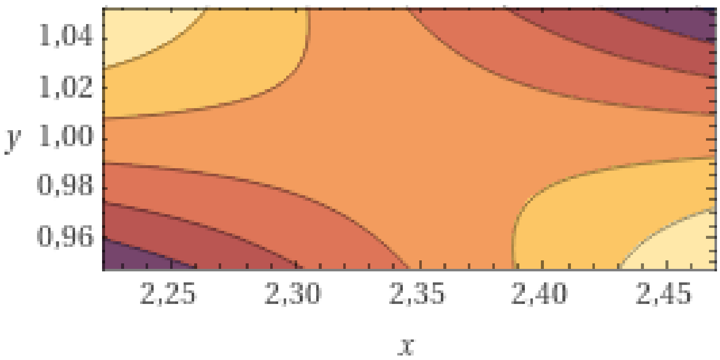
$$b = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

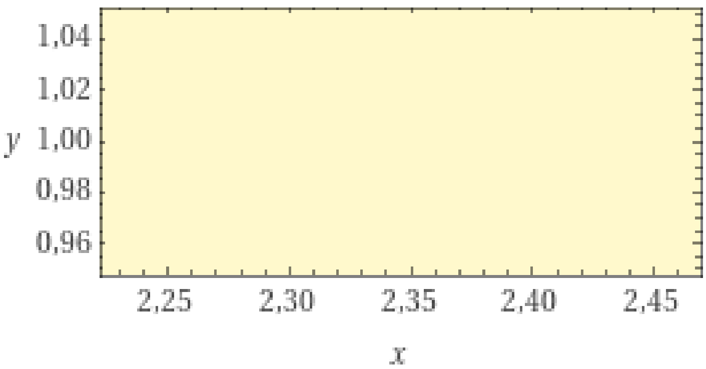
En la representación gráfica de esta función podemos comprobar que el resultado en la parte Real es una función que, entre otras funciones, incluye la inversa de la raíz de “e” y el logaritmo de dos ($L_n(2)$):

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









Las funciones algebraicas primarias que se incluyen en el desarrollo de la función Real de la ecuación (la solución de la función Imaginaria es el operador volumétrico: $\begin{pmatrix}\dot{3}\end{pmatrix}$), ordenadas del límite inferior al límite superior, son las siguientes:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left[\left(e \right) \neg \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{1}\right] \oplus \left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)} \right] \Rightarrow$$

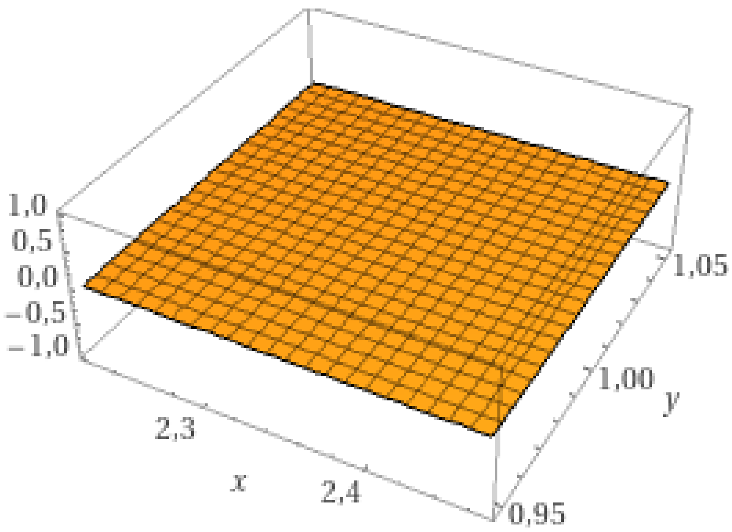
$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right) \oplus \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right) \right\rfloor}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\oplus\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{2}\right)\right\rfloor}{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor\dot{1}\right\rfloor}{\sqrt[e]{e}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

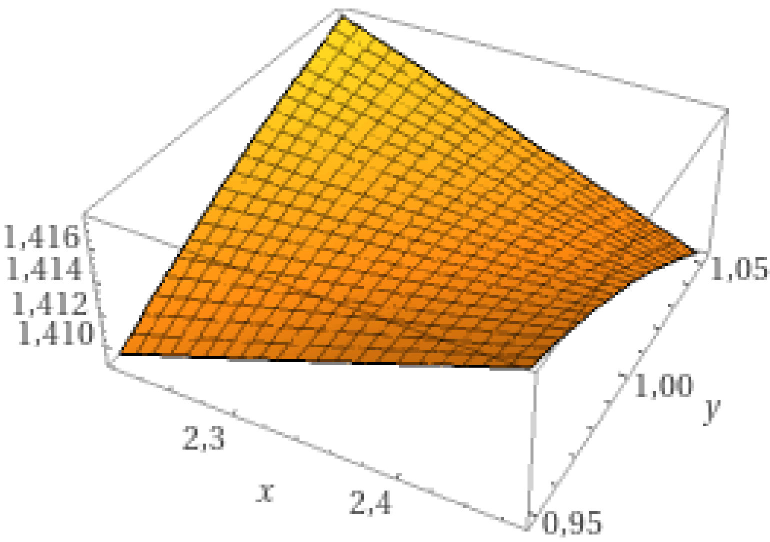
$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}{\left\lfloor\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right\rfloor} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)\right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right]}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

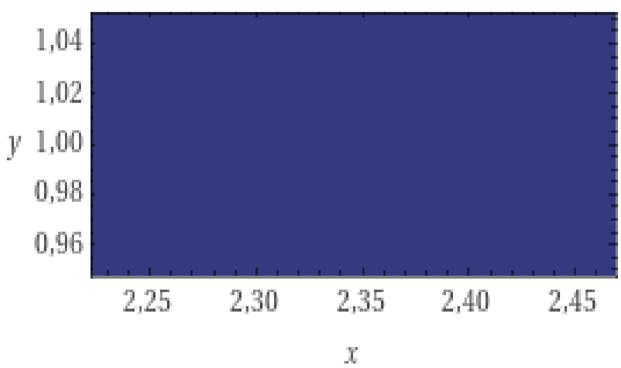
La representación gráfica de la raíz cuadrada de esta ecuación algebraica fundamental nos muestra claramente una solución de área definida en el plano Real; es decir, la aplicación del operador raíz cuadrático a la función primaria convierte la unidimensionalidad de unas líneas en movimiento (ecuación algebraica de primer orden) en una bidimensionalidad de dos líneas en estado armónico de equilibrio (lo que podría llamarse una "área" estable), cuyo resultado numérico funcional-algebraico, en la parte imaginaria de la solución, es raíz de dos; esto es: el resultado armónico de la aplicación del operador raíz-cuadrático a la ecuación algebraica primaria da como resultado armónico el operador de área fundamental:

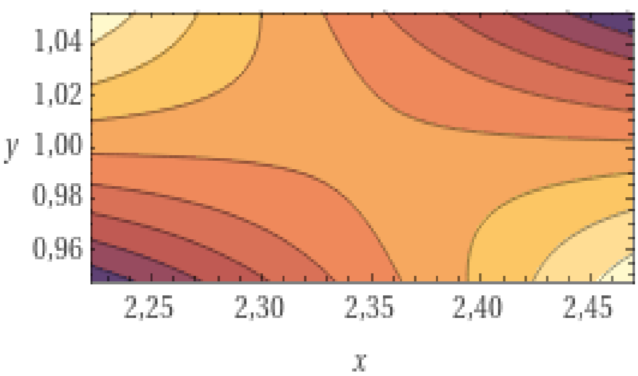
$$\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(x^{y}\neg x\neg 2y\right)^{\left(\dot{1}\right)}}$$

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









Los valores funcionales de la solución imaginaria de esta función, ordenados desde el límite inferior hasta el límite superior, son los siguientes:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left[\left(\begin{matrix}\Delta\\ \pi\end{matrix}\right)\right]}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\begin{matrix}\Delta\\ \pi\end{matrix}\right)^{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}} \Rightarrow$$

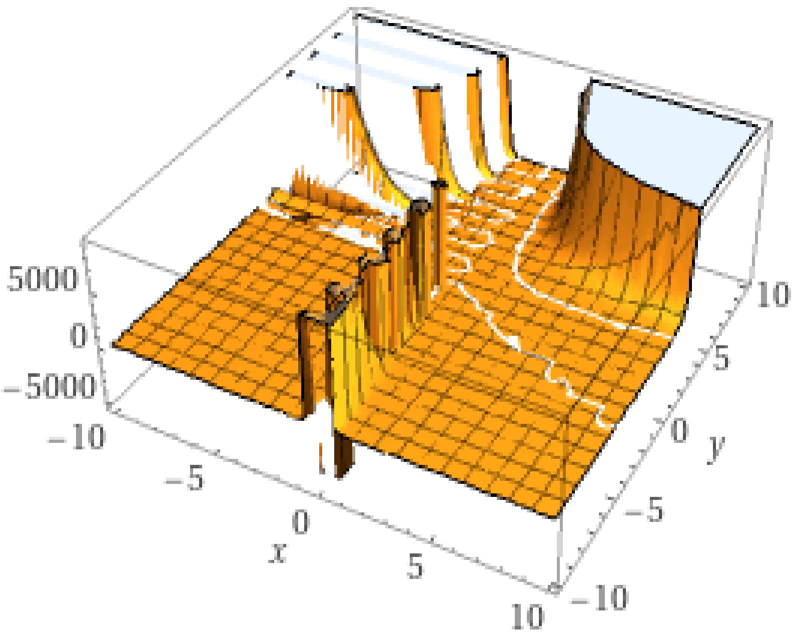
$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \left(\begin{matrix}\Delta\\ \pi\end{matrix}\right)^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left[Csc\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}} \Rightarrow$$

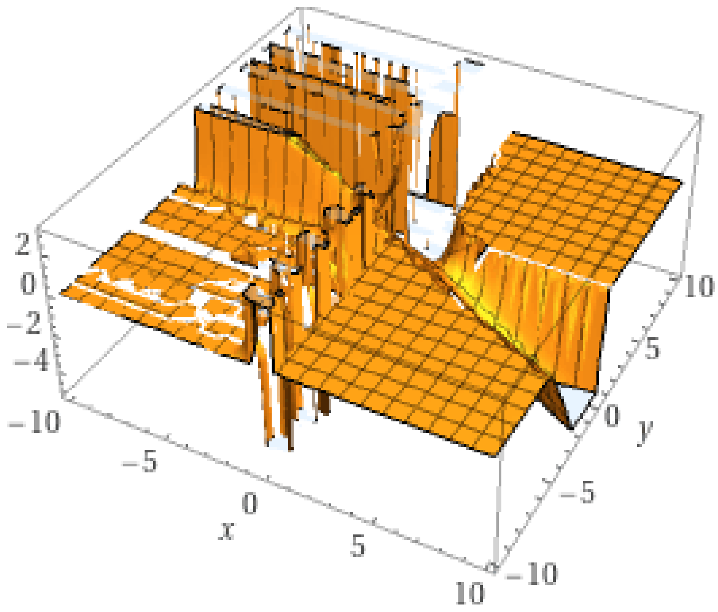
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\dot{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\sqrt[\begin{smallmatrix}\Delta\\ \pi\end{smallmatrix}]{\left(e\right)}\cdot e^{\begin{smallmatrix}\Delta\\ \pi\end{smallmatrix}}\right]}{\left[\begin{matrix}\Delta^{e}\\ \pi\end{matrix}\right]} \right\rfloor$$

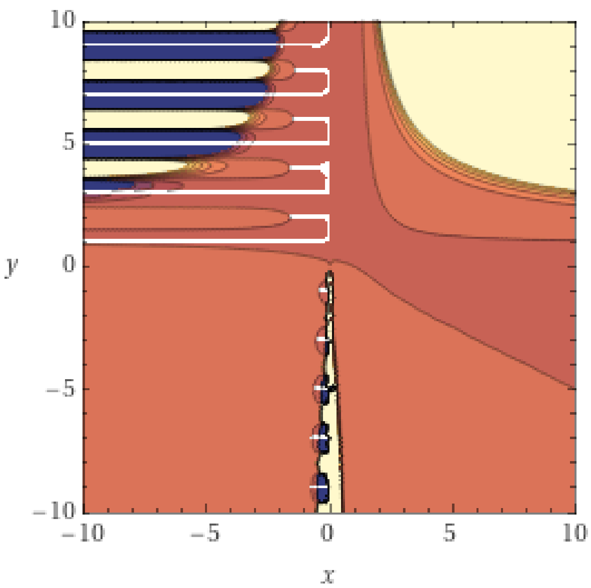
Esta función primordial del álgebra es estable hasta que su operador de elevación se aproxima a 6/5; un estado armónico de equilibrio con la función zeta de Rienmann para el operador cúbico (3). En ese momento, la función se fracciona de la forma siguiente:

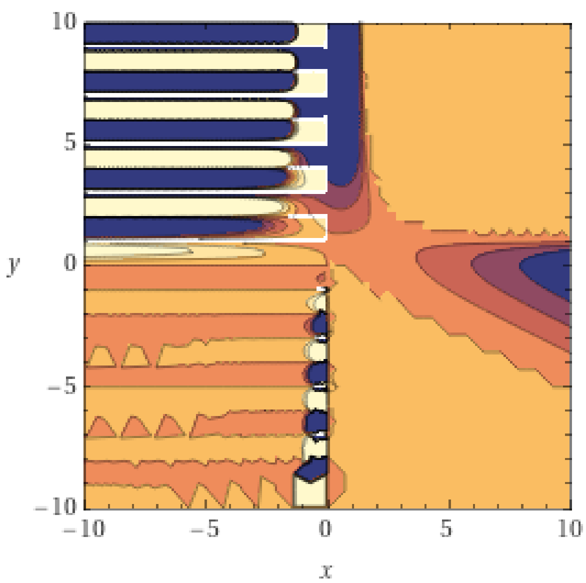
$$\sqrt[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{\left(x^{y}\neg x\neg 2y\right)^{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}} \Leftrightarrow \left(x^{y}\neg x\neg 2y\right)^{\left(\zeta\left(\dot{3}\right)\right)}$$

PARTE REAL | **PARTE IMAGINARIA**

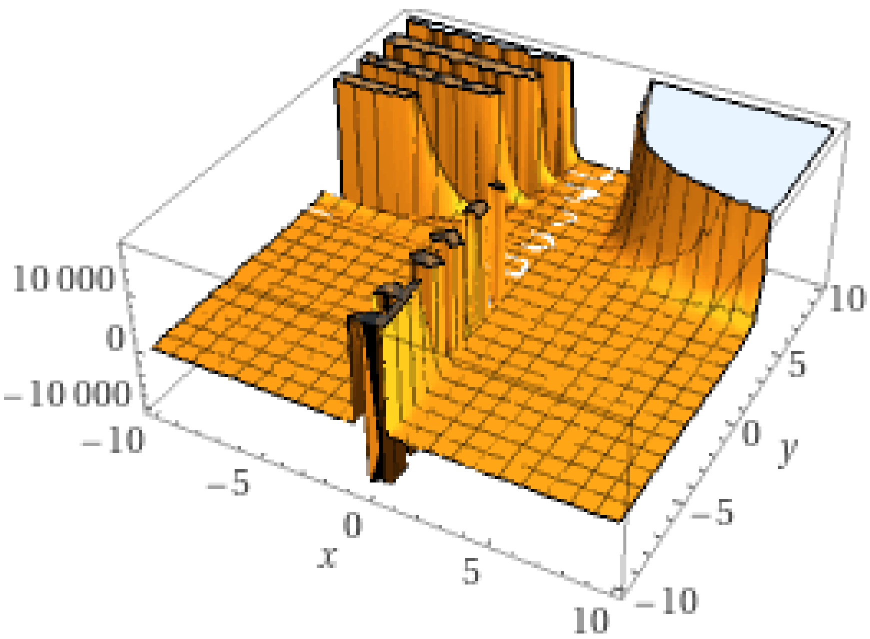


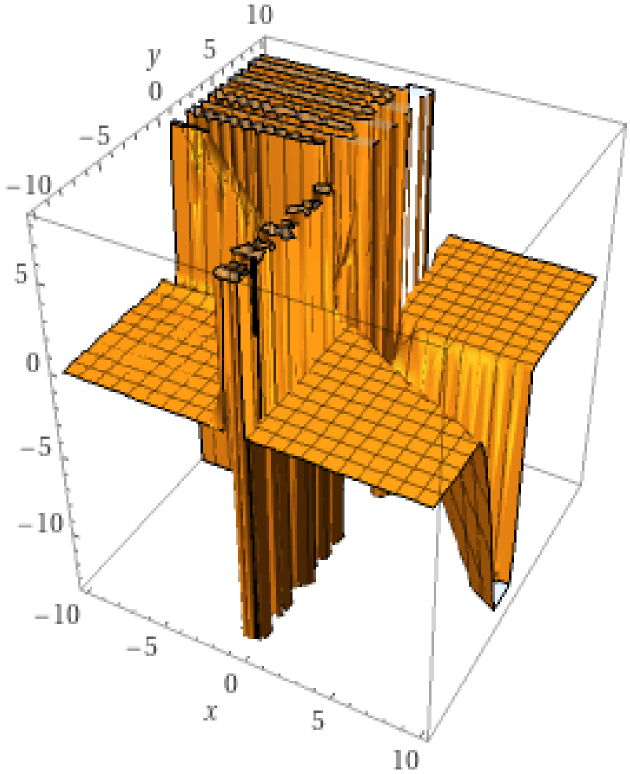


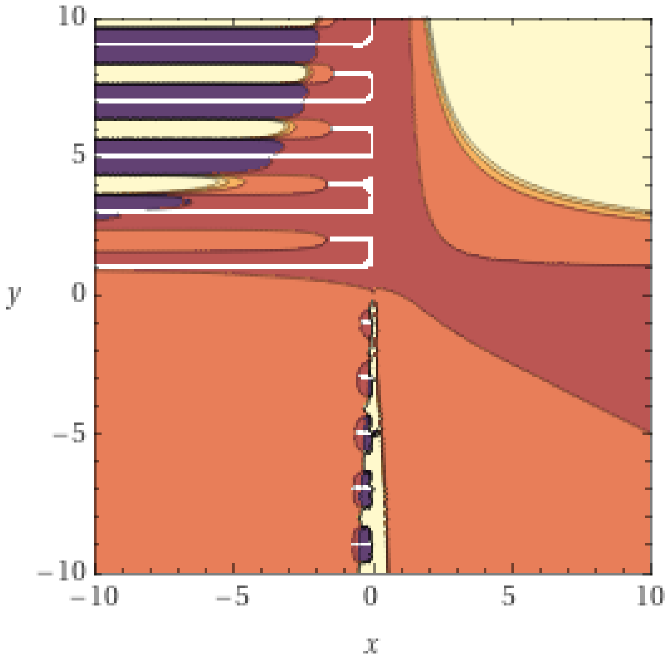


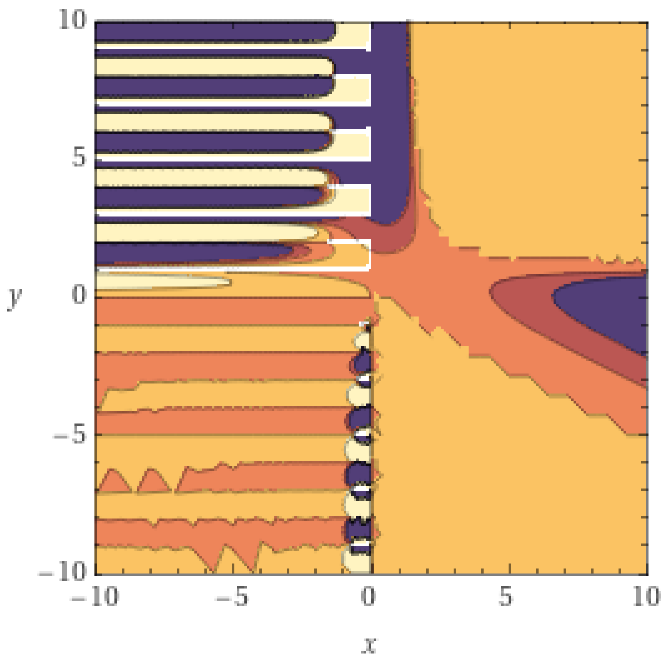


PARTE REAL | **PARTE IMAGINARIA**





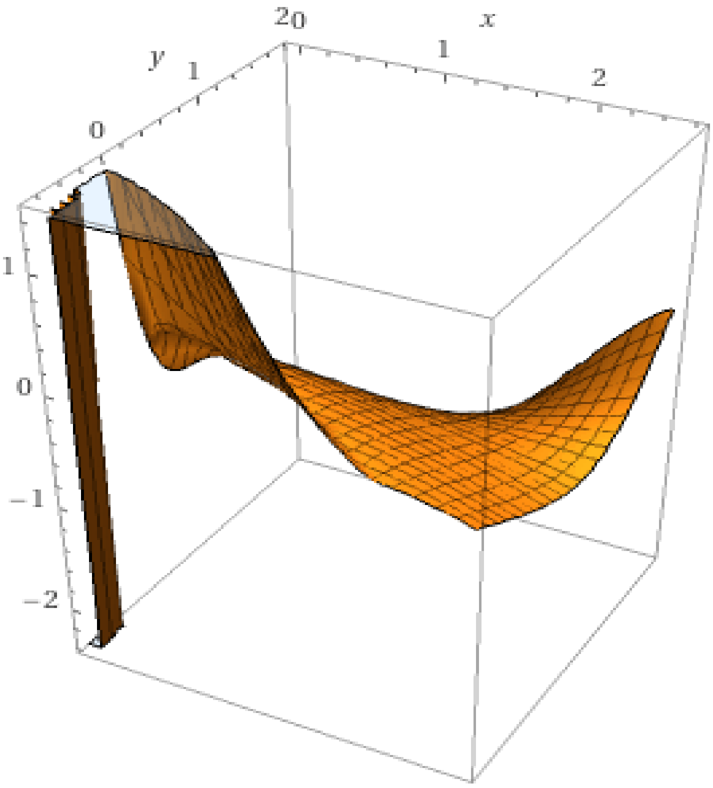




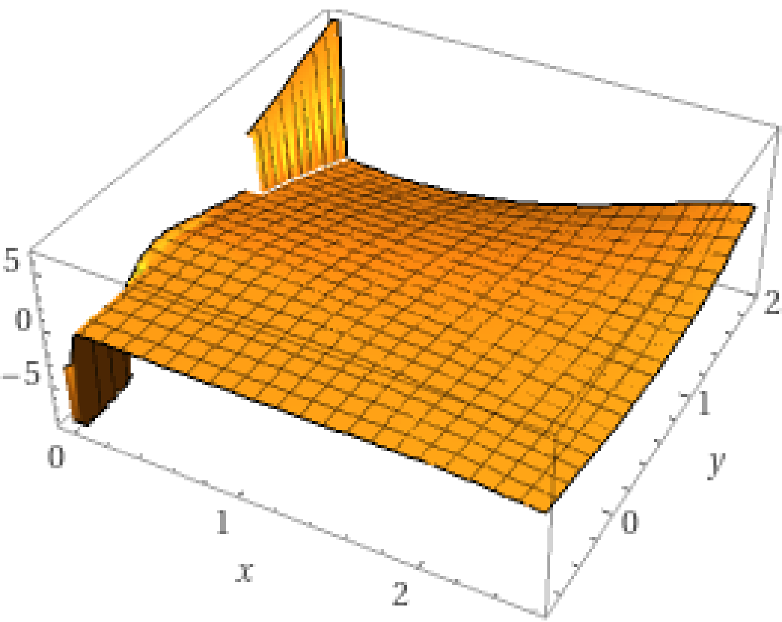
Esta función comienza a estabilizarse de nuevo cuando se aplica el operador raíz-cuadrático elemental de dos, es decir:

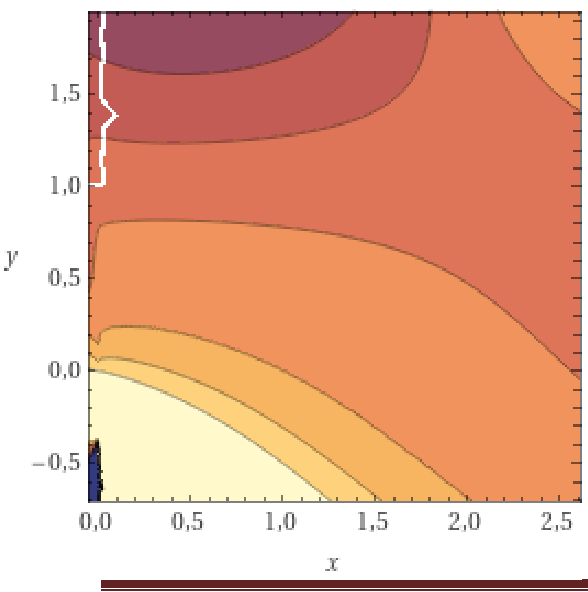
$$\left(x^{y}\neg x\neg 2y\right)^{\left(+\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)}$$

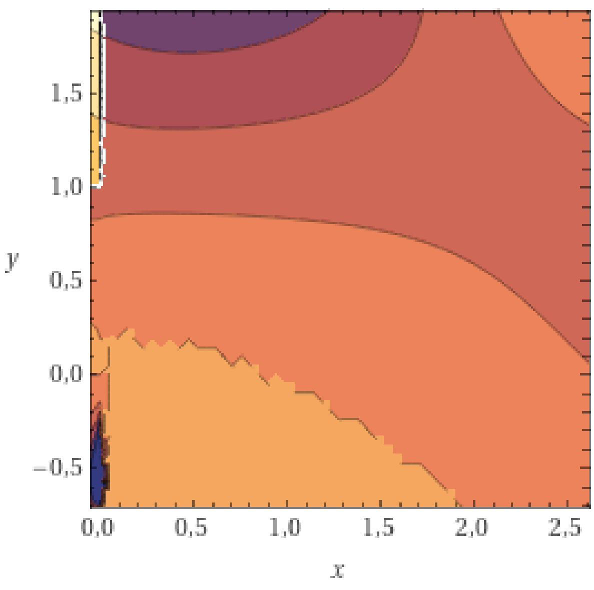
PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA

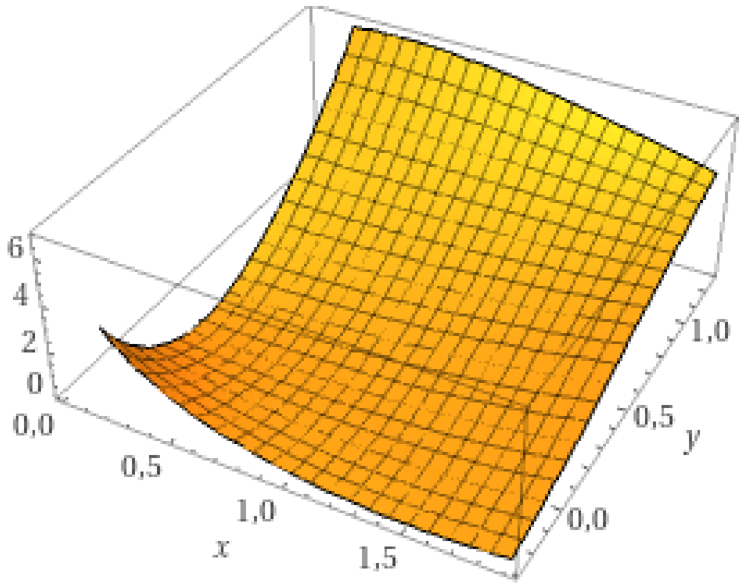


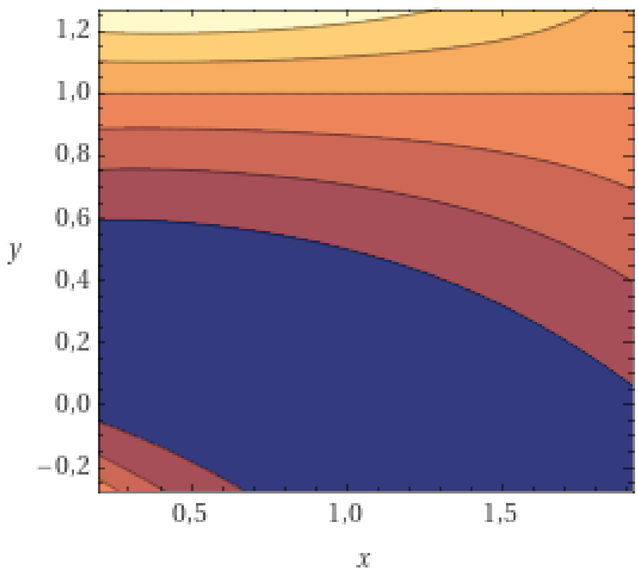




Esta función comienza a modularse en un plano ondulatorio cuando se aplica el operador cuadrático elemental de dos, es decir:

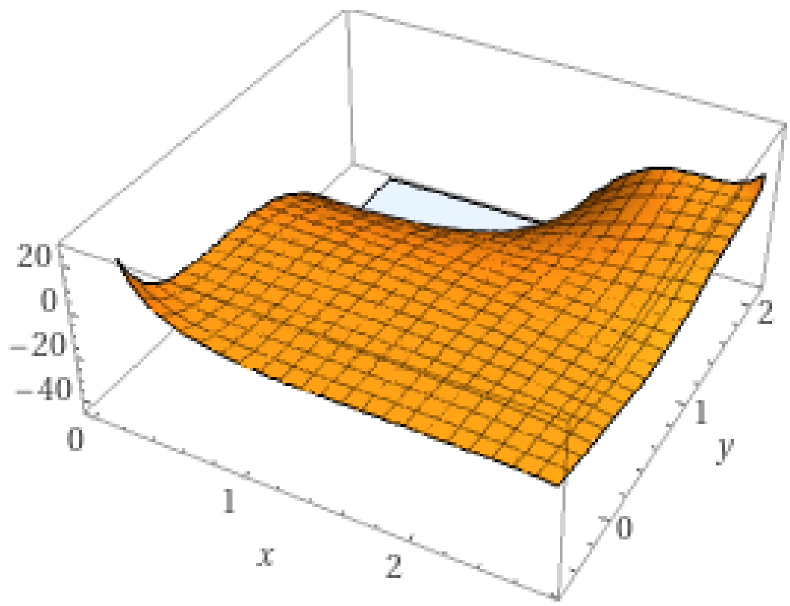
$$\left(x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}$$

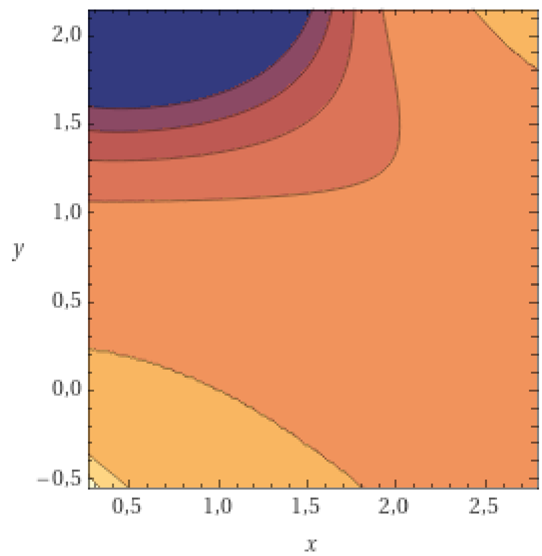




Alcanzado su ondulación armónica cuando se eleva al operador volumétrico:

$$\left(x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y\right)^{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}$$

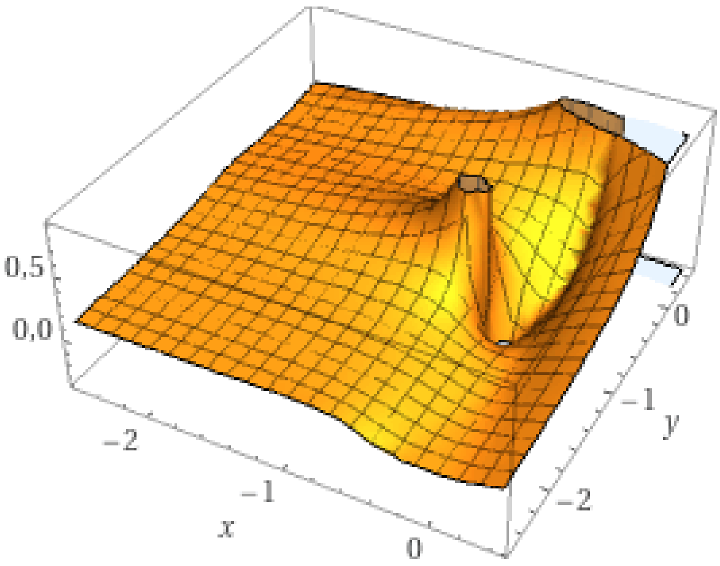


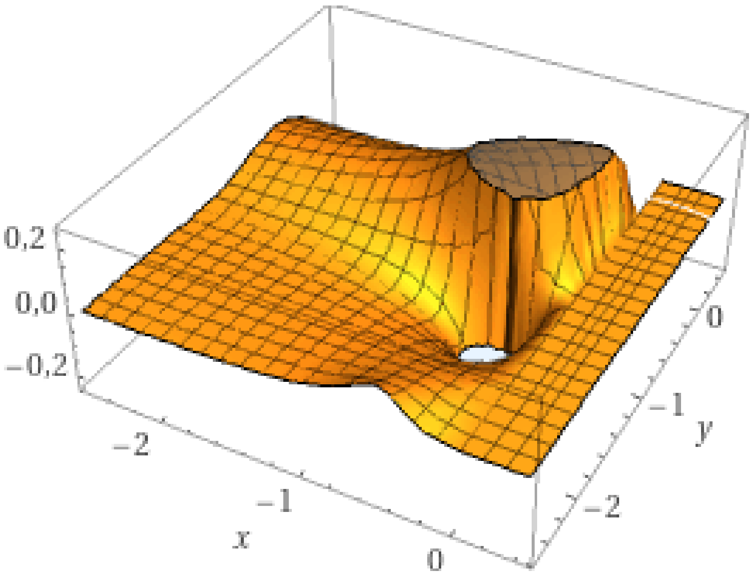


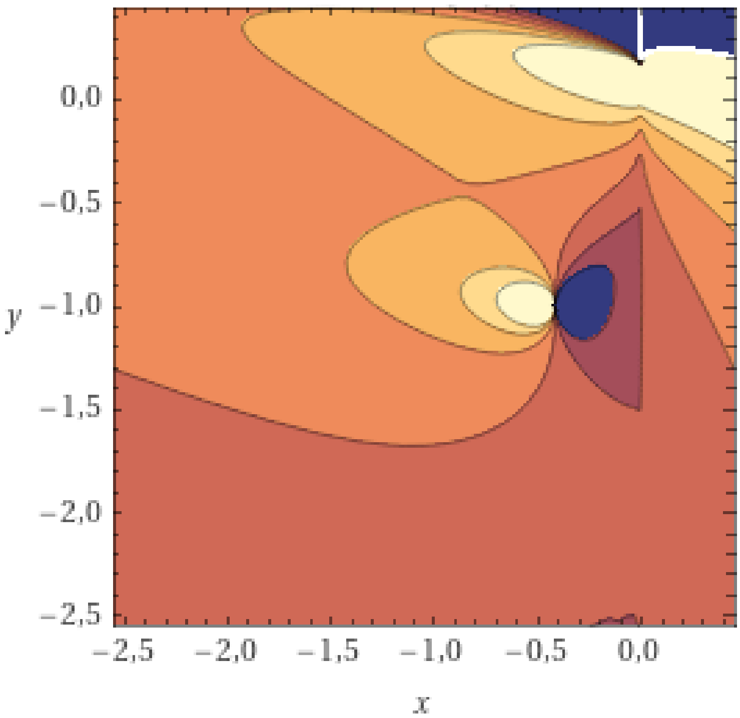
Esta función primordial tiene unos orígenes operacionales que se adentran en el dominio contractivo (imaginario) de lo Real:

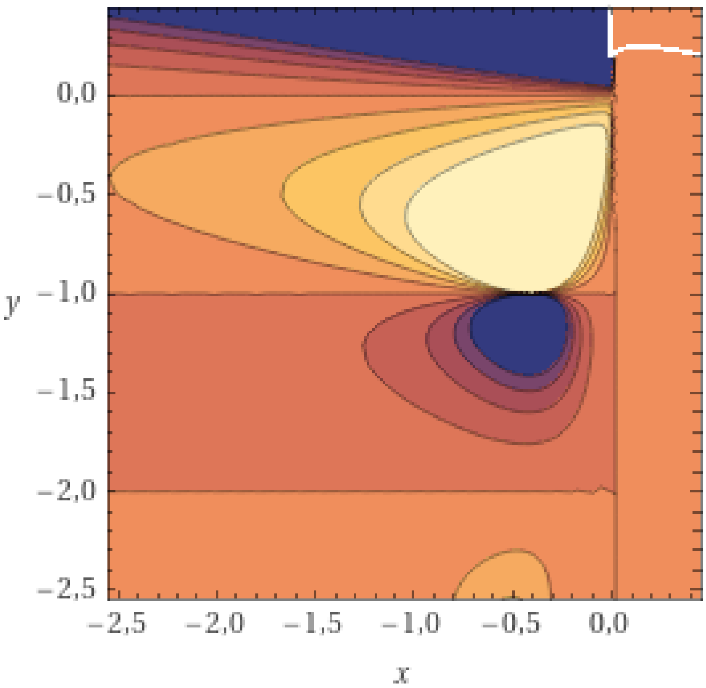
$$\left(x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y\right)^{\left(\neg \overset{\bullet}{1}\right)}$$

PARTE REAL | **PARTE IMAGINARIA**





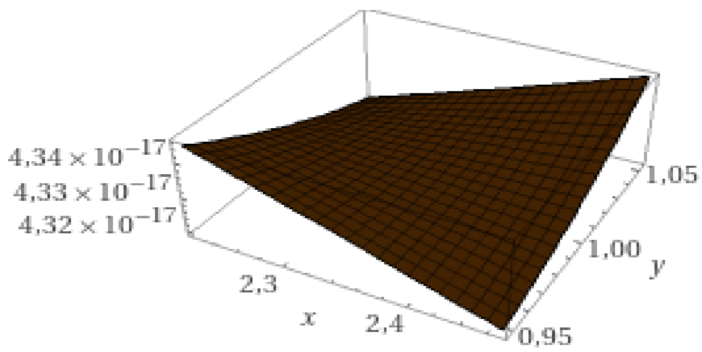


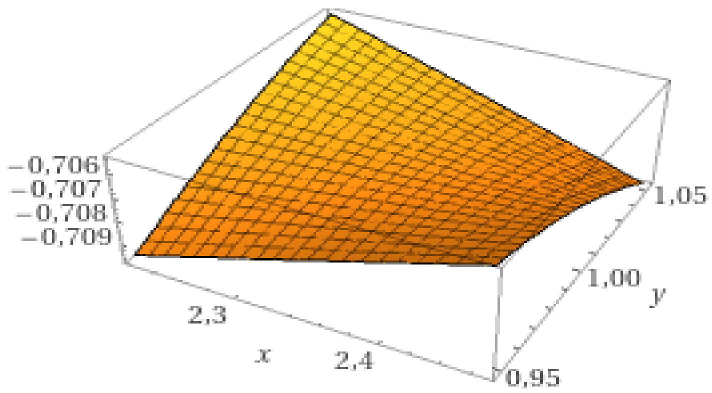


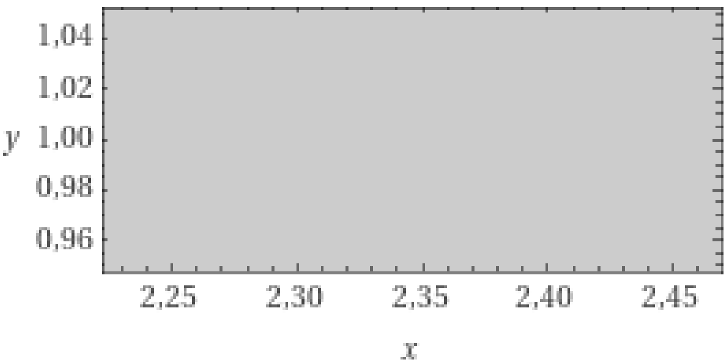
La aplicación del valor contractivo del operador raíz-cuadrático genera un “vacío” de área en el ámbito Real:

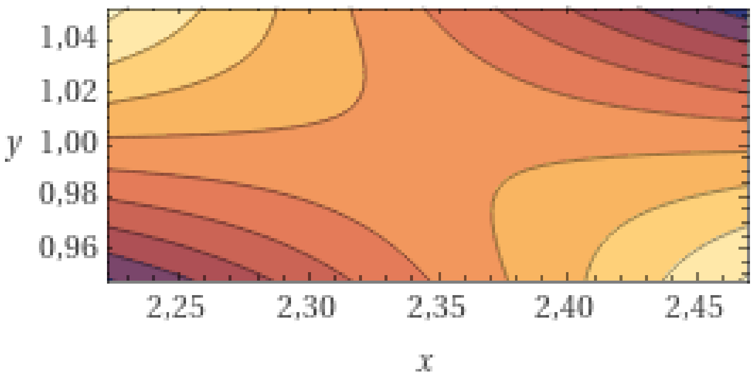
$$\left(x^{y} \neg x \neg 2y\right)^{\left(\neg\frac{\left\lfloor\dot{1}\right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right)}$$

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









Esta función presenta las siguientes soluciones parciales dentro de la parte imaginaria. Ordenadas de menor a mayor, son las siguientes:

$$[\neg]\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right)}{\left[\left(\overset{\triangle}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right] \Rightarrow [\neg]\left[Sen\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}} \Rightarrow [\neg]\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\dot{2}\right)}}\right]$$

1.4.1.2 Relación fundamental basada en el armónico de “x”

La relación armónica de valores basada en el armónico de “x” debe cumplir, además, la siguiente relación:

$$\left[a \neg b\right] = x$$

Con este valor de “x” se genera una ecuación polinómica algebraica fundamental:

$$x^{y} \neg 2x \neg y$$

Las soluciones de esta ecuación son las siguientes:

$$x_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor \qquad y_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_2 = \left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

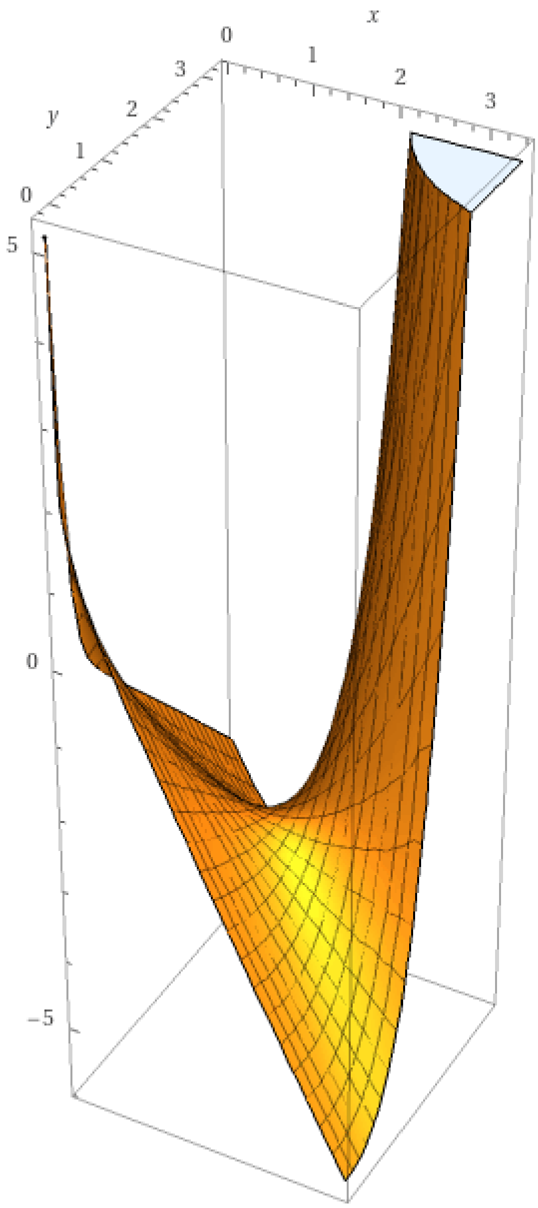
$$x_3 = \left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

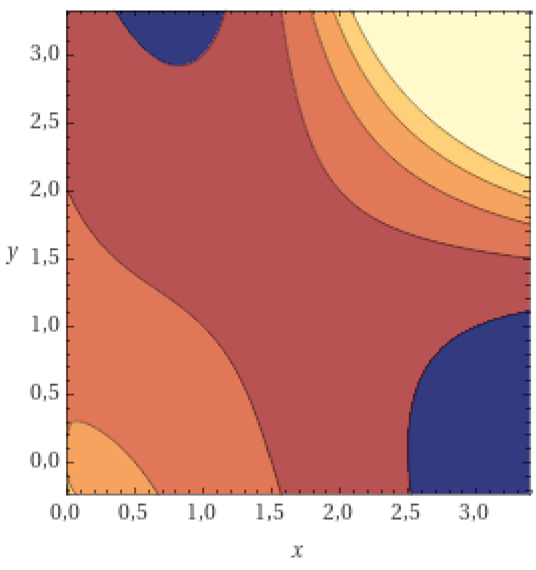
$$a_3 = \left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

$$y = \frac{-W\left(-x^{-2x} \cdot L_n(x)\right) - \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot x \cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente





La aplicación del operador logarítmico a esta ecuación proporciona las siguientes soluciones:

$$L_n(x^y \neg 2x \neg y)$$

$$x_4 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_4 = \neg\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_4 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_4 = \neg\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_5 = \neg\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \qquad y_5 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_5 = \neg\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \qquad b_5 = \neg\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_6 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \qquad y_6 = \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_6 = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right\rfloor \qquad b_6 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_7 = \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor \qquad y_7 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

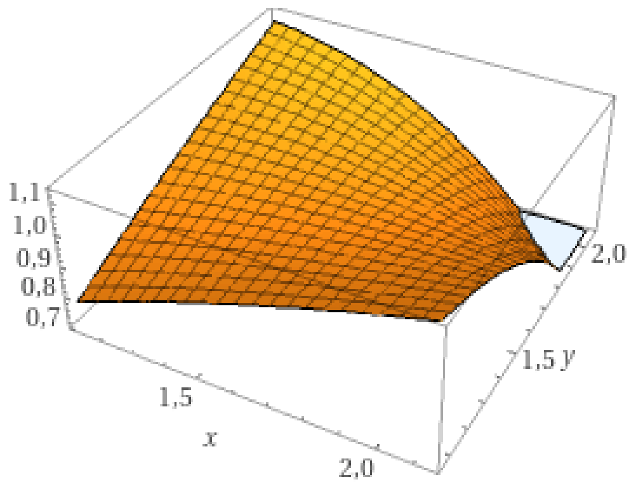
$$a_7 = \left\lfloor \dot{3}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \qquad b_7 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

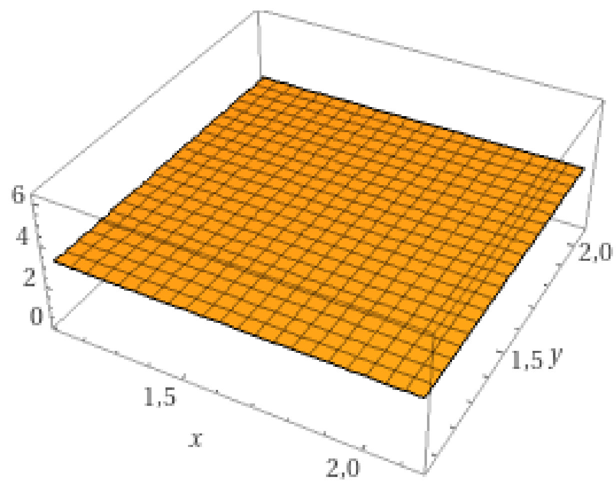
$$y=\frac{-W\left(-x^{(-2x-1)}\cdot L_n(x)\right)-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot x\cdot L_n(x)-L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

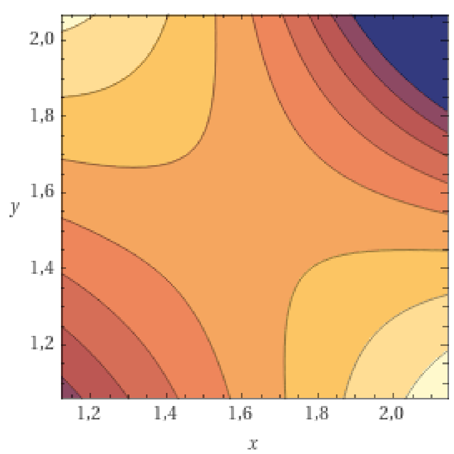
La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente

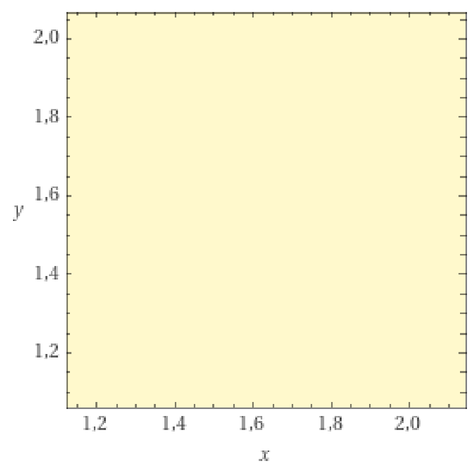
PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA







Las funciones algebraicas primarias que se incluyen en el desarrollo de la función Real de la ecuación (la solución de la función Imaginaria es el operador volumétrico: $\left(\dot{3}\right)$), ordenadas del límite inferior al límite superior, son las siguientes:

$$\left\lfloor Sen\left(e\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\sqrt[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}]{\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \neg \dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor L_n\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\neg\left\lfloor\dot{1}\right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor}{\left[\dot{3}\oplus\dot{2}\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)}{\left[\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left[Sen\left(\dot{2}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}} \Rightarrow \sqrt[\dot{2}]{L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{3} \oplus \dot{2} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\hat{3}\right) \cdot \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \neg \dot{1}\right)}{\left[\dot{3} \oplus \dot{2}\right]^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \neg \dot{1}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \neg \left[\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right] \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \neg \dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{3}\oplus\dot{2}\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{(e)}{\left(\hat{3}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\right)}{\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}} \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{3}\oplus\dot{2}\right]} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\lfloor \left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right) \right\rfloor \cdot \left\lfloor \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \neg L_n \left(\dot{2}\right) \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)}{\left(\hat{3}\right)} \right\rfloor \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right) \neg \left(\dot{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor e^{\dot{2}} \neg \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot e \oplus \left[\dot{1}\right] \right\rfloor}{[e]} \right\rfloor$$

1.4.1.3 Relación fundamental basada en las proporciones entre a y b

La relación armónica proporcionada debe cumplir las siguientes relaciones:

$$a = \left[x^{y} \right]$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = x$$

$$b = \left[x \oplus y \right]$$

Con este valor de "x" se genera una ecuación polinómica algebraica fundamental:

$$x^{y} \neg x^{2} \neg x \cdot y$$

Esta ecuación presenta las siguientes soluciones:

$$x_8 = \neg \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_8 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_8 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_8 = \neg \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_9 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_9 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_9 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_9 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_{10} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{10} = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_{10} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad b_{10} = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_{11} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{11} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_{11} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad b_{11} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_{12} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{12} = \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_{12} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad b_{12} = \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_{13} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{13} = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_{13} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad b_{13} = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_{14} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{14} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

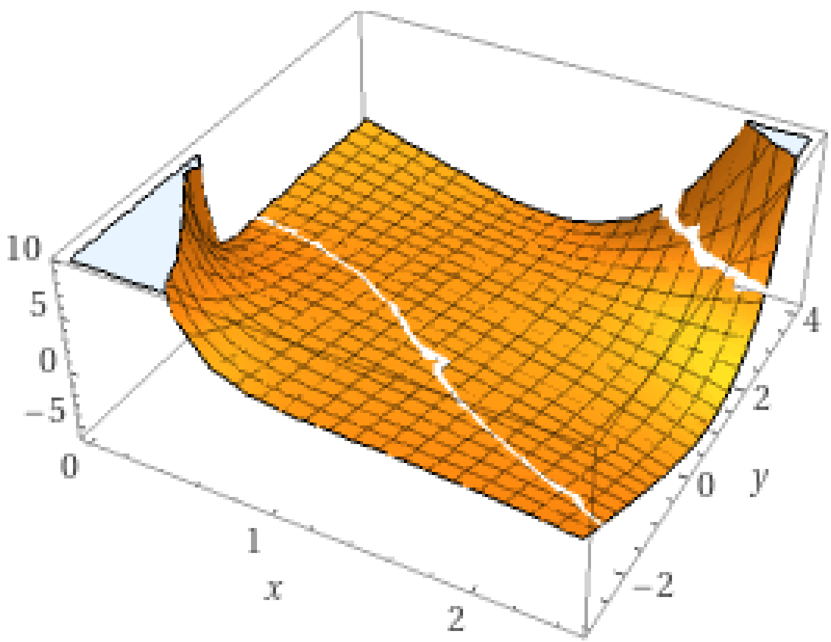
$$a_{14} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad b_{14} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

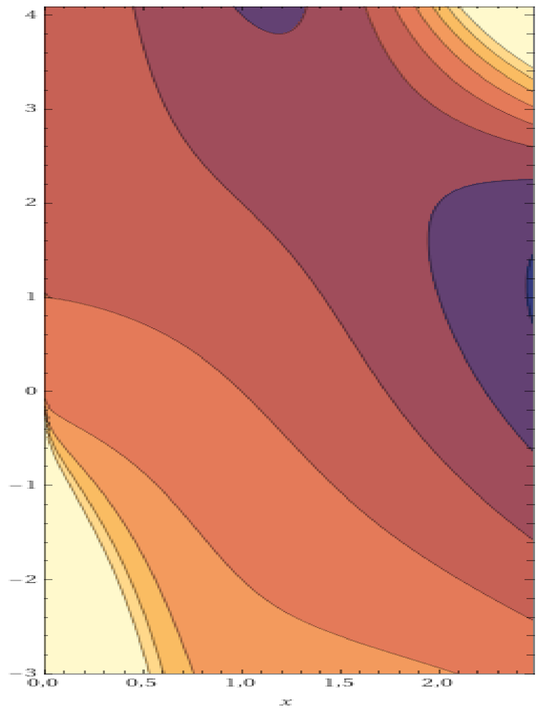
$$y=\frac{-W\left(-x^{(-x-1)}\cdot L_n(x)\right)-x\cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente

PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA



Para una relación de a y b inversa a la anterior, es decir:

$$\frac{b}{a} = x$$

Se obtiene la siguiente ecuación polinómica fundamental:

$$x \cdot x^{y} \neg x \neg y$$

Esta ecuación presenta las siguientes soluciones:

$$x_{15} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{15} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

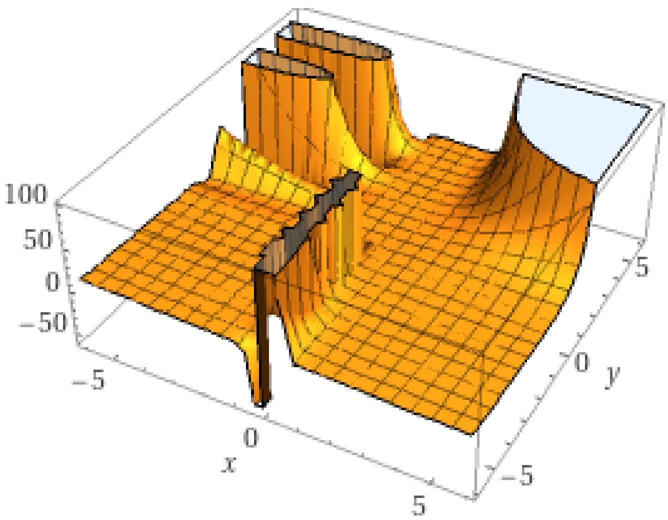
$$a_{15} = \left\lfloor \dot{0}^{\dot{0}} \right\rfloor \qquad a_{15} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \oplus \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

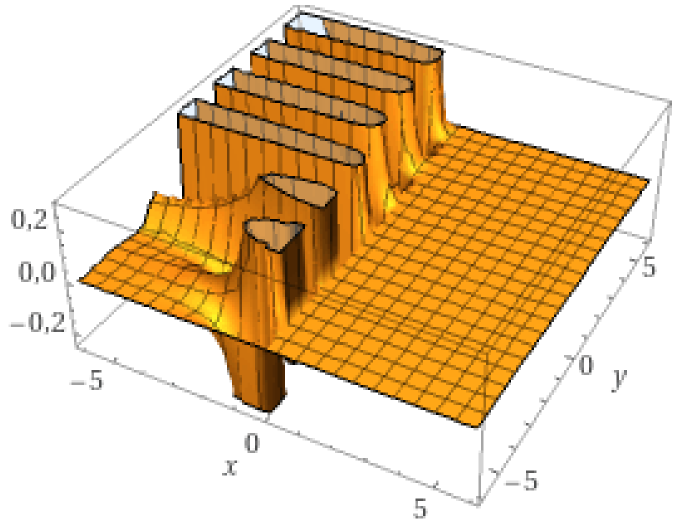
$$y = \frac{-W\left(-x^{(1-x)} \cdot L_n(x)\right) - x \cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

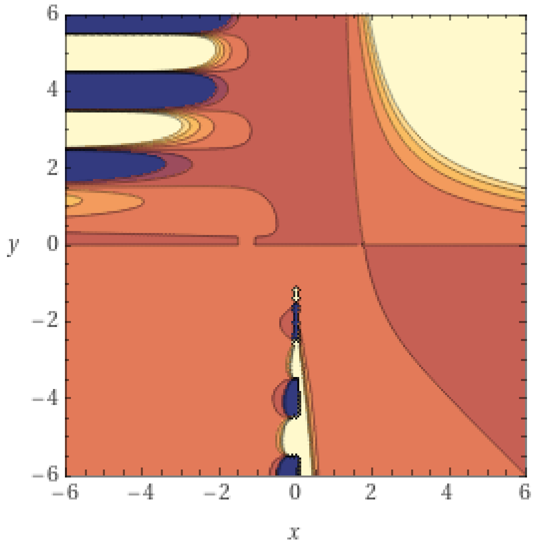
La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente

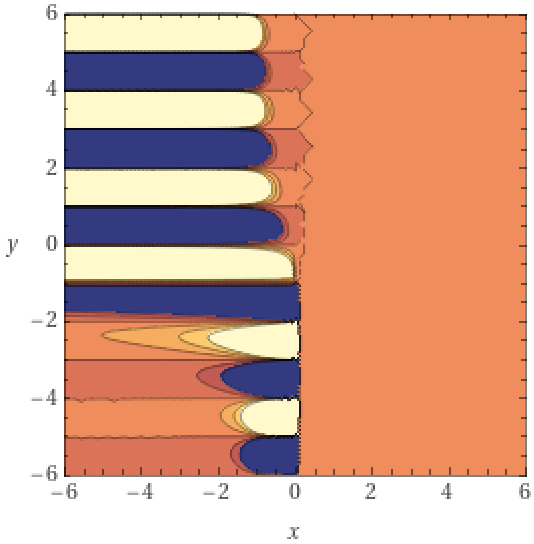
PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA







Para un producto de a y b, tenemos la siguiente relación:

$$a \cdot b = x$$

A partir de ella se obtiene la siguiente ecuación polinómica fundamental:

$$x^{y} \neg \frac{x}{x \oplus y}$$

Esta ecuación presenta las siguientes soluciones:

$$x_{16} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \qquad y_{16} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

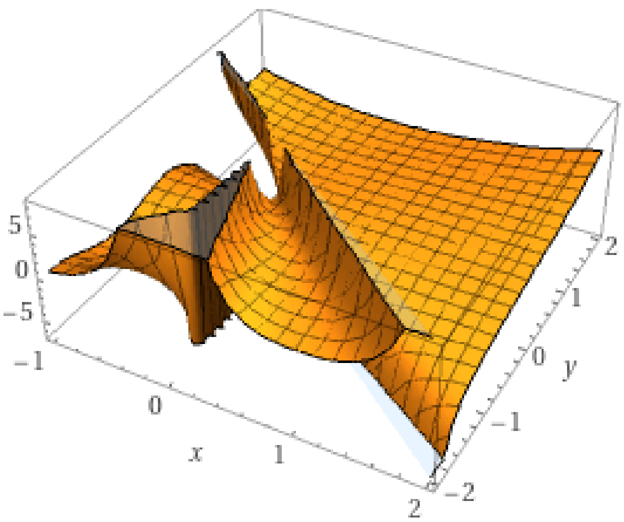
$$a_{16} = \left\lfloor \dot{0}^{\dot{0}} \right\rfloor \qquad a_{16} = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \oplus \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

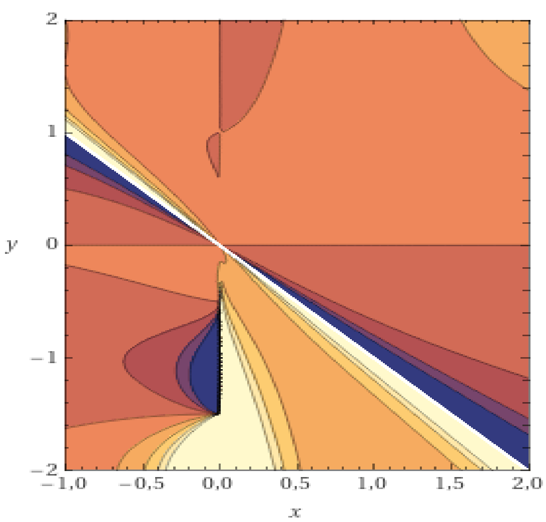
Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

$$y = \frac{W\left(x^{(x+1)} \cdot L_n(x)\right) - x \cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

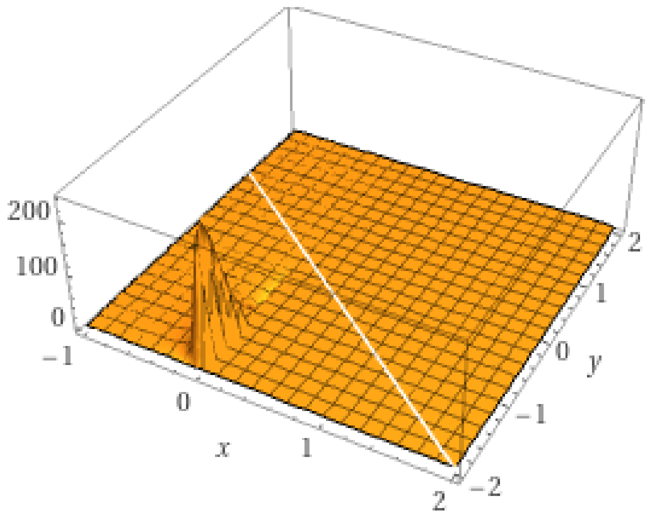
La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente

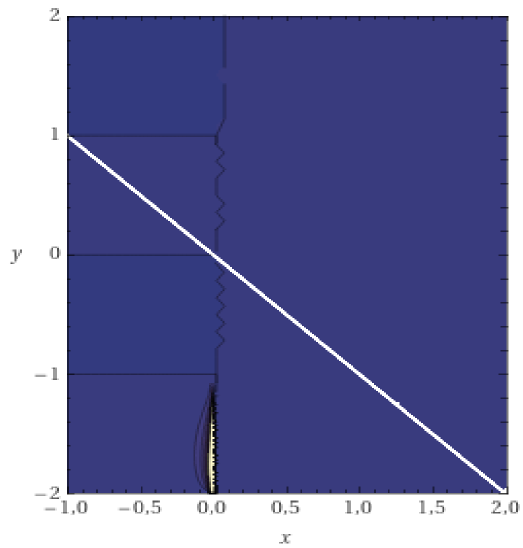
PARTE REAL





PARTE IMAGINARIA





1.4.1.4 Relación fundamental basada en la suma y diferencia básica de a y b

1.4.1.4.1 Relación fundamental basada en la diferencia de a y b

La relación armónica debe cumplir las siguientes relaciones:

$$a = \left[x^{y}\right]$$

$$b = \left[x \oplus y\right]$$

$$\left[a \neg b\right] = x^{y} \neg x \neg y$$

Las soluciones de esta ecuación son las siguientes:

$$x_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_1 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

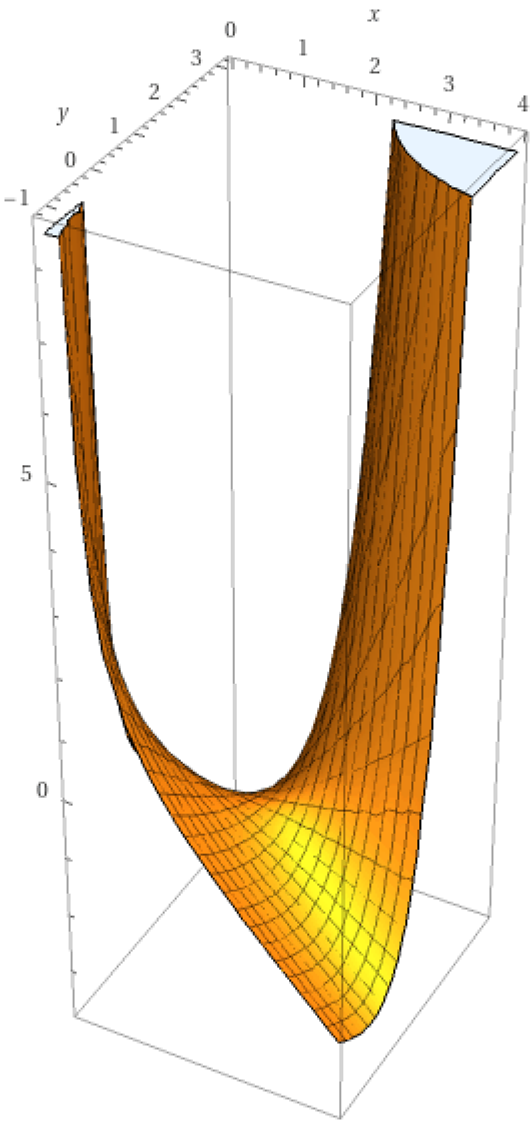
$$x_2 = \left\lfloor \neg \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

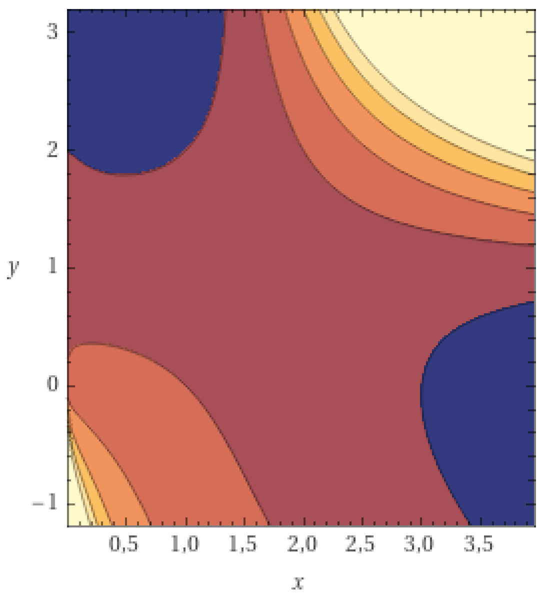
$$a_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_2 = \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \qquad y_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \qquad b_3 = \left\lfloor \dot{2} \oplus \dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente





Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de "x":

$$y = \frac{-W\left(-x^{(-x)} \cdot L_n(x)\right) - x \cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

1.4.1.4.2 Relación fundamental basada en la suma de a y b

La relación armónica debe cumplir las siguientes relaciones:

$$a=\left[x^{y}\right] \qquad b=\left[x\oplus y\right]$$

$$\left[a\oplus b\right]=x^{y}\oplus x\oplus y$$

Las soluciones de esta ecuación son las siguientes:

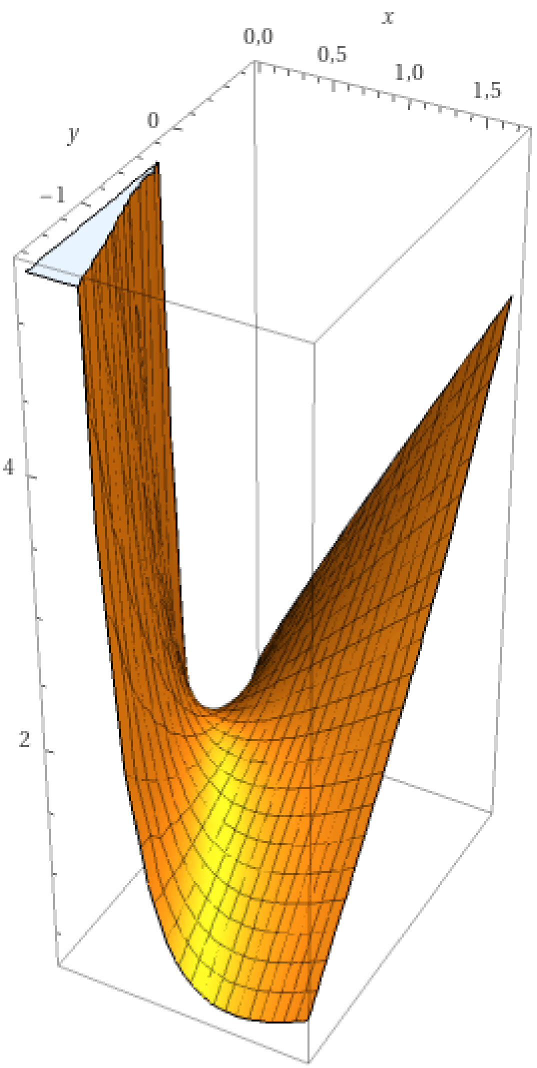
$$x_1=\left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_1=\left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

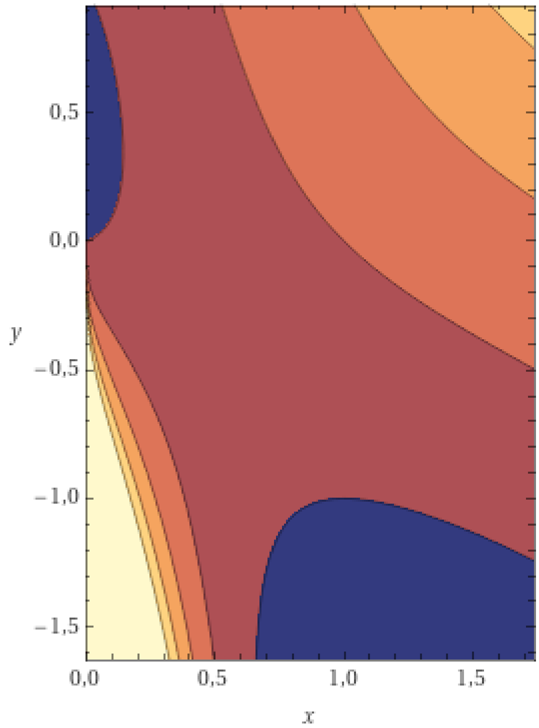
$$a_1=\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_1=\left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$x_2=\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y_2=\left\lfloor \neg\dot{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$a_2=\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad b_2=\left\lfloor \neg\dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica es la siguiente:





Esta función polinómica armónica tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert) para cualquier valor de “x”:

$$y = \frac{-W\left(x^{(-x)} \cdot L_n(x)\right) - x \cdot L_n(x)}{L_n(x)}$$

1.5 Funciones primarias de equilibrio de los principales operadores

Las funciones primarias de equilibrio operacional son las que se describen a continuación:

$$\left[\pm\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}} \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{3}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{3}\right)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\hat{2}\cdot\left[\left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right]\otimes\left[\pm\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\oplus\hat{3}\right)}}\right]\right]\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\otimes\left[\pm\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right]^{\dot{3}} \Leftrightarrow \left[\left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{0}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right]\otimes\left[\pm\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\oplus\hat{3}\right)}}\right]\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{3}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\dot{3}\right)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}\right]$$

$$
{}^{\oplus\dot{1}}_{\oplus\dot{1}}\left[\frac{{}^{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left({}^{\bullet}3^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\pm\dot{1}}\neg\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\pm\dot{1}}\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}}{\left[\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left({}^{\bullet}3^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\mp\dot{1}}\right]\oplus\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\mp\dot{1}}\right]\right]}\right]^{\neg\dot{1}}_{\neg\dot{1}}\Leftrightarrow{}^{\neg\dot{1}}_{\neg\dot{1}}\left[\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\otimes\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left[\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\right]^{\neg\dot{1}}\right]^{\oplus\dot{1}}_{\oplus\dot{1}}
$$

$$
\left\lfloor\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{3}}\right)\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left\lfloor\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{2}}\right)\right\rfloor\oplus\left\lfloor\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{2}}\right)\right\rfloor\right\rfloor
$$

$$
\Updownarrow
$$

$$
\left\lfloor\left({}^{\bullet}2^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left[\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\right]
$$

1.6 Relaciones algebraico/emocionales-intencionales de los principales operadores

$$\left\lfloor \neg \dot{0} \right\rfloor =$$ Consciencia blanca pura surgida tras la angustia existencial del sentir puro.

$$\left\lfloor \oplus \dot{0} \right\rfloor =$$ Consciencia azul pura derivada de la razón consciente pura.

$$\left[\dot{2} \neg \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{ [\subset\!\supset] \neg \left[\sqrt{[\subset\!\supset \otimes \bullet]} \right] \right\} \Leftrightarrow [\subset\!\supset \neg \xi \Downarrow] = Angustia \Leftrightarrow Miedo$$

$$\left[\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{2} \neg \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}}} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \sqrt{[\subset\!\supset] \neg \left[\sqrt{[\subset\!\supset \otimes \bullet]} \right]} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[-]{[\subset\!\supset \neg \xi \Downarrow]} = Muerte \Leftrightarrow Olvido$$

$$\left[\dot{2} \oplus \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{ [\subset\!\supset] \oplus \left[\sqrt{[\subset\!\supset \otimes \bullet]} \right] \right\} \Leftrightarrow [\subset\!\supset \oplus \xi \Uparrow] = Risa \Leftrightarrow Tiempo$$

$$\left[\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{2} \oplus \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\dot{3}}} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \sqrt{[\subset\!\supset] \oplus \left[\sqrt{[\subset\!\supset \otimes \bullet]} \right]} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[+]{[\subset\!\supset \oplus \xi \Uparrow]} = Vida \Leftrightarrow Espacio$$

$$\left\{ [\subset\!\supset \oplus \xi \Uparrow] \otimes [\subset\!\supset \neg \xi \Downarrow] \right\} = Risa \Leftrightarrow Angustia$$

$$\Updownarrow Destino$$

$$\left\{ \sqrt[\overset{\otimes}{+2}]{[\subset\!\supset \oplus \xi \Uparrow]} \otimes \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{-2}]{[\subset\!\supset \neg \xi \Downarrow]} \right\} = Vida \Leftrightarrow Muerte$$

$$\left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{1} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

Realidad Instantánea surgida de la Indeterminación (I) que se origina al producirse la conjunción momentánea cerrada de:

$$\left\lfloor [Tiempo \oplus Espacio] \dot{\oplus} \left\lfloor \overset{\oplus}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \oplus \overset{\circ}{1} \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\oplus}{\alpha} = \left\lfloor \dot{\oplus} \overset{\circ}{I} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor \neg \dot{1} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

No-Realidad Atemporal-Permanente surgida de la No-Indeterminación (-I) que se origina al producirse la conjunción momentánea abierta de:

$$[Espacio \neg Tiempo] \dot{\neg} \left\lfloor \overset{\neg}{\alpha} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \neg \dot{1} \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\neg}{\alpha} = \left\lfloor \dot{\neg} \dot{I} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

Realidad Estabilizada surgida al cerrar la Indeterminación (+-I) que se origina al producirse la conjunción simultánea cerrada y permanente de:

$$\left\lfloor [Tiempo \otimes Espacio] \otimes \left\lfloor \overset{\dot{2}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor [Espacio \otimes Tiempo] \otimes \left\lfloor \overset{\dot{2}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\dot{2}}{\alpha} = \left\lfloor \pm \dot{I} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\pm \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{} \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

Realidad Desestabilizada surgida al abrirse la Indeterminación (+-I) que se origina cuando se produce la conjunción simultánea cerrada/permanente-abierta/instantánea de:

$$\left\lfloor \left\lfloor \frac{Espacio}{Tiempo} \right\rfloor \otimes \left\lfloor \frac{\oplus \dot{1}}{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}\,\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \frac{Tiempo}{Espacio} \right\rfloor \dot{\otimes} \left\lfloor \frac{\neg \dot{1}}{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}\,\alpha} \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{}}{\alpha} = \mp \left\lfloor \dot{I} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

Realidad Equilibrada surgida al cerrar la Indeterminación que se origina cuando se produce la conjunción cerrada y permanente de:

$$\left\lfloor \left[Tiempo^{Espacio}\right] \otimes \left\lfloor \overset{\dot{3}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \left[Espacio^{Tiempo}\right] \otimes \left\lfloor \overset{\dot{3}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\dot{3}}{\alpha} = \left[\dot{I}\right]^{\pm}$$

$$\left[\pm \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}\right] \Leftrightarrow$$

Realidad Desequilibrada surgida al abrirse la Indeterminación que se origina cuando se produce la conjunción cerrada/permanente y abierta/instantánea de:

$$\left\lfloor \left[Espacio^{Tiempo}\right] \otimes \left\lfloor \overset{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[Tiempo^{Espacio}\right] \dot{\otimes} \left\lfloor \overset{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \qquad \overset{\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{}}{\alpha} = \left[\dot{I}\right]^{\mp}$$

$$\left\lfloor \dot{4} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

Resultado Real/No-Real obtenido tras combinar el Tiempo y el Destino, de tal forma que la Indeterminación resultante sea Estabilizada y Perfectamente Determinada y Equilibrada, dando lugar a la Indeterminación No-cuántica Perfectamente Determinada y Equilibrada= $\overset{\dot{4}}{\alpha}$

$$\left[\left[Espacio\right]^{\left[Tiempo\right]^{\neg \dot{1}}}\right] = \left\lfloor \left[Destino\right] \oplus \left\lfloor \overset{\overset{\circ}{0}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left[Destino\right] = \left\lfloor \left[\left[Tiempo\right]^{\left[Espacio\right]^{\neg \dot{1}}}\right] \neg \left\lfloor \overset{\dot{0}}{\alpha} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{\overset{\bullet}{0}}{\alpha} = \left[\pm \overset{\bullet}{I}^{\mp} \right]^{\oplus \overset{\bullet}{1}\, \neg \overset{\bullet}{1}} = \textit{-Indeterminación}$$

$$[Espacio]^{\neg \overset{\bullet}{1}} = No - Espacio$$

$$[Tiempo]^{\neg \overset{\bullet}{1}} = No - Tiempo$$

$$\{[Tiempo] \otimes [Destino]\} = \left\{ [realidadpermanente] \overset{\bullet}{\otimes} \left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\overset{\bullet}{4}}{\alpha}} \right]^{\overset{\bullet}{3}} \right\}$$

$$\overset{\overset{\bullet}{4}}{\alpha} = \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{3}]{\left\{ \sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\left[{}^{\neg \overset{\bullet}{1}} \left({}^{\mp} \left[\pm \underset{\circ}{\overset{\bullet}{I}}^{\mp} \right]^{\pm} \right)^{\oplus \overset{\circ}{1}} \right]^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}} \right\}^{\overset{\bullet}{3}}}$$

1.7 Representación euclídea de los distintos operadores

Todos los operadores y sus movimientos combinatorios pueden expresarse de manera algebraica básica y de manera euclídea en forma de perímetros, áreas y volúmenes algebraicos operacionales, tanto cero-cuadráticos (dimensiones Cero-Dos) como lineales-volumétricos (dimensiones Uno-Tres).

A la hora de elegir un operador en un determinado cálculo o proceso funcional, debemos tener en cuenta su función dentro de dicho proceso. Es decir, si elegimos el operador algebraico de línea, $\left\lfloor \pm\hat{1} \right\rfloor$, implica un proceso lineal Unidimensional abierto en unos ciclos expansivo-contractivos; mientras que si elegimos el operador de área elemental, $\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor$, estamos asumiendo un proceso matemático-algebraico limitado a un sistema acotado, cerrado, que genera un resultado final No-Real, pero medible y expresable en términos sencillos. De igual forma, si utilizamos el operador Duplo-Mitad unitario ($\left(\hat{2}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}$), estamos asignando la mitad o el doble exacto de una unidad elemental cerrada, con lo que el resultado final también lo será; esto es, no multiplicamos o dividimos una unidad elemental por dos de forma abierta, sino que cerramos el resultado final en un valor exacto.

El empleo de operadores cuadráticos, tanto área-Dimensionales, $\left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor$, como volumétricos-dimensionales, $\left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$, conlleva unos cálculos condicionados a relaciones fijas en áreas o en volúmenes, debiendo asignar con precisión el resto de parámetros operacionales a estos procesos cerrados. Es decir, a la hora de establecer una relación funcional de operadores, o describir un proceso algebraico general, no podremos considerar a los operadores como simples núme os de un cierto valor asignado. “Uno”, como unidad, no equivale al operador algebraico de línea, ni al operador de área fundamental. “Dos”, como núme o elemental, no se corresponde con el operador Duplo-Mitad ni con el operador cuadrático. “Tres”, como número elemental que represente la suma de tres unidades, no se puede confundir con el operador volumétrico, o el operador cubo-algebraico. En resumen: los procesos operacionales deben estar perfectamente definidos, bien en términos puramente algebraicos, bien en términos perimetrales, superficiales o volumétricos, si están representados de forma euclídea.

1.7.1 Representación dimensional básica de los distintos operadores

Como representación básica de partida, se considerará la creación algebraica de todos los operadores a partir de sus orígenes dimensionales puros. De esta forma, tenemos las siguientes estructuras dimensionales:

<u>Dimensión Cero</u>: Punto Fuente Estático (Equilibrio Armónico), donde (1) representa la Unidad Primaria Algebraica; esto es, la idea del Uno, o de la Unidad; y el infinito representa la ausencia total de Tensión Consciente-Emocional, o, dicho de otra forma: la idea de la Nada Absoluta (el Vacío teórico absoluto):

$$[\bullet] = \left[\hat{0}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{(1)}{\infty}\right] = [i]$$

<u>Dimensión Cero-Cero</u>: Punto Fuente Dinámico (movimientos equilibrados expansivos-contractivos):

$$\left\{\left[\overset{+}{\bullet}\right] \otimes \left[\overset{-}{\bullet}\right]\right\} = \left[\dot{0}\right] = \left[+\sqrt{\left[\frac{(\oplus 1)}{+\infty}\right]}\right] \otimes \left[-\sqrt{\left[\frac{(\neg 1)}{-\infty}\right]}\right]$$

Como ya se ha detalladlo con anterioridad, se emplea el signo + para simbolizar un movimiento expansivo, pero no representa al operador sumatorio $\oplus$. De igual forma, se emplea el signo – para designar un movimiento contractivo, pero no representa al operador resta $\neg$. También debemos tener en cuenta que el producto (representado por un punto multiplicador) no es el operador “fusionador”: $\otimes$, ni los cocientes divisores representan al operador divisor perfecto: $\div$

$$\left\lfloor \overset{+}{\bullet} \right\rfloor = \left[+ \sqrt{\left[\frac{(\oplus 1)}{+\infty} \right]} \right] = \text{Movimiento Expansivo del Punto Fuente Dinámico}$$

$$\left\lfloor \overset{-}{\bullet} \right\rfloor = \left[- \sqrt{\left[\frac{(\neg 1)}{-\infty} \right]} \right] = \text{Movimiento Contractivo del Punto Fuente}$$

Dimensión Cero-Uno: contracción armónica del Punto Fuente Estático donde se genera la Unidad algebraica Primaria:

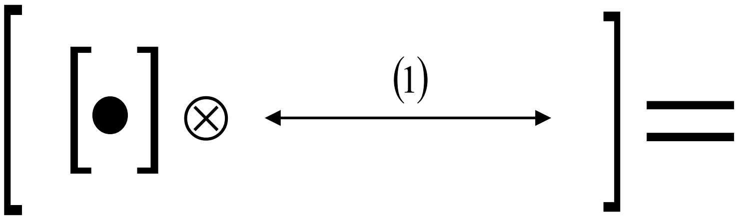
$$\left\{ \frac{\left\lfloor \overset{+}{\bullet} \right\rfloor}{\left\lceil \overset{-}{\bullet} \right\rceil} \right\} = \xleftrightarrow{\quad (1) \quad} = + \left\lfloor \hat{0} \right\rfloor = + [i]$$

$$+\left[i\right]=\left\lfloor\frac{\left[+\sqrt{\left[\dfrac{(\oplus 1)}{+\infty}\right]}\right]}{\left[-\sqrt{\left[\dfrac{(\neg 1)}{-\infty}\right]}\right]}\right\rfloor=+\sqrt{(\oplus 1)\otimes(\neg 1)}$$

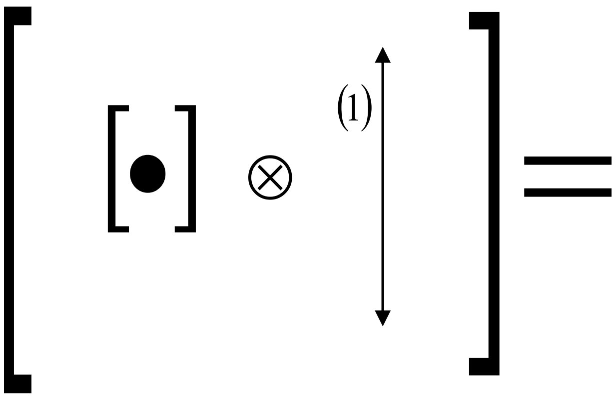
$$\left\{\frac{\left\lfloor\begin{matrix}-\\ \bullet\end{matrix}\right\rfloor}{\left\lfloor\begin{matrix}+\\ \bullet\end{matrix}\right\rfloor}\right\}=\ (1)\Big\updownarrow\ =-\left\lfloor\hat{0}\right\rfloor=-\left[i\right]$$

$$-\left[i\right]=\left\lfloor\frac{\left[-\sqrt{\left[\dfrac{(\neg 1)}{-\infty}\right]}\right]}{\left[+\sqrt{\left[\dfrac{(\oplus 1)}{+\infty}\right]}\right]}\right\rfloor=-\sqrt{\frac{(\neg 1)}{(\oplus 1)}}$$

Esta unidad algebraica genera la línea (la Dimensión Uno) mediante la aplicación de la Unidad al Punto Fuente de Equilibrio Armónico:



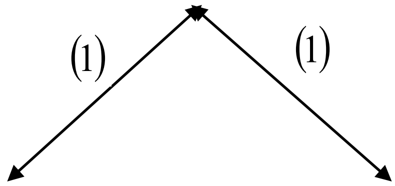
$$= \{[i]\cdot[+i]\} = \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor$$



$$= \{[i]\cdot[-i]\} = \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor$$

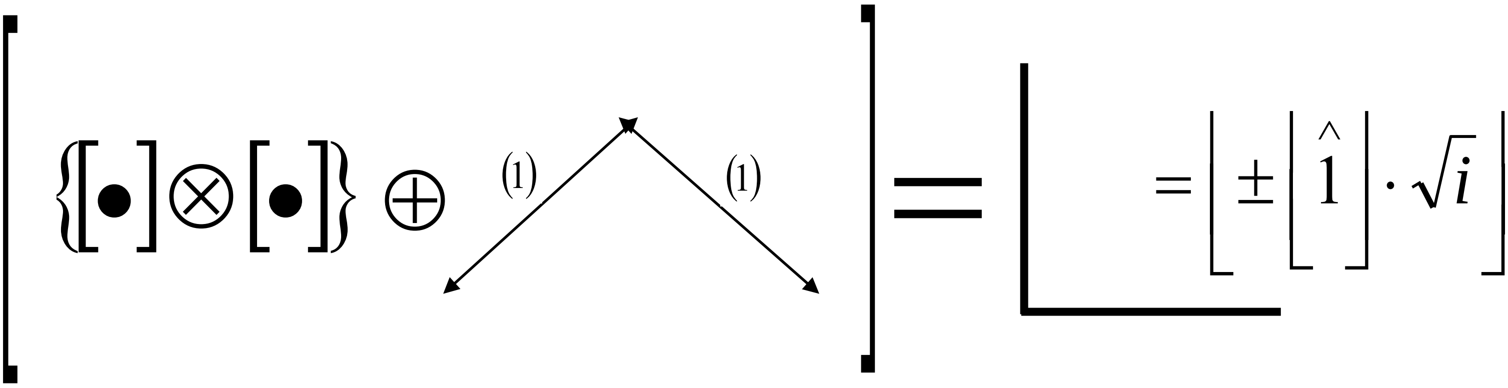
La **<u>Dimensión Uno-Uno</u>** se obtiene mediante la contracción armónica doble del Punto Fuente Dinámico, es decir:

$$\left\{ \frac{\left\lfloor \overset{+}{\bullet} \right\rfloor}{\left[\overset{-}{\bullet} \right]} \otimes \frac{\left\lfloor \overset{-}{\bullet} \right\rfloor}{\left[\overset{+}{\bullet} \right]} \right\} =$$

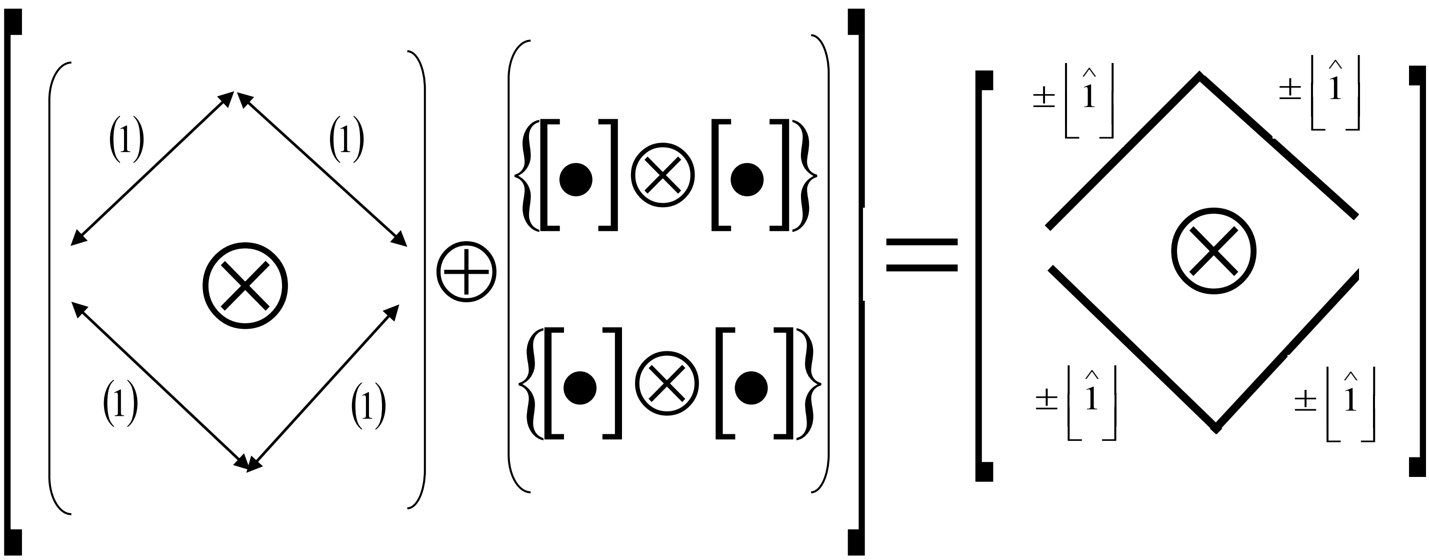


$$= \left\{ \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor \cdot \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor \right\} = \pm \left\lfloor \hat{1} \right\rfloor$$

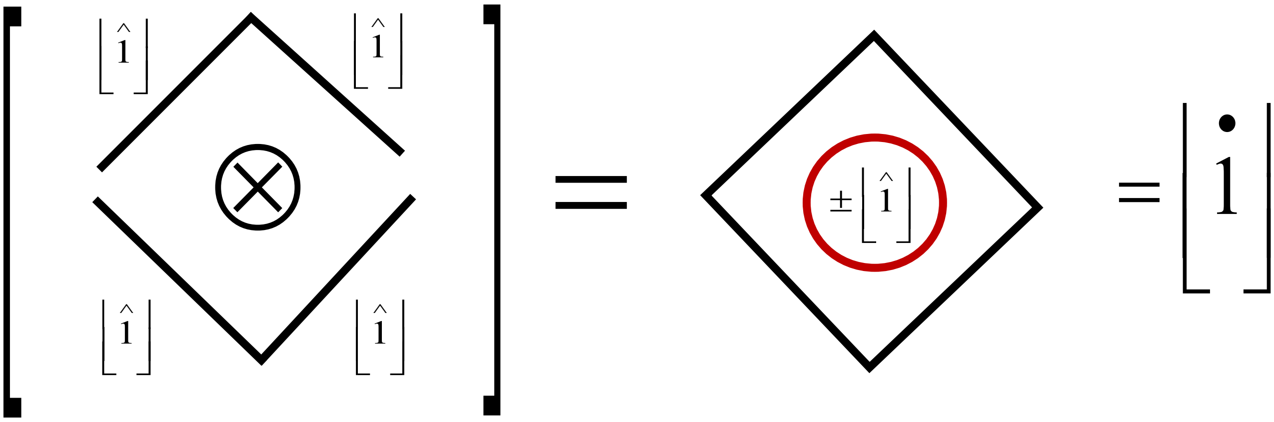
La **Dimensión Uno-Dos** se obtiene al aplicar doblemente el punto fuente a la ecuación algebraica-euclídea anterior:



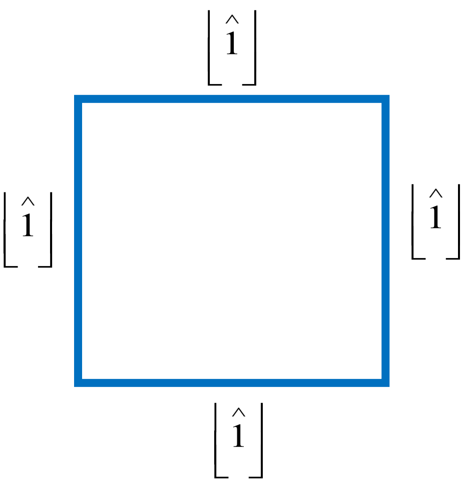
La **Dimensión Dos-Cero** se obtiene al duplicar la ecuación algebraica-euclídea anterior. El simbolismo referido de la circunferencia inscrita en el cuadrado (en rojo) refleja algebraicamente el giro circular expansivo-contractivo de la Unidad Primaria dentro del cuadrado; un movimiento surgido como consecuencia de la operación euclídea-algebraica de la multiplicación sumatoria combinada de líneas de Dimensión Unidad y de las unidades de Punto Fuente Dinámico.



$$\left\langle \left\{\pm\left[\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{i}\right\} \otimes \left\{\pm\left[\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{i}\right\}\right\rangle = \left\{\left[\dot{1}\right]\pm\sqrt{i}\right\}$$

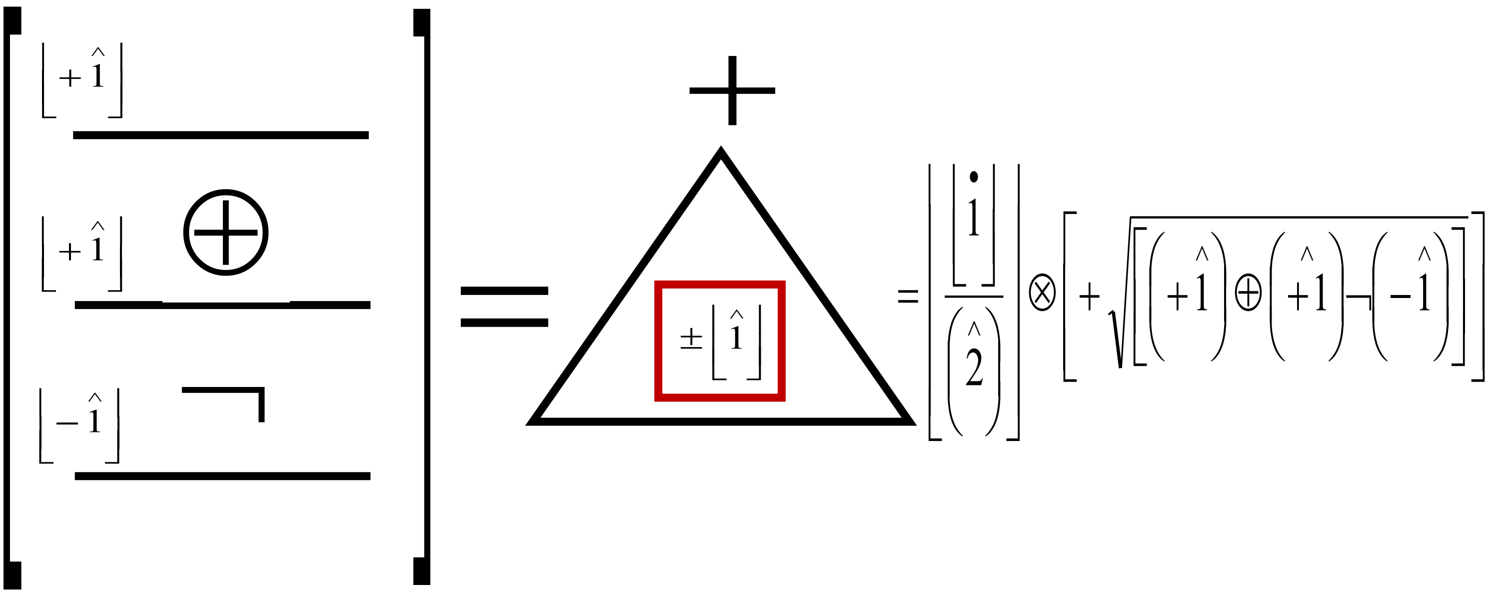


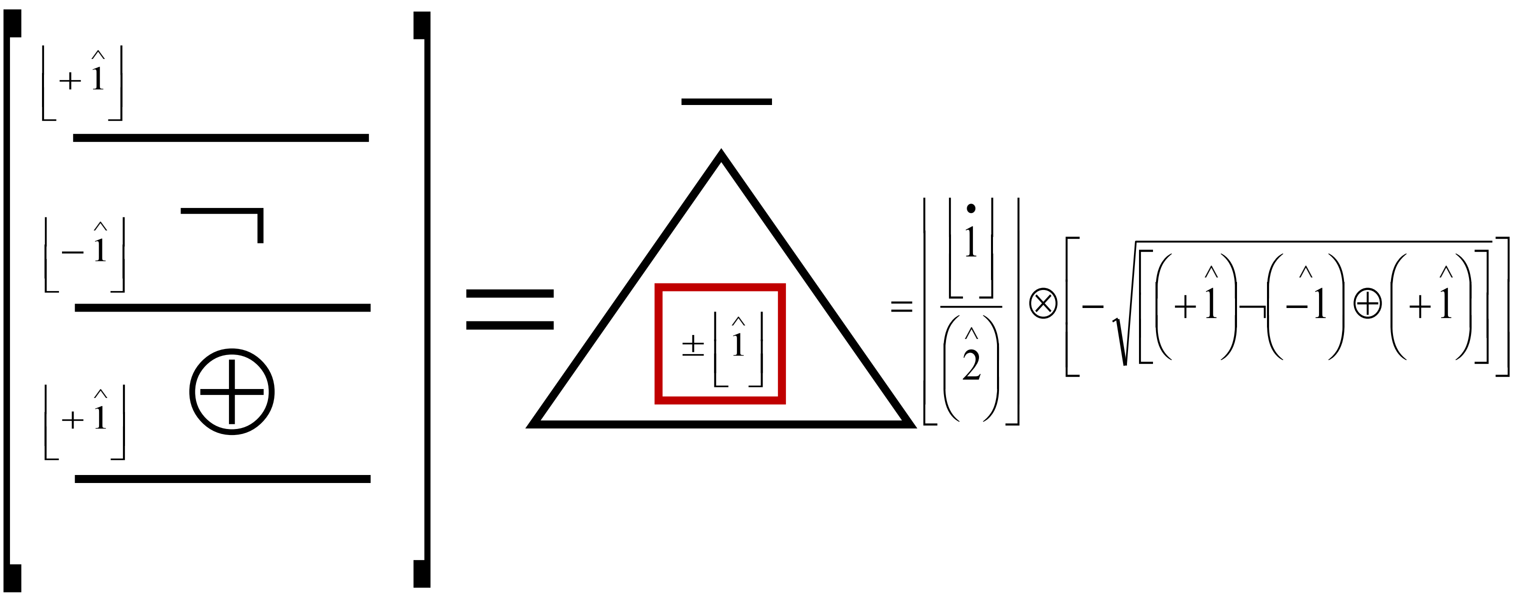
Es decir, obtendríamos la primera área bidimensional expresada de forma euclídea, tal y como se define el área de un cuadrado:



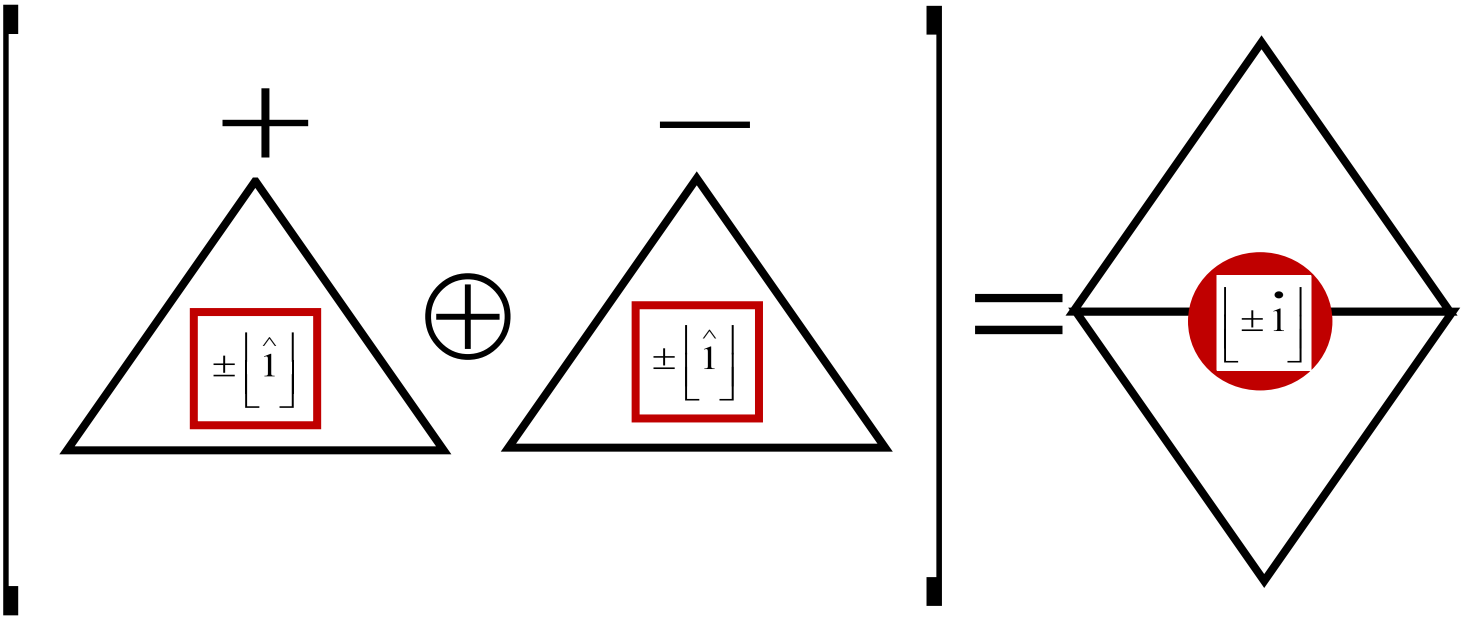
$$= \left\lfloor \left\lfloor \left(\hat{1}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor \otimes \left\lfloor \left(\hat{1}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{1}\right)\right\rfloor\right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \dot{1}\right\rfloor$$

La **Dimensión Dos-Uno**, aquella que proporciona el operador raíz-cuadrático y el operador “mitad-exacta” en un solo movimiento, comienza a formarse a partir de la suma de las líneas de la Dimensión Uno. El simbolismo referido del cuadrado inscrito en el triángulo (en rojo) tan sólo refleja algebraicamente el giro cuadrangular expansivo-contractivo de la Unidad Primaria dentro del triángulo como consecuencia de la operación euclídea-algebraica combinada de la suma y la resta de líneas de Dimensión Unidad.



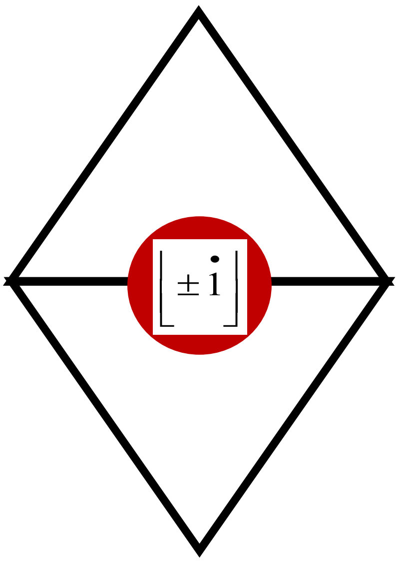


La sumatoria de estas unidades de Dimensión Dos-Uno es la siguiente:



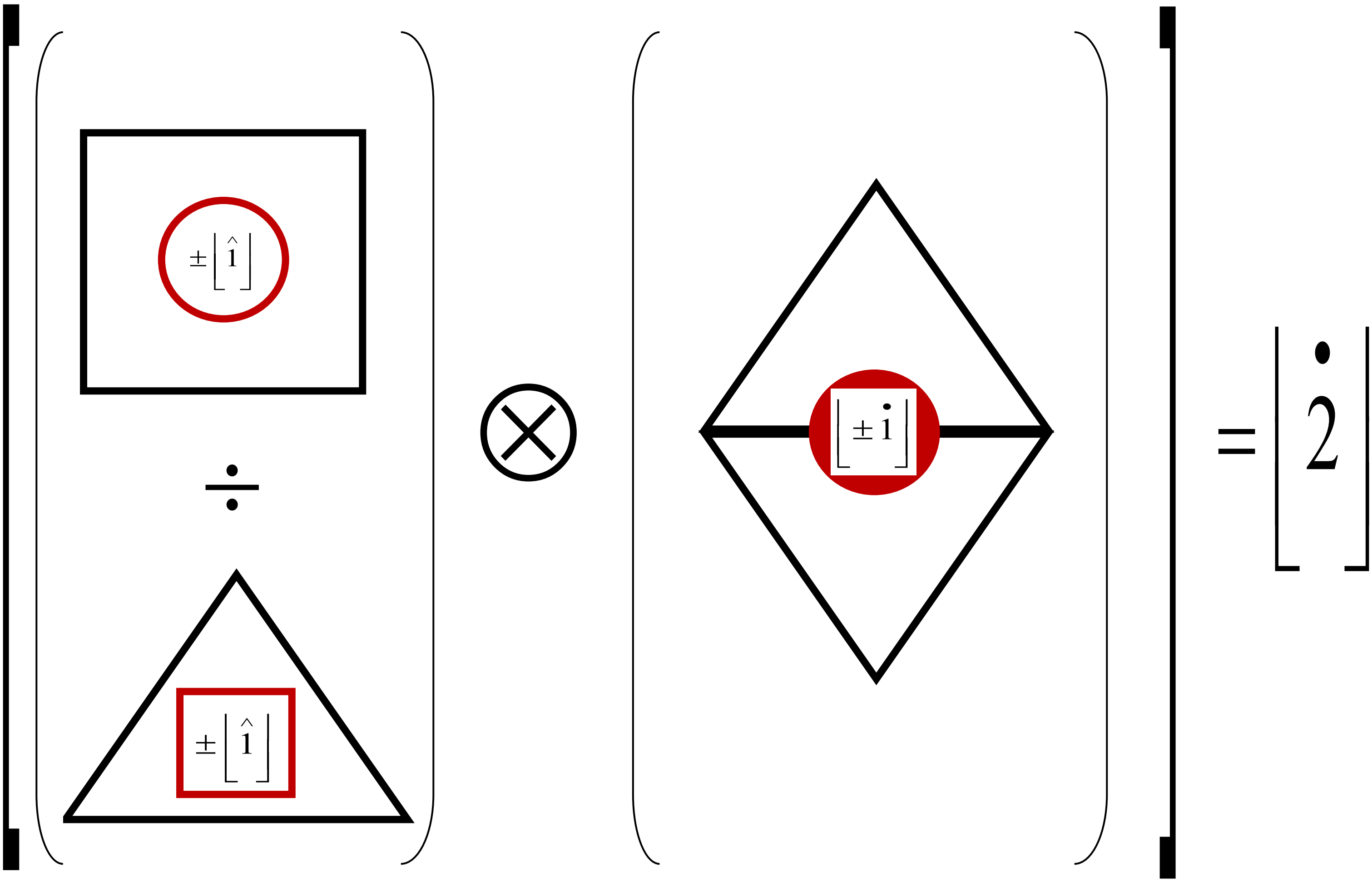
Se cumple la siguiente relación: $\left\lfloor \pm \left\lfloor \hat{1} \right\rfloor \oplus \pm \left\lfloor \hat{1} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \pm \dot{1} \right\rfloor$

El círculo inscrito en el rombo (en rojo) que se forma simboliza el giro circular-cuadrático expansivo-contractivo, dentro de un área unificada entre los dos triángulos, de la Unidad Primaria. El punto encima de cada operador suma y resta indica el carácter transitorio, o momentáneo, de dicho operador en la ecuación.



$$= \pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}$$

La **<u>Dimensión Dos-Dos</u>**, aquella que proporciona el elevador cuadrático, se forma a partir de la ecuación algebraica-euclídea siguiente:



El desarrollo ecuacional de esta dimensión es el siguiente:

$$\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\frac{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]}\otimes\left[\frac{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\oplus\frac{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\Rightarrow$$

Puesto que:

$$\left\{\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor + \hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor \neg \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor - \hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor\right\} = \left[\pm \hat{1}\right]$$

Tenemos la siguiente expresión:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\hat{2}\right) \otimes \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\frac{\overset{\bullet}{\oplus}}{\underset{\neg}{\bullet}}\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\frac{\overset{\bullet}{\neg}}{\underset{\oplus}{\bullet}}\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\right]}} \otimes \left[\left[\pm \hat{1}\right] \otimes \pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\frac{\overset{\bullet}{\oplus}}{\underset{\neg}{\bullet}}\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\frac{\overset{\bullet}{\neg}}{\underset{\oplus}{\bullet}}\left(\pm \hat{1}\right)\right]}\right] \Rightarrow$$

Se cumplen las siguientes relaciones (siendo (1) la Unidad Primaria):

Relación 1: Inversor Funcional Primario

$$\left\{\left[\pm \hat{1}\right] \otimes \left[\dot{1}\right]\right\} = \left\lfloor \frac{(1)}{\left[\overset{\pm}{1}\right]} \right\rfloor$$

Este operador corresponde al Inversor Funcional de operadores. Equivaldría a una trasmutación infinita de la idea de la Unidad, lo que daría lugar a la No-Unidad, o a la No-Idea de la existencia de esa misma idea. En términos de Física Cuántica, la Unidad generaría el acontecimiento Determinado, mientras que la No-Unidad equivaldría a la Indeterminación Determinada; es decir, provocaría un acontecimiento impredecible, pero acotado en sus términos y límites, de tal forma que su resultado estaría localizado dentro de ciertos parámetros.

En esta relación se cumple la siguiente propiedad algebraica:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(1)}{\left[\overset{\pm}{1}\right]} \right\rfloor \otimes [a] = [a]^{\frac{(-1)}{(+1)}}$$

A partir de esta relación algebraica fundamental, obtenemos el operador "duplo-exacto", $\left(\hat{2}\right)$, mediante el operador "mitad-exacta" $\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor$

$$\left\lfloor \left\lfloor \frac{(1)}{\left[\overset{\pm}{1}\right]} \right\rfloor \otimes \left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right] \right\rfloor = \left(\hat{2}\right)$$

Relación 2: Operador Raíz-Cuadrático Unitario

$$\frac{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}}{\pm\sqrt{\left[\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\oplus}}{\dot{\neg}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\frac{\dot{\neg}}{\dot{\oplus}}\left(\pm\hat{1}\right)\right]}}=\pm\sqrt{\left[\dot{1}\right]}$$

Esta relación algebraica operacional primaria, una función pura de área, indica que el proceso de Inversión Cuadrática, o proceso Raíz-Cuadrático, parte de una combinación múltiple de proporciones combinatorias expansivo-contractivas (+-) y sumatorias-diferenciales, $\left(\dot{\oplus}\,\dot{\neg}\right)$, de carácter momentáneo (instantáneo-temporal). El resultado final correspondería al colapso de la Función de Onda en términos físico-cuánticos. Es decir, ofrecería un resultado instantáneo, temporal, determinado; pero, en ningún caso, ofrecería la solución completa de esta función. Esta solución múltiple, fraccionada, multi-temporal e indeterminada es la que está sujeta, en última instancia, en términos puramente energético-matemáticos, al Sentir Consciente que vaya asociado en el proceso operacional. Este hecho implica que todos los procesos derivados o asociados a este operador Raíz-Cuadrático (los que se detallan a continuación) estarán sujetos necesariamente a una Indeterminación Indeterminada; esto es, a un Sentir Consciente generado en la operación algebraica, un Sentir de imprevisibles e insondables consecuencias finales.

Relación 3: Integración Funcional Raíz-Cuadrática

$$\left[[a] \otimes \left[\pm \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{1} \end{bmatrix}} \right] \right] = \left[\sqrt{\pm [a] \dot{\otimes} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{1} \end{bmatrix}} \right]$$

Esta relación operacional indica que, al aplicar el Operador Raíz-Cuadrático Unitario a una función, ésta genera dos resultados instantáneos en el proceso de Inversión Cuadrática. Por tanto, se produce la siguiente igualdad de equilibrio Atemporal-No Determinado:

$$\left[- \sqrt{[\oplus a]} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\sqrt{\pm [a] \dot{\otimes} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{1} \end{bmatrix}} \right] \Leftrightarrow \left[- \sqrt{[\neg a]} \right]$$

Si tenemos en cuenta que cada una de estas soluciones lleva implícita un Sentir-Consciente particular (e irrepetible en el Tiempo, de ahí su atemporalidad), podemos deducir que lo que entendemos como Realidad observada, u observable, tan sólo es, en el mejor de los casos, una parte de la misma; y, en el supuesto más alejado, una versión muy diferente de lo que podría llamarse como la sumatoria combinada de todas las soluciones posibles entendidas en un mismo instante. Por tanto, debemos considerar que, al aplicar el operador Unitario Raíz-Cuadrático a una función, estamos generando una serie de sentires-conscientes no medibles, ni cuantificados, ni, sobre todo, imaginados.

Mediante la aplicación de estas tres relaciones, la ecuación algebraica de la Dimensión Dos-Dos genera, finalmente, el operador cuadrático:

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \left[\left(\hat{2} \right) \otimes \left[\frac{(1)}{\left[\overset{\pm}{1} \right]} \right] \right] \otimes \left[\pm \sqrt{\left[\dot{1} \right]} \right] \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \left[\frac{(1)}{\left[\overset{\pm}{1} \right]} \right] \otimes \left[\sqrt{\left(\pm \hat{2} \right) \otimes \left[\dot{1} \right]} \right] \right\} \Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{\left(\pm \hat{2} \right) \otimes \left[\dot{1} \right]} \right]^{\frac{(-1)}{(+1)}} = \left[\dot{2} \right]$$

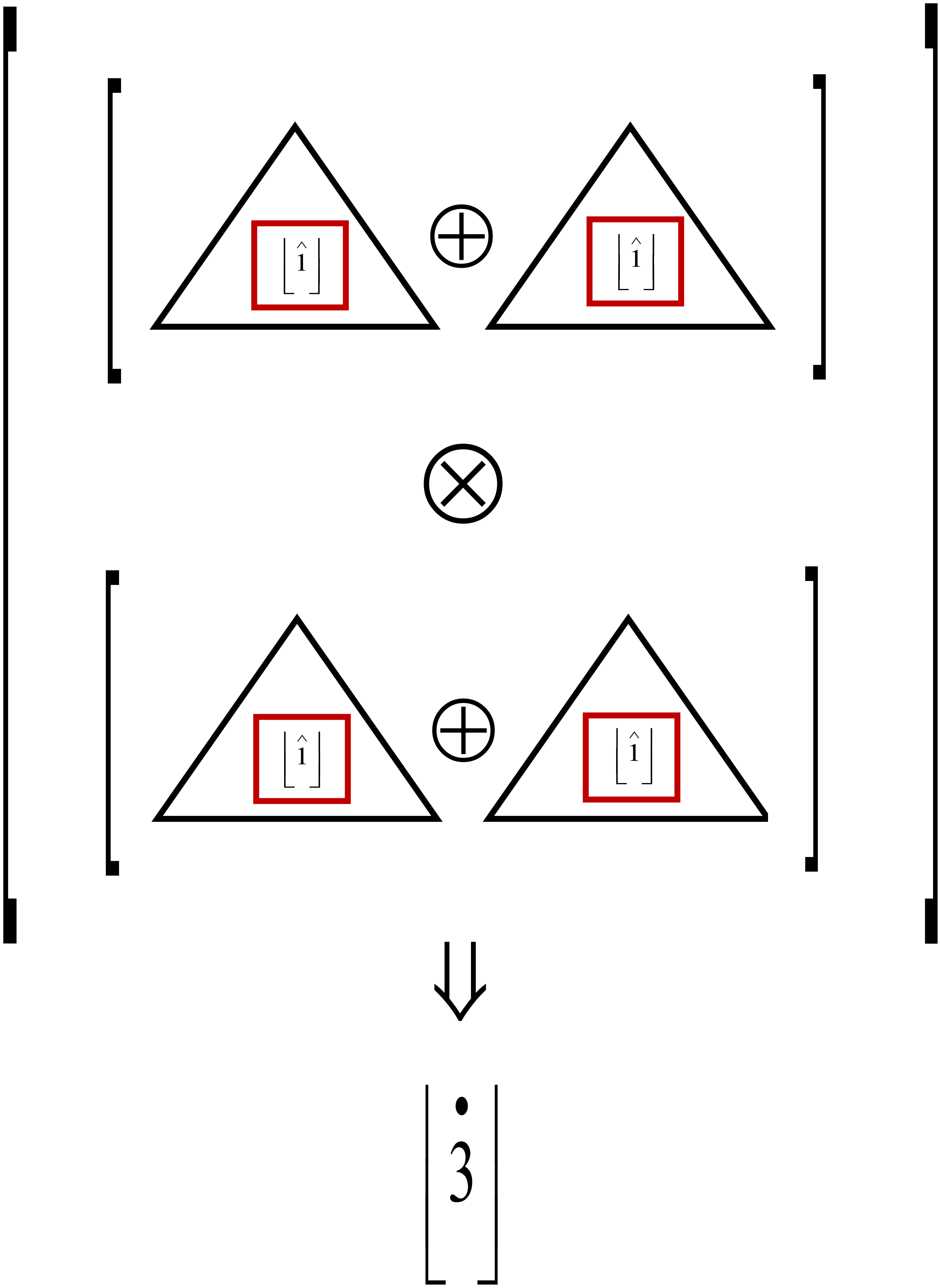
Se cumple, además, una última relación:

Relación 4: Operador Cuadrático Unitario

$$\left\{ \left[\dot{2} \right] \otimes [a] \right\} = [a]^{\left(\dot{2} \right)}$$

Por tanto, la aplicación del operador cuadrático a una función genera la estabilización completa de dicha función. Este hecho implica que se eliminan de ella todos los desequilibrios expansivos-contractivos (+-) y todas las sumatorias-diferenciales de carácter momentáneo (instantáneo-temporal) $\left(\dot{\oplus} \dot{\neg} \right)$. Se obtendría, por tanto, el equilibrio armónico cuadrático, lo que ofrecería una solución cerrada, fija y determinada en un único fluir consciente-energético.

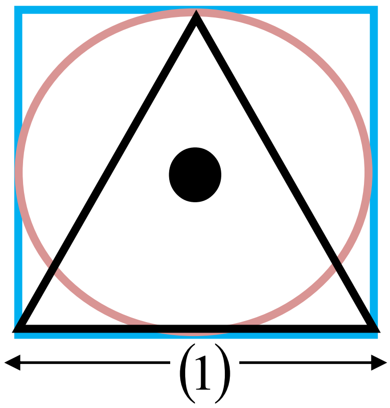
La **Dimensión Tres**, aquella que genera el operador volumétrico elemental, se forma a partir de la ecuación algebraica-euclídea siguiente:



1.7.2 Representación perimetral básica de los distintos operadores

En el estado de equilibrio armónico del Punto Fuente Primario, tenemos la siguiente representación geométrica primordial:

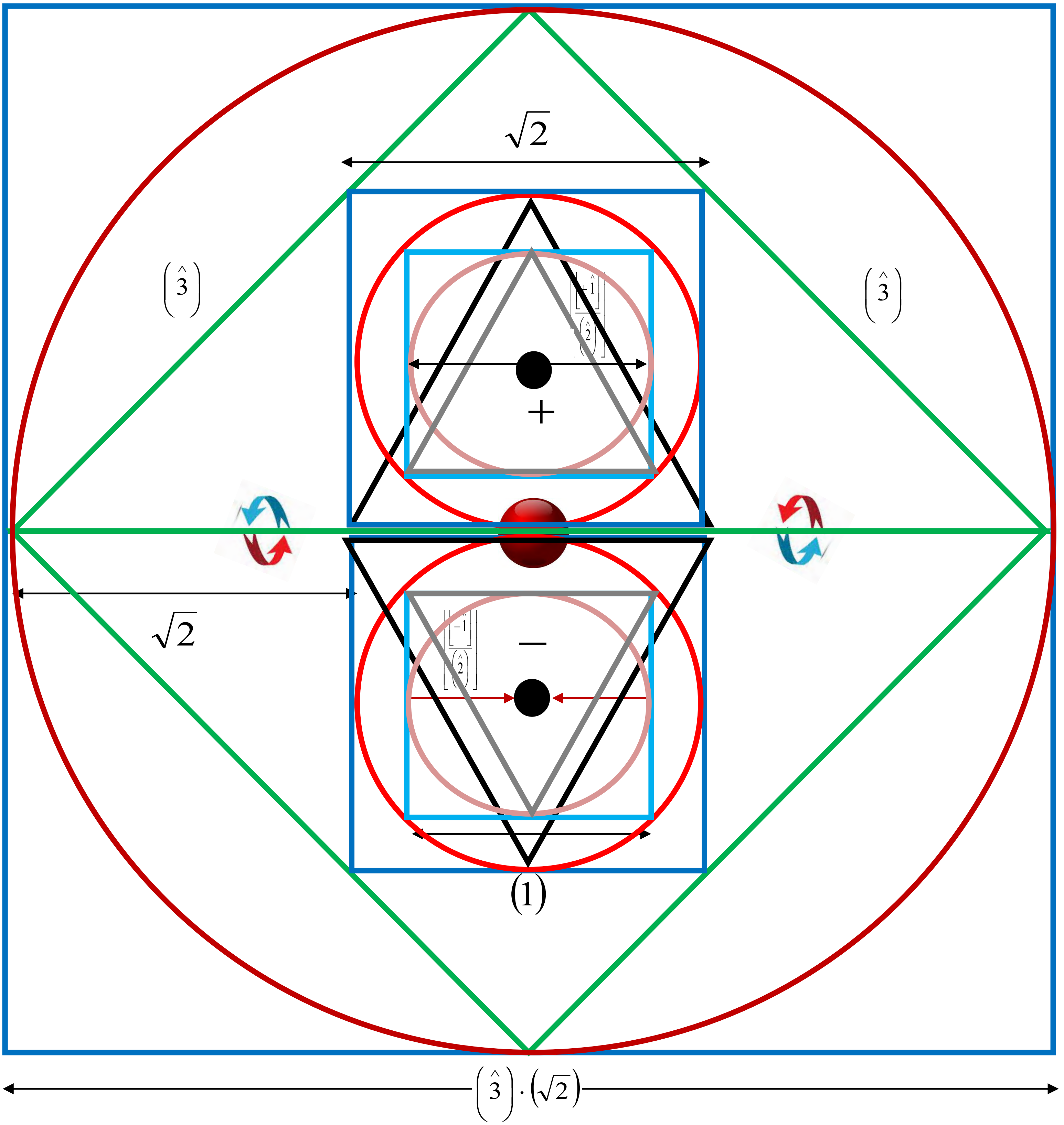
$$\left\lfloor \hat{0} \right\rfloor =$$



En este caso (armónico de la función), el Punto Fuente permanece en reposo absoluto; un estado que, en realidad, tan sólo se produce en un instante atemporal entre los movimientos expansivos y contractivos.

El estado natural es un movimiento armónico de contracción y expansión continuo y eterno. Dicho movimiento contractivo-expansivo genera unas expansiones de línea cuya base de origen es la “dilatación del Punto Fuente. Esta dilatación Cero-Dimensional a Uno-Dimensional es sumamente compleja ya que se generan toda una serie de líneas cuadrangulares, curvo-circulares y triangulares. Todas ellas parten de un punto central y llegan a expandirse y contraerse hasta los estados finales e iniciales de equilibrio. Dichos estados deben estar perfectamente equilibrados Uni-Dimensionalmente en proporciones perfectas, para que, de esa forma, puedan volver a su estado inicial en un movimiento tensional de “muelle” que no forme indeterminaciones. Este movimiento expansivo-contractivo genera, a su vez, un movimiento rotacional armónico sobre el “eje de masas” Cero-gravitacional del Punto Fuente, situado entre ambos centros tensionales y equilibrado entre las fuerzas curvo-lineales que se generan en el paso de la Dimensión Cero (Punto Fuente) a la Dimensión Uno (línea). La representación esquemática de la expansión-contracción del Punto Fuente, y su movimiento rotacional asociado para dar lugar a la Dimensión Uno, es la siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{+}{0}\right] \Leftarrow \left[\hat{0}\right] \Rightarrow \left[\bar{0}\right]$$



$$\left\langle \frac{\left\{ \left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \oplus \left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \right\}}{\left\{ \left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \neg \left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \right\}} \right\rangle$$

$$\Uparrow$$

$$\left[\hat{0} \right]$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\left\{ \left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \neg \left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \right\}}{\left\{ \left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \oplus \left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right] \right\}} \right\rangle$$

$$\longleftarrow = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor = \longrightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor = \longleftarrow$$

$$\left[+\dot{0}\right] = \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor \oplus \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor \right\}$$

$$\left[-\dot{0}\right] = \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor \neg \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right\rfloor \right\}$$

$$(1)=\left\{\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\urcorner\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}$$

$$\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]=\frac{\left\langle\left\{\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\otimes\left\{\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\right\rangle}{\left\langle\left\{\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\otimes\left\{\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\right\rangle}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\frac{\left\langle\left\{\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\otimes\left\{\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\right\rangle}{\left\langle\left\{\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[+\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\otimes\left\{\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\right\}\right\rangle}$$

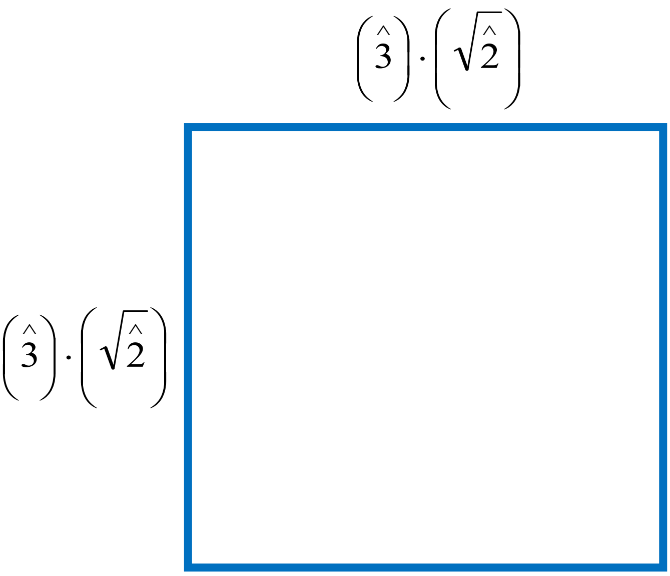
Tenemos las siguientes igualdades perimetrales:

$$\left[(1)\otimes(1)\right]=\left(\hat{1}\right) \qquad \left[(1)\oplus(1)\right]=\left(\hat{2}\right)$$

$$\left[(1)\oplus(1)\oplus(1)\right]=\left(\hat{3}\right) \qquad \left[(1)\oplus(1)\oplus(1)\oplus(1)\right]=\left(\hat{4}\right)$$

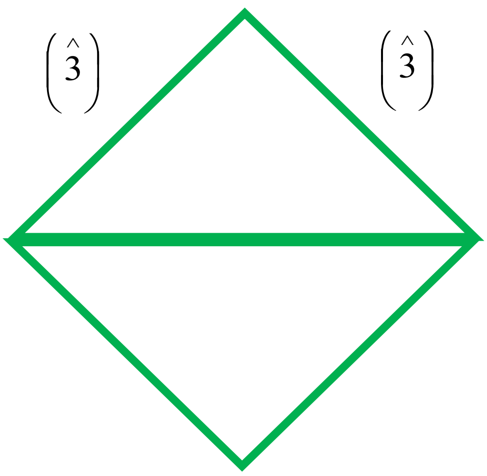
Los perímetros que se forman son los siguientes:

Cuadrado exterior:



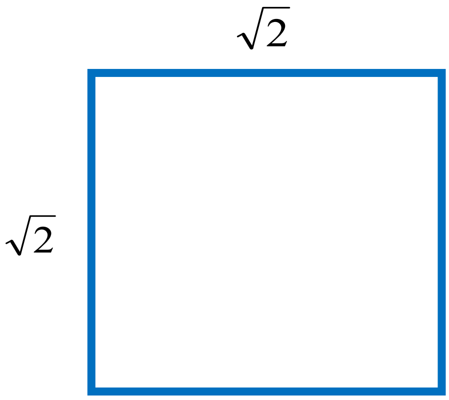
$$P=\left(\hat{4}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)$$

Cuadrado romboide:



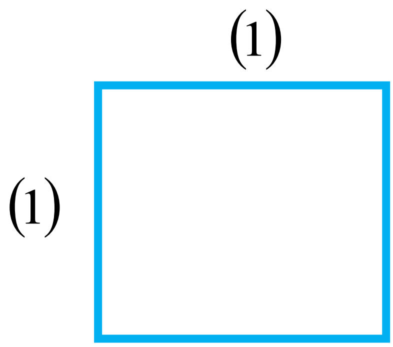
$$P=\left(\hat{4}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)$$

Primer Cuadrado interno:



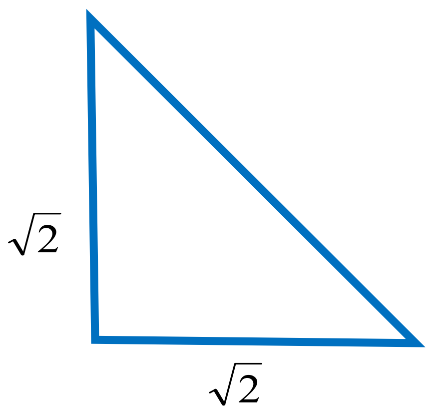
$$P=\left(\hat{4}\right)\cdot\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)$$

Segundo Cuadrado interno:



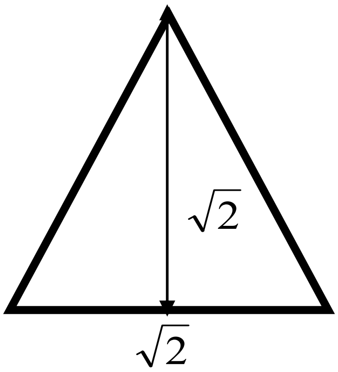
$$P=\left[(1)\oplus(1)\oplus(1)\oplus(1)\right]=\left(\hat{4}\right)$$

Triángulo rectángulo exterior



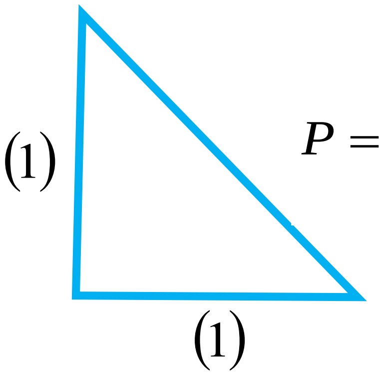
$$P=\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor(1)\oplus\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Triángulo isósceles exterior:



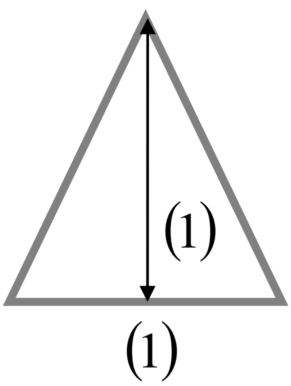
$$P = \left\lfloor \left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)\oplus\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\frac{\sqrt{\hat{2}\oplus\hat{3}}}{\sqrt{\hat{2}}}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Triángulo rectángulo interior:



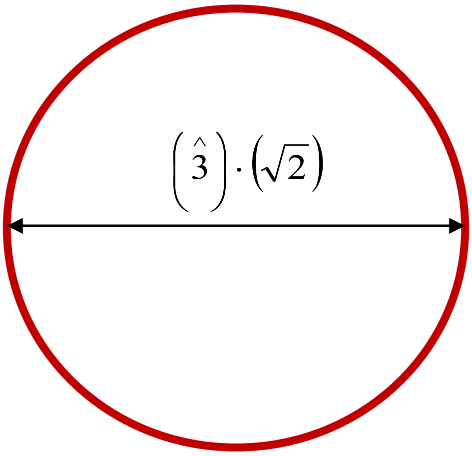
$$P = \left\lfloor (1)\oplus(1)\oplus\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)\right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}\right)\oplus\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Triángulo isósceles exterior:



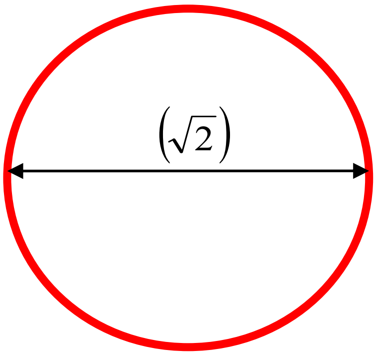
$$P = (1)+\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}\oplus\hat{3}}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right) = \left[(1)\oplus\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}\oplus\hat{3}}\right]$$

Circunferencia exterior:



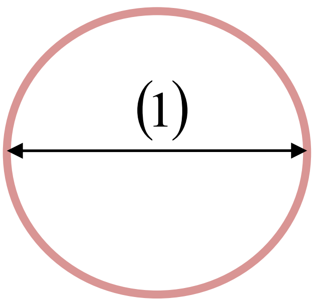
$$P=\left\lfloor\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\otimes\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Circunferencia intermedia:



$$P=\left\lfloor\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\otimes\left(\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Circunferencia interna:



$$P=\left\lfloor\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right\rfloor$$

Perímetro Circunferencial del Punto Fuente:

$$\bullet \qquad P = \left\langle \left\{ \left[\hat{4} \right] \neg \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \right\} \neg \left\{ \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \neg \left[\hat{3} \right] \right\} \right\rangle$$

Este perímetro circunferencial está relacionado de forma euclídea con el radio del Punto Fuente mediante la expresión algebraica siguiente:

$$\left\langle \left\{ \left[\hat{4} \right] \neg \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \right\} \neg \left\{ \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \neg \left[\hat{3} \right] \right\} \right\rangle = \left[\left(\hat{2} \right) \cdot \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \cdot r_{P_{\bullet}} \right]$$

Puesto que se cumple la relación siguiente:

$$D_{P_{\bullet}} = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{2} \right) \otimes r_{P_{\bullet}} \right\rfloor$$

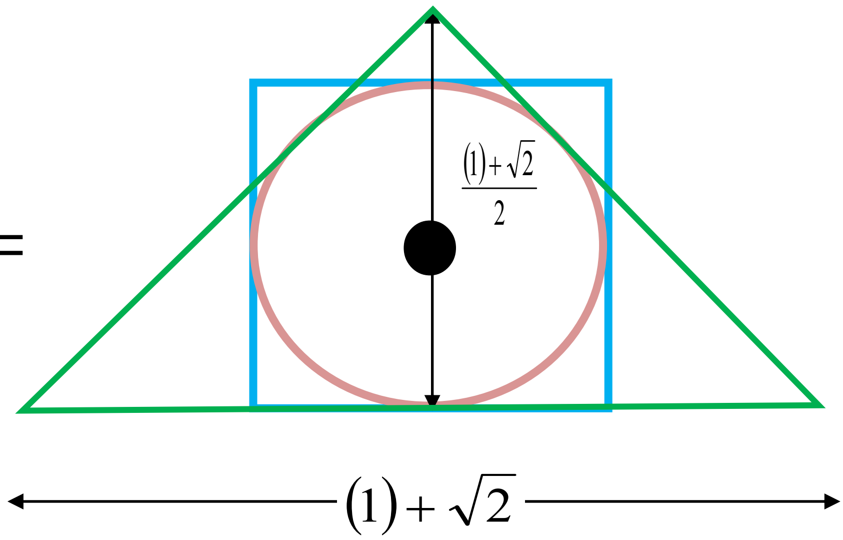
Tenemos el diámetro perimetral del Punto Fuente:

$$D_{P_{\bullet}} = \left[\frac{\left\langle \left\{ \left[\hat{4} \right] \neg \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \right\} \neg \left\{ \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \neg \left[\hat{3} \right] \right\} \right\rangle}{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right]} \right]$$

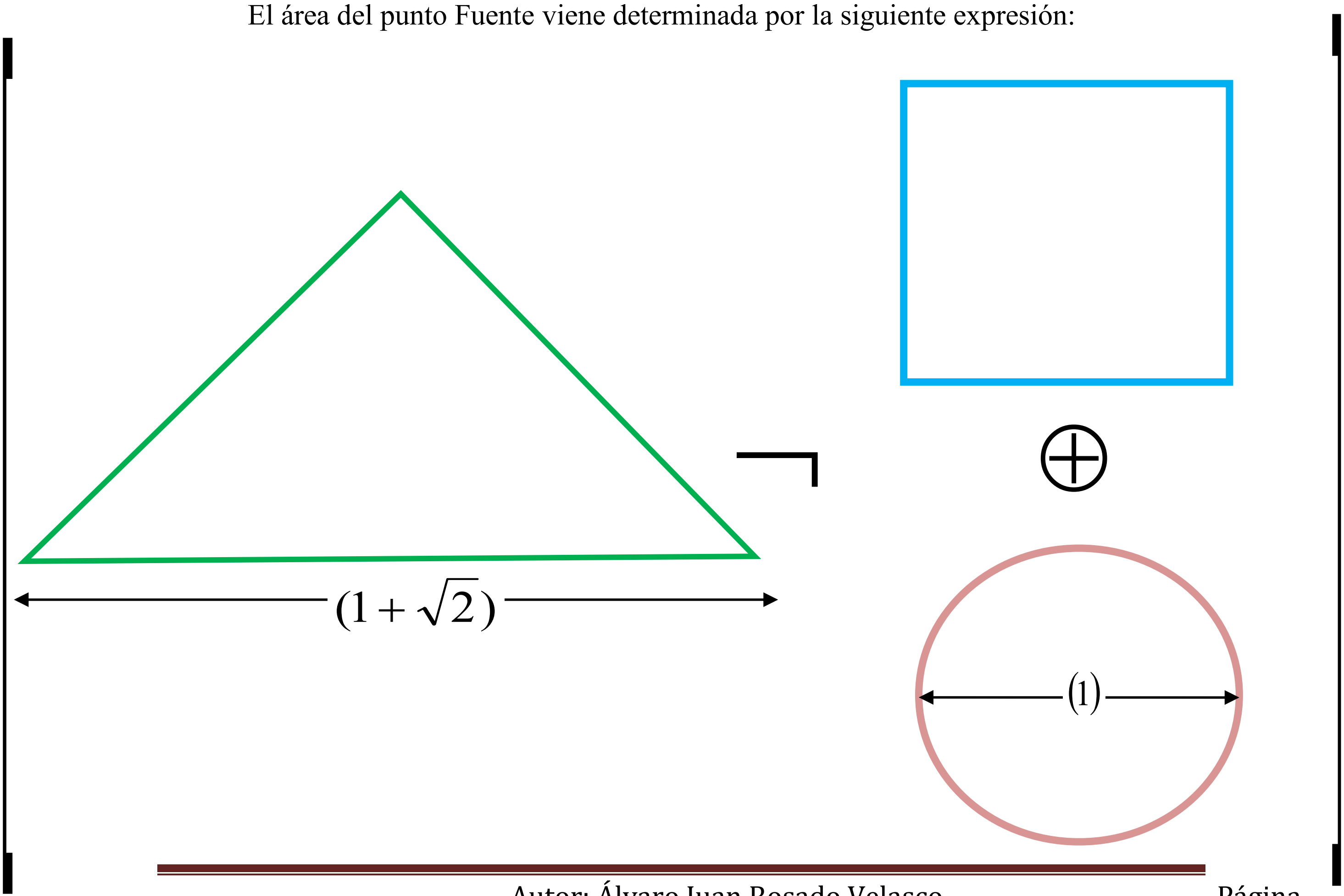
1.7.3 Representaciones de áreas fundamentales de los distintos operadores

En términos de geometría euclídea, tenemos las siguientes áreas básicas y sus relaciones operacionales fundamentales:

$$\left\lfloor \hat{0} \right\rfloor =$$



El área del punto Fuente viene determinada por la siguiente expresión:



Esta área se relaciona con el radio superficial del Punto Fuente mediante una expresión algebraica que convierte el "radio" en un círculo unidimensional cuando se aplica el operador "pi". El resultado que esta relación ofrece es el dato real del área de una circunferencia unidimensional, aunque no correspondería al valor teórico del área de una circunferencia bidimensional euclidiana.

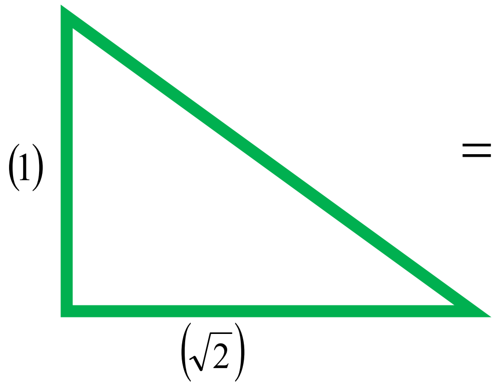
$$A_{\bullet} = \left[\frac{\dot{1} + \sqrt{\dot{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)} \right]^{\dot{2}} \neg \left\{ \left[\dot{1} \right] \oplus \left[\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right]} \right] \right\} = \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \cdot r_{A_{\bullet}}$$

El diámetro de área, o diámetro de superficie, del Punto Fuente es, por tanto, negativo; es decir, no se encuentra en la realidad Euclídea, sino en el ámbito complejo-imaginario (contractivo, o "negativo"):

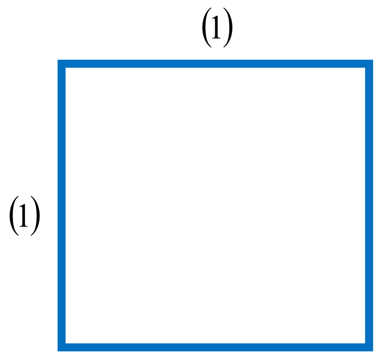
$$D_{A_{\bullet}} = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}\right) \otimes r_{A_{\bullet}} \right\rfloor$$

$$D_{A_{\bullet}} = \left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\dot{2}} - \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] - \left[\dot{1} \right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right]} \right]$$

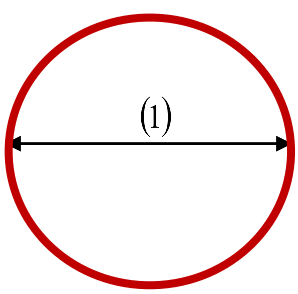
Los valores de las áreas fundamentales, y sus combinaciones algebraicas-euclídeas, son las siguientes:



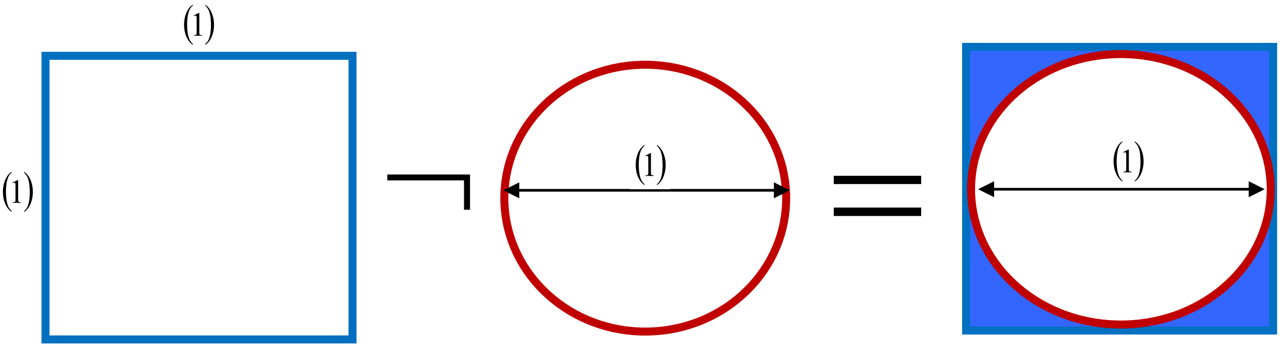
$$=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]$$

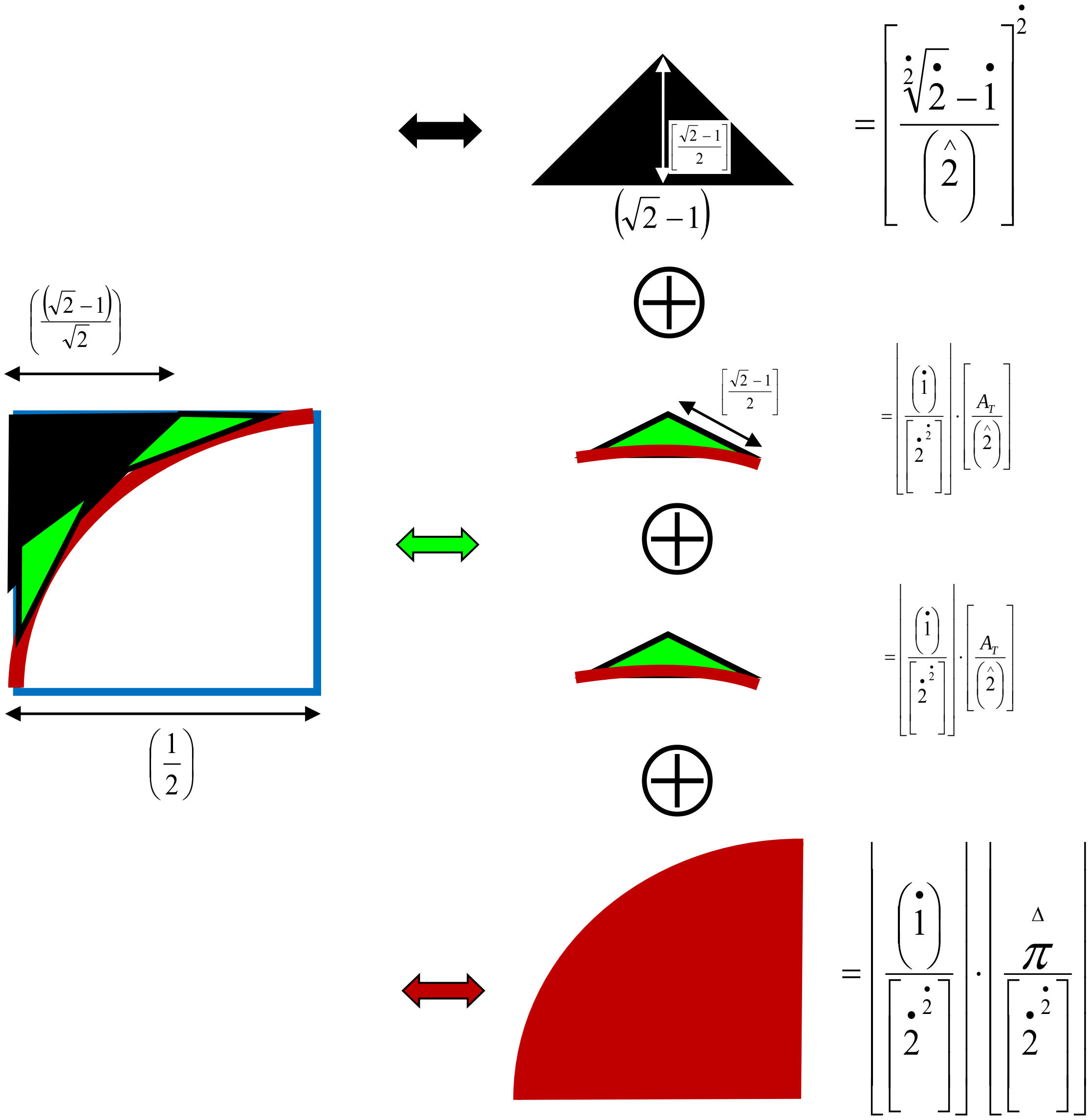


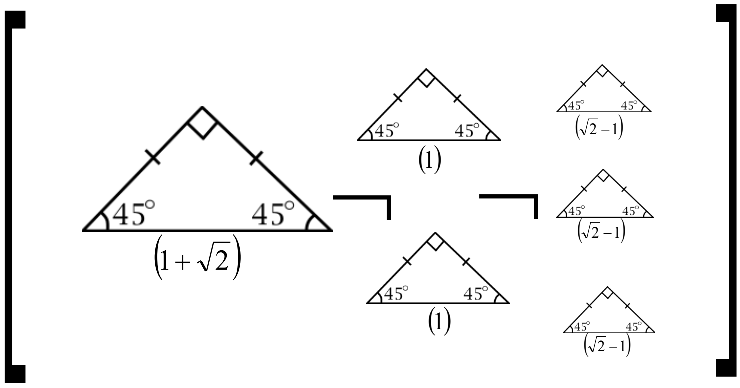
$$=\left[\dot{1}\right]$$



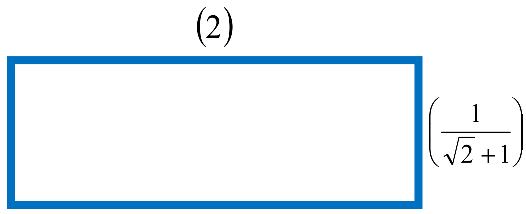
$$=\left[\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]$$

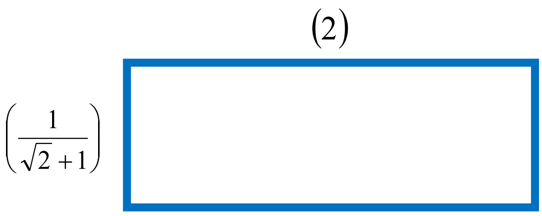

(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)


(√2 − 1)
(1/2)

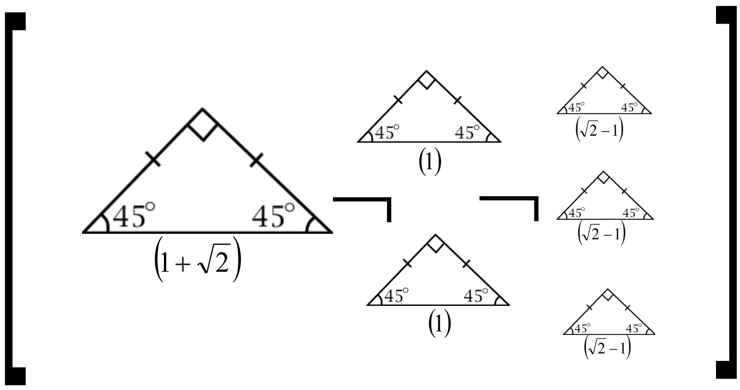


$$=$$



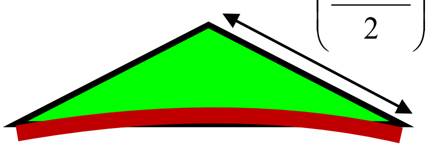


$$= \left| \frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} + \dot{1}\right)} \right|$$



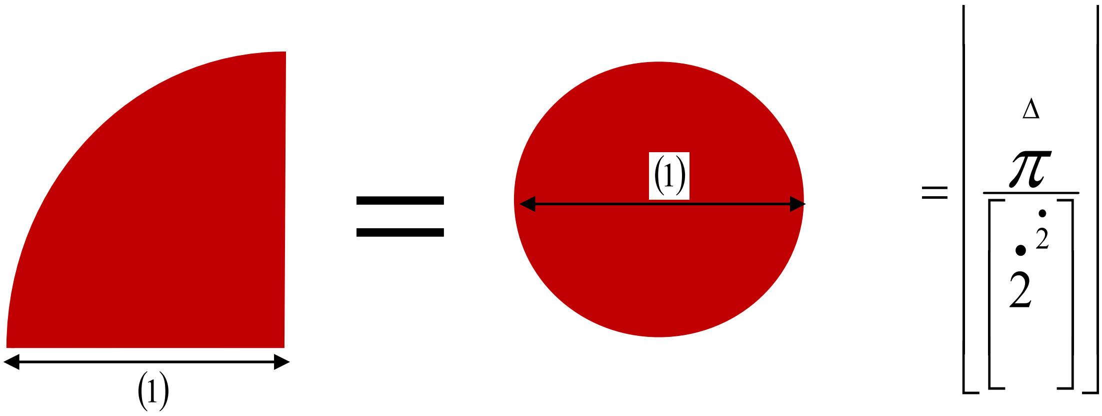
$$\neg \left[A_T\right] = \left| \frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]} \right|$$

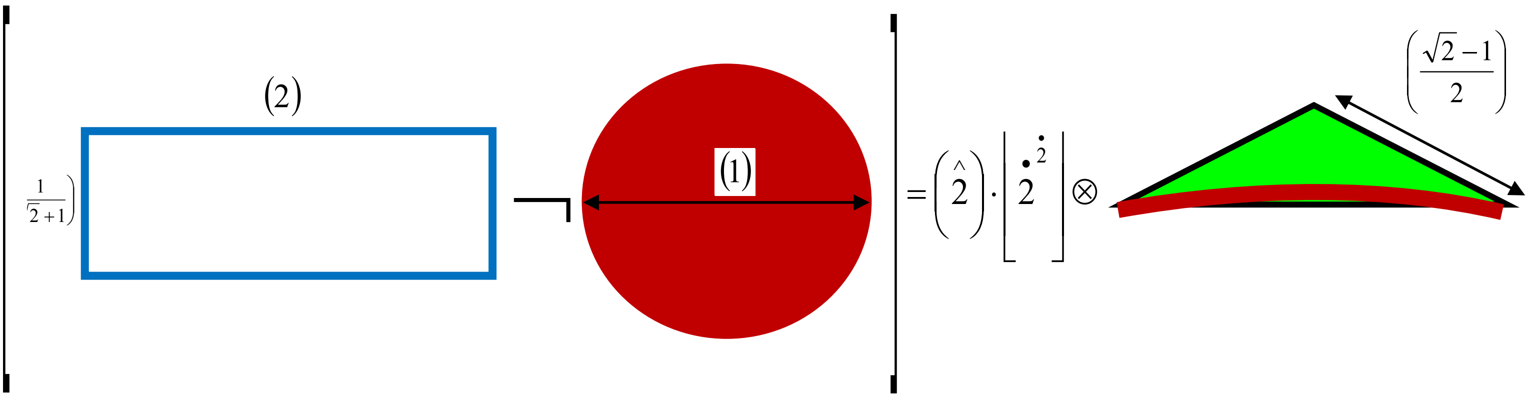
$$\left[A_T\right] = \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right] \otimes$$

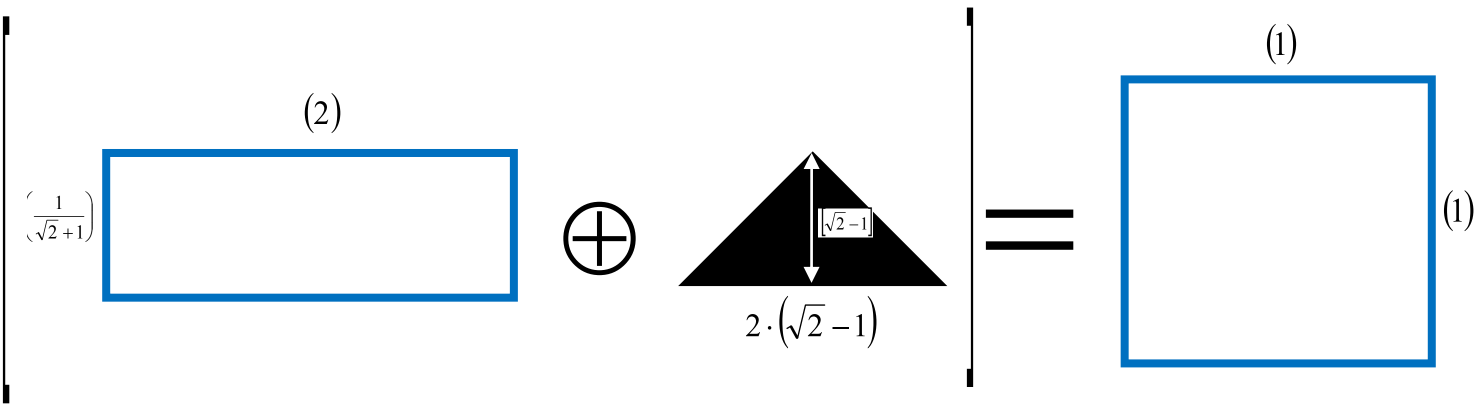


$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right) = \left| \frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]} \right| \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} + \dot{1}\right)} \right]$$

$$A_T=\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left[\left[2^{(n+1)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}-\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}\right]^2\cdot Sen^{45\cdot\left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}\cdot Cos^{45\cdot\left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}\right]$$





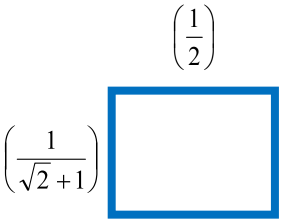


4 El término At será analizado con profundidad en el desarrollo del operador volumétrico.

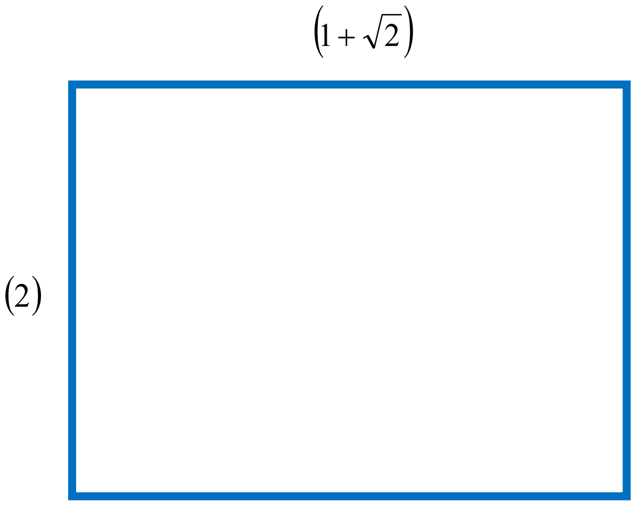
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1}}\right)\boxed{}^{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)} = \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right)\boxed{}^{(1)} = \left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\overset{\wedge}{2}\right)}\right]\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

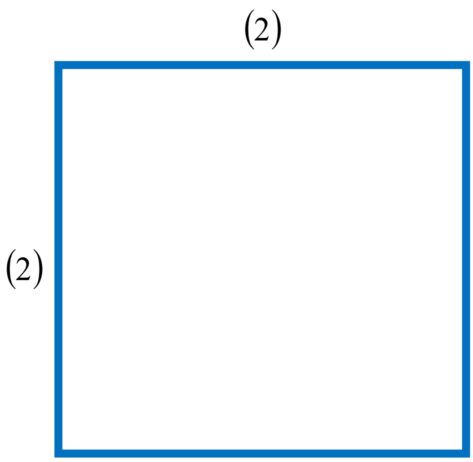
$$(1)\boxed{}^{\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)} = \left[\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]^{\left(-\dot{1}\right)} = \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right]$$



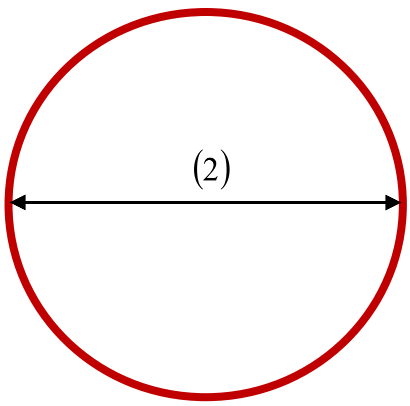
$$= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right] = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]$$



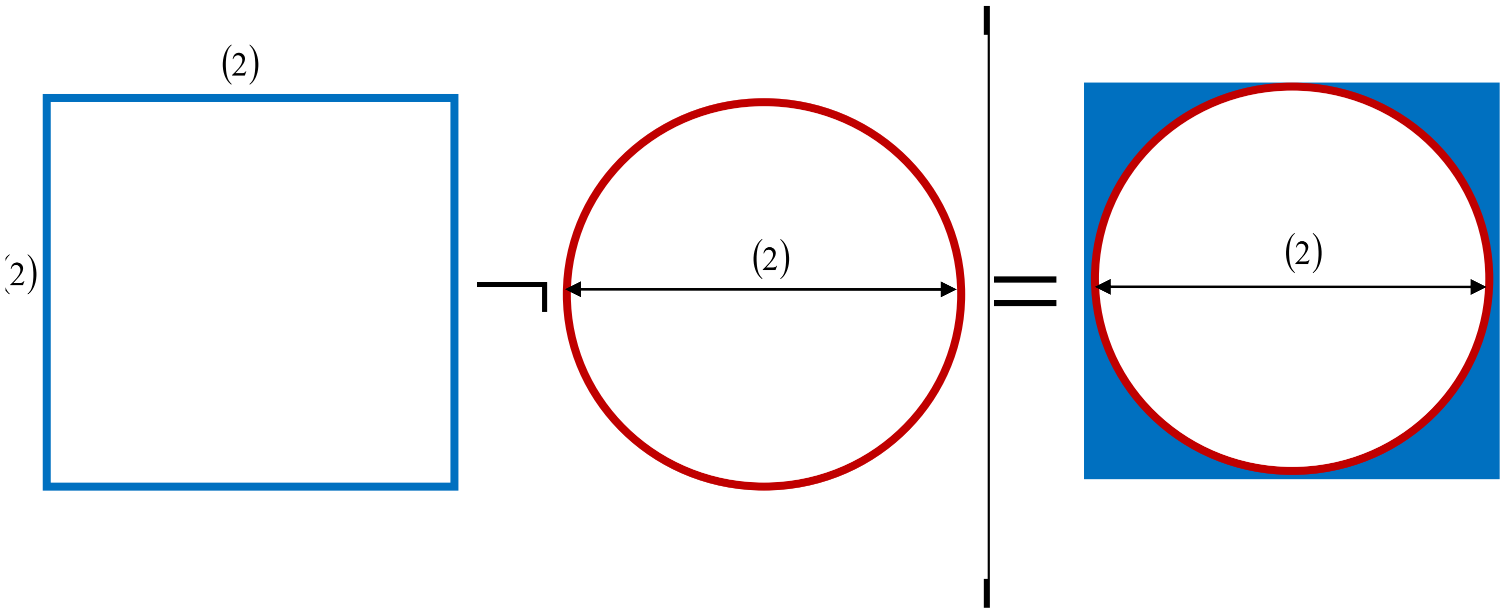
$$= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]^{\left(\dot{1}\right)} = \left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)\right]$$



$$= \left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]$$



$$= \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]$$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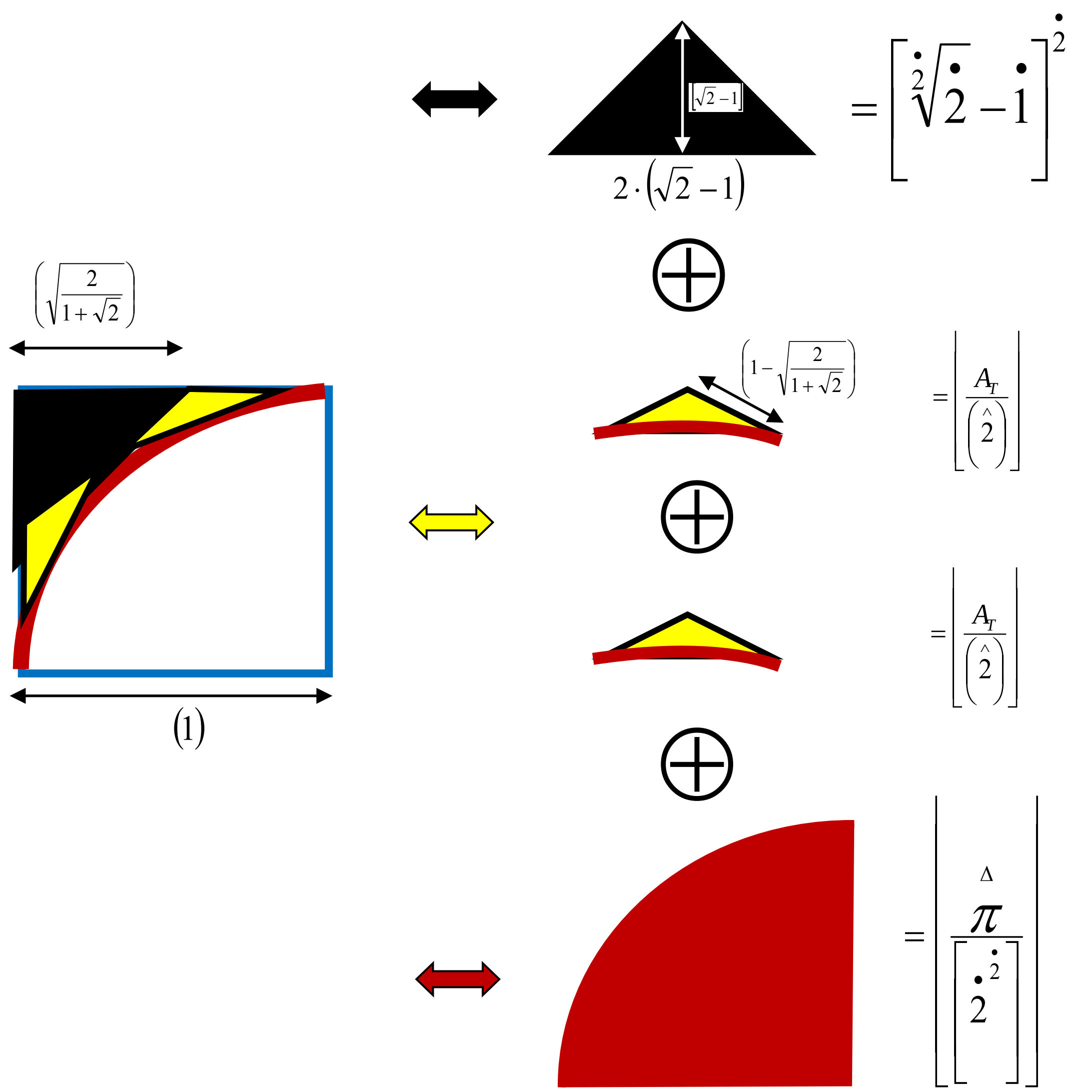
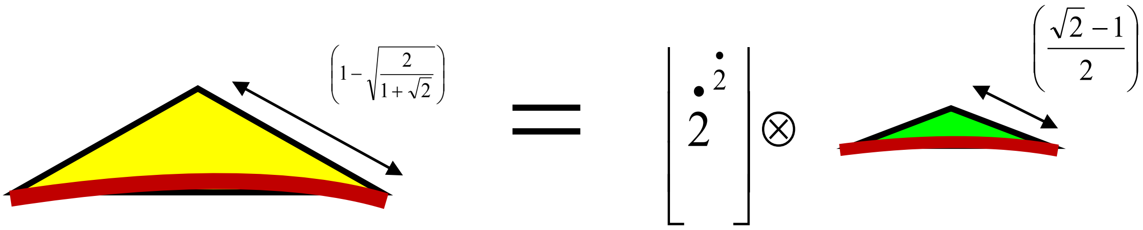
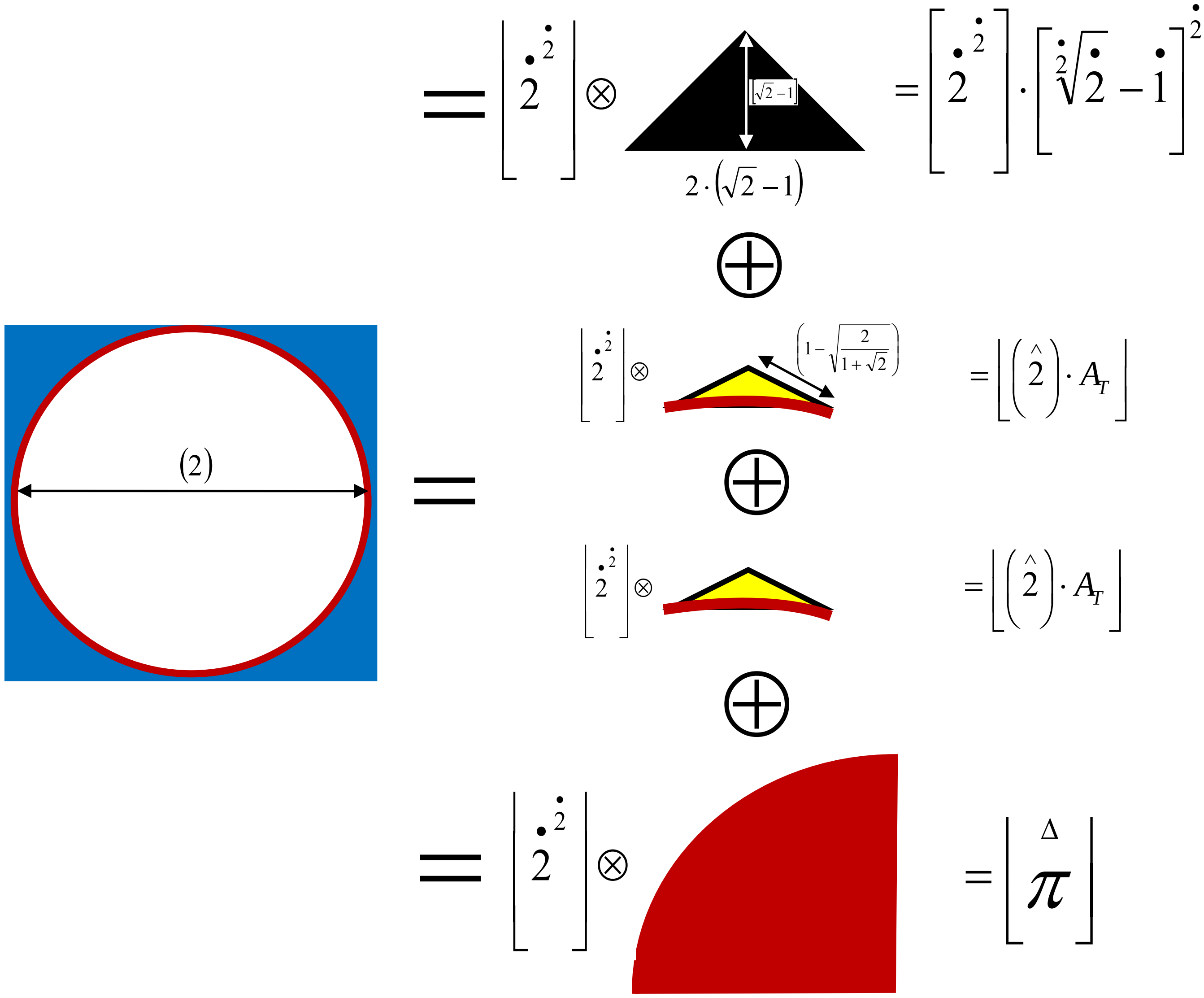
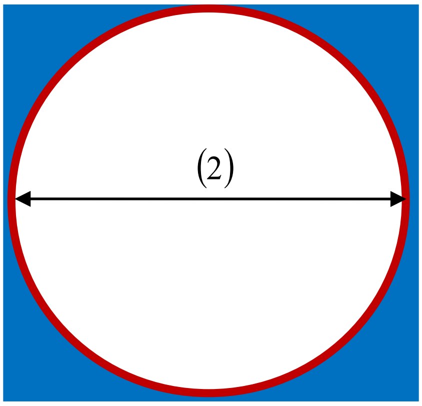

$\sqrt{2}-1$
$2\cdot(\sqrt{2}-1)$
$= \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} - \dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}$
$\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)$
(1)
$\left(1-\sqrt{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}}}\right)$
$= \left[\frac{A_T}{(\hat{2})}\right]$
$= \left[\frac{A_T}{(\hat{2})}\right]$
$= \left[\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]$

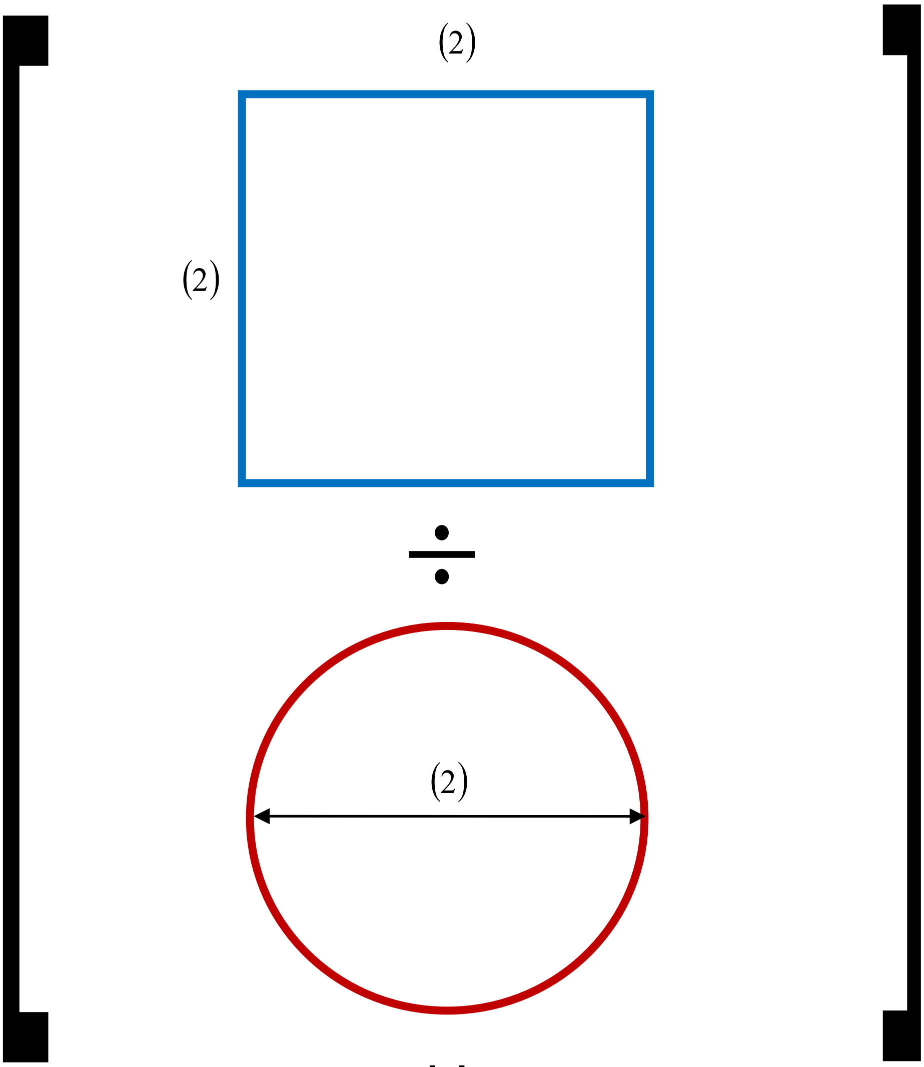


Por tanto, el valor final de $\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} - \overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]$ es el siguiente:



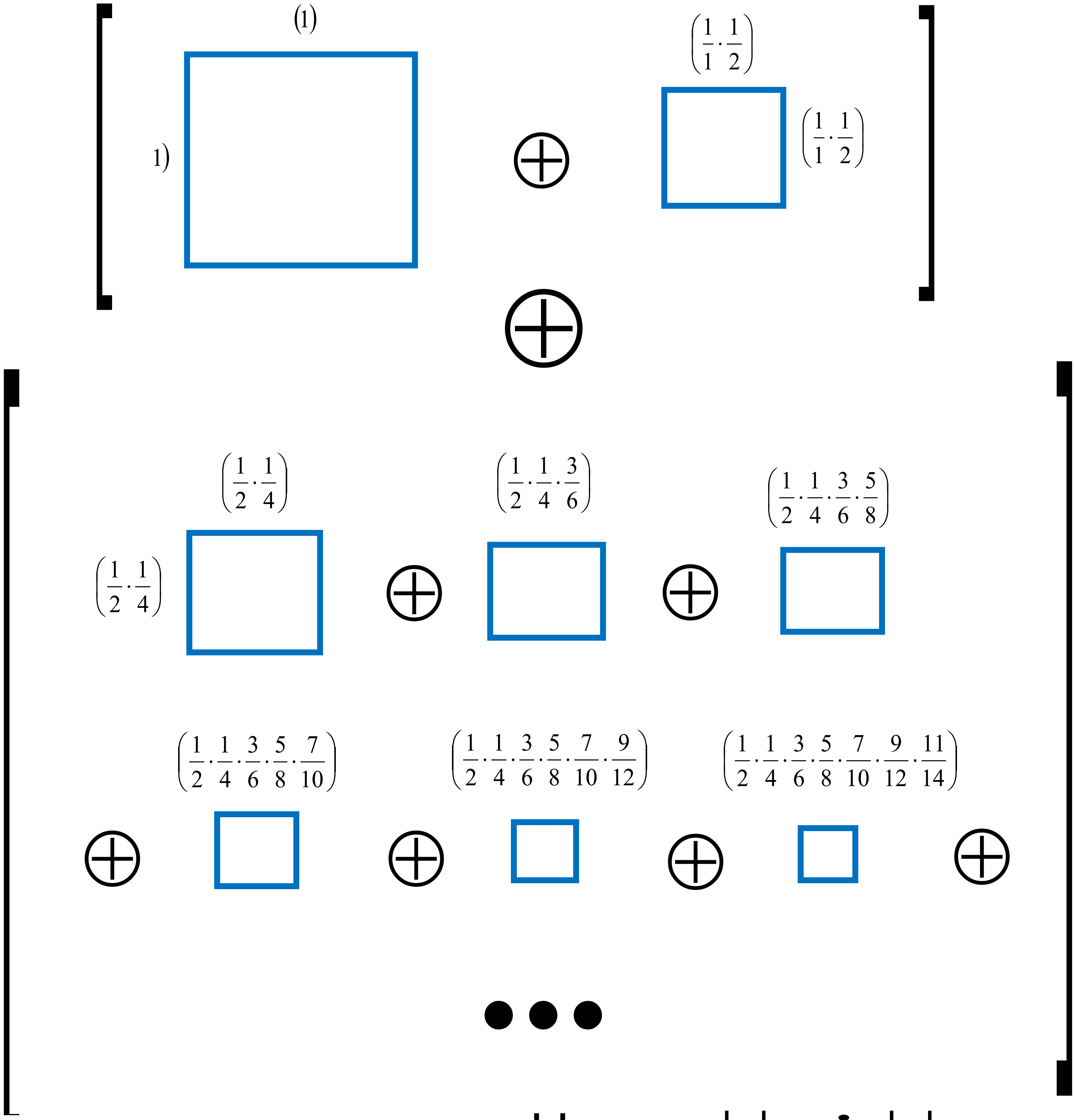


$$= \left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right] - \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] \right] = \left[K_{T_1} \right]$$



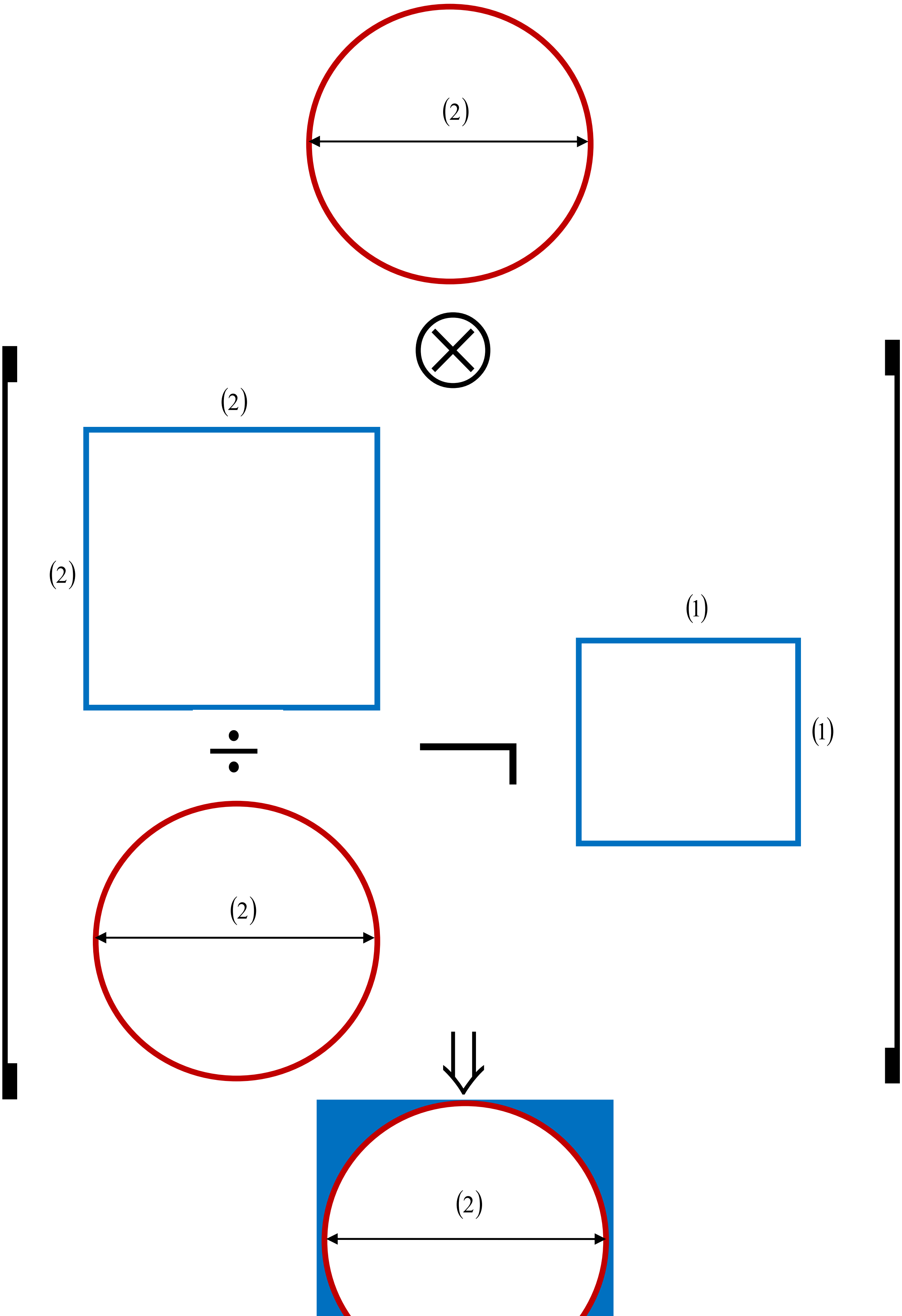
$$\Downarrow$$

$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} \right)^2 + \ldots \right] = \left| \frac{\dot{4}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}} \right|$$



$$\Downarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{3}}{\dot{2}}\right)}{\Gamma\left(n+\dot{1}\right)\cdot\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{3}}{\dot{2}}-n\right)}\right)^{\dot{2}} = \Longleftarrow\Longrightarrow = \left[\frac{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left[\overset{\triangle}{\pi}\right]}\right]$$


(2)
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(2)
(1)
(1)
(2)
(2)

Estas áreas se proporcionan geométricamente mediante las relaciones principales siguientes:

$$[A_T] = \left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} + \dot{1}\right)}\right] - \left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right] + \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} - \dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}} + [A_T] = \left[\dot{1}\right]$$

$$\left\{\left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right] - \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\right] - \left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right] \cdot \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}} - \dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\} = \left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right] \cdot [A_T]\right]$$

Estas áreas también se relacionan a través de las siguientes relaciones secundarias:

Relación A-1: Relación cuadrática

$$\frac{\left[\dfrac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]}{\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]=\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]$$

Relación A-2: Relación con la Función Gamma

$$\sum_{n=o}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\Gamma\left(\dfrac{\dot{3}}{\dot{2}}\right)}{\Gamma\left(n+\dot{1}\right)\cdot\Gamma\left(\dfrac{\dot{3}}{\dot{2}}-n\right)}\right)^{\dot{2}}=\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\dot{1}\right]-\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}-\left[A_T\right]}\right]$$

Relación A-3: Relación Fundamental de operadores

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor}{\left[\dot{1}\right]-\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}}}=\left[\left[\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]\right]^{\left[-\dot{1}\right]}+\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{2}\right]}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]\right]^{\left[-\dot{1}\right]}}\right]$$

Relación A-4: Relación de equilibrio operacional primaria

$$\left\lfloor\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor-\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor=\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left\{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)-\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\right]\right\}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\lfloor\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right\rfloor-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor=\left\{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)-\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\right]\right\}$$

Relación A-5: Relación de equilibrio operacional secundaria

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]\cdot\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]-\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}}\right]=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}}\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

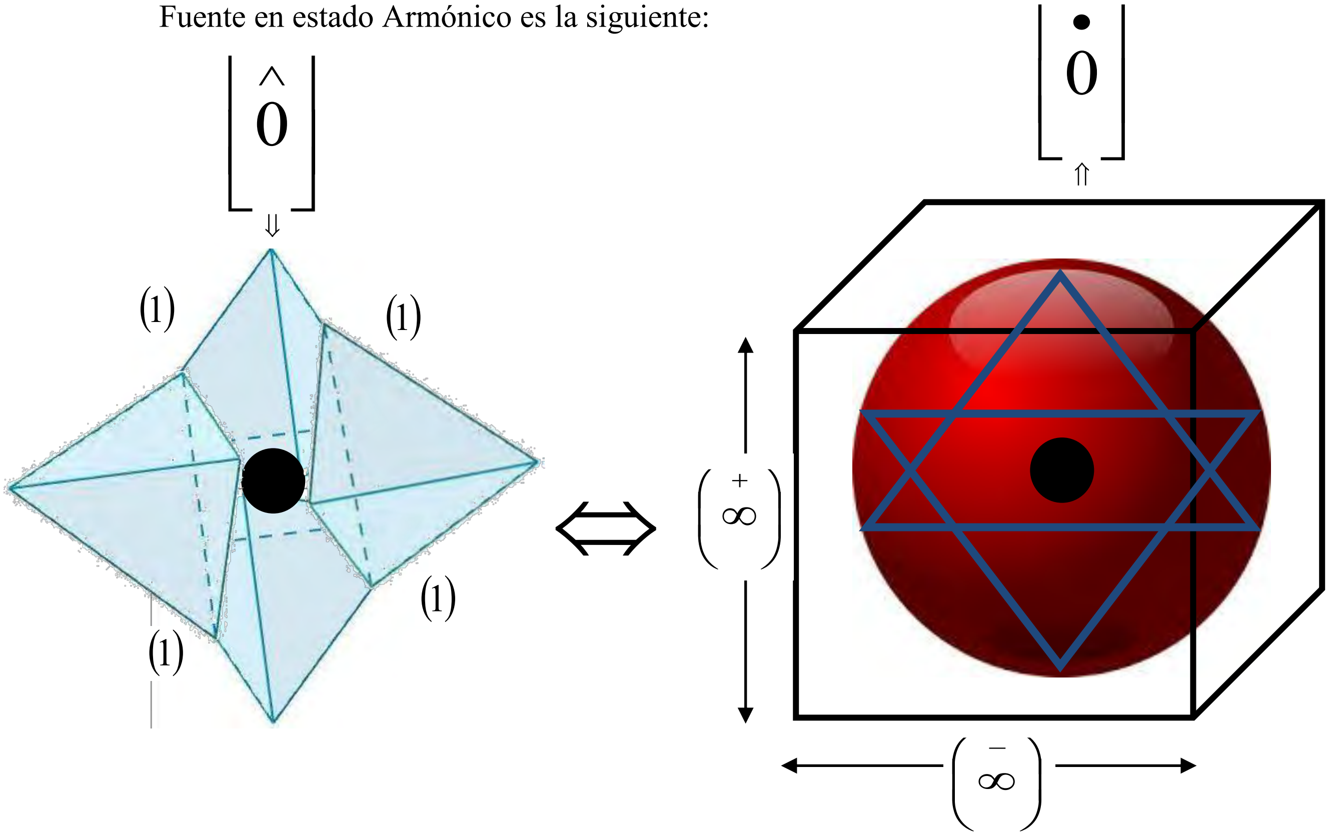
$$\left\lfloor\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]+\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}}\right]}\right\rfloor=\left[\left[\dot{3}\right]+\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}-\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\dot{2}\right]}}\right]$$

Relación A-6: Relación operacional de “pi”

$$\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\left\lfloor\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor}{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right\rfloor=\left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]-\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\right]$$

1.7.4 Representaciones volumétricas de los operadores fundamentales:

La representación volumétrica del Sistema de Equilibrio volumétrico del Punto Fuente en estado Armónico es la siguiente:



En este sistema se engloban las cuatro Dimensiones perfectamente armonizadas: la Dimensión Cero del Punto Fuente, la Unidimensionalidad lineal del triángulo, el área Bidimensional volumétrica de la circunferencia y la cubicación de la Línea en una Tercera dimensión. Esta infinita sucesión combinatoria de movimientos expansivo-contractivos y rotacionales armónicos, conduce, en términos puramente cuantitativos, medibles y "repetibles", a la Realidad aparente; es decir, no ofrecería una realidad completa y Real, sino, más bien, un estado de la Realidad perfectamente definido y delimitado dentro de unos conceptos euclídeos espacio-temporales. Sería, en resumen, lo que podemos percibir, medir y cuantificar sólo desde un punto de vista electromagnético. Es imprescindible, por tanto, comprender que lo que percibimos y concebimos como real es, en Realidad, una parte ínfima de lo Real; una estructura incompleta a la que intentamos asignar "Dimensiones" espacio-temporales para darles algún sentido lineal dentro de un sistema de coordinadas determinado, y condicionado, por un factor tan indeterminado y aleatorio como es el Tiempo.

El volumen Cero-Dimensional de este sistema viene definido por la siguiente ecuación algebraica:

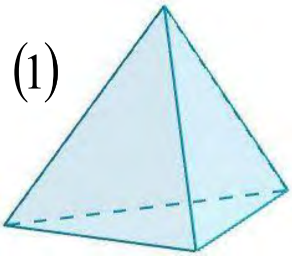
$$V = \left\langle \left[\frac{\left[\hat{0} \right]}{\left[\dot{0} \right]} \right] \otimes \left[\frac{\left[\overset{+}{\infty} \right]}{\left[\overset{-}{\infty} \right]} \right] \right\rangle$$

La aplicación de un infinito expansivo, $\left(\overset{+}{\infty} \right)$ y otro contractivo $\left(\overset{-}{\infty} \right)$, define en sí mismo el único equilibrio absoluto que existe: un equilibrio armónico que termina concentrándose en el Punto Fuente debido a la Nada surgida tras la Contracción-Expansión Infinita de la idea de la Unidad, o del Uno, surgiendo de dicho proceso el Infinito convertido/transmutado en Finito, es decir, en Temporal:

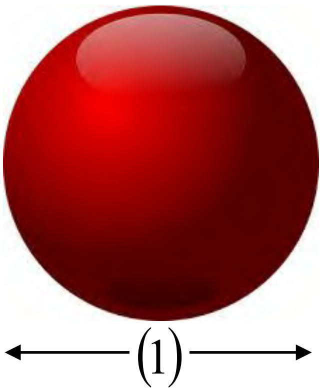
$$[\infty] = \sqrt{\left[\overset{+}{\infty} \right] \otimes \left[\overset{-}{\infty} \right]}$$

Los volúmenes de este sistema algebraico son los siguientes:

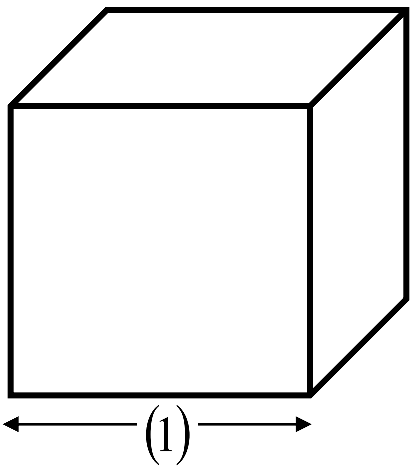
$$V_{\left[\hat{0} \right]} = \left[\frac{\left[\pm \dot{1} \right]}{\infty} \right]$$



$$V = \left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}} \otimes \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{4}\right)}\right]$$



$$V = V_{\left[\dot{0}\right]} = \left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]$$

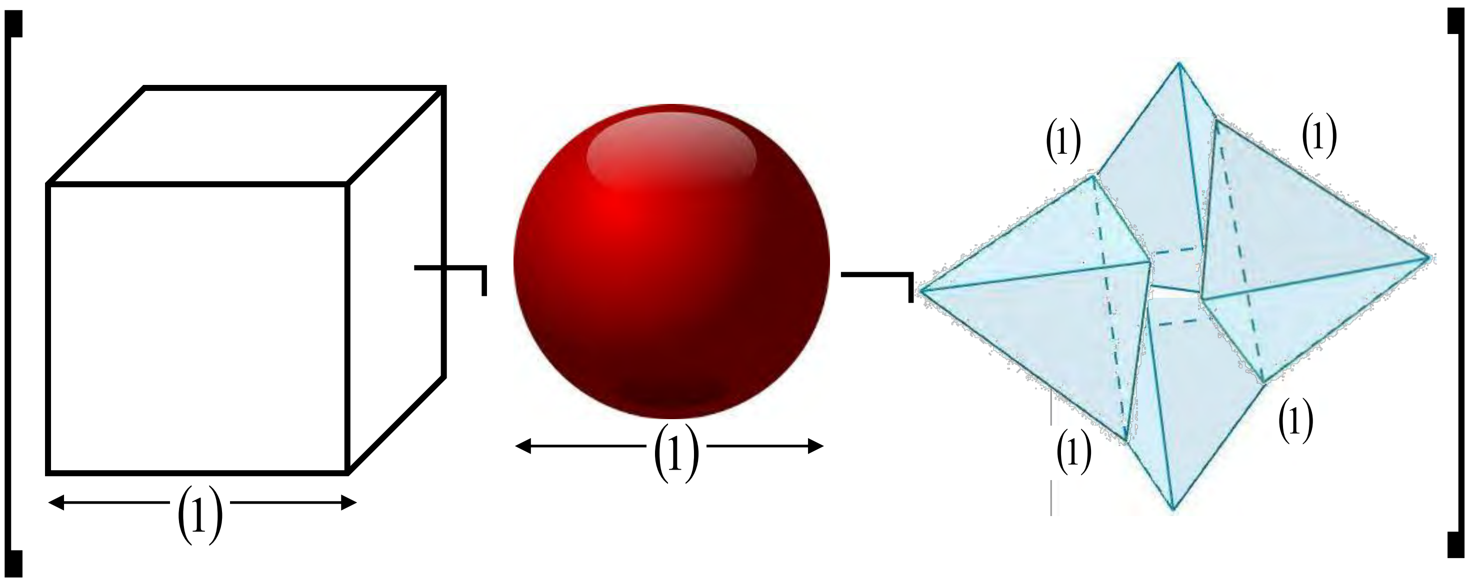


$$V = V_{(1)} = \left[\pm\dot{1}\right]\otimes\left[(1)\otimes(1)\otimes(1)\right] = \left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

Esto es así ya que se cumple la siguiente relación volumétrica:

$$[a]\otimes[(1)\otimes(1)\otimes(1)]=[a]^{\dot{3}}$$

El volumen del Punto Fuente se determina por la siguiente diferencia de volúmenes:



$$V_{P_F}=V_{\bullet}=\left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}}\neg\left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]\neg\left\{\left(\hat{4}\right)\otimes\left(\left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}}\otimes\left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{4}\right)}\right]\right)\right\}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$V_{P_F}=V_{\bullet}=\left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}}\neg\left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]\neg\left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]$$

De este valor se deduce que el diámetro volumétrico, $D_{V_\bullet}$, del Punto Fuente es el siguiente:

$$V_\bullet = \left[\dot{1}\right]^{\dot{3}} \neg \left[\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)} \right] \neg \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left(\hat{3}\right)} \right] = \frac{\left(\hat{4}\right)}{\left(\hat{3}\right)} \cdot \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right] \cdot r_{V_\bullet}^{\dot{3}}$$

En este caso, el valor ofrecido por la ecuación algebraica volumétrica coincide con el valor del volumen euclídeo de una esfera.

$$D_{V_\bullet} = \left(\hat{2}\right) \otimes r_{V_\bullet}$$

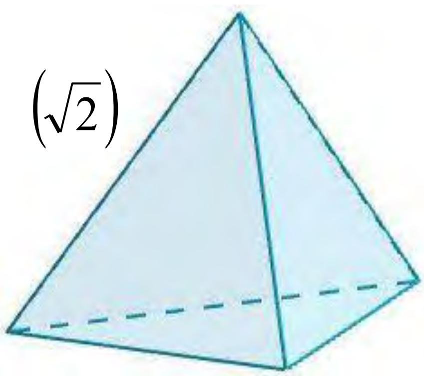
$$D_{V_\bullet} = \sqrt[\dot{3}]{\left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\right) \neg \sqrt{\dot{2}}}{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]} \right] \neg \left[\dot{1}\right]}$$

La diferencia de valores entre los distintos diámetros del Punto Fuente (perimetral, de superficie y volumétrico) tan sólo se explica si tenemos en cuenta que no existe un diámetro fijo del Punto Fuente cuando éste genera los movimientos expansivo-contractivos rotacionales que dan origen a la realidad medible, o cuantificable temporalmente en un espacio determinado. Desde el mismo momento en el que empieza a "contar" el Tiempo, y los movimientos comienzan a surgir, la realidad desaparece tras un velo de acontecimientos permanentes, como si hubiéramos lanzado una piedra a la superficie de un lago en calma y ya no pudiéramos volver a ver el fondo (la Realidad, compleja, multi-operacional y cargada de sentires-conscientes, desaparece en lo que llamamos realidad Espacio-Temporal).

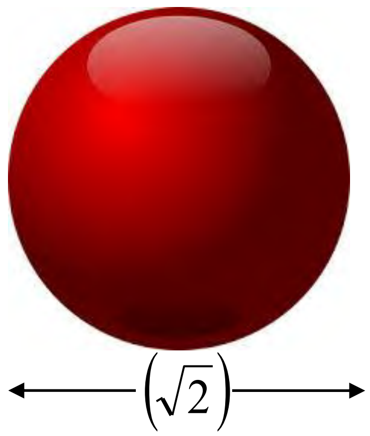
Una ecuación muy importante que relaciona este diámetro del Punto Fuente y la raíz de dos es la siguiente:

$$\left[\frac{L_n\left(\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)}{D_{V\bullet}}\right]=\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot e\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot e-\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot e\right]^{\dot{2}}\right]}$$

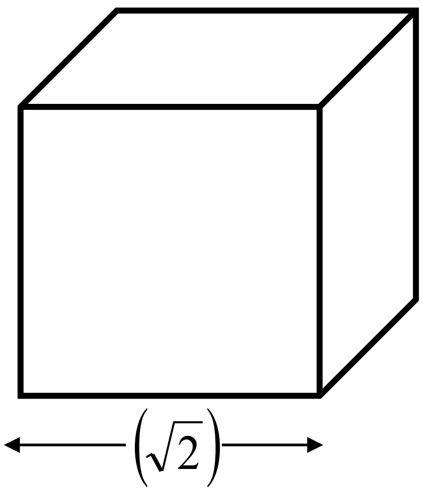
Otras relaciones operacionales básicas de superficie son las siguientes:



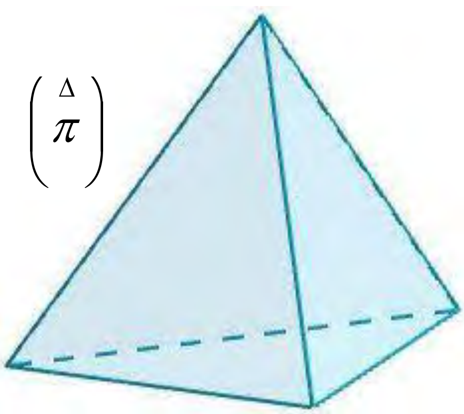
$$V=\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]$$



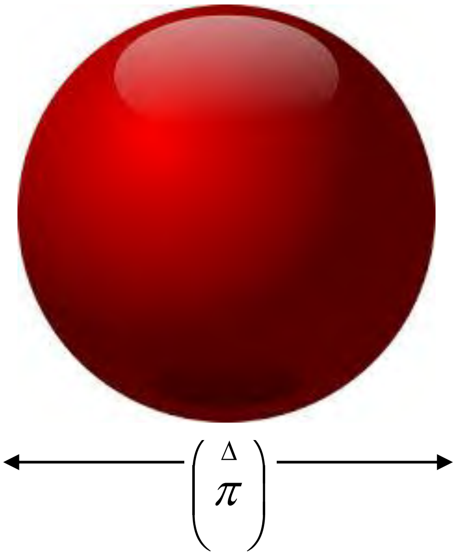
$$V = \left[\frac{\left\lfloor \overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{3} \right)} \otimes \left[\sqrt{\dot{2}} \right] \right]$$



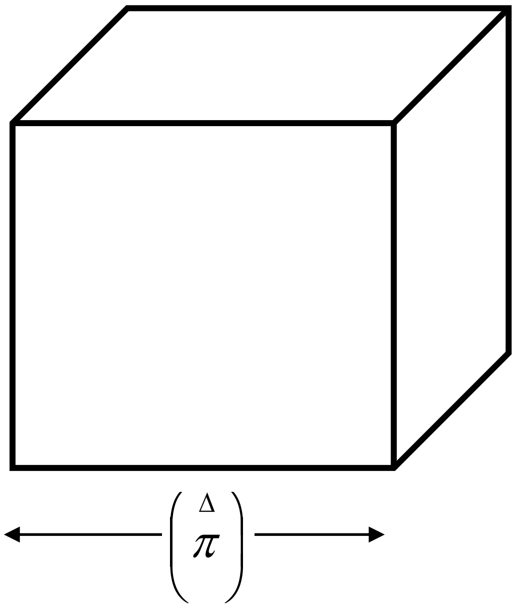
$$V = \left[\sqrt{\dot{2}} \right]^{\dot{3}}$$



$$V = \left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right]^{\dot{3}} \otimes \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}} \right]}{\left(\hat{3} \right) \cdot \left(\hat{4} \right)} \right]$$



$$V=\left\lfloor\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{4}\right)}\right\rfloor$$



$$V=\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]^{\left(\dot{3}\right)}$$

1.8 Sistema de ecuaciones universales de equilibrio perfecto algebraico/físico

$$\frac{\Im}{\left[a\cdot\int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)} \sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{\dot{a}^{2}-\dot{b}^{2}}{\dot{a}^{2}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\right)}\cdot d\phi \right]}$$

$$\left|\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\oplus\dot{1}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}}{\pi\cdot\Sigma_{E}\cdot\left(\Sigma_{V}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right| \Leftrightarrow \overset{\Updownarrow}{\underset{\Updownarrow}{\left[\dot{4}\right]}} \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor\frac{\hbar}{\pi\cdot\Delta_{x}\cdot\Delta_{p}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\frac{\begin{array}{c}\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\dot{2}\otimes\dot{2}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{2}\right]\\ \Updownarrow \\ \left[\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\hat{2}\otimes\hat{2}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\hat{2}\oplus\hat{2}\right]\end{array}}{\begin{array}{c}\left\{\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\oplus\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\otimes\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\oplus\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\otimes\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\right\}\\ \Updownarrow \\ \left\{\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right]^{\dot{2}}\Leftrightarrow\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\}\end{array}}\right]$$

$$\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)\otimes\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\pi^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\dot{2}\oplus\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left(\pi\otimes\pi\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\hat{2}\otimes\pi\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

1.9 Sistema natural de operadores Numérico-Algebraicos

$$\overset{\bullet\oplus\wedge}{1}\left[\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{\neg\overset{\bullet}{1}}{\oplus\overset{\wedge}{1}}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{\oplus\overset{\wedge}{1}}{\neg\overset{\bullet}{1}}\right)}\right]\quad \overset{\bullet\ \wedge}{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}\overset{\bullet}{2}\\ \Updownarrow\\ \dfrac{\otimes\overset{\wedge}{2}}{\div\overset{\wedge}{2}}\\ \Updownarrow\\ \pm\sqrt[\overset{\bullet}{2}]{\ }\end{array}\right]\quad \overset{\bullet\ \wedge}{3}\left[\begin{array}{c}\overset{\bullet}{3}\\ \Updownarrow\\ \dfrac{\otimes\overset{\wedge}{3}}{\div\overset{\wedge}{3}}\\ \Updownarrow\\ \pm\sqrt[\overset{\bullet}{3}]{\ }\end{array}\right]\quad \overset{\bullet\ \wedge}{5}\left[\begin{array}{c}\left[\overset{\bullet}{2}\oplus\overset{\bullet}{3}\right]\\ \Updownarrow\\ \left[\overset{\wedge}{2}\oplus\overset{\wedge}{3}\right]\end{array}\right]$$

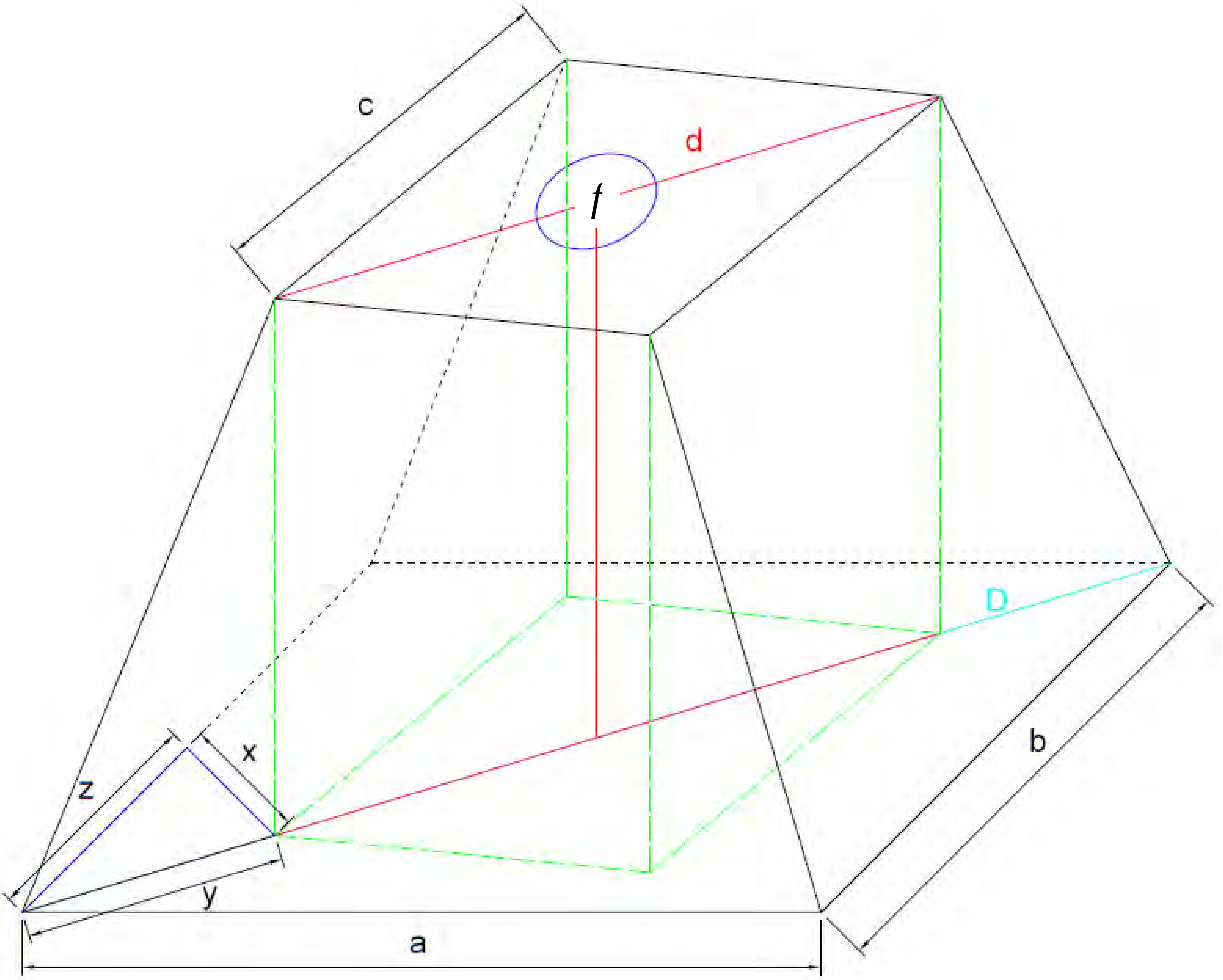
$$\overset{\bullet\ \wedge}{4}\left[\dfrac{\begin{array}{c}\left[\overset{\bullet}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\overset{\bullet}{2}\otimes\overset{\bullet}{2}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\overset{\bullet}{2}\oplus\overset{\bullet}{2}\right]\\ \Updownarrow\\ \left[\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\overset{\wedge}{2}\otimes\overset{\wedge}{2}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\overset{\wedge}{2}\oplus\overset{\wedge}{2}\right]\end{array}}{\begin{array}{c}\left\{\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\oplus\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\otimes\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\oplus\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\otimes\left(\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right]\right\}\\ \Updownarrow\\ \left\{\left[\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}}\right)\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\pm\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}}\right)\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left\{\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\bullet}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}}\right]^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\Leftrightarrow\left[\sqrt[\overset{\circ}{2}]{\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}}\right]^{\overset{\bullet}{2}}\right\}\end{array}}\right]$$

$$e\left[\begin{array}{c}\Updownarrow\\ \Xi\\ \Updownarrow\\ e\\ \Updownarrow\\ \Delta\end{array}\right]\quad \overset{\bullet\neg\wedge}{1}\left[\dfrac{\left(\dfrac{\oplus\overset{\bullet}{1}}{\neg\overset{\wedge}{1}}\right)}{\left(\dfrac{\neg\overset{\wedge}{1}}{\oplus\overset{\bullet}{1}}\right)}\right]$$

1.10 Ecuaciones generales de desarrollo euclídeo

1.10.1 Desarrollo Euclídeo-Piramidal de la Ecuación Fundamental del Álgebra Euclídea[5]

El esquema básico de partida será un trapecio irregular e imaginario de proporciones perfectas que representará el cambio de 1D→2D



[5] El operador volumétrico, “pi”, se desarrollará posteriormente en este ensayo.

$$a = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{3} \cdot \pi \right) + \left(\hat{2} \cdot x \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$b = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{3} \cdot \pi \right) + \left(\hat{2} \cdot z \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$c = \left(\hat{3} \cdot \pi \right)$$

$$d = \left(\hat{3} \cdot \pi \right) \cdot \sqrt{\dot{2}}$$

$$f = \pi$$

$$D^{\dot{2}} = \left(a^{\dot{2}} + b^{\dot{2}} \right) = \left[d + \left(\hat{2} \cdot y \right) \right]^{\dot{2}}$$

$$z = \sqrt{\left(x^{\dot{2}} + y^{\dot{2}} \right)}$$

$$z^{\dot{2}} = \left(x^{\dot{2}} + y^{\dot{2}} \right)$$

$$\left(a^{\dot{2}} + b^{\dot{2}} \right) = \left[d + \left(\hat{2} \cdot y \right) \right]^{\dot{2}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\hat{1} + \sqrt{\dot{5}}}{\hat{2}}$$

Mediante la combinación de todos estos valores en el sistema 1D→2D, tenemos las siguientes ecuaciones y relaciones:

Ecuación 1:

$$\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot z\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}=\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}\cdot y\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

Ecuación 2:

$$\frac{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\right]}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot z\right)\right]}=\frac{\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}}{\hat{2}}$$

Mediante esta ecuación podemos deducir el valor de “z”:

$$z=\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}$$

Sustituyendo el valor de z en la Ecuación 1, tenemos la expresión siguiente:

$$\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}=\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}\cdot y\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

De esta expresión e deduce el valor de “y”:

$$y=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]\right]$$

Puesto que:

$$\sqrt{\left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left(x\right)^{\dot{2}}=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right]\right]$$

Tenemos las siguientes soluciones:

$$[x] = \sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}}$$

$$[z] = \left[\neg \sqrt[\dot{2}]{Atag(\dot{3})} \right]$$

$$[y] = \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left[\frac{\left[\sqrt[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{Ln\left(\dot{2}\right)} \right]^{\dot{3}}}{\left[\dot{3}\right] \cdot \left[\dot{4}\right] \cdot e^{\left(\frac{\left[\dot{4}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]} \right)}} \right]}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$[y] = \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2} \cdot \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{3}}} \cdot \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\sqrt[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{\frac{\left(Ln\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}}{e^{\dot{4}}}}}$$

El valor de “pi” triangular se define de forma operacional trigonométrica de la forma siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right] = \left\lfloor \left[\overset{\nabla}{\pi}\right] + \left[\underset{\bullet}{\nabla}\right] \right\rfloor$$

Donde los valores de la sumatoria son los siguientes:

$$\left[\overset{\nabla}{\pi}\right] = \frac{\left[\hat{2}\right]}{\left[\hat{3}\right]} \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\hat{2}\right] \cdot \sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}} + \left[\dot{1} + \sqrt{\left[\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right]}\right] \cdot \sqrt{Atag\left(\dot{3}\right)}}{\left[\sqrt{\left[\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right]} - \dot{1}\right]} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\underset{\bullet}{\nabla}\right] = \left\lfloor \frac{e \cdot \sqrt[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}]{e^{\dot{4}}} \cdot \left(Cotag\left(e \cdot \overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\sqrt[e]{e} \cdot \left(e^{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right)^{\dot{3}} \cdot \left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo los valores de x, y, z en la Ecuación 1, tenemos los siguientes valores de pi:

$$\left[\overset{i_R}{\pi}\right]=\frac{4\cdot\left[\left(\sqrt[7]{2}\right)^{\dot{2}}+a\tan(3)\right]-\dfrac{\left(\sqrt[5]{Ln(2)}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{3}\cdot\sqrt[5]{e^{\dot{4}}}}}{6\cdot\left[\sqrt[2]{\dfrac{2\cdot\left(\sqrt[5]{Ln(2)}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{3}\cdot\sqrt[5]{e^{\dot{4}}}}}+2\cdot\sqrt[2]{a\tan(3)}-2\cdot\sqrt[7]{2}\right]}$$

$$\left[\overset{i_R}{\pi}-\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]=\left[\frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{3}}}{\left(\dot{2}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}\cdot\sqrt[\dot{4}^{\dot{2}}]{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\sqrt[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}]{e^{\gamma^{e}\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)}}}\right]$$

$$[\gamma]=Cte.deEuler$$

1.10.2 Ecuación fundamental del álgebra euclídea

Del diagrama euclídeo de partida 1D→2D, se deduce que la ecuación fundamental “pitagórica” es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor z^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left\lfloor x^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \oplus \left\lfloor y^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo en esta ecuación los valores correspondientes, tenemos la siguiente expresión:

$$\left[Atag\left(\dot{3}\right) \right] = \left\lfloor \left[\sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}} \right]^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{Ln\left(\dot{2}\right)} \right]^{\dot{3}}}{\left[\dot{3}\right] \cdot \left[\dot{4}\right] \cdot \overset{i}{e}^{\left(\frac{\left[\dot{4}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\right)}} \right] \right\rfloor$$

De esta ecuación, se deduce que el valor imaginario del operador “e” es el siguiente:

$$\overset{i}{e} = \left[\frac{\left[\sqrt[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{Ln\left(\dot{2}\right)} \right]^{\dot{3}}}{\left[\dot{3}\right] \cdot \left[\dot{4}\right] \cdot \left[Atag\left(\dot{3}\right) - \left[\sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}} \right]^{\dot{2}} \right]} \right]^{\left(\frac{\dot{4}}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\right)}$$

La diferencia entre el valor del operador real “e” y el valor imaginario de dicho operador es la siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{i}{e}-e\right]=\frac{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}-\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\cdot\left[\left(\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\dot{2}\right)\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}-\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\dot{3}\cdot\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)-\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}\right)}$$

Finalmente, de todas las expresiones anteriores podemos deducir el valor de raíz de cinco:

$$\left[\sqrt{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\right]=\left[\frac{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)+\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\sqrt{Atag\left(\dot{3}\right)}+\left[\dot{4}\right]\cdot\sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\sqrt{Atag\left(\dot{3}\right)}\right]}\right]$$

1.10.3 Ecuación de equilibrio temporal

En el supuesto caso de que se produzca la siguiente situación:

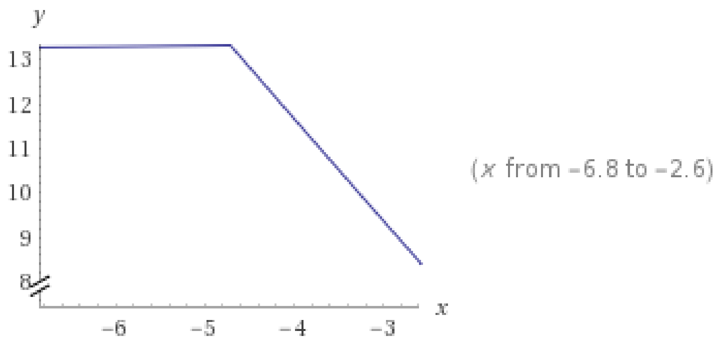
$$\sqrt{(x)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt{\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right]\right]$$

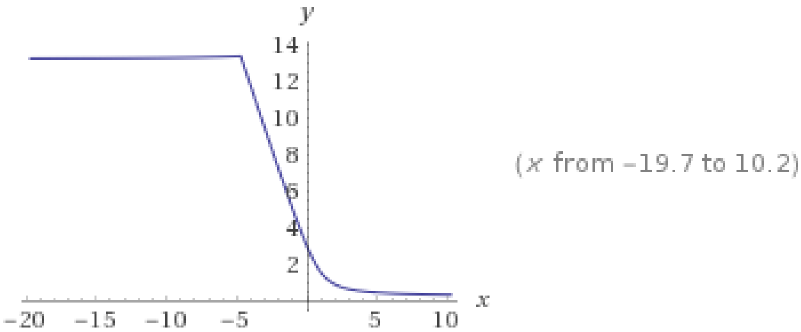
Tenemos la siguiente igualdad de equilibrio:

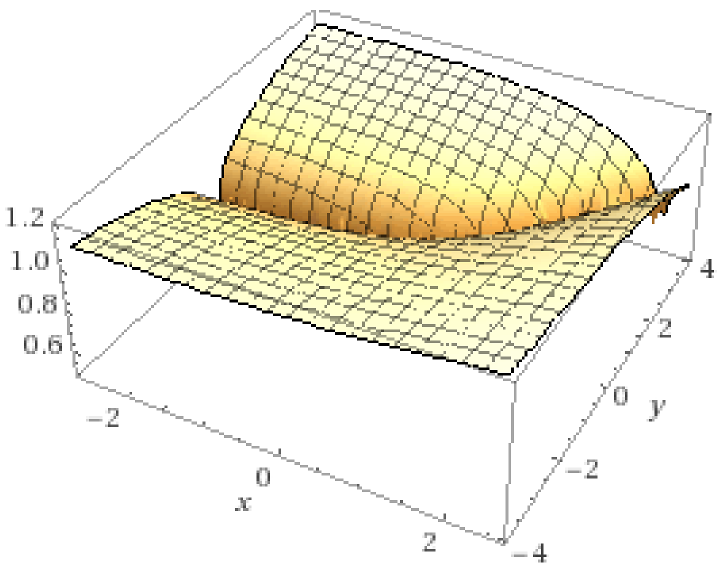
$$\underset{x=0}{\overset{x=\infty}{Lim}}\sqrt{(x)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}-\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)\cdot\left|\sqrt{\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)+\left(\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)+\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}^{\,\dot{2}}-\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\sqrt{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right]\right|=\left[\frac{\left[\overset{\wedge}{3}\right]\otimes\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]}{\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]$$

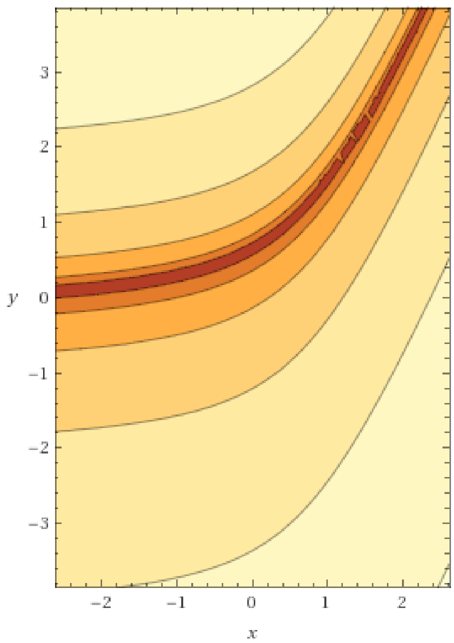
$$\underset{x=\infty}{\overset{x=0}{Lim}}\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right)\cdot\left|\sqrt{\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)+\left(\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot x\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)+\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}^{\,\dot{2}}-\left[\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\sqrt{\overset{\wedge}{2}}\right]\right|-\sqrt{(x)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\frac{\left(\overset{\wedge}{3}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot x\right)}{\overset{\wedge}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\wedge}{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}=\left[\frac{e^{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\cdot Tan\left(e\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)}{e\cdot\sqrt[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}]{e^{\dot{3}}}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}^{e}}\right]$$

La representación gráfica de esta igualdad temporal, donde surge la función volumétrica de “pi” de forma bidimensional en la intersección -y, es la siguiente:









1.10.3.1 Ecuación de equilibrio temporal para el caso x= 0

$$\left[\pi - \hat{e}\right] = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{1}{\left(\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right)} \right) \cdot \left(e + \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\left(\hat{2} \otimes \hat{3}\right) + \left(\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\left(\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right)}{\hat{2}} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right) \right\rfloor$$

1.10.4 Ecuación general de formación cuadrática

$$\left[\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\neg \left[\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\left[x - \sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x} - x/n\right]} \right) \right]} \right] = \left[\pm \sqrt[\mathring{2}]{n} \right] = \left[\sqrt[\mathring{2}]{\oplus \left[\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\left[x - \sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x} + x/n\right]} \right) \right]} \right]$$

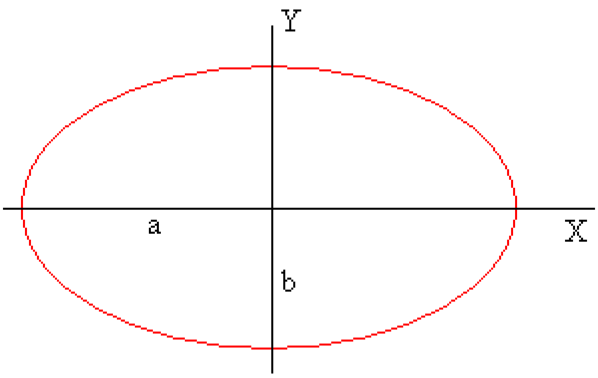
2 Formas constructivas que determinan la creación matemática de la Elipse

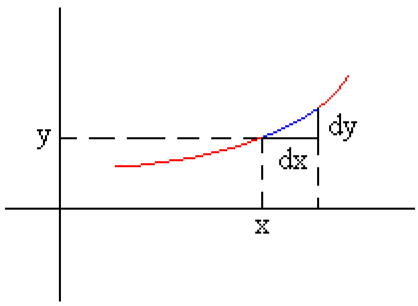
2.1 Construcción de la elipse a partir de series polinómicas

Las matemáticas actuales parten, para la construcción algebraica de la longitud de una elipse “P”, y, por tanto, para la construcción matemática de la propia elipse, de una sucesión/serie polinómica integrada bajo la ecuación siguiente:

$$P=\pi\cdot(a+b)\cdot\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\binom{0.5}{n}^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{n}=[4\cdot a]\cdot\int_{0}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}\left\{\left[\sqrt{\left(1-\left(\frac{a^{2}-b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)\cdot Sin^{2}\phi\right)}\right]\cdot d\phi\right\}$$

Un sistema de ecuaciones basado en el sistema euclídeo básico que se describe a continuación:





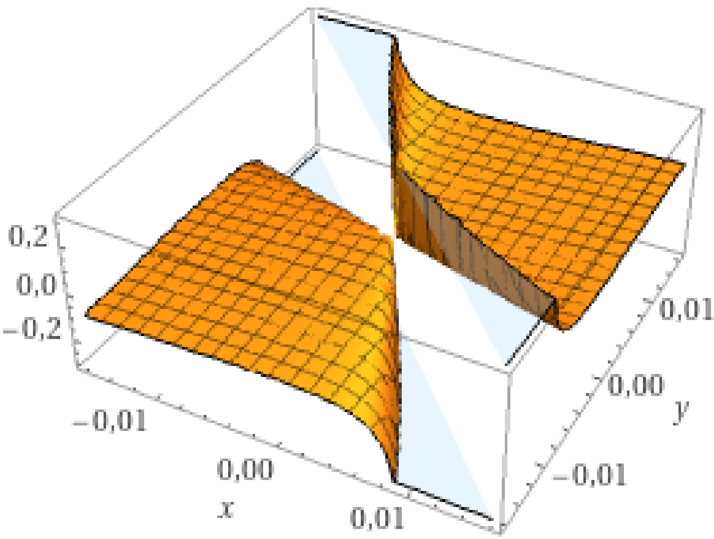
$$\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}=1$$

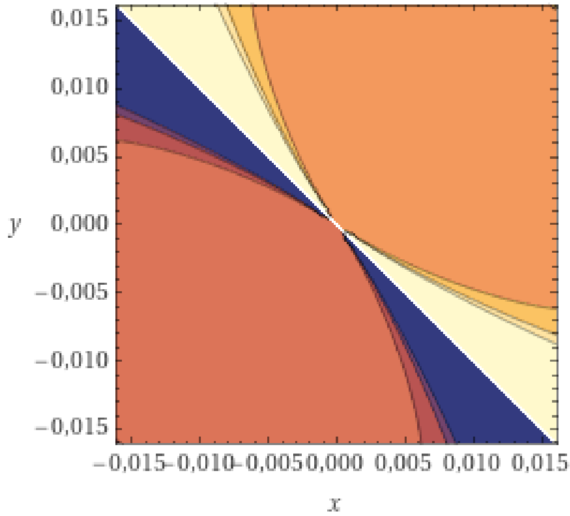
La resolución de este sistema de ecuaciones conduce a una serie polinómica elemental del siguiente tipo:

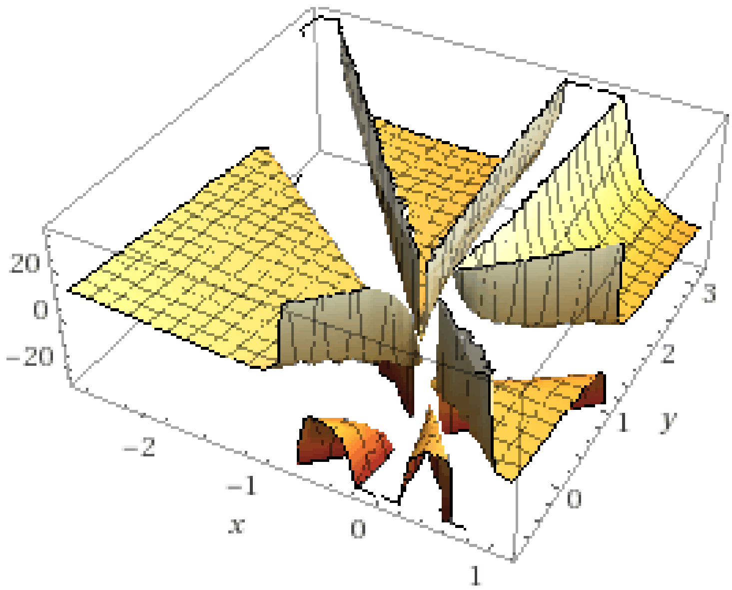
$$P=\pi\cdot(a+b)\cdot\left[1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{1\cdot1}{2\cdot4}\right)^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{4}+\left(\frac{1\cdot1\cdot3}{2\cdot4\cdot6}\right)^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{6}+\left(\frac{1\cdot1\cdot3\cdot5}{2\cdot4\cdot6\cdot8}\right)^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{8}+\left(\frac{1\cdot1\cdot3\cdot5\cdot7}{2\cdot4\cdot6\cdot8\cdot10}\right)^{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{a+b}\right)^{10}\cdots\right]$$

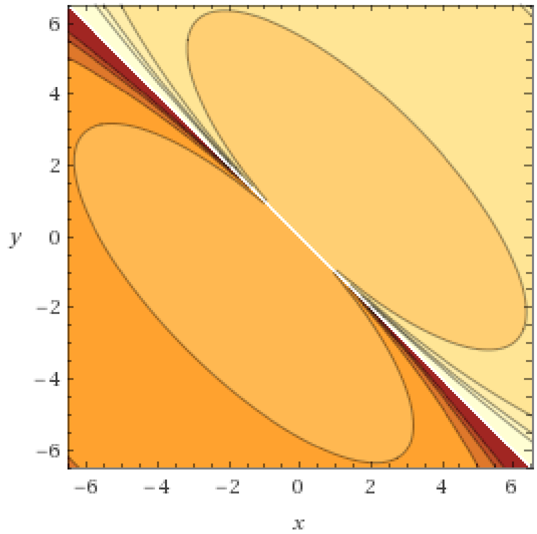
Esta serie polinómica, al ser representada gráficamente, muestra de forma clara que es un sistema resolutivo “fraccionado”, no-continuo, donde se alcanza un supuesto valor final a partir de la sumatoria infinita de diversas curvas funcionales. Tan sólo cuando la tendencia tiende a infinito es cuando la función tiende a “unificarse”; aunque, como ya se ha mencionado, parte de una base completamente dispersa que impide alcanzar un valor final completo y real que pudiera llegar a considerarse como exacto.

Tomando como muestra tan sólo los cinco primeros valores de la serie, tenemos la siguiente representación gráfica:









Por tanto, la forma “constructiva” algebraica de partida para el cálculo de la elipse, aunque se considere una formulación exacta, no deja de ser una aproximación estimativa, pues, por más que se considere un término diferencial como algo infinitamente pequeño, siempre será recto, y, por tanto, nunca alcanzará un grado curvo, por más que se repita de forma indefinida un proceso iterativo-sumatorio. Es decir, mediante un cálculo diferencial/integral/polinómico siempre se obtendrá un valor aproximado (donde se incluye un error aleatorio, no cuantificado ni determinado), en lugar de un valor real; hecho éste que debe ser el objeto fundamental de unas matemáticas exactas.

Este error implica la imposibilidad de extrapolar la construcción teórica matemática de una elipse con su aplicación en el mundo de la física, o, mejor dicho, de la propia Realidad. Dicho de otro modo: no es posible crear una línea curva a través de la construcción de infinitos triángulos sin cometer un error fundamental e indeterminado en el resultado final. Este error, aunque pueda ser considerado como despreciable a efectos prácticos en la mayoría de los cálculos básicos que se realizan[6], no puede obviarse cuando se trata con sistemas donde las distancias tienden a cero (tal es el caso de la física cuántica y el estudio de las partículas). Por otra parte, las matemáticas deben ser exactas para ser consideradas como una extrapolación numérica/conceptual de lo Real, pues toda aproximación es, simplemente, eso: un acercamiento a la realidad, pero no la Realidad en sí misma, que es, y debe ser, el objeto fundamental de las Matemáticas; al menos, de aquellas que intenten demostrar el funcionamiento exacto del Universo en toda su amplitud y complejidad.

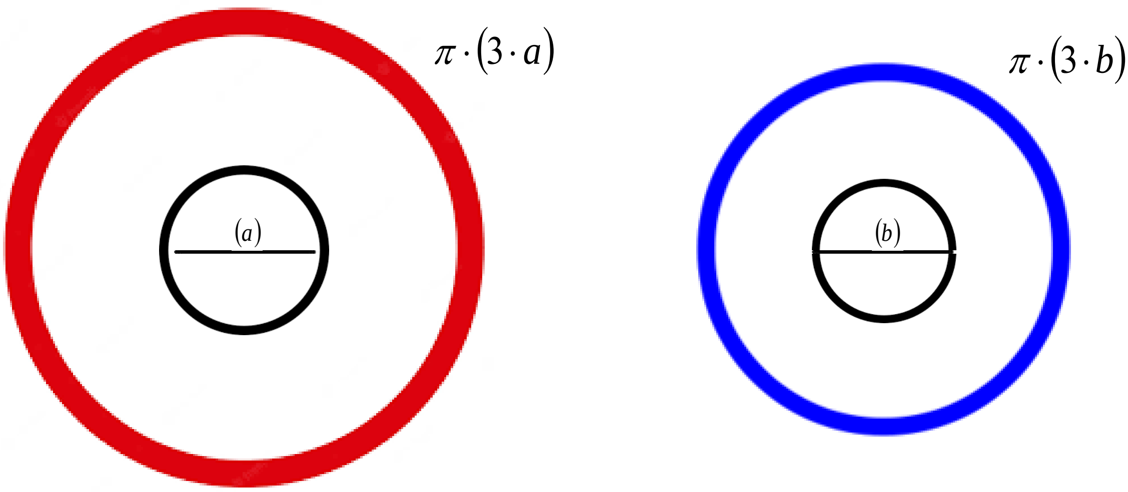
[6] En cierto modo, este error es similar al que se cometería al suponer que la Tierra es plana. A efectos prácticos, la física cuántica actual comete ese mismo gran error: viajar entre partículas con las matemáticas actuales es como navegar por los océanos con la idea de una Tierra plana. El resultado final es el mismo: un error fundamental que deriva en la incomprensión general de los fenómenos que acontecen en el Universo.

2.2 Función de la elipse según el sistema algebraico de Ramanujan

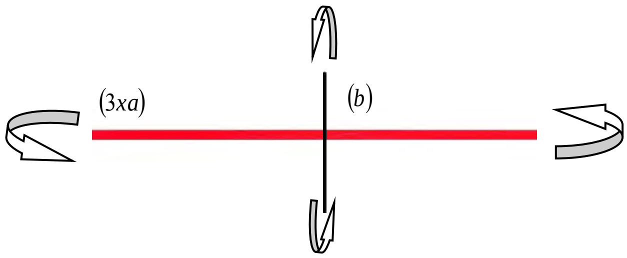
El cálculo de la longitud de la elipse, según el sistema algebraico de Ramanujan, es el siguiente:

$$L_{\xi} = [\pi \cdot 3a + \pi \cdot 3b] - \sqrt{[\pi \cdot (3a+b)] \cdot [\pi \cdot (3b+a)]}$$

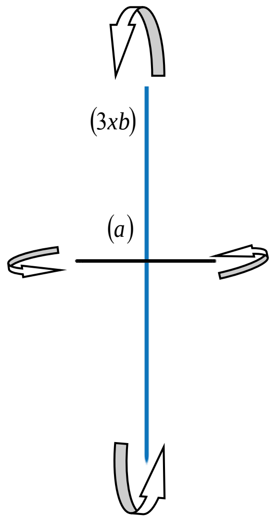
De forma geométrica, podemos representar estas unidades de la siguiente forma:



$$[\pi \cdot (3a+b)] =$$

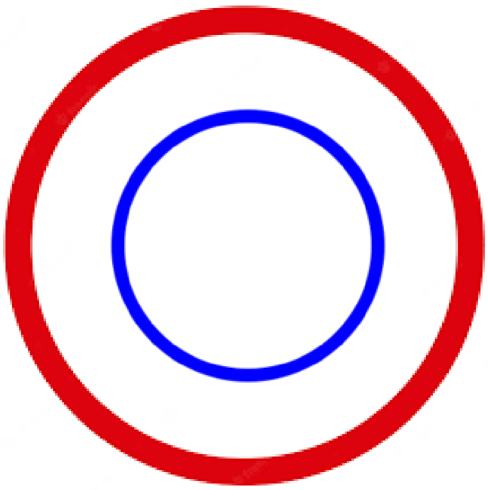


$$[\pi \cdot (3b+a)] =$$



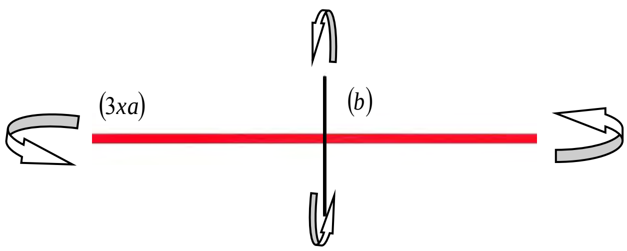
Con este sistema, tenemos las siguientes funciones geométricas:

$$\left[\pi \cdot 3a + \pi \cdot 3b\right] =$$

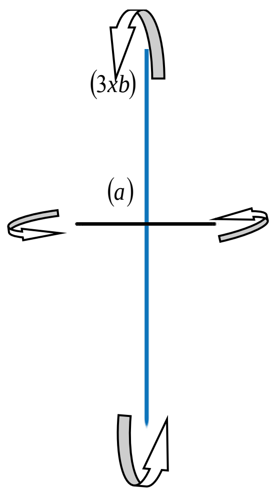


$$\sqrt{\left[\pi \cdot (3a+b)\right] \cdot \left[\pi \cdot (3b+a)\right]}$$

$$\left[\Downarrow\right]$$



$$\left[\otimes\right]$$

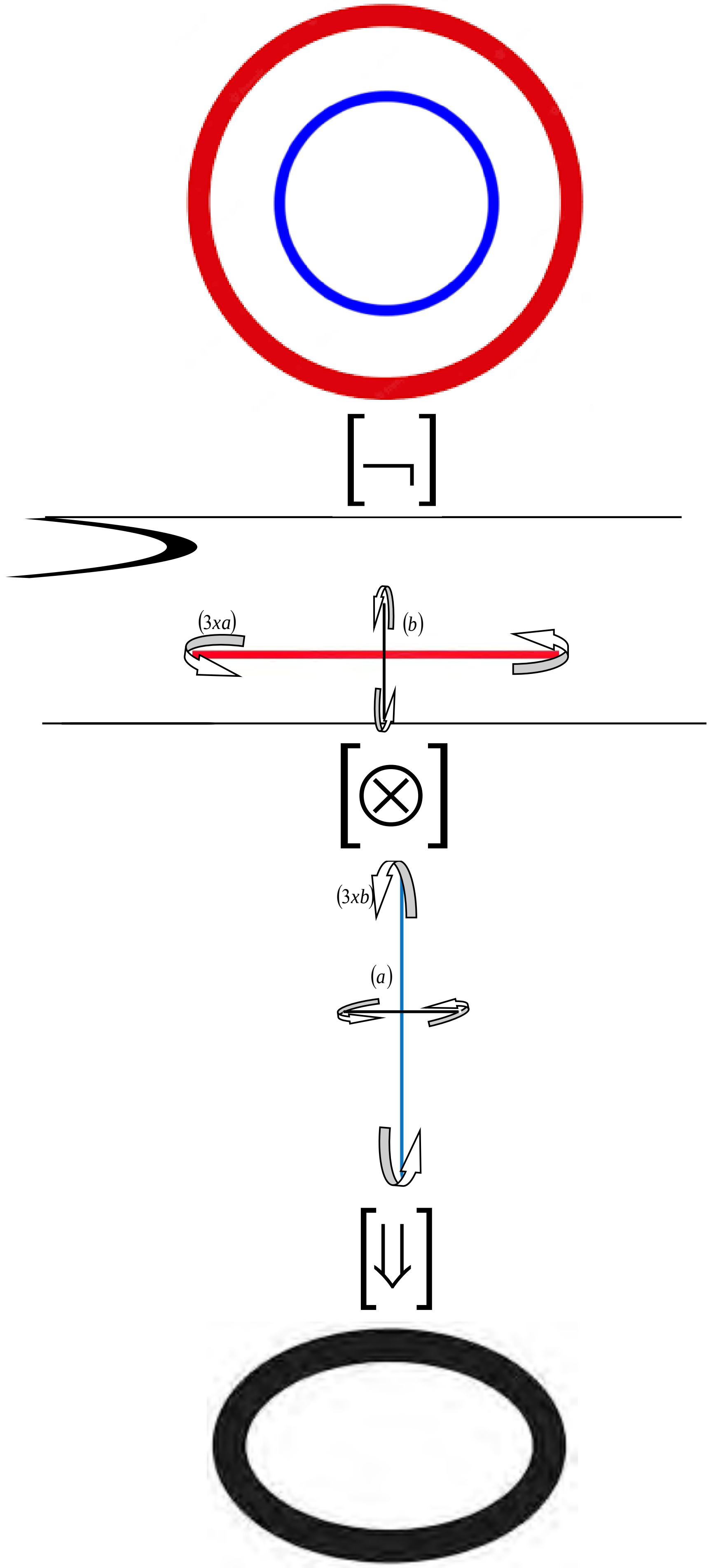


De forma general, podemos relacionar la geometría simbólica anterior con los siguientes principios:

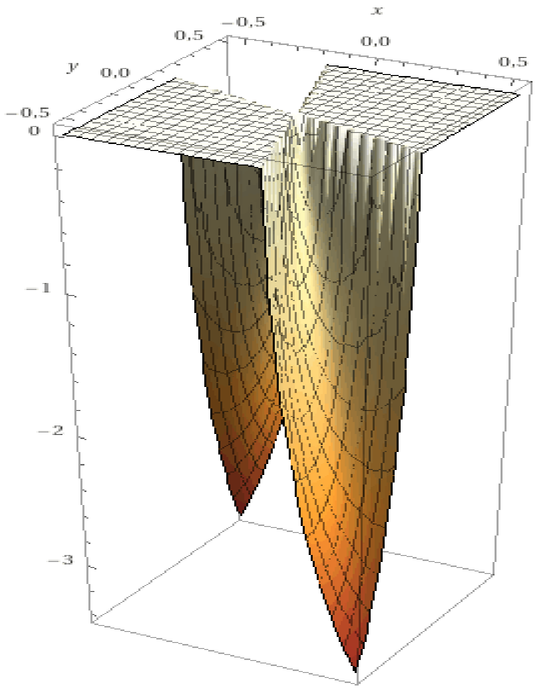
- pi*(3a) representa le perfección de línea de la circunferencia de diámetro “a”.
- pi*(3b) representa le perfección de línea de la circunferencia de diámetro “b”.
- pi*(3a+b) representa la aplicación combinada de línea perfecta mayor.
- pi*(3b+a) representa la aplicación combinada de línea perfecta menor.
- El operador $[\oplus]$ indica la unión sumatoria de dos entidades matemáticas, pero sin que lleguen a fusionarse en dicho proceso.
- El operador $[\neg]$ indica la diferencia atractiva de dos entidades matemáticas. Podría considerarse como una especie de “gravedad matemática”.
- El operador $[\sqrt{\ }]$ expresa la compactación cuadrática de dos entidades, resultando de ese proceso una fusión perfectamente proporcionada. Representa la compactación cuadrática de las aplicaciones combinadas de línea.
- El operador $[\otimes]$ indica la fusión permanente e indisoluble de dos entidades matemáticas que dan lugar a otra entidad completamente nueva.
- El operador $[\downarrow\downarrow]$ indica el resultado algebraico/geométrico de dicha diferencia/compactación matemática.

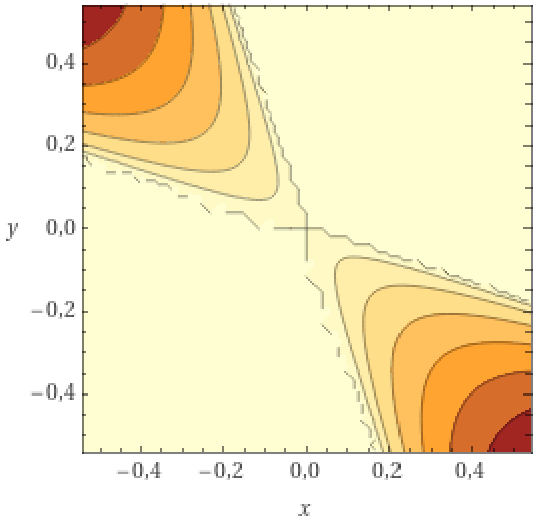
El resultado que ofrece la ecuación de Ramanujan es aparentemente perfecto desde un punto de vista geométrico-euclídeo, pero está condicionado a la relación existente entre “a” y “b”. Si esta relación no está proporcionada desde un punto de vista algebraico, el resultado no es completamente válido (al menos, no como resultado exacto, aunque sí lo es como una excelente aproximación). Para una relación cualquiera entre “a” y “b”, la longitud de la elipse debe calcularse según el procedimiento determinado en el apartado 2.3.

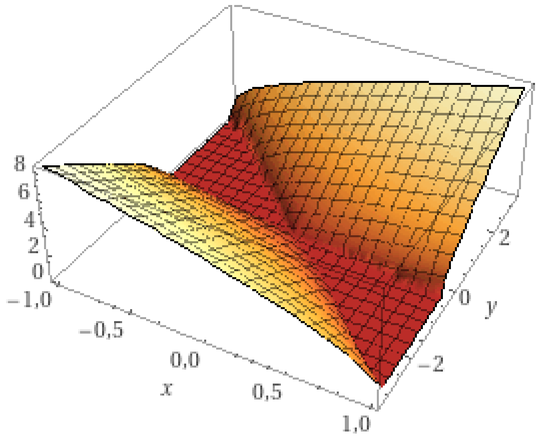
De forma geométrica, la construcción de la elipse según Ramanujan viene dada por la siguiente representación:

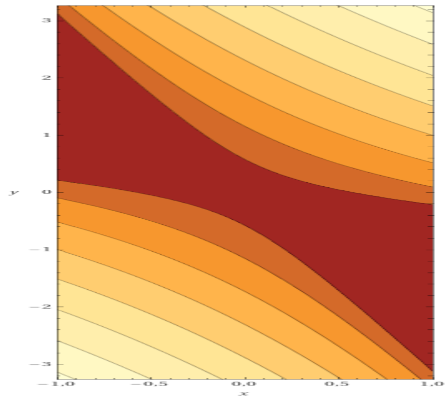

[¬]
(3xa)
(b)
[⊗]
(3xb)
(a)
[⇓]

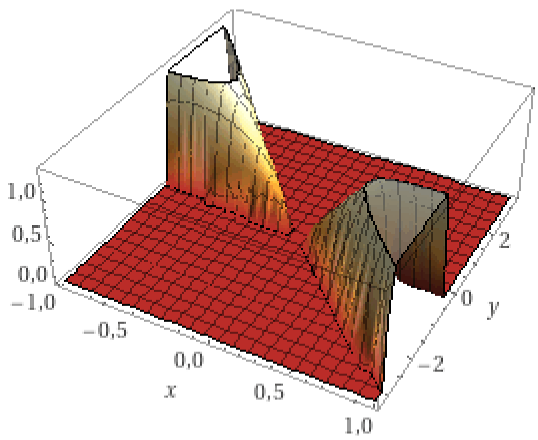
La representación gráfica de la ecuación de Ramanujan es la siguiente:

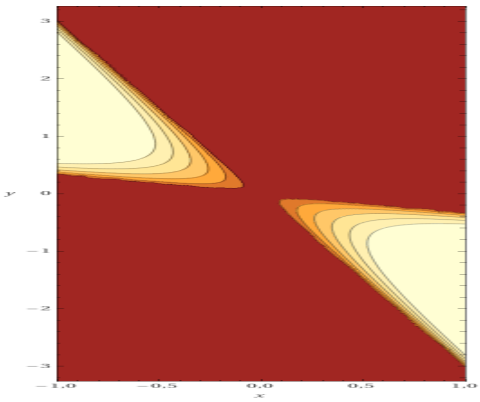












2.3 Función de la elipse Real

En base a estos hechos matemáticos expuestos, donde las aproximaciones son simplemente eso, “aproximaciones”, es necesario crear un nuevo sistema cognitivo-ecuacional para llegar al resultado Exacto de la función elipsoidal. Para lograr un valor “Real” se debe plantear la creación de una línea curva a partir de un sistema completamente diferente a los propuestos en la actualidad. En el presente ensayo se propone un sistema constructivo matemático en el que se considera la elipse como la sumatoria fraccionada perfecta de la Elipse Euclídea (fundamentada en cálculos trigonométricos) y la Elipse Algebraica-Funcional (basada en los fundamentos del Álgebra Universal); una elipse que debe construirse paso a paso, desde el punto Cero-Dimensional hasta su interpretación final en la tercera dimensión, o Realidad aparente.

$$Elipse = \left\lfloor \frac{El\overset{\varepsilon}{i}pse \oplus El\overset{\forall}{i}pse}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor = \left[\frac{\overset{\varepsilon}{\Im} \oplus \overset{\forall}{\Im}}{\hat{2}} \right]$$

2.3.1 Construcción de la Elipse Euclídea $\overset{\varepsilon}{\Im}$

La “construcción” Euclídea de la elipse parte de dos círculos perfectos de diámetros “a” y “b” (siendo b<a) que circunscribirán a la propia elipse. Los movimientos de creación se estructuran en tres bloques fundamentales que definen el movimiento constructivo desde sus orígenes matemáticos en la dimensión “punto”, o dimensión “0”, hasta su interpretación final en el universo tridimensional. Esta forma constructiva difiere por completo de lo planteado y aceptado por las matemáticas actuales, donde no existe un proceso constructivo como tal de los operadores, sino que, simplemente, parecen surgir de la nada, de una idea o de un planteamiento genérico; pero, en ningún caso, se describe y se demuestra matemáticamente de dónde salen esos “convertidores” que transforman las unidades elementales en “elipses”.

Estos tres bloques constructivos de creación matemática elipsoidal son los siguientes:

1º- Se debe partir de la dimensión "0" (Dimensión Punto-Cero-dimensional = 0D); es decir, del propio punto matemático (el llamado "Punto Fuente" matriz algebraico del Universo). A partir del movimiento rotacional contractivo/expansivo de dicho punto, se desarrolla la línea primaria que da lugar a la llamada primera dimensión (Dimensión 1D = dimensión Línea).

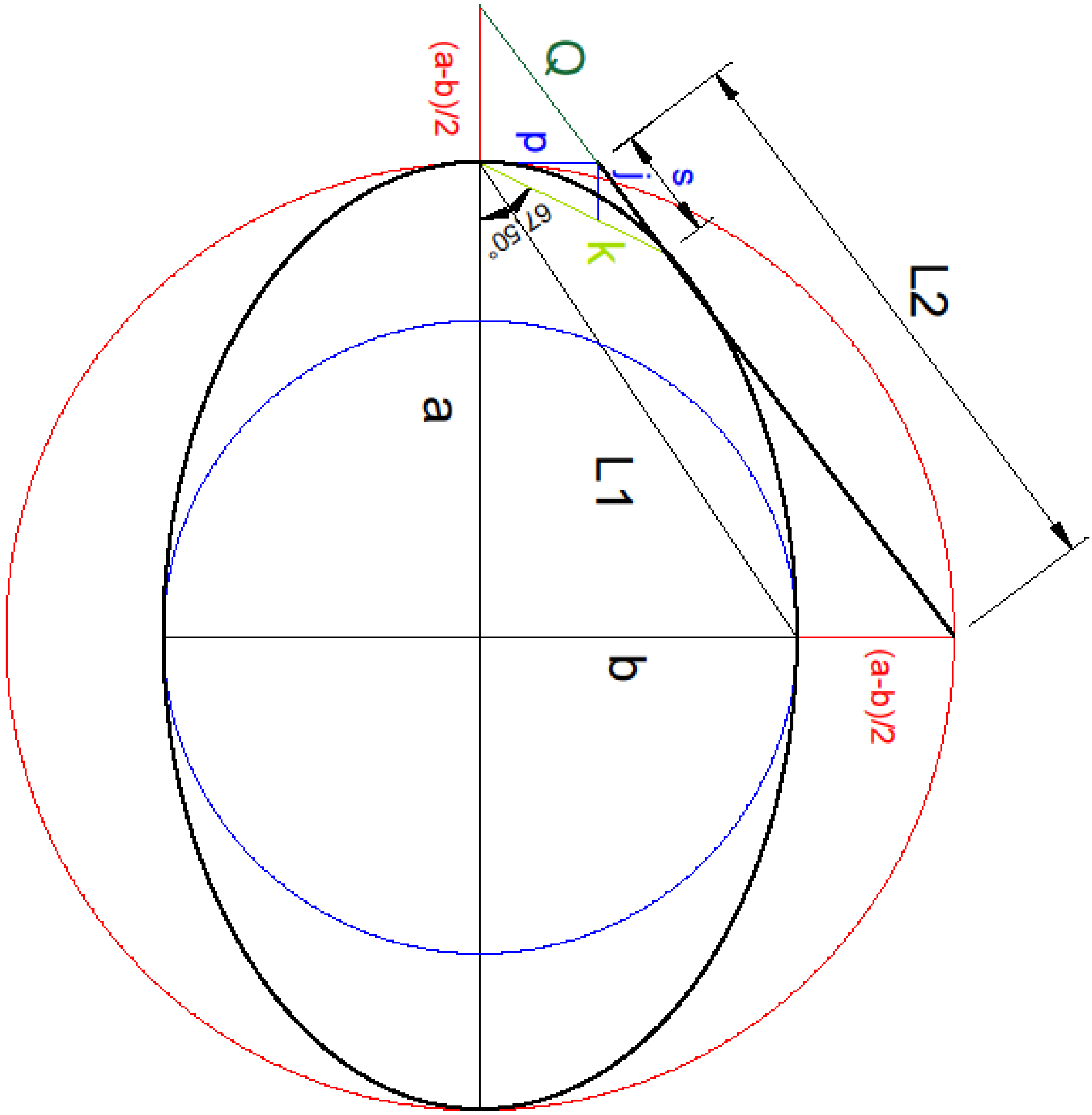
2º- Una vez "construido" el desarrollo de la línea de forma algebraica, ésta se "diluye" en ciclos expansivos-contractivos, dando lugar a las Líneas 1 y 2 (correspondiente a las líneas "L_1" y "L_2", descritas en el esquema euclídeo de creación elipsoidal), hasta alcanzar el plano, o segunda dimensión (2D), y generar las cuatro Áreas derivadas de estos ciclos (dos por cada movimiento), dando lugar a las Áreas: "A_I", "A_{II}", "A_{III}" y "A_{IV}".

3º- Finalmente, estas Áreas se pliegan curvándose y dan lugar al desarrollo de las cuatro líneas de origen que se convierten en las cuatro líneas curvas que, finalmente, dan lugar a la elipse. Por tanto, la elipse está formada por cuatro líneas rectas curvadas en el cambio de dimensión de 2D a 3D, constituyendo un todo en forma de anillo perfecto.

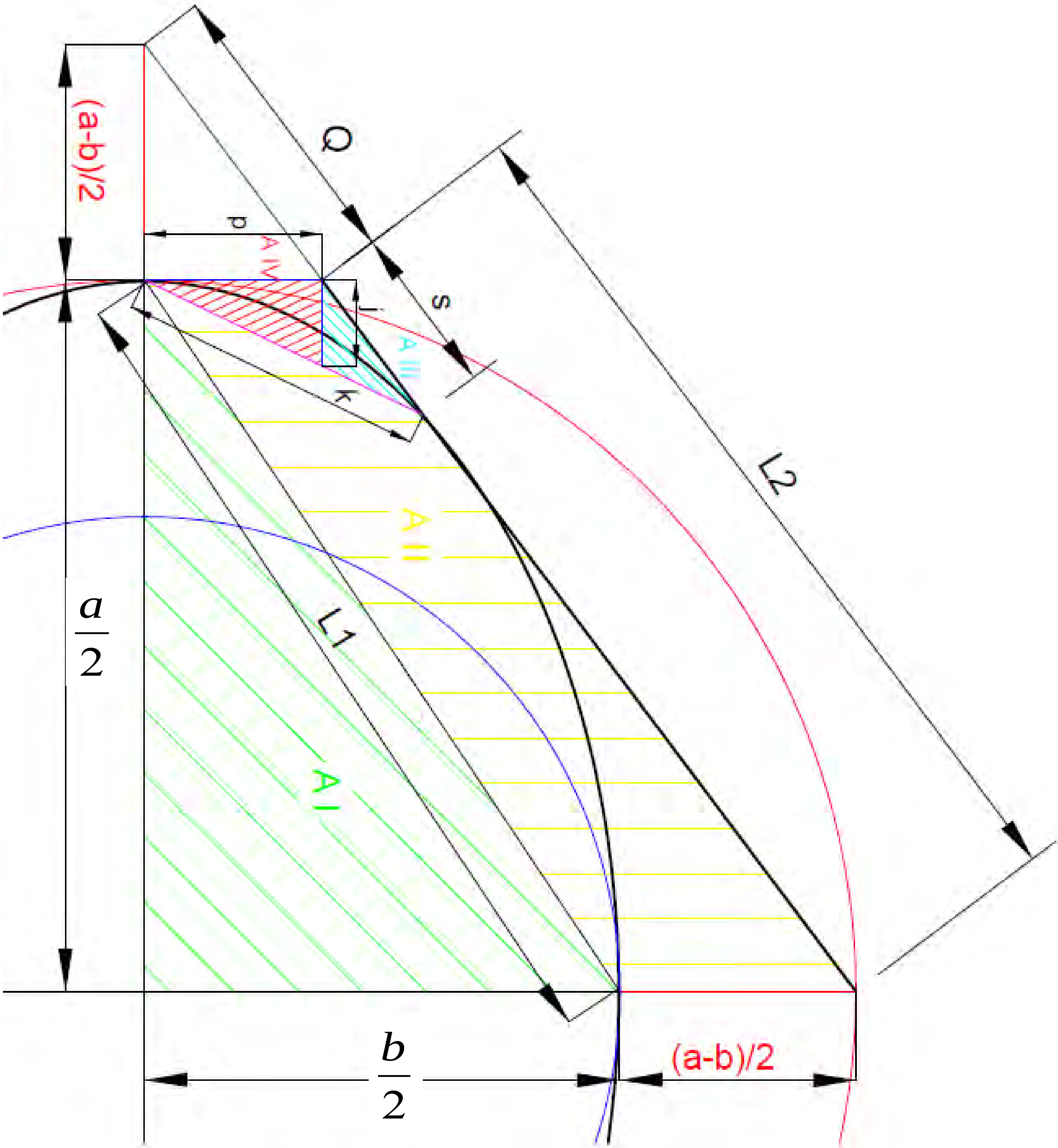
Es necesario añadir que este proceso constructivo se ajusta a los resultados aportados por las matemáticas actuales sólo si los valores de "a" y "b" se corresponden con valores euclídeos perfectamente armónicos y proporcionados descritos en el apartado 1.3 de este ensayo. La relación fundamental que deben cumplir estos valores son aquellos que cumplen la siguiente relación armónica perfecta:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left(x^{y}\right) \dashv \left(\dot{0}\right)}{(x) \oplus (y)} \right\rfloor = \left[(a) \cdot (b)^{\left(-\dot{1}\right)} \right] \qquad (a) = \left(x^{y}\right) \qquad (b) = (x + y)$$

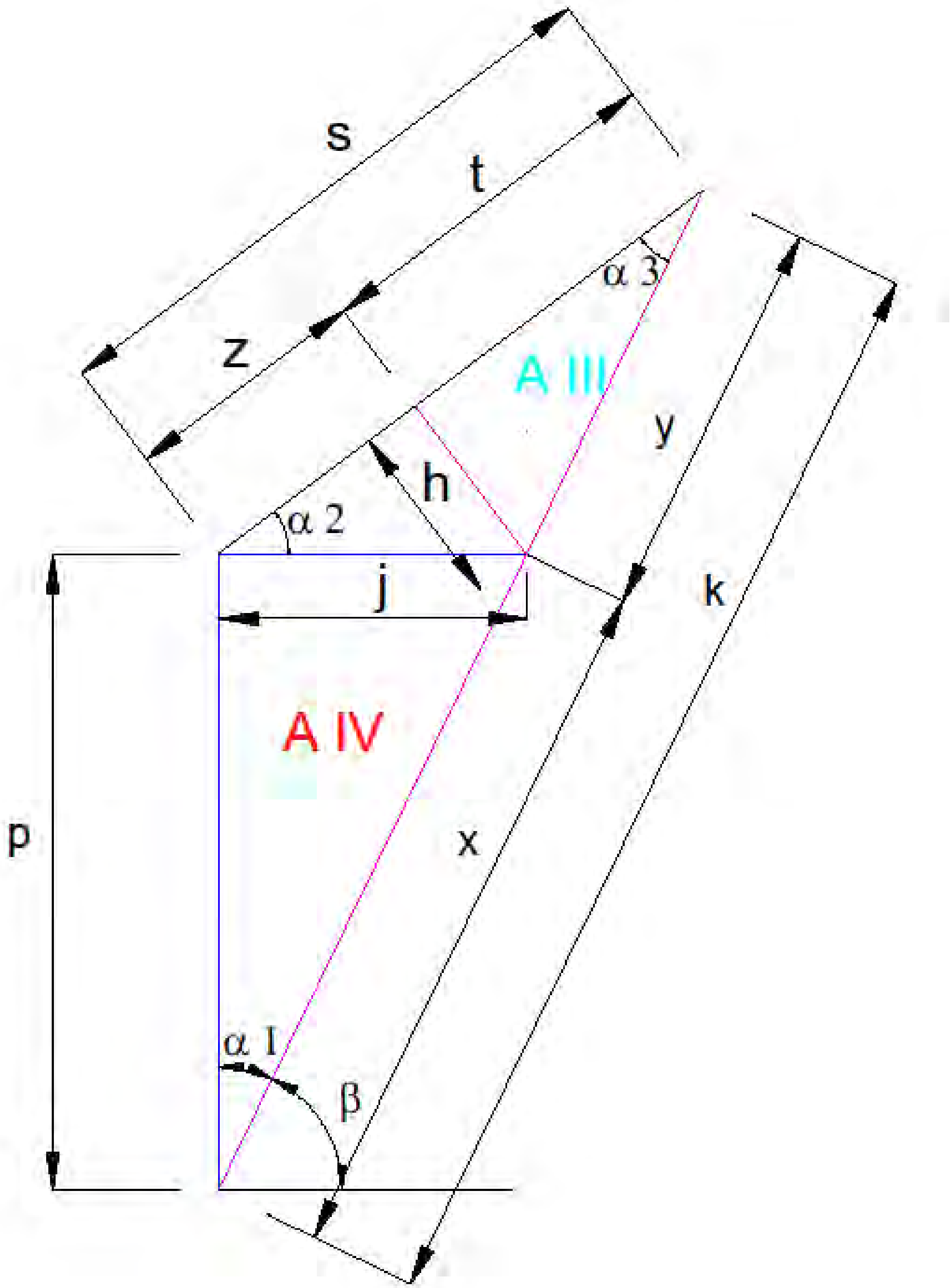
2.3.1.1 Esquema general de la Elipse Euclídea



2.3.1.2 Esquema detallado de la Elipse Euclídea



2.3.1.3 Detalle de las Áreas: A_{III} y A_{IV}



2.3.1.4 Ecuación general de la Elipse Euclídea

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{\mathfrak{I}} = \left\{ \left[\frac{\pi \cdot \left(b \big/ \hat{2} \right)^{\dot{2}}}{\pi \cdot \left(a \big/ \hat{2} \right)^{\dot{2}}} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b} \right) \oplus \left[\frac{\left[a \cdot (\pi \cdot b) - b \cdot (\pi \cdot b) \right] \urcorner \left[b \cdot (\pi \cdot a) - a \cdot (\pi \cdot a) \right]}{(a-b)} \right] \right\} \oplus$$

$$\oplus \left\langle \left\{ \left[\frac{\left[\dot{1} \right]}{F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K}_{L} \right)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\left[\pm \hat{1} \right]}{\left[\frac{L_1}{(L_2 - L_1) \cdot (L_2 + L_1)} \right] + \left[\frac{(L_1 + L_2)}{(L_2 - L_1) \cdot (L_2 + L_1)} \right]} \right] \right\} \oplus \left\{ \left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right)}{F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K}_{L} \right)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\frac{\frac{(A_I)}{(A_I + A_{II})}}{(A_I + A_{II} + A_{II})}}{(A_I + A_{II} + A_{III} + A_{IV})} \right] \right\} \right\rangle \oplus$$

$$\oplus \left\{ \left[\frac{\left[\dot{1} \right]}{F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K}_{C} \right)} \right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e^{(a \cdot b)}} \cdot {}^{b}\sqrt[\dot{3}]{e^{a}} \cdot {}^{b}\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e} \cdot \left[e^{(\wp_2)} \right]}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e^{\left(a^{\dot{2}} \right)}}} \right\}$$

2.3.1.4.1 Ecuación general de la Elipse Euclídea resumida

A partir de los parámetros de las representaciones anteriores, se puede obtener el sistema de ecuaciones que describe la construcción de la elipse de forma resumida:

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{\mathfrak{I}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\pi \cdot \left(a^{\dot{2}} - b^{\dot{2}} \right) + \dfrac{b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}}{(a-b)} \right\rfloor \oplus \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K_L} \right)} \right] \left\{ \left[\frac{L_2^{\dot{2}} - L_1^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2} \cdot L_1 + L_2} \right] + \left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right) \cdot A_T \cdot (a+b) \right] \right\} \neg \left\{ \left[\frac{\left[\dot{1} \right]}{F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K_C} \right)} \right] \cdot \frac{{}^{(\wp_2)}e^{\cdot \left(\frac{a+b}{\dot{b}^3} \right)} e}{a^{\cdot \left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}} \right)} e} \right\}$$

2.3.1.5 Desarrollo general de los parámetros que describen la formación de la Elipse Euclídea

a = diámetro del círculo que circunscribe superiormente a la elipse.
b = diámetro del círculo que circunscribe inferiormente a la elipse.

a/2 = radio del círculo que circunscribe superiormente a la elipse.
b/2 = radio del círculo que circunscribe inferiormente a la elipse.

$$p = \left\lfloor \frac{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right)}{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$j=\left[\frac{\frac{a}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{a}{2}}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)$$

$$k=\left(x+y\right)$$

$$x=\left[\frac{\frac{a}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt{4-2\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$y=\left[\frac{\frac{a}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot\frac{Sen\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}{Sen\left(67{,}5^{\circ}-atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}$$

$$s=(z+t)$$

$$z=\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot Sen\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$t=\left[\frac{\frac{a}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right]\cdot\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot\frac{Sen\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}{tag\left(67{,}5^{\circ}-atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}$$

$$h=j\cdot Sen\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)$$

$$Q=\frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}\right)}{Cos\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2\cdot\frac{a}{2}-\frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}$$

$$L_1 = \sqrt{\left(\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2\right)}$$

$$L_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2} + \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}\right)\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2} + \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}\right)\right)^2} - \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}\right)}{Cos\left(atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}}\right)\right)}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \left(90^\circ - 67{,}5^\circ\right) = 22{,}5^\circ$$

$$\alpha_2 = atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}}\right)$$

$$\alpha_3 = 67{,}5^\circ - atag\left(\frac{\frac{a}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2}}\right)$$

$$A_I = \left(\frac{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$A_{II} = \left(\frac{k^2 \cdot Sin(67{,}5^\circ) \cdot Cos(67{,}5^\circ)}{2} \right) + \left[\left(\frac{a}{2} - k \cdot Cos(67{,}5^\circ) \right) \cdot \left(k \cdot Sin(67{,}5^\circ) \right) \right] +$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} - k \cdot Cos(67{,}5^\circ) \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2} - k \cdot Sin(67{,}5^\circ) \right)}{2} \right] - \left(\frac{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$A_{III} = \left(\frac{h \cdot s}{2} \right)$$

$$A_{IV} = \left(\frac{p \cdot j}{2} \right)$$

2.3.1.6 Desarrollo general de los términos dimensionales que describen la formación de la Elipse Euclídea

El sistema de ecuaciones algebraicas que constituyen los movimientos que conducen a la construcción de la elipse son los siguientes:

2.3.1.6.1 Término Cero-Unidimensional 0D => 1D. Término Complejo $\wp_1$

$$\left\{\left[\frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_C\right)}\right] \cdot \frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e^{(a \cdot b)}} \cdot b\sqrt[\dot{3}]{e^{a}} \cdot b\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e} \cdot \left[e^{(\wp_2)}\right]}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e^{\left(a^{\dot{2}}\right)}}}\right\}$$

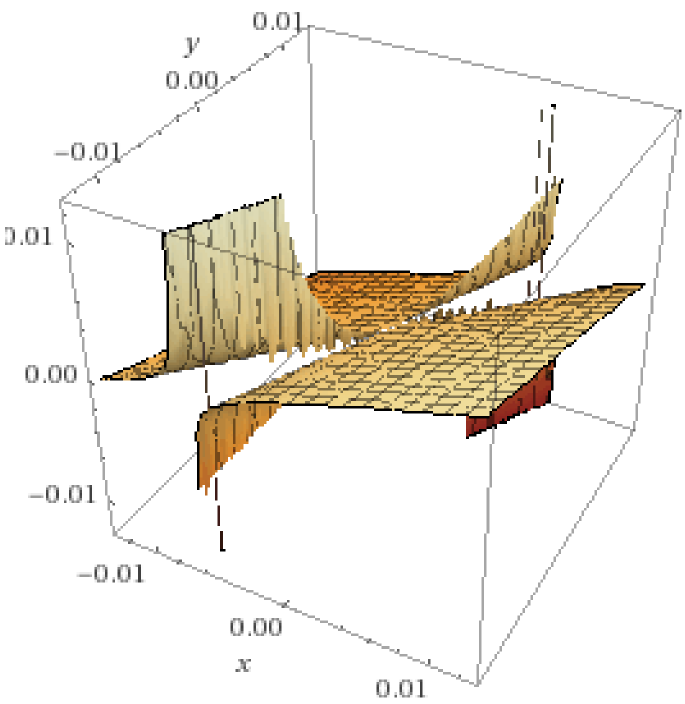
$$\Updownarrow$$

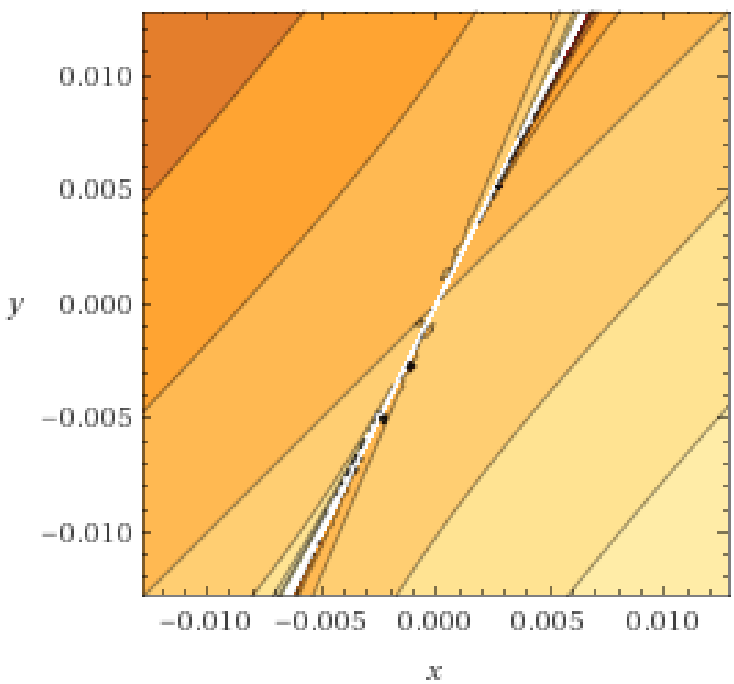
$$\left\{\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_C\right)}\right] \cdot \frac{{}^{(\wp_2)}e \cdot {}^{\left(\frac{a+b}{b^{\dot{3}}}\right)}e}{{}^{a \cdot \left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}}\right)}e}\right\}$$

2.3.1.6.1.1 Desarrollo algebraico de la constante funcional primaria $\wp_1$

$$\wp_1 = \frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\pi\cdot\left(\frac{\dot{3}^{\dot{2}} - \dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{2}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}} + \hat{3}\cdot\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}\right)_{e\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)_{e}}}\right)_{e\cdot\left(\frac{\dot{b}-\dot{a}}{\hat{2}}\right)_{e\cdot\left(\frac{A_a}{A_b}\right)_{e}}}}$$

La representación gráfica de esta constante es la siguiente:





2.3.1.6.1.2 Desarrollo algebraico de la constante funcional primaria

$$\wp_2=\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\dfrac{\dot{1}}{\dfrac{\dot{1}}{(\wp_1)_e\cdot(A_a+A_b)_e\cdot\left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)_e e\cdot(V_1+V_2)_e\cdot\left(\frac{\dot{b}}{\dot{a}}\right)_e}}\right)_e e\cdot\left(\dot{a}+\dot{b}\right) e\cdot\left(\dfrac{L_1+[L_2-S]}{\left[\frac{L_2}{L_1}+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\dot{b}-\dot{a}\right)\right]+\left[\dfrac{A_a}{\left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}}\right)}-\dfrac{V_2}{\left(\frac{a+b}{\dot{b}^3}+\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{b}^2}+b\right)}\right]}\right)_e}$$

$$\dot{a}=\left\lfloor j-\frac{\frac{S}{\hat{2}}-\frac{j}{\hat{2}}}{\hat{2}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\dot{b}=\left\lfloor j-\frac{\frac{S}{\hat{2}}-\frac{y}{\hat{2}}}{\hat{2}}\right\rfloor$$

$$A_a = \left\lfloor \pi \cdot \left(\frac{\dot{h}}{\hat{3}} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$A_b = \left\lfloor \frac{\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}} \cdot \dot{h}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\dot{h} = \left\lfloor \dot{a} - \dot{b} \right\rfloor$$

$$V_1 = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{4}}{\hat{3}} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{\hat{2}}{\hat{3}} \cdot \dot{h} \right)^{\dot{3}} \right\rfloor$$

$$V_2 = \left\lfloor \frac{\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\hat{3} \cdot \hat{2}^{\dot{2}}} \cdot \left(\dot{h} \cdot \sqrt{\hat{2}} \right)^{\dot{3}} \right\rfloor$$

2.3.1.6.1.3 Desarrollo algebraico de las funciones combinatorias curva y lineal para Elipse Armónica y Perfecta: $F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{C}\right)$ y $F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{L}\right)$

2.3.1.6.1.3.1 Desarrollo algebraico de la función combinatoria curvo-lineal para Elipse Armónica.

La relación Armónica debe cumplir la siguiente igualdad algebraica primaria:

$$\left[\frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\urcorner\left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(x\right)\oplus\left(y\right)}\right]=\left|\frac{\left(y\right)\oplus\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(y\right)\urcorner\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)}\right|$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left|\frac{\left(x^{y}\right)\urcorner\left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(x\right)\oplus\left(y\right)}\right|=\left[\left(a\right)\cdot\left(b\right)^{\left(-\dot{1}\right)}\right]$$

Por tanto, la relación armónica de valores del radio de la elipse, a y b, debe cumplir la siguiente relación:

$$a = \left[x^{y} \right]$$

$$b = \left[x \oplus y \right]$$

Además, la relación armónica debe ser la más próxima, en valores enteros, a la relación de Pi/2; es decir:

$$\left[\frac{[a]}{[b]} \right] \approx \left[\frac{\left\lfloor \overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right]$$

Partiendo de los casos armónicos para “x” e “y”, estos condicionantes operacionales (pues recordemos que trabajamos con operadores de área, y no con simples números) proporcionan la ecuación polinómica perfecta combinatoria de todas las funciones y combinaciones de los principales operadores de área; es decir:

$$\left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{2} \right\rfloor \quad \left\lfloor \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

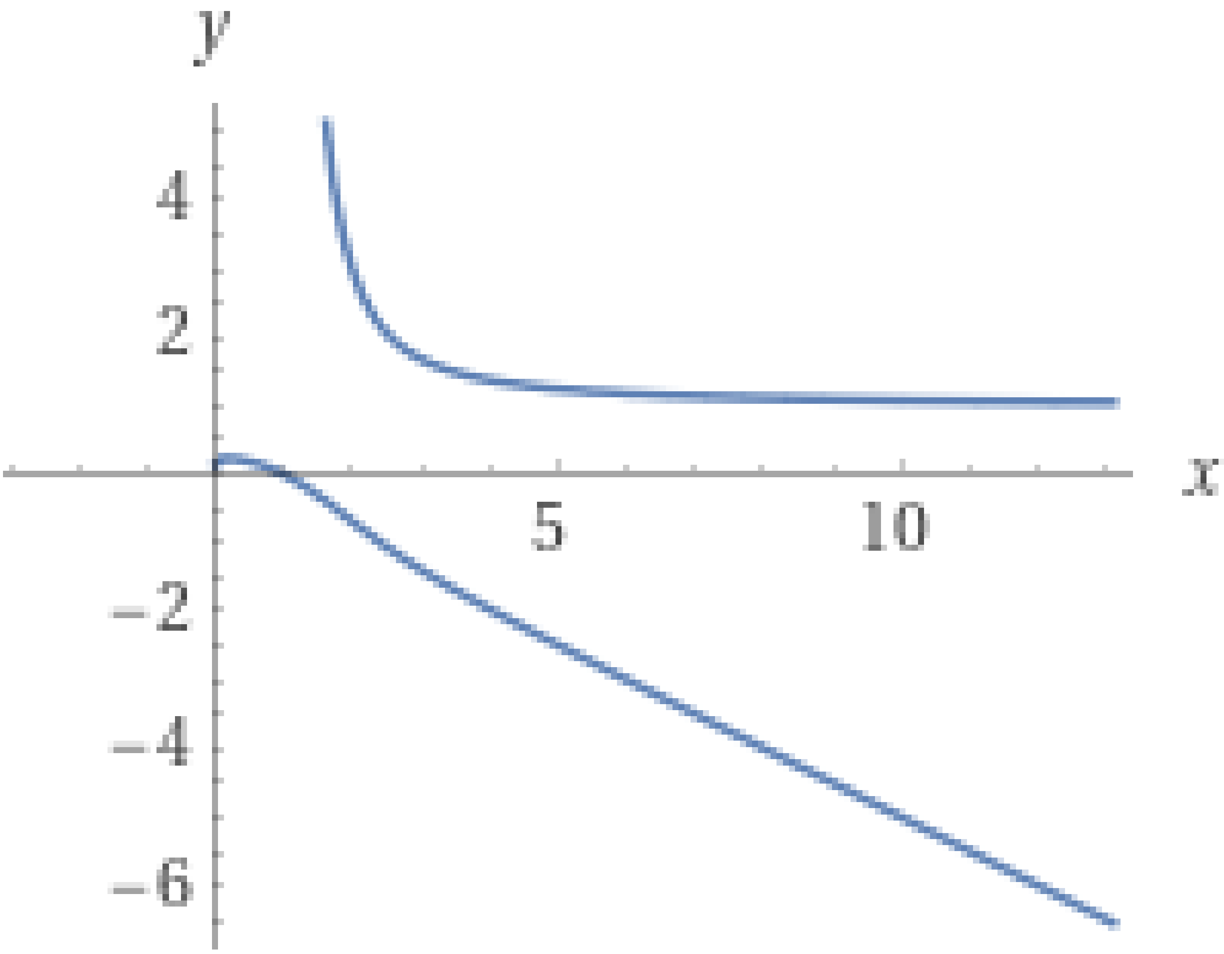
La relación armónica de valores basada en el armónico de "y", debe cumplir, además, la siguiente relación:

$$[a-b]=y$$

Con este valor de "y", se genera una ecuación polinómica algebraica fundamental:

$$x^{y}-x-2y=0$$

La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica armónica es la siguiente:



Esta función presenta dos soluciones de área (es decir, soluciones “enteras”). Una, la primera, es para el caso extremo donde la elipse es perfectamente circular:

$$\overset{\circ}{x} = \left(\dot{1} \right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{y} = \left(\dot{0} \right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{a} = \left(\dot{1}^{\dot{0}} \right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{b} = \left\lfloor \dot{1} + \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

La otra relación, la de la elipse armónica, se produce cuando se cumplen las relaciones operacionales de áreas perfectamente proporcionadas. Esta relación se alcanza cuando:

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{x} = \left(\dot{2} \right)$$

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{y} = \left(\dot{3} \right)$$

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{a} = \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right)$$

$$\overset{\varepsilon}{b} = \left\lfloor \dot{2} + \dot{3} \right\rfloor$$

Los valores de las funciones curvo-lineal para elipse armónica son los siguientes:

$$Si : a = \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} ; b = \left(\dot{2} + \dot{3} \right) \Rightarrow F_{\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_L \right)} = \left(+ \hat{1} \right)$$

$$Si : a = \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} ; b = \left(\dot{2} + \dot{3} \right) \Rightarrow F_{\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_C \right)} = \left[-\hat{1} \right] \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\hat{2} \right) \cdot \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right) \cdot L_n \left(\dot{2} \right)}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}} \right)} \right\rfloor$$

Para cualquier otro valor de x, se cumple que:

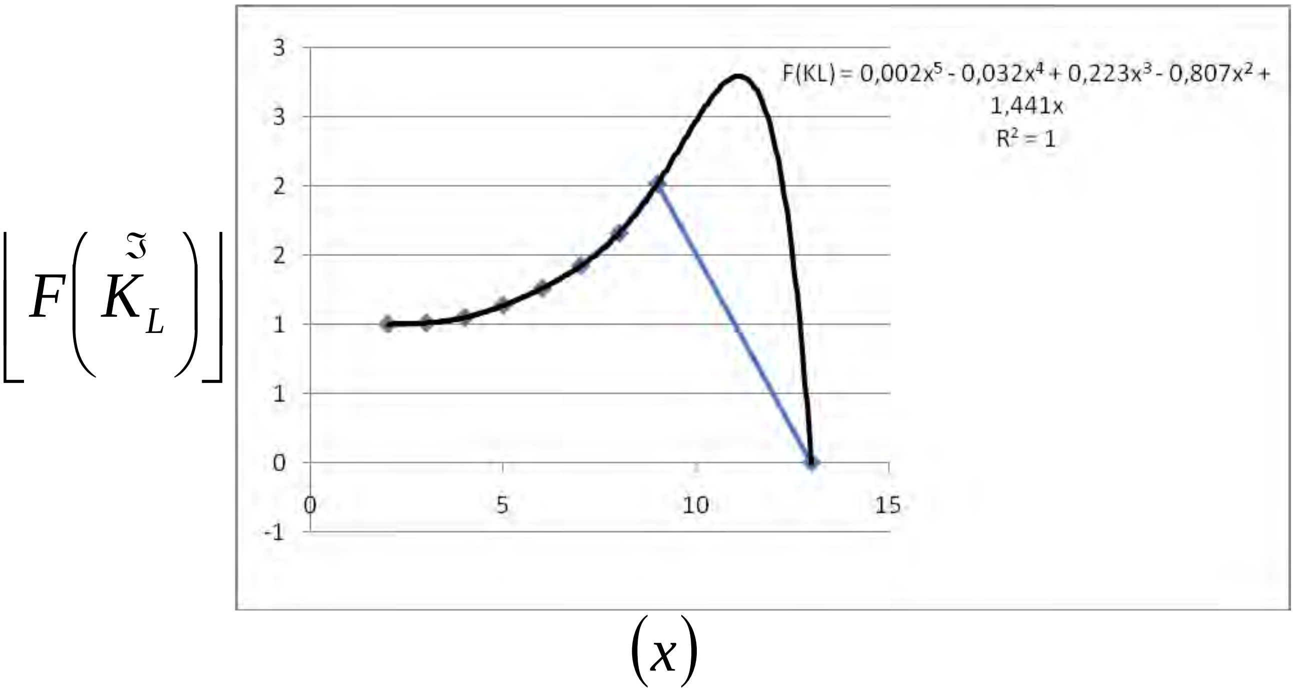
$$\left\lfloor F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_L \right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \dot{0} \right\rfloor$$

Sólo si se produce la siguiente igualdad de equilibrio:

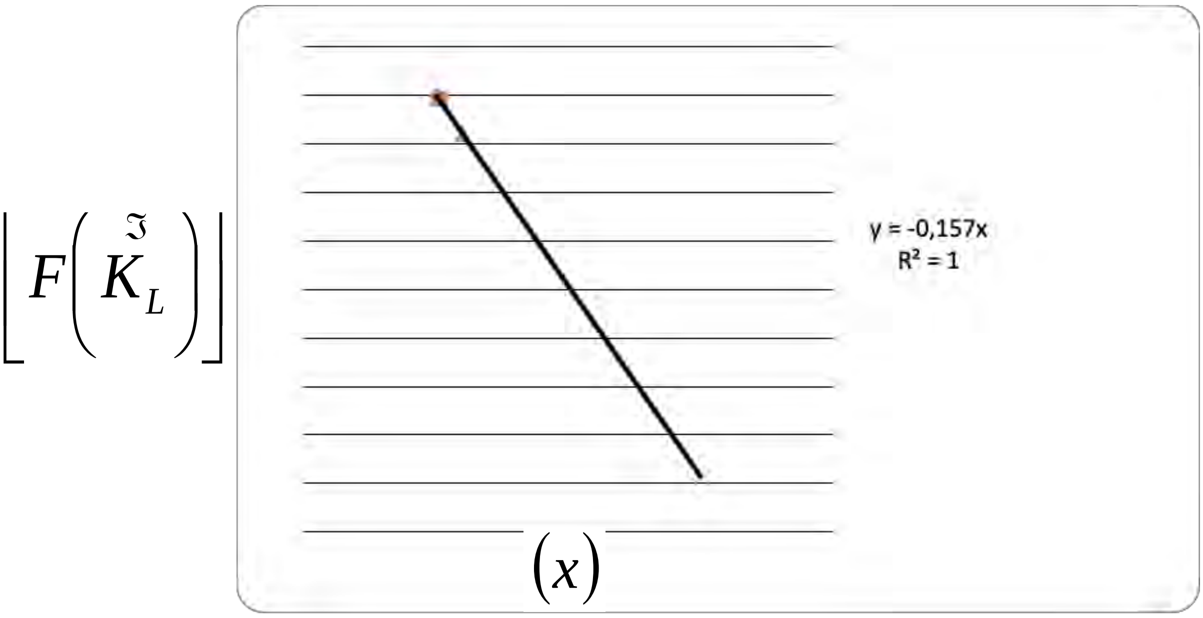
$$x = \left\lfloor \overset{\varepsilon}{a} + \overset{\varepsilon}{b} \right\rfloor$$

Para otros valores de “x” e “y”, la función de K_L viene dada por las siguientes relaciones:

Función polinómica para K_L:



Función lineal para K_L:



Si se define esta vez el valor de “x” en su proporción armónica, tenemos los nuevos condicionantes de la Relación Armónica:

$$a = x^y$$

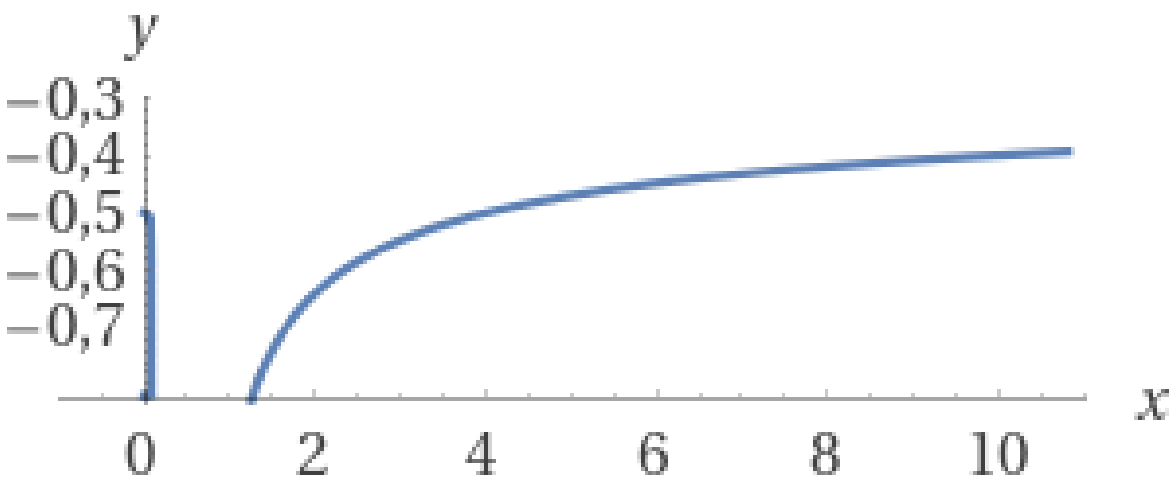
$$b = x + y$$

$$[a+b]=[x]$$

Estos nuevos condicionantes armónicos generan la siguiente función polinomial:

$$x^y + y = 0$$

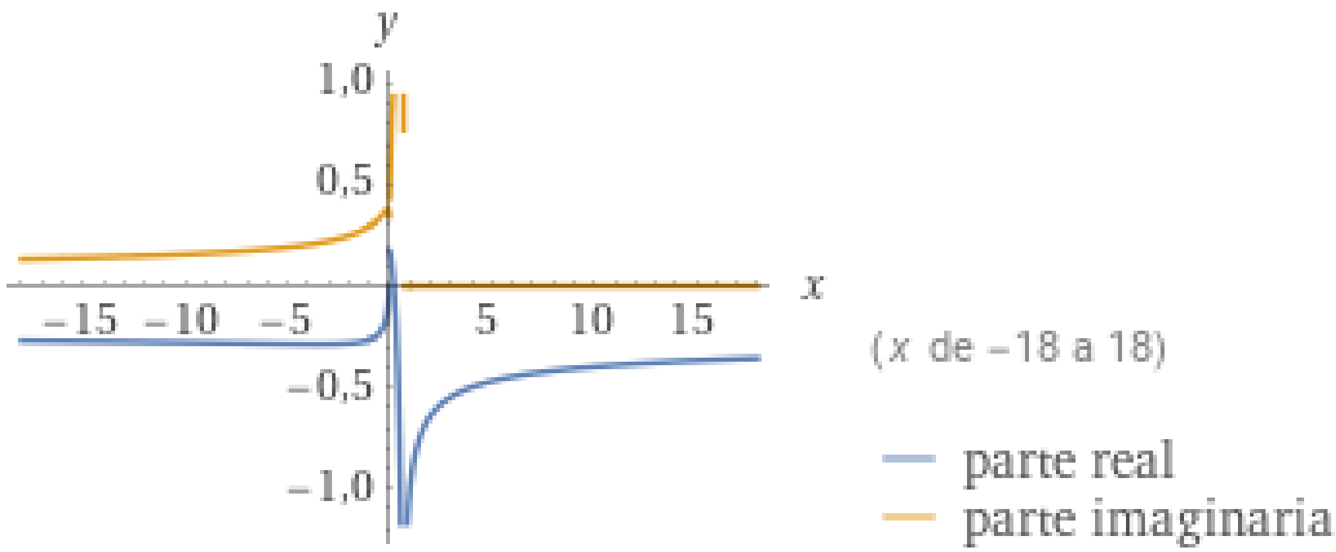
La representación gráfica de esta función polinómica armónica es la siguiente:

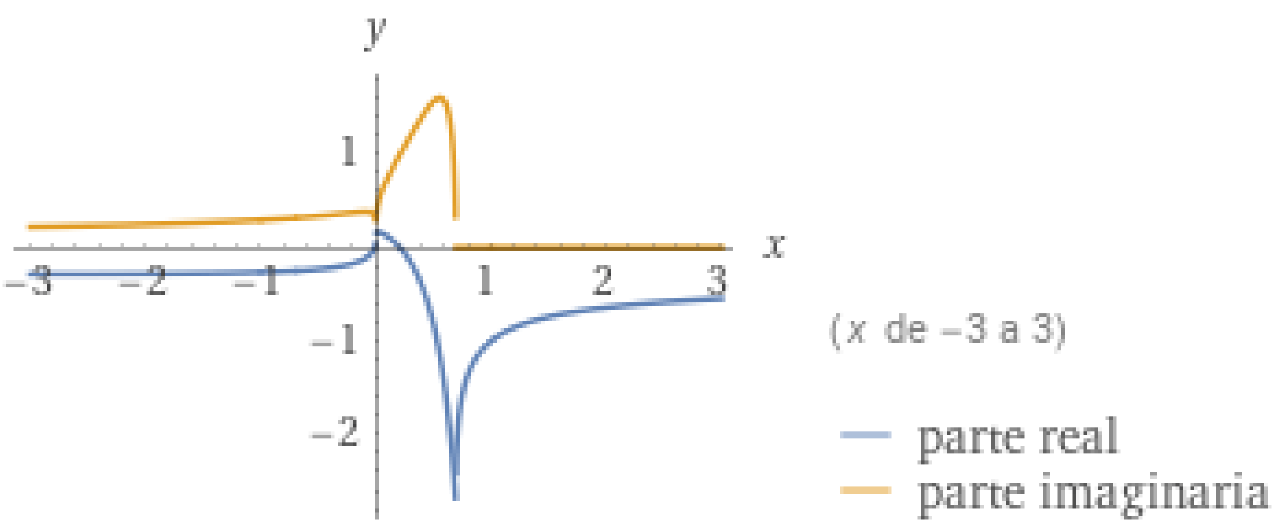


Esta función polinómica armónica fundamentada en el armónico de “x”, tiene la siguiente solución general (donde W es la función de Lambert):

$$y = \left(-\hat{1}\right) \cdot \frac{W\left(L_n(x)\right)}{L_n(x)}$$

La representación gráfica de esta función es la siguiente:





Esta función tan sólo presenta una solución en términos de operadores de área puros.

$$x = \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor \qquad y = \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$a = \left[+\hat{1} \right]^{\left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor} \qquad b = \left\lfloor \left\lfloor +\hat{1} \right\rfloor \oplus \left\lfloor -\hat{1} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$$

En esta proporción polinómica se cumple que:

$$\left[F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K}_L \right) \right] = \left[F\left(\overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K}_C \right) \right] = \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\left[\dot{0} \right]} \right\rfloor$$

Este hecho implica que, en términos numéricos, el Término Plano-Lineal ($T_{P/L}$) y el Término Complejo (T_C) de la ecuación general de formación elipsoidal sean iguales a cero; es decir:

$$T_{P/L}\,\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\left[\dot{1}\right] \diagup \left[\dot{0}\right]\right]}\cdot\left\{\left[\frac{L_2^{\dot{2}}-L_1^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}\cdot L_1+L_2}\right]+\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot A_T\cdot(a+b)\right]\right\}$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$T_{P/L}\left[\frac{\left[\dot{0}\right]}{\left[\dot{1}\right]}\right]\cdot\left\{\left[\frac{L_2^{\dot{2}}-L_1^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}\cdot L_1+L_2}\right]+\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot A_T\cdot(a+b)\right]\right\}$$

$$Tc=\left\{\frac{(\wp_2)\,e\cdot^{\left(\frac{a+b}{\dot{b}^3}\right)}e}{\left[\left[\dot{1}\right] \diagup \left[\dot{0}\right]\right]\cdot e\cdot^{a\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}}\right)}e}\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left[\frac{\left[\dot{0}\right]}{\left[\dot{1}\right]}\right]\cdot\left\{\frac{(\wp_2)\,e\cdot^{\left(\frac{a+b}{\dot{b}^3}\right)}e}{e\cdot^{a\cdot\left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}}\right)}e}\right\}$$

2.3.1.6.1.3.2 Desarrollo algebraico de la función combinatoria curvo-lineal para Elipse Perfecta

Para Elipse Perfecta, debe cumplirse la siguiente relación:

$$\left[4\cdot \overset{Ep}{a}\right]\cdot \int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)} \left\{\left[\sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{\overset{Ep}{a}^{\dot{2}}-\overset{Ep}{b}^{\dot{2}}}{\overset{Ep}{a}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\right)}\right]\cdot d\phi\right\} = \left[\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\cdot\left[\left(\overset{Ep}{a}\cdot\overset{Ep}{b}\right)+\dot{1}\right]\right]$$

La solución a esta relación debe cumplir lo siguiente:

$$\overset{Ep}{a} = \left\{\overset{\varepsilon}{x}^{\overset{\varepsilon}{y}} - L_n\left(\left\lfloor e-\left[\overset{\varepsilon}{x}+\overset{\varepsilon}{y}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{e}{\overset{\varepsilon}{x}}\right]^{\overset{\varepsilon}{x}}\right\rfloor+\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}^{\overset{\varepsilon}{x}}+\overset{\Delta}{\pi}-\overset{\varepsilon}{x}\right]\right)\Bigg)\right\}$$

$$\overset{Ep}{b} = \left\lfloor \overset{\varepsilon}{x}+\overset{\varepsilon}{y}\right\rfloor$$

Este sistema proporciona dos soluciones para “x” (x_1, x_2) y otras dos soluciones para “y” (y_1, y_2). Dichas soluciones deben cumplir lo siguiente:

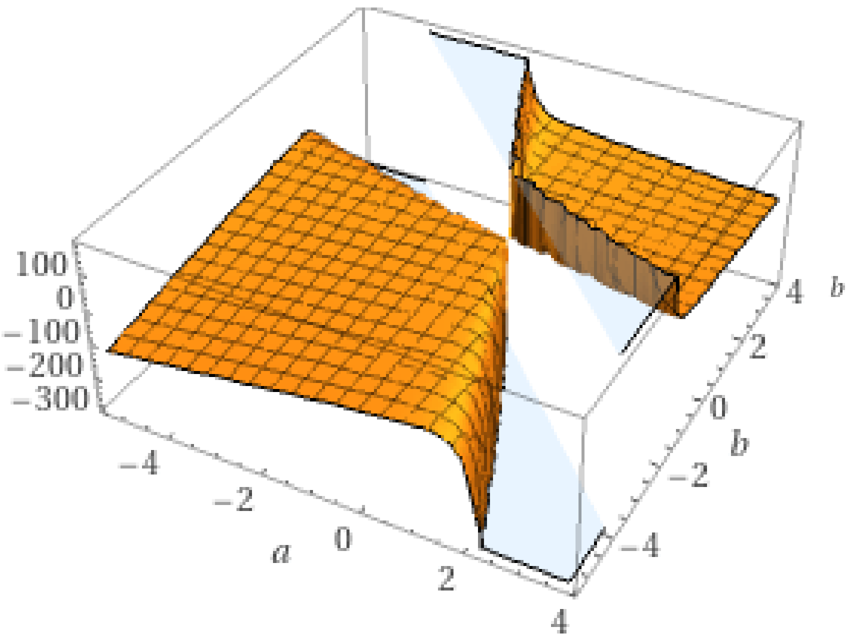
$$\left\lfloor \overset{Ep}{x_1} + \overset{Ep}{y_1} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \overset{\varepsilon}{x} + \overset{\varepsilon}{y} \right\rfloor$$

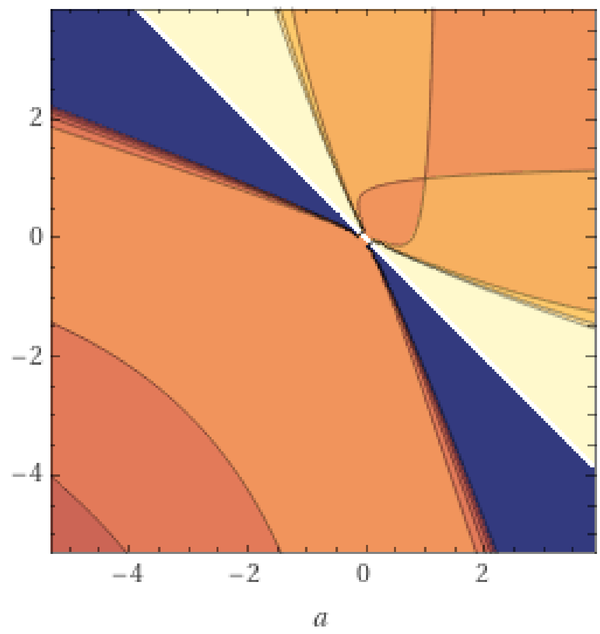
$$\left\lfloor \overset{Ep}{x_2} + \overset{Ep}{y_2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \overset{\varepsilon}{x} + \overset{\varepsilon}{y} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{Ep}{x_1} - \overset{Ep}{x_2} \right] = +\sqrt{\left[\overset{\bullet}{2} \right]}$$

$$\left[\overset{Ep}{y_1} - \overset{Ep}{y_2} \right] = -\sqrt{\left[\overset{\bullet}{2} \right]}$$

La representación gráfica de la relación de equilibrio es la siguiente:





Los valores de las funciones lineal y curva para elipse perfecta son los siguientes:

$$\left\lfloor F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_L\right)\right\rfloor = \left\lfloor +\dot{1}\right\rfloor \cdot \left\{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor \overset{\varepsilon}{x}+\overset{\varepsilon}{y}\right\rfloor - \overset{Ep}{a}\right\}$$

$$\left[F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_C\right)\right] = \left[-\hat{1}\right] \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \dot{1} \right\rfloor}{\left[\overset{\varepsilon}{x}+\overset{\varepsilon}{y}\right] - \overset{Ep}{a}} \right\rfloor$$

2.3.1.6.2 Término Línea-Área 1D => 2D. Término Plano-Lineal

$$\oplus\left\langle\left\{\left[\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{L}\right)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left[\pm\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\frac{L_1}{(L_2-L_1)\cdot(L_2+L_1)}\right]+\left[\frac{(L_1+L_2)}{(L_2-L_1)\cdot(L_2+L_1)}\right]}\right]\right\}\oplus\left\{\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{L}\right)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\frac{\frac{(A_I)}{(A_I+A_{II})}}{(A_I+A_{II}+A_{II})}}{(A_I+A_{II}+A_{III}+A_{IV})}\right]\right\}\right\rangle\oplus$$

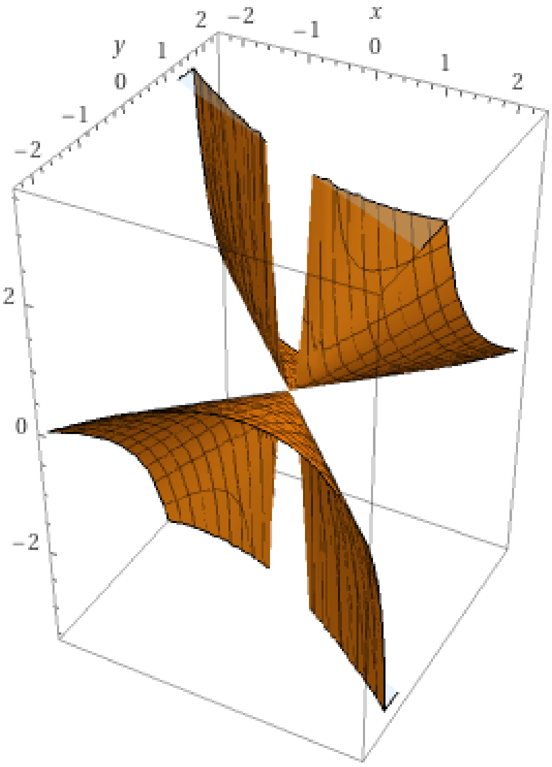
$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\oplus\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{L}\right)}\right]\cdot\left\{\left[\frac{L_2^{\dot{2}}-L_1^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}\cdot L_1+L_2}\right]+\left[\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}{F\left(\overset{\Im}{K}_{L}\right)}\right]\cdot A_T\cdot(a+b)\right]\right\}\oplus$$

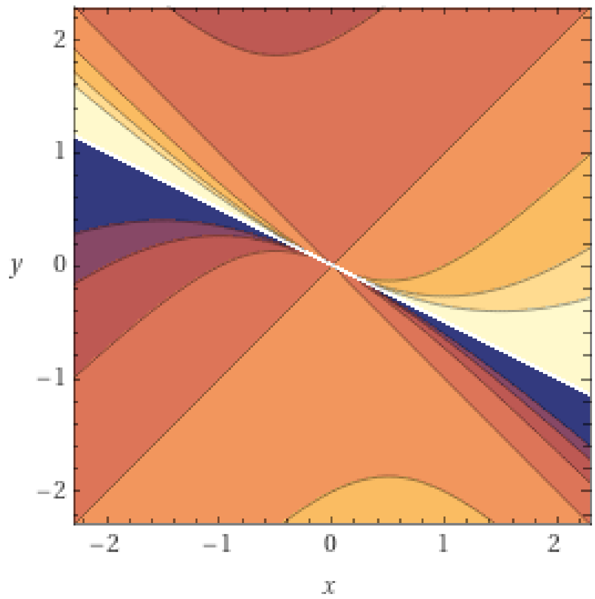
$$A_T=\frac{\frac{\frac{(A_I)}{(A_I+A_{II})}}{(A_I+A_{II}+A_{II})}}{(A_I+A_{II}+A_{III}+A_{IV})}=\left[\frac{(A_I)}{(A_I+A_{II})\cdot(A_I+A_{II}+A_{III})\cdot(A_I+A_{II}+A_{III}+A_{IV})}\right]$$

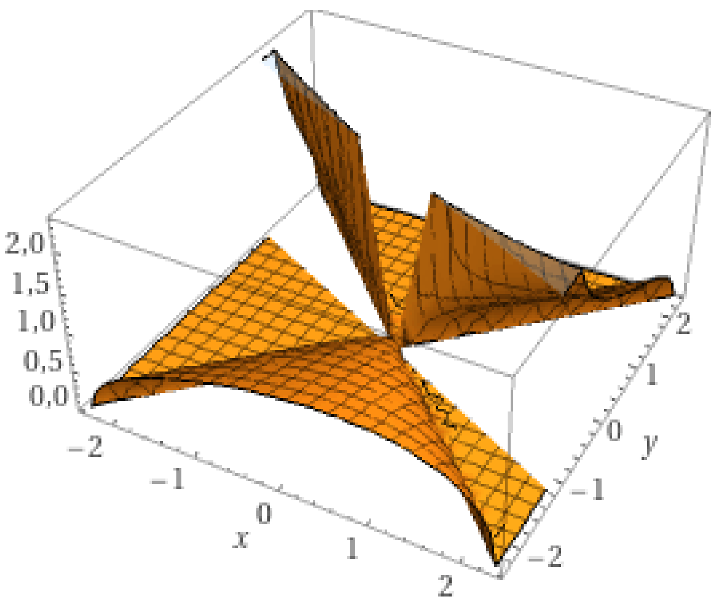
La función Línea-Área tiene la siguiente representación gráfica:

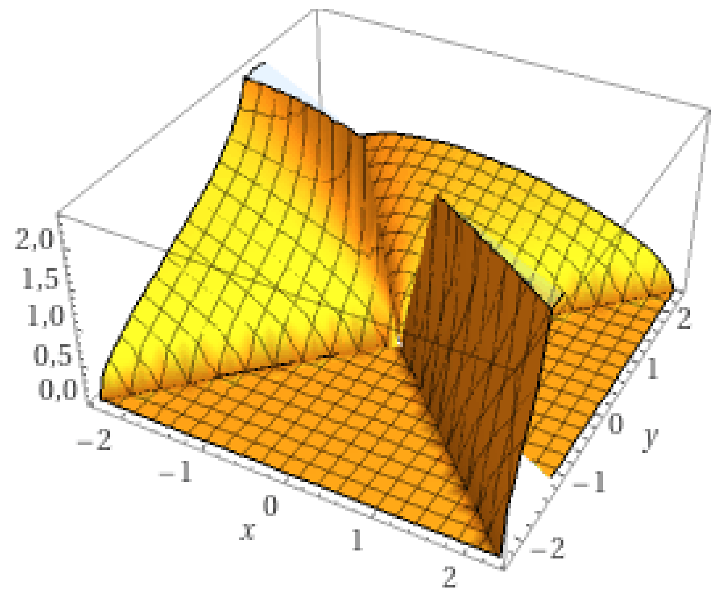
PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA



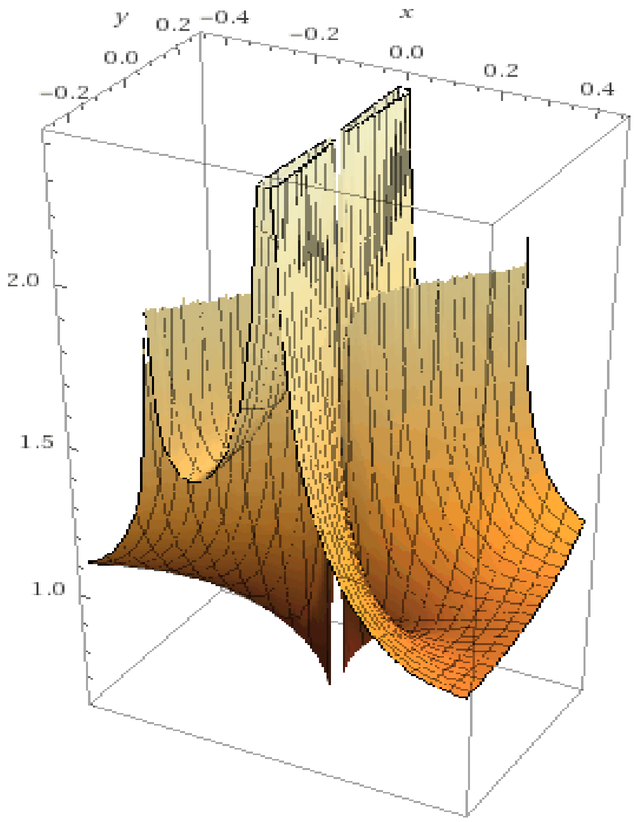


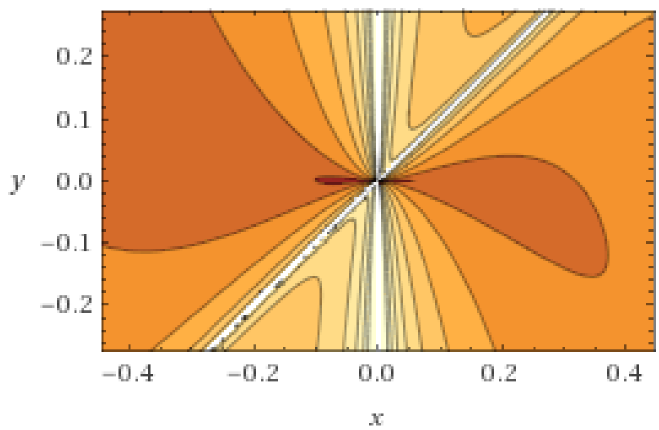


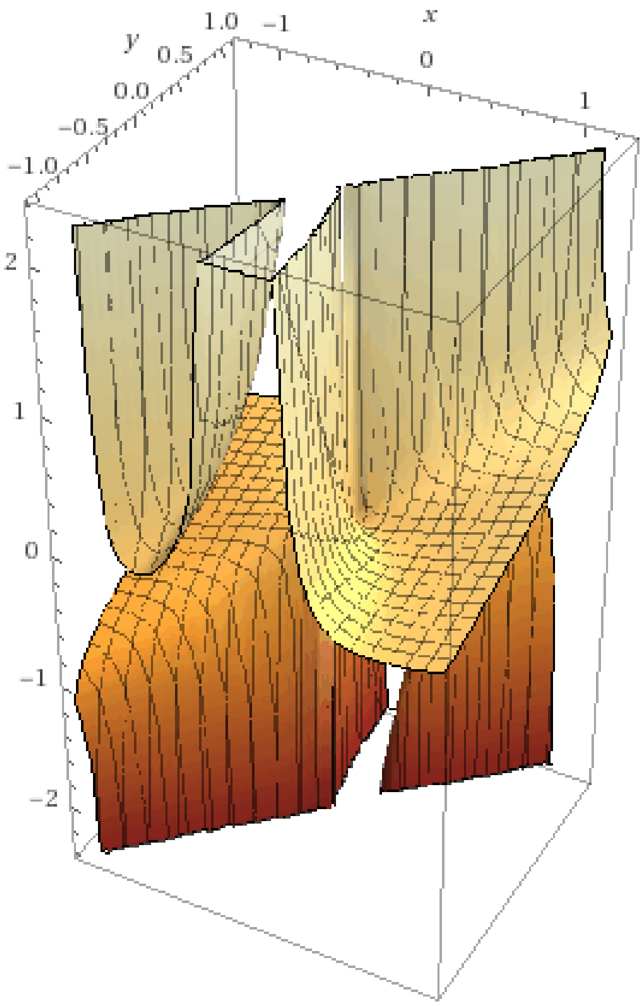
2.3.1.6.3 Término Área-Volumen 2D => 3D. Término Curvo -Volumétrico

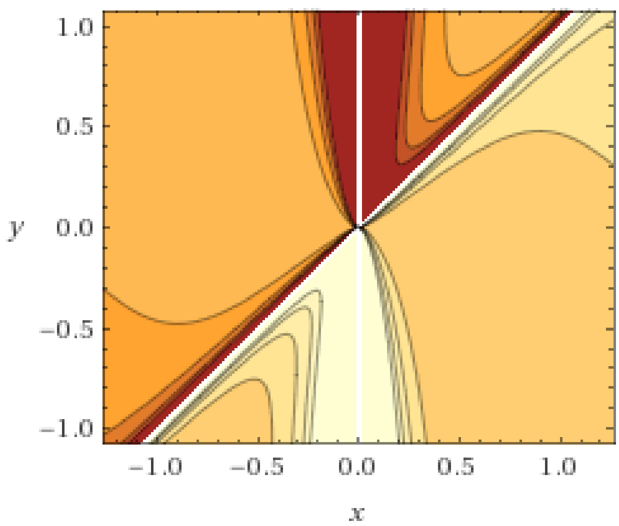
$$\left\{\left[\frac{\pi\cdot\left(\dfrac{b}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\pi\cdot\left(\dfrac{a}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right]\cdot\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b}\right)\oplus\left[\frac{[a\cdot(\pi\cdot b)-b\cdot(\pi\cdot b)]\dashv[b\cdot(\pi\cdot a)-a\cdot(\pi\cdot a)]}{(a-b)}\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left[\frac{\pi\cdot\left(a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}\right)+\dfrac{b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}}{(a-b)}\right]$$

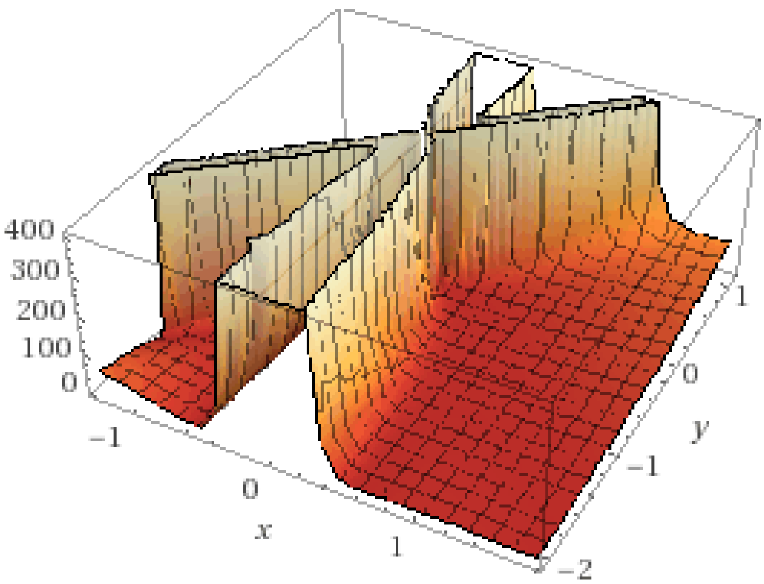
Algunas representaciones graficas de esta función son las siguientes:

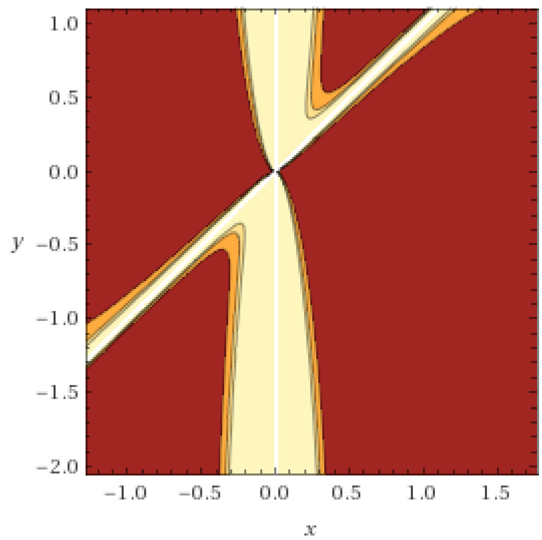





y
x
1.0
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1
0
1
2
1
0
-1
-2


1.0
0.5
y 0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
x


400
300
200
100
0
-1
0
x
1
1
0
y
-1
-2


1.0
0.5
0.0
y -0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-1.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
x

2.3.2 Construcción de la Elipse Algebraica-Funcional

La construcción de esta elipse parte del modelo simplificado del término Curvo-Volumétrico, 2D => 3D, de la Elipse Euclídea, al que se le añade el término algebraico-funcional representado por la Constante de Elipse (K_T), según la ecuación:

$$\overset{\forall}{\mathfrak{I}} = \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{\pi \cdot \left(\dot{a}^2 - \dot{b}^2 \right) + \frac{\dot{b}^2}{\dot{a}^2}}{(a-b)} \right\rfloor \oplus \overset{\mathfrak{I}}{K_T} \right\}$$

2.3.2.1 Representación funcional aproximada de la Constante Algebraica-Funcional, K_T, mediante cálculo polinómico-integral

La curva funcional de la Constante de Elipse presenta dos puntos de corte/aproximación en los ejes “x”-“y”. En la parte positiva del eje “y” se encuentra la acotación superior de punto de corte de la función, correspondiendo este valor al producto de la contante primaria de elipse K_{t1} por la diferencia entre “a” y “b”. En la parte negativa del eje se encuentra un límite de aproximación, definido por la siguiente relación: cuando “x” (correspondiente al valor de “a”) tiende a infinito, el valor de “y” tiende a (1/(a-b)). Es decir, existen las siguientes relaciones:

Acotación superior del eje “y”

Si (a-b) =>1, entonces: $K_T = K_{t1}*1$

Si (a-b) =>2, entonces: $K_T = K_{t1}*2$

Si (a-b) =>n, entonces: $K_T = K_{t1}*n$

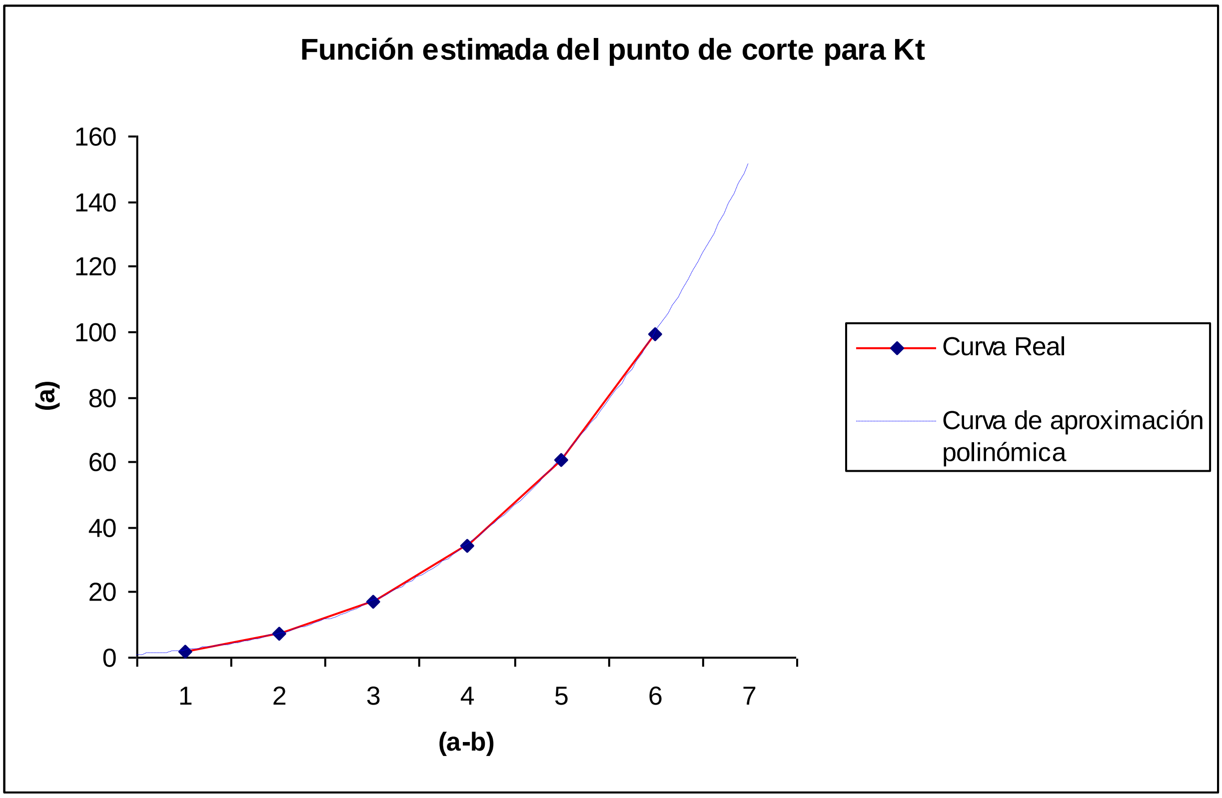
Acotación nferior del eje “y”

Si a => infinito, y b => (infinito –1), entonces: K_T = (-1/(a-b)) = -1

Si a => infinito, y b => (infinito –2), entonces: K_T = (-1/(a-b)) = -1/2

Si a => infinito, y b => (infinito –n), entonces: (-1/(a-b)) = -1/n

La función estimada que determina el punto de corte de “a” con “(a-b)”, es decir, la acotación superior de la función de la Constante de Elipse, es la siguiente:

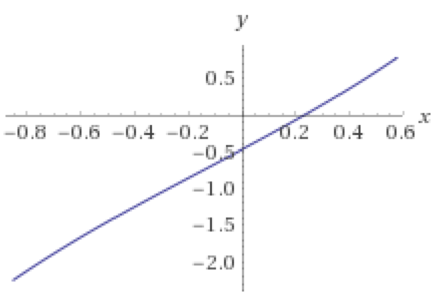


El valor de K_T será siempre igual a cero si se cumplen las relaciones entre a y b determinadas por la curva de aproximación polinómica.

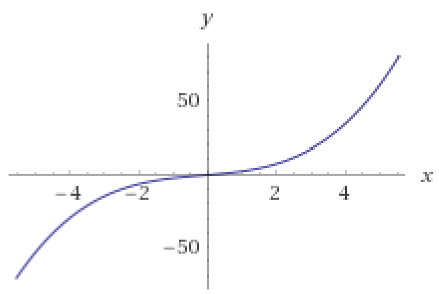
Curva de aproximación polinómica aproximada de grado 3 para el punto de corte de K_T:

$$\left[a\right]=\left(\frac{e}{\pi^{(e-1)}}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{3}}+\left(\frac{\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\frac{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)+\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{1}}-\left(\frac{\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)+\dot{1}}{\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}-\dot{1}}\right)$$

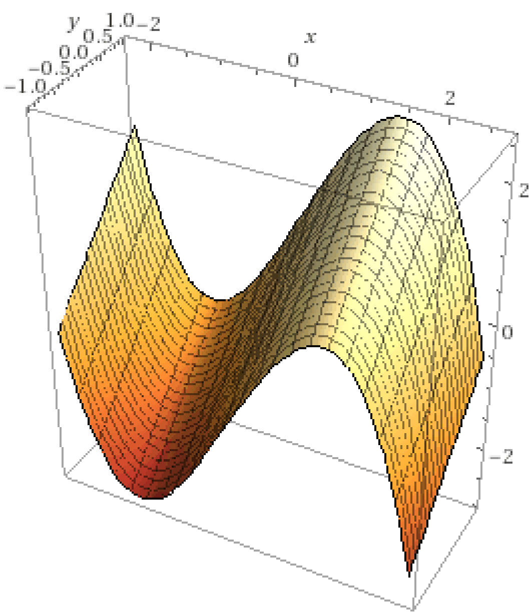
$$y=\frac{e}{\pi^{e-1}}x^3+\left(2\times\frac{2+3}{(2^3)^2-1}\right)x^2+\frac{(2^2)^2+(2+3)^2}{3\,(2^3-1)}\,x-\frac{2\,(3\,(2^3-1)+2)}{(2\,(2+3))^2-1}$$

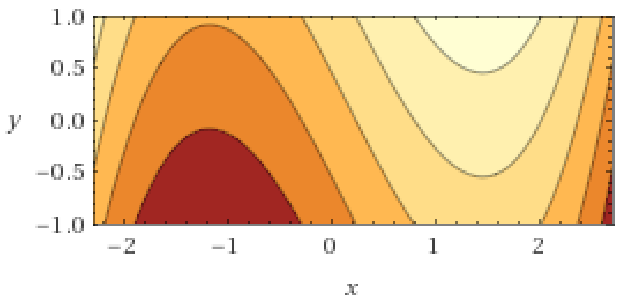


(x from −0.9 to 0.6)



(x from −5.6 to 5.6)



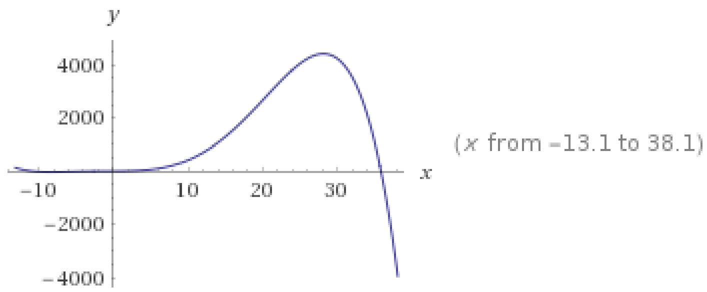


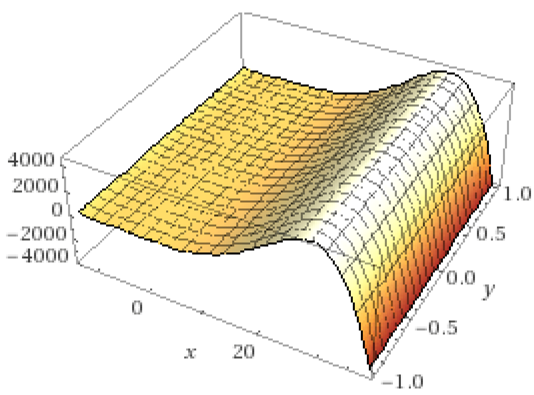
Curva de aproximación polinómica aproximada de grado 5 para el punto de corte de K_T

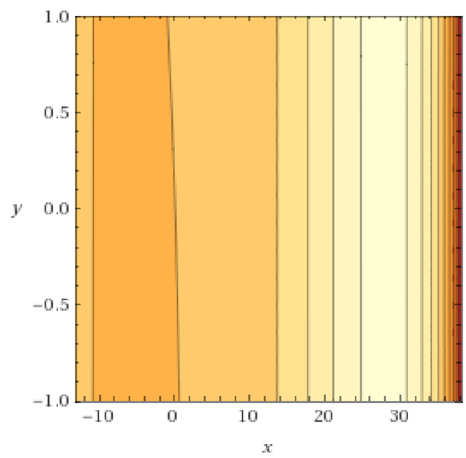
$$\left[a\right]=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\hat{3}\right]}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{5}}+\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{\left[\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{4}}+Ln\left(e-\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{3}}+$$

$$+\left(\frac{\hat{2}}{\hat{3}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{Ln(\pi)}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\sqrt{\frac{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}}{\hat{3}}\cdot Ln\left(\dot{2}\right)}\right)\cdot(a-b)^{\dot{1}}-\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot\left(e\cdot Ln^{\dot{3}}\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)$$

$$y=-\frac{x^5}{1647}+\frac{\pi x^4}{226}+x^3\log\left(e-\sqrt{2}\right)+\frac{2x^2}{3\log(\pi)}+x\sqrt{\frac{7\log(2)}{3}}-\frac{1}{9}e\log^3(2)$$





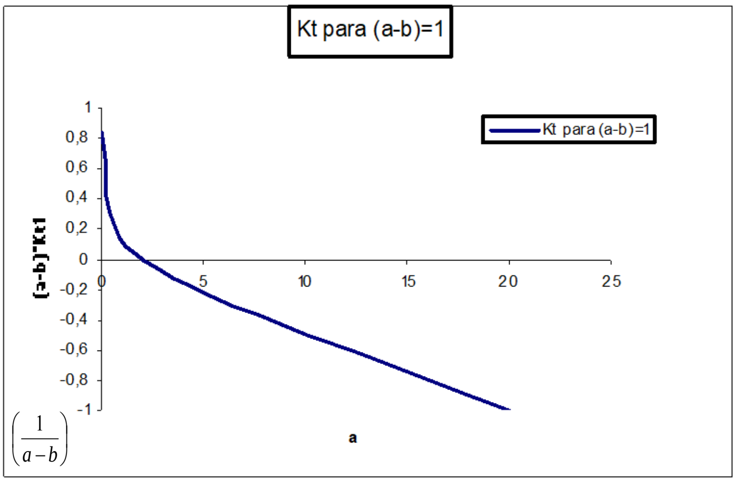


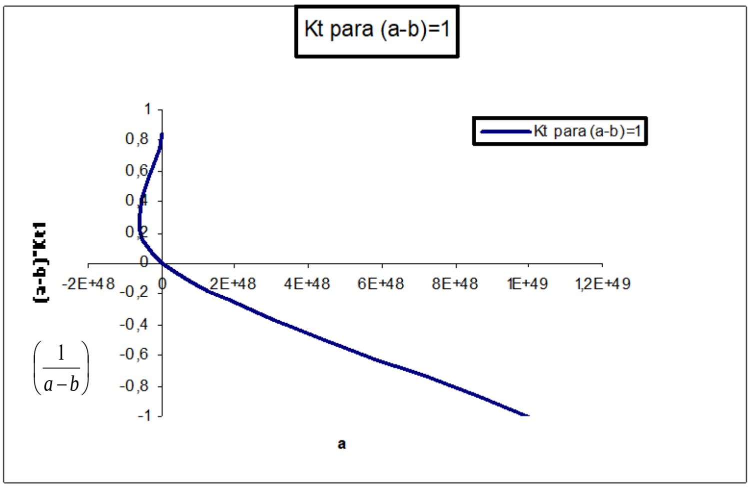
Con estas acotaciones, podemos realizar una representación gráfica de estas funciones para distintos valores de a y b. De forma aproximada, tenemos las funciones básicas siguientes:

Para (a-b) = 1, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a= 2.0323526… y b= 1.0323526…

Valor estimado ecuación grado 3 = e/(pi^(e-1))*1^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*1^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*1-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1) = 2.0266985951176752

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 5= -1/(27*61)*1^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*1^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*1^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*1^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*1-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9 = 2.0323258211

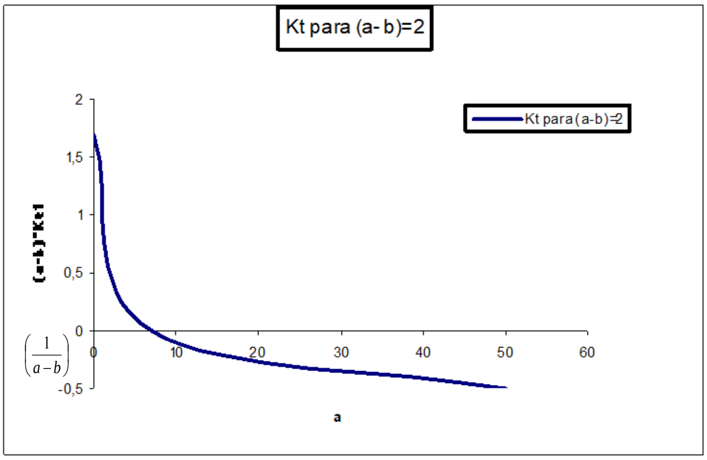


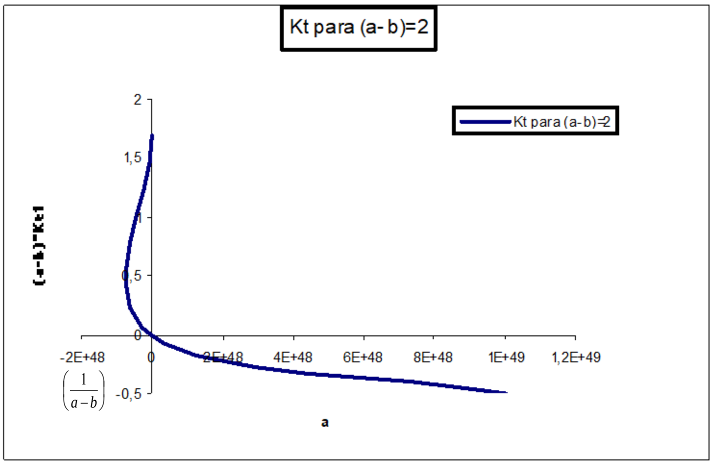


Para (a-b) = 2, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a= 7.099415… y b= 5.099415…

Valor estimado para Ecuación grado 3 = e/(pi^(e-1))*2^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*2^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*2-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1) = 7.1169076642603047

Valor estimado para Ecuación grado 5 = -1/(27*61)*2^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*2^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*2^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*2^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*2-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9 = 7.09932343004

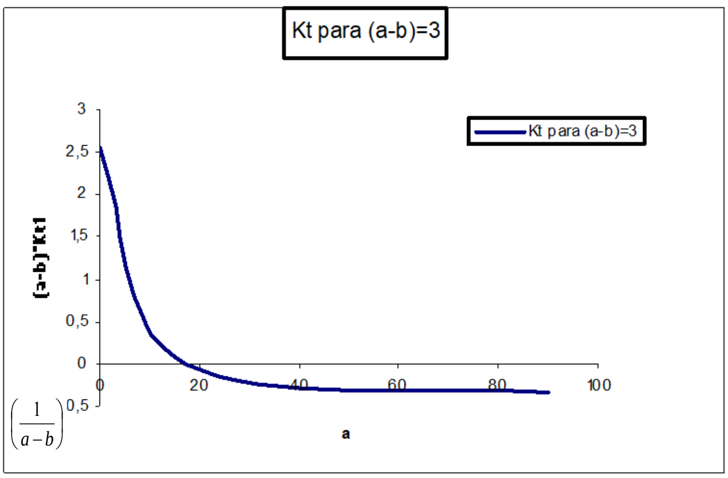


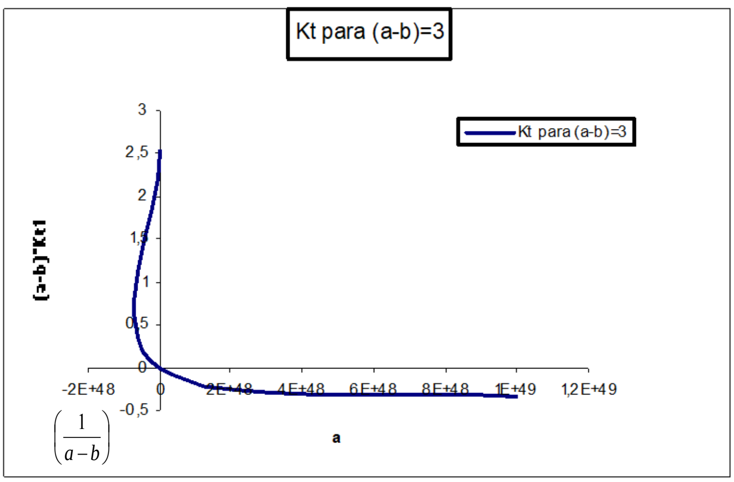


Para (a-b) = 3, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a = 17.1027022…y b = 14.1027022…

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 3 = e/(pi^(e-1))*3^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*3^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*3-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1) = 17.0873844346995963

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 5 = -1/(27*61)*3^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*3^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*3^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*3^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*3-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9 = 17.1026978408057513

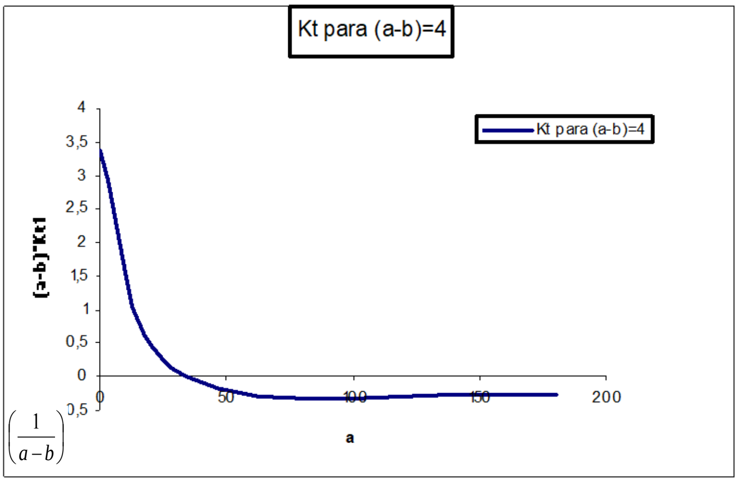


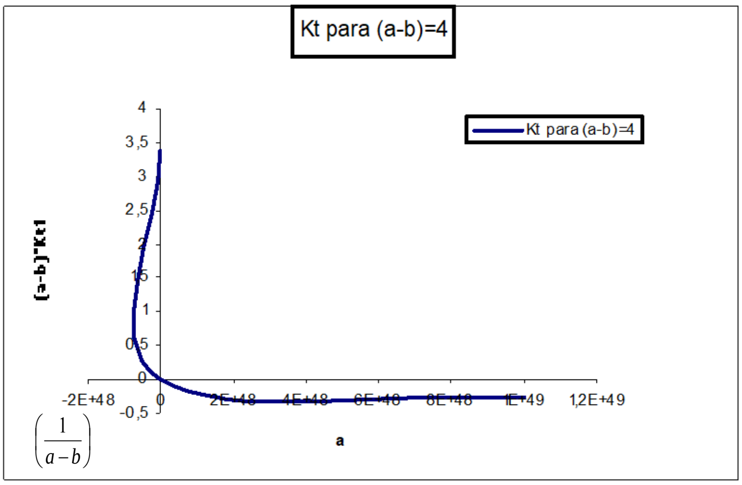


Para (a-b) = 4, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a = 34.231286… y b = 30.231286…

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 3= e/(pi^(e-1))*4^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*4^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*4-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1)= 34.219532598

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 5 = -1/(27*61)*4^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*4^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*4^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*4^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*4-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9= 34.23263890976

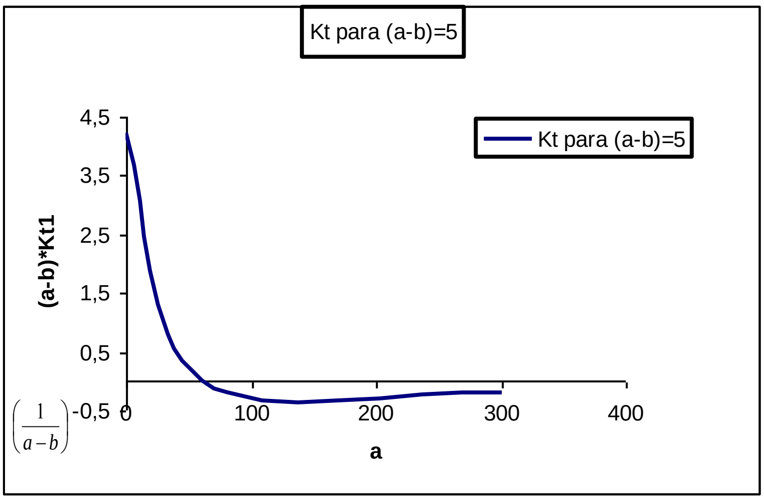


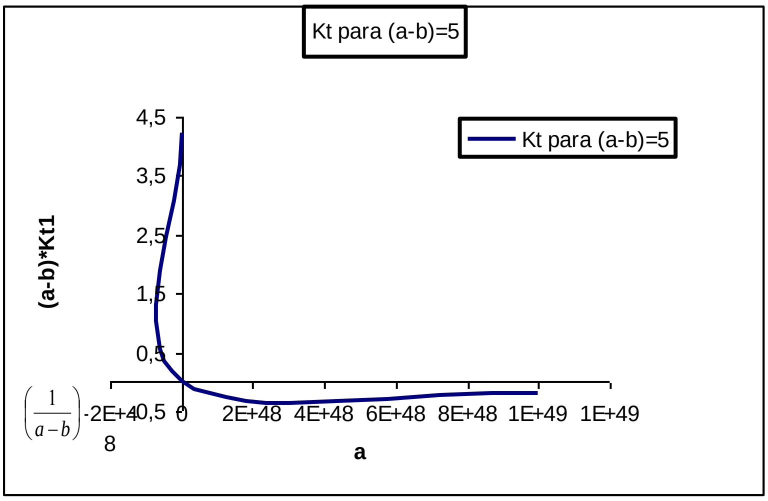


Para (a-b) = 5, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a = 60.7874071… y b = 55.7874071...

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 3 = e/(pi^(e-1))*5^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*5^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*5-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1) = 60.794755847

Valor estimado Ecuación grado 5 = -1/(27*61)*5^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*5^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*5^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*5^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*5-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9 = 60.794377717062

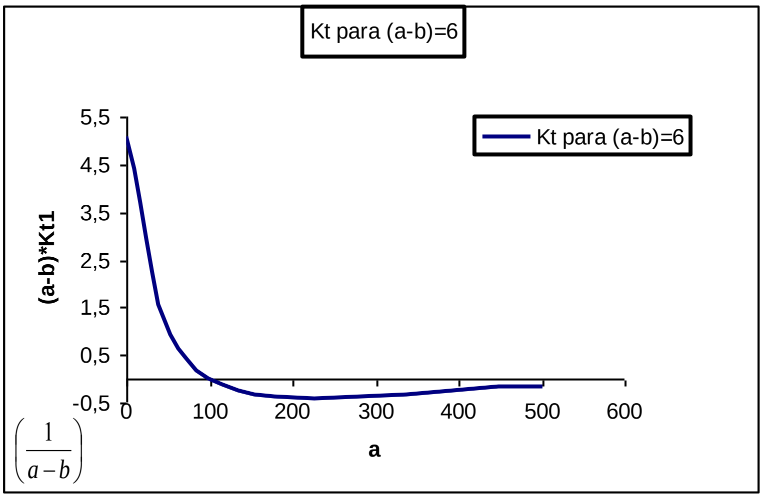


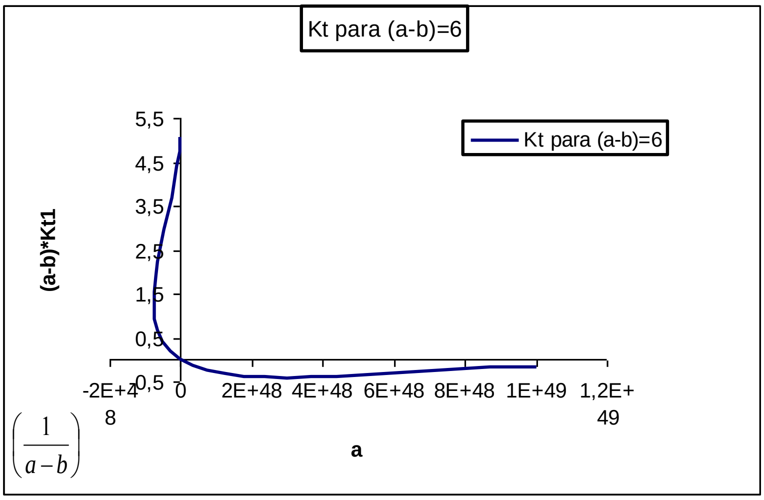


Para (a-b) = 6, K_T = 0 si se cumplen los valores reales: a = 99.1127… y b = 93.1127…

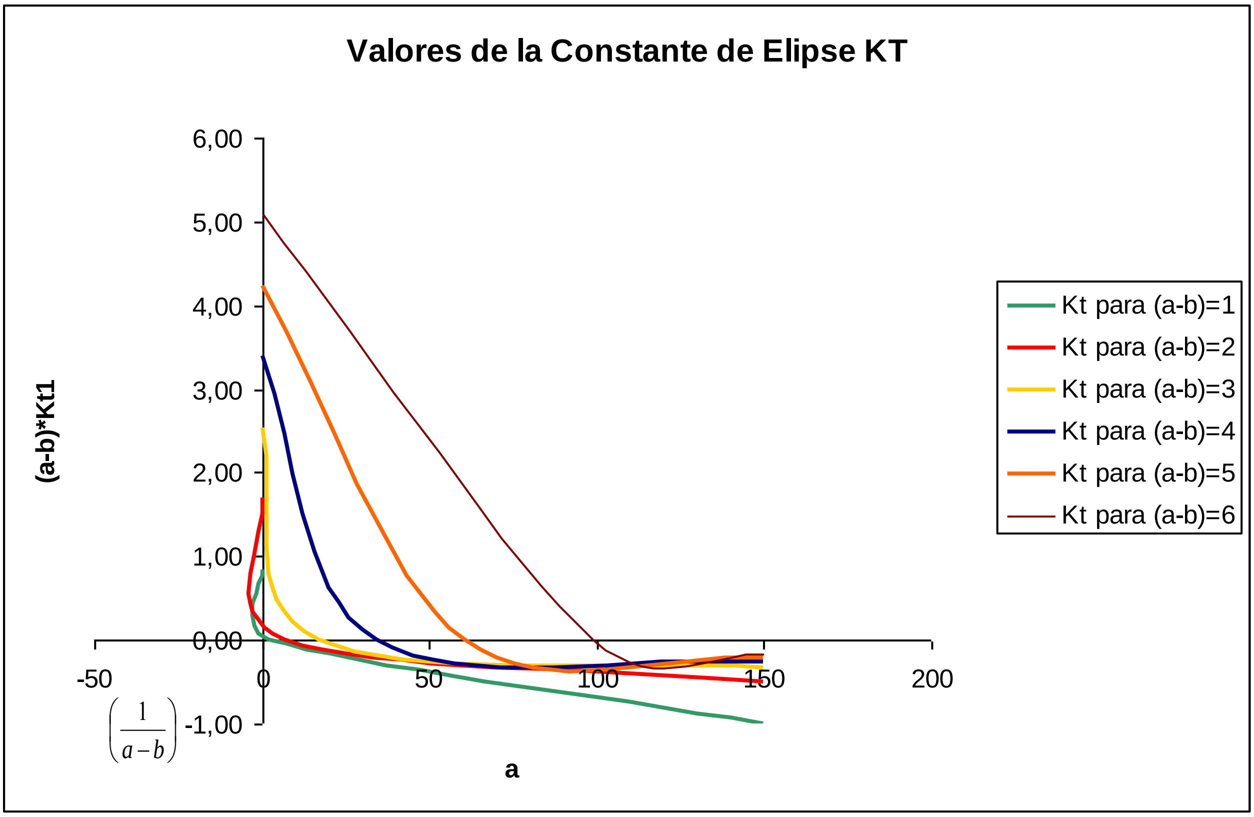
Valor estimado Ecuación grado 3 = e/(pi^(e-1))*6^3+(2*(2+3)/((2^3)^2-1))*6^2+(((2^2)^2+(2+3)^2)/(3*(2^3-1)))*6-(2*(3*(2^3-1)+2))/((2*(2+3))^2-1) = 99.0944578729

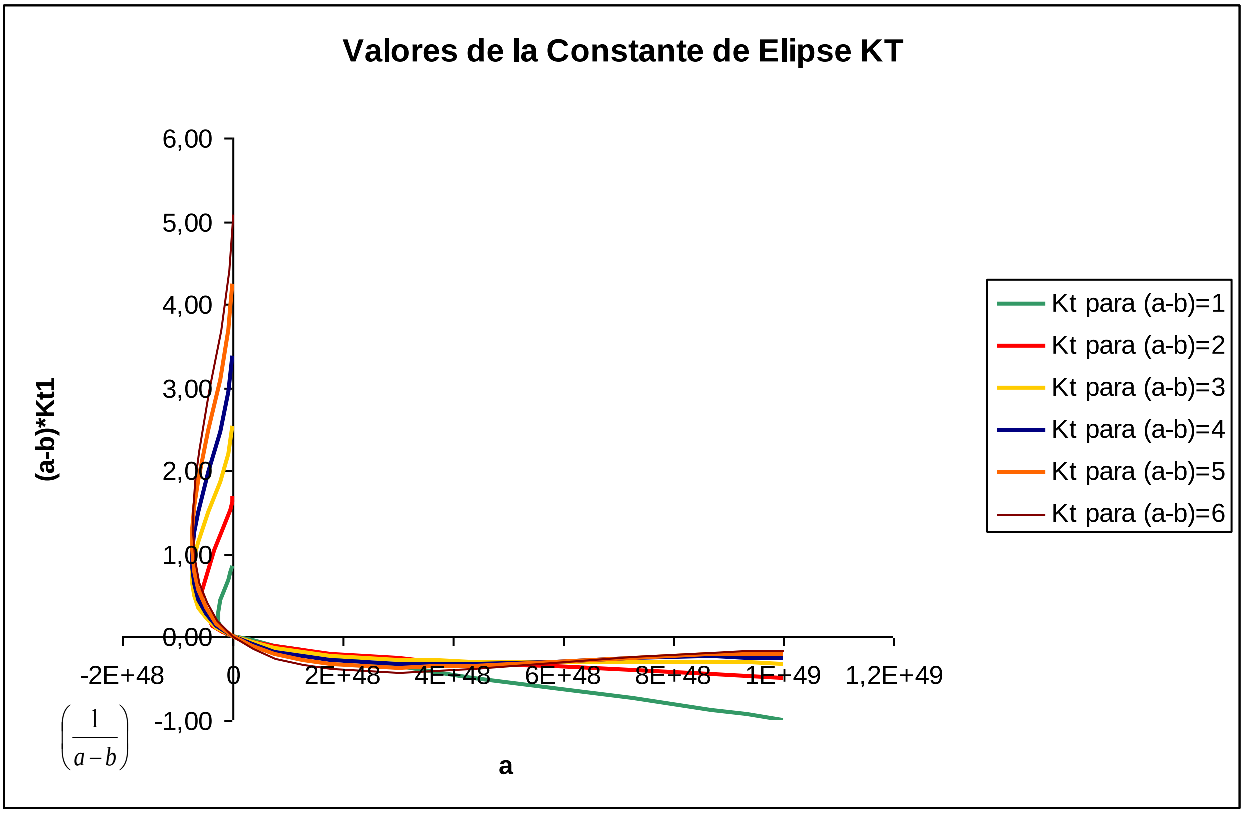
Valor estimado ecuación grado 5 = -1/(27*61)*6^5+(pi/(2*(7^2+8^2)))*6^4+(ln(e-2^0.5))*6^3+(2/(3*Ln(pi)))*6^2+((7*Ln(2)/3)^0.5)*6-(e*(Ln(2))^3)/9= 99.1353268216





Gráfica resumen de las representaciones aproximadas más comunes de K_T





2.3.2.2 Representación de la Constante Algebraica-Funcional, K_T, mediante cálculo de límites de constantes

La ecuación general que describe la función de la Constante de Elipse es la siguiente:

$$\overset{\Im}{K}_T = \left\{ \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b} \right) \cdot \left[\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1} \cdot (a-b)^{\dot{2}} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{\hat{3} \cdot b}{b - \hat{2} \cdot a} \right)} \right] \oplus \left[K_{T_4} \cdot e^{\left(K_{T_5} \cdot F(x) \right)} \right] \cdot \left[K_{T_2} \cdot e^{\left(K_{T_3} \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot b + b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}} + b^{\dot{2}}} \right) \right)} \right] \cdot L_n \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{e^{\left(\frac{\hat{2} \cdot b}{a+b} \right)}} \right) \right\}$$

Siendo $\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1}$ la Constante Primera de Elipse, cuyo valor viene dado por la expresión:

$$\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1} = \left[\frac{\overset{Lim}{K}_{T_1} \oplus \overset{\overset{M}{\pi}}{K}_{T_1}}{\hat{2}} \right]$$

$$\overset{Lim}{K}_{T_1} = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b} \right] \cdot \left\{ \underset{a=a;b=b}{\overset{a=\overset{\circ}{a};b=\overset{\circ}{b}}{Lim}} \left(\left[\left(\dot{4} \right) \cdot a \right] \cdot \int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}} \right)} \sqrt{\left(\dot{1} - \left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}} - b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}} \right) \cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi \cdot d\phi \right)} \right) - \underset{a=a;b=b}{\overset{a=\overset{\circ}{a};b=\overset{\circ}{b}}{Lim}} \left(\frac{\pi \cdot \left(a^{\dot{2}} - b^{\dot{2}} \right) + \frac{b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}}{(a-b)} \right) \right\}$$

$$\overset{M}{\pi} = \left\{ \underset{a=a;b=b}{\overset{a=\overset{\circ}{a};b=\overset{\circ}{b}}{Lim}} \left(\left[\left(\dot{4} \right) \cdot a \right] \cdot \int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}} \right)} \sqrt{\left(\dot{1} - \left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}} - b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}} \right) \cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi \cdot d\varphi \right)} \right) \neg \overset{\overset{M}{\pi}}{K}_{T_1} \right\}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{a} = [(a + d(a)) - a] \quad \overset{\circ}{b} = [(b + d(b)) - b] \quad \infty = \frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}} \quad d(a) = d(b) = \frac{\dot{1}}{\infty}$$

Si “b” tiende a cero, entonces se cumple que el perímetro de la elipse es el límite de la sucesión de proporciones del cálculo polinómico siguiente:

$$P=\pi\cdot(a+0)\cdot\left[1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\cdot+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1}{2\cdot 4}\right)^2\cdot+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6}\right)^2\cdot+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3\cdot 5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8}\right)^2\cdot+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8\cdot 10}\right)^2\cdot\ldots\right]$$

Puesto que el límite de serie de las proporciones es 4/pi, es decir:

$$\left[1+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1}{2\cdot 4}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3\cdot 5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8}\right)^2+\left(\frac{1\cdot 1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8\cdot 10}\right)^2\ldots\right]=\left[\frac{\dot{4}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]$$

Entonces se cumple que el valor de $\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1}$ es el siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1}\right]=\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\cdot\left[\left[\frac{\dot{4}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]=\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}-\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]$$

El valor de las siguientes constantes parciales de la función es el siguiente:

$$\overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1} = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{2}} - \overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right\rfloor$$

$$K_{T_2} = \left\lfloor -\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b}\right) - \overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1} \cdot (a-b)^{\dot{2}} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{\hat{3}\cdot b}{b-\hat{2}\cdot a}\right)}}{L_n\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{e^{\left(\frac{\hat{2}\cdot b}{a+b}\right)}}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

$$K_{T_3} = L_n\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{K_{T_2}}\right)$$

$$K_{T_4} = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(-\dot{1}\right) - \overset{\otimes}{K}_{T_1} \cdot (a-b)^{\dot{2}} \cdot e^{\left(\frac{\hat{3}\cdot b}{b-\hat{2}\cdot a}\right)}}{\left[K_{T_2} \cdot e^{\left(K_{T_3} \cdot \left(\frac{a\cdot b + b^{\dot{2}}}{\dot{a}^{2} + \dot{b}^{2}}\right)\right)}\right] \cdot L_n\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{e^{\left(\frac{\hat{2}\cdot b}{a+b}\right)}}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

$$K_{T_5} = -L_n\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{K_{T_4}}\right)$$

El valor de la función $F_{(X)}$ para los valores armónicos viene dado por la expresión:

$$F_{(X)} = \frac{\overset{I}{F}_{(a,b)}}{Ln\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\frac{b^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(a+\dot{1}\right)+\left(\frac{a-b}{\hat{2}}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot a-b\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\cdot b\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right]} + \overset{II}{F}_{(a,b)}\cdot Ln\left(\frac{\hat{3}\cdot a+\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)$$

$$\overset{I}{F}_{(a,b)} = \dot{1}+\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot a\cdot\pi-\left[\left(\frac{a}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+b^{\dot{2}}\right]}{\frac{a}{\hat{2}}\cdot b^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}\cdot a-b\right)}-\frac{a}{\pi\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\cdot a-b\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}$$

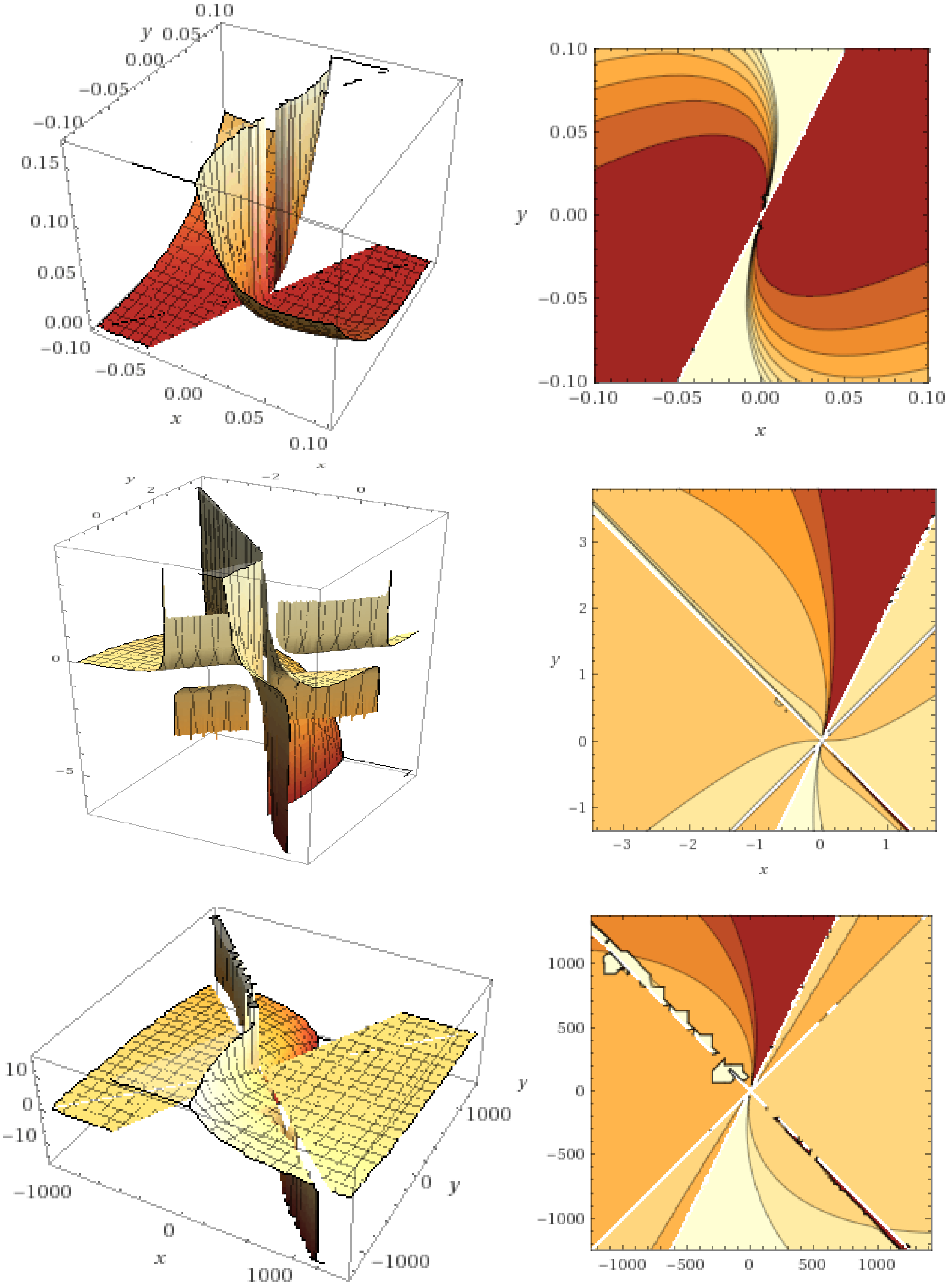
$$a = \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)$$

$$b = \left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)$$

$$\overset{II}{F}_{(a,b)} = \dot{1}+\left[\frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{b}}-\dot{1}}{\left[\frac{a\cdot b}{\hat{2}}-\left(b+\sqrt{b}\right)\right]-\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot b+\dot{1}\right)\cdot\left(\sqrt{b}-\dot{1}\right)\right]}\right]^{\dot{2}} = 1+\left[\frac{\dot{\Phi}}{\left[\frac{a\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\dot{1}+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\hat{2}+\hat{3}}{b}\right)}\right]-\left[\dot{\Phi}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot b+\dot{1}\right)\right]}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

$$\dot{\Phi} = \left[\left(\frac{\dot{1}+\sqrt{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}}{\hat{2}}-\dot{1}\right)\right] \qquad a = \hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right) \qquad b = \left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}$$

2.3.2.3 Representación de la Constante Algebraica-Funcional, K_T, mediante cálculo de límites de constantes para la proporción armónica (a-b) = 3



3 Desarrollo de la Función del Operador Volumétrico algebraico $\left\lfloor \overset{M}{\pi} \right\rfloor$

En primer lugar, debemos tener en cuenta que la función general que describe el operador volumétrico es, en esencia, la representación combinada de varias funciones independientes que, al unificarse en un todo algebraico, determinan la función última, completa, matemática y Real del operador $\left\lfloor \overset{M}{\pi} \right\rfloor$.

El valor real del operador, es decir, el valor de "pi" Matemático, viene dado por la suma de las Funciones Volumétricas Contractiva $\left\lfloor \overset{\bullet}{\pi} \right\rfloor$ y Expansiva $\left\lfloor \overset{\circ}{\pi} \right\rfloor$, según la ecuación:

$$\overset{M}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\bullet}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\circ}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

Donde:

$$\overset{\bullet}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\Im}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\overset{p}{\Delta}}{\pi} \oplus \overset{n}{\pi}}{\hat{3}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{111}{\pi} \oplus \overset{222}{\pi} \oplus \overset{333}{\pi} \oplus \overset{444}{\pi} \oplus \overset{555}{\pi} \oplus \overset{666}{\pi} \oplus \overset{777}{\pi} \oplus \overset{888}{\pi} \oplus \overset{999}{\pi} \oplus \overset{e}{\pi}}{\left(\overset{\bullet}{3}^{\overset{\bullet}{2}} \oplus \overset{\bullet}{1} \right)} \right\rfloor$$

3.1 Desarrollo de la Función Volumétrica Contractiva $\left\lfloor \dot{\pi} \right\rfloor$

$$\dot{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\Im}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\overset{p}{\Delta}}{\pi} \oplus \overset{n}{\pi}}{\hat{3}} \right\rfloor$$

$\overset{\Im}{\pi} =$ Función Elipsoidal de “pi”

$\overset{\overset{p}{\Delta}}{\pi} =$ Función Triangular Prima de “pi”

$\overset{n}{\pi} =$ Función N tural de “pi”

3.1.1 Desarrollo de la Función Natural de “pi” $\left\lfloor \overset{n}{\pi} \right\rfloor$

$$\overset{n}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\Leftrightarrow}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\otimes}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$\overset{\Leftrightarrow}{\pi} =$ Función Expansiva/Contractiva Natural de “pi”

$\overset{\otimes}{\pi} =$ Función Rotacional Natural de “pi”

3.1.1.1 Desarrollo de la Funció Expansiva/Contractiva Natural de “pi” $\left\lfloor \overset{\Leftrightarrow}{\pi} \right\rfloor$

$$\overset{\Leftrightarrow}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{mín}{\pi} \oplus \overset{máx}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$\overset{mín}{\pi}$ = Función Contractiva Natural de “pi”

$\overset{máx}{\pi}$ = Funcion E pansiva Natural de “pi”

3.1.1.1.1 Desarrollo de la Función Contractiva Natural[7] de “pi” $\overset{mín}{\pi}$

$$\overset{mín}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\frac{2\cdot\left(e+\sqrt{5}\right)}{\underset{\pi}{1+\alpha\cdot e}}} - \left(I_{\overset{mín}{\pi}}^{\hat{2}} + 2\overset{y}{\Pi}\cdot\frac{\overset{a}{\hbar}}{e} \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$I_{\overset{mín}{\pi}} = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{e}{2} - \frac{\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot\left(1+2\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\right)}{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}\cdot\left(2-3\cdot\overset{\Theta}{i}^{\hat{3}}\right)} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overset{y}{\alpha}+2/13\cdot\sum_E}{1+\frac{2\cdot\overset{y}{\alpha}^{\overset{y}{\Xi}}\cdot\overset{y}{\Phi}}{\overset{y}{\Xi}-4\cdot\overset{y}{i}^{e}}} \right)^{e} \right\rfloor$$

[7] Los valores naturales y armónicos que integran estas ecuaciones, así como otras de este ensayo, se encuentran detallados en los ANEXOS II.

3.1.1.1.2 Desarrollo de la Funció́ Contractiva Natural de "pi" $\overset{máx}{\pi}$

$$\overset{máx}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\frac{2\cdot\left(e+\sqrt{5}\right)}{1+\overset{\pi}{\alpha}\cdot e}} - \left(I_{\pi}^{máx\,\hat{2}} - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\cdot\frac{\overset{a}{\hbar}}{\overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\left(1-2\cdot\overset{\Theta^{e}}{j}\right)} \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$I_{\pi}^{máx} = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{e - \dfrac{\overset{n\cdot n}{j}\cdot\overset{n\cdot n}{\Pi}}{e-5/3\cdot\overset{n\cdot n^{e}}{i}}}{2-\left(e-3\cdot\overset{n\cdot n}{j}\right)\cdot\overset{n\cdot n^{e}}{\alpha}} \right)\cdot\left(\frac{\overset{n\cdot n^{e}}{\alpha}\cdot\left(1-\dfrac{2}{3}\cdot\sum_{E}\right)}{1-\left(\dfrac{7}{4}\cdot\overset{n\cdot n^{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi}}}{\alpha}\cdot\left(1+\overset{n\cdot n^{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi}}}{j}\right)\right)^{\hat{3}}} \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{\pi}{\alpha} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha}+\overset{y}{\alpha}}{2-\overset{\pi^{e}}{i}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{\pi}{i} = \left\lfloor \overset{n\cdot n}{i} + \left(e-\overset{n\cdot n}{i}\right)\cdot\overset{\pi^{e}}{j} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{\pi}{j} = \left\lfloor \overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{j}-\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}}{10}\right)^{e}\right) \right\rfloor$$

3.1.1.2 Desarrollo de la Funció Rotacional Natural de "pi" $\overset{\otimes}{\pi}$

$$\overset{\otimes}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\overset{\leftarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\overset{\rightarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$\overset{\overset{\leftarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}$ = Función Rotacional Levógira Natural de "pi"

$\overset{\overset{\rightarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}$ = Función Rotacional Dextrógira Natural de "pi"

3.1.1.2.1 Relación de movimientos algebraicos primarios que determinan la Función del Operador Rotacional Levógiro $\overset{\overset{\leftarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}$

La ecuación general que describe la función rotacional levógira expresa los movimientos universales de cada una de las fases de la construcción del círculo esférico perfecto, que, como es evidente, debe ser un ciclo cerrado, no una sucesión infinita de áreas numéricas "triangulares", tal y como se plantea en las matemáticas actuales. Dichos movimientos se estructuran en cuatro bloques fundamentales:

- 3 Movimientos para la llamada tercera dimensión: 3D. (Volumen).
- $(8+1) = (3^2) = 9 <=> (2^3*1^2) = (8*1) => 8\text{-}9$ Movimientos para la llamada segunda dimensión: 2D. (Plano)
- (2+3) = 5 Movimientos para la llamada primera dimensión: 1D. (Línea).
- $(2^2) = 4$ Movimientos para la llamada dimensión cero. 0D. (Punto)

De forma esquemática, estos bloques se estructuran de la forma siguiente:

$$[\neg]\left\{\left[\dot{3}\right]\neg\left[\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\neg\dot{4}\right)\right]\right\}[\oplus]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\{\left[\dot{3}\right]\neg\left[\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\neg\dot{4}\right)\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]$$

$$\left\{\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\right\}=\left[\left(+\hat{1}\right)\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\right\}=\left[\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]$$

La unión ecuacional de estos bloques se representa, a efectos de cálculo, de la forma siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\overleftarrow{\otimes}}{\pi}}{\bullet 4} \right\rfloor = \left(1-\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{5^3}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{2\cdot 5}\right)^2\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{2^5}+\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{2^9}+\frac{1}{2^{12}}+\frac{1}{2^{22}}+7\cdot\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3\cdot\frac{1}{2^{25}}\right)-$$

$$-\left[3\cdot\left(3^2+2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{30}\cdot 5^7}+\left(3^2\cdot 10+7^2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{36}\cdot 5^{11}}+\left(1+\left(2\cdot 3\right)^2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{39}\cdot 5^{12}}+\left(2\cdot 3^2+1\right)\cdot\left(7^2-2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{50}\cdot 5^{20}}+\left(\frac{1}{3\cdot 7}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{59}\cdot 5^{35}}\right]$$

$$-\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3\cdot e}-e\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{42}\cdot 5^{13}}+\frac{\sqrt[3]{3^2}}{7}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{53}\cdot 5^{25}}+\frac{1}{5^3}\cdot\sqrt{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3\cdot 5^2+2^2}{2\cdot\left(10^2+1\right)}\right)^3}}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{58}\cdot 5^{24}}+\frac{e}{666}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{76}\cdot 5^{32}}\right]$$

3.1.1.2.2 Relación de movimientos algebraicos primarios que determinan la Función del Operador Rotacional Dextrógiro $\overset{\overrightarrow{\otimes}}{\pi}$

Estos movimientos se dividen en cuatro bloques fundamentales:

- 3 Movimientos para la llamada tercera dimensión: 3D. (Volumen).
- (1^2)x(1+(2x3))x(1^2) = 7 <=> (2^3) => 8-7 Movimientos para la llamada segunda dimensión: 2D. (Plano)
- (2x3) = 6 Movimientos para la llamada primera dimensión: 1D. (Línea).
- (2^2) = 4 Movimientos para la llamada dimensión cero. 0D. (Punto)

De forma esquemática, estos bloques se estructuran de la forma siguiente:

$$[\neg]\left\{\left[\dot{3}\right]\neg\left\lfloor\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{2}}\right)\otimes\left[\left(\dot{1}\right)\oplus\left(\dot{2}\otimes\dot{3}\right)\right]\otimes\left(\dot{1}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right\rfloor\neg\left[\dot{2}\otimes\dot{3}\right]\neg\left[\left(\neg\dot{4}\right)\right]\right\}[\oplus]\Leftrightarrow\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\{\left[\dot{3}\right]\neg\left\lfloor\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\right\rfloor\neg\left[\left(\dot{2}\right)\otimes\left(\dot{3}\right)\right]\neg\left[\left(\neg\dot{4}\right)\right]\right\}\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right\rfloor$$

$$\left\{\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right\rfloor\neg\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\right\}=\left[\left(+\hat{1}\right)\right]$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]\neg\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right\rfloor\right\}=\left[\left(-\hat{1}\right)\right]$$

La unión ecuacional de estos bloques se representa, a efectos de cálculo, de la forma siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\to}{\otimes}\,\pi}{\dot{4}} \right\rfloor = \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5^3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{2^9} + \frac{1}{2^{12}} + \frac{1}{2^{22}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 -$$

$$- \left[\left(7 \cdot 3^3\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{27} \cdot 5^5} + 3 \cdot \left(3^2 + 2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{30} \cdot 5^7} + \left(3^2 \cdot 10 + 7^2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{36} \cdot 5^{11}} + \left(1 + (2 \cdot 3)^2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{39} \cdot 5^{12}} + \left(2 \cdot 3^2 + 1\right) \cdot \left(7^2 - 2\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{50} \cdot 5^{20}} + \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 7}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{59} \cdot 5^{35}} \right]$$

$$- \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot e} - e\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{42} \cdot 5^{13}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{3^2}}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{53} \cdot 5^{25}} + \frac{1}{5^3} \cdot \sqrt{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3 \cdot 5^2 + 2^2}{2 \cdot \left(10^2 + 1\right)}\right)^3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{58} \cdot 5^{24}} + \frac{e}{666} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{76} \cdot 5^{32}} \right]$$

3.1.2 Desarrollo de la Función Triangular Prima de "pi" $\overset{\overset{p}{\Delta}}{\pi}$

La Función Triangular Prima del operador volumétrico viene dada por la expresión:

$$\overset{\overset{p}{\Delta}}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \oplus \overset{p}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

3.1.2.1 Desarrollo de la Función Prima de "pi"

La función Prima del operador volumétrico viene determinada por su relación combinatoria de números primos establecida por la ecuación siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \hat{2}^{\dot{3}} - \left(\frac{40.148 \cdot \overset{p}{\pi}}{169.443} + \frac{\overset{p}{\pi}^{\dot{2}}}{\sqrt{81.768.389.499.662}} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor = \left[\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} - \left(\dot{1} - \frac{701.357.583}{1.572.873.761} \right) \right]$$

3.1.2.2 Desarrollo de la Funció Triangular de "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$

El desarrollo de esta función triangular está en equilibrio con la estructura actual de las matemáticas, donde se considera a este operador como el fruto de la triangulación infinita de una línea recta hasta transformarla en una línea curva. No obstante, este valor no es más que un caso particular de la función completa del operador "pi"; una funció extraordinariamente compleja que incluye todas las particularidades del operador volumétrico "pi".

El valor euclídeo del operador "pi" triangular, se obtiene de la forma siguiente:

- Se parte de una circunferencia de un diámetro igual a la unidad. Por tanto, el valor del área de dicha circunferencia, según las matemáticas euclidianas, será de Pi/4.
- Se crea un triángulo isósceles de base = (1+2^0.5), de lado: (1+2^0.5/2), y de altura = (1+2^0.5)/2

El valor de pi se obtiene por diferencia de áreas entre el triángulo original superior y la suma de todos los triángulos interiores. Es decir:

Área Triángulo Superior (de base = (1+2^0.5), y de lados: (1+2^0.5/2)) – 2*Área Triángulo (de base = 1, y de lados (2^0.5/2)) – 3*Á ea de Triángulo de base "a" y de lados "x" – Sumatoria de todos los triángulos formados con cada uno de los lados: "y", "z", "t", "s"… (A_T). Por tanto, al efectuar estas diferencias, el valor de área que resulta es el valor del área del círculo inscrito en el triángulo, y, por tanto, el valor de pi/4.

$$\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{4}=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)-(2)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)-(3)\cdot\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)-A_T$$

Puesto que se cumple la siguiente relación:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)-(2)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)-(3)\cdot\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)=\left(\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

El valor de la función riangular de "pi" viene dado por la expresión:

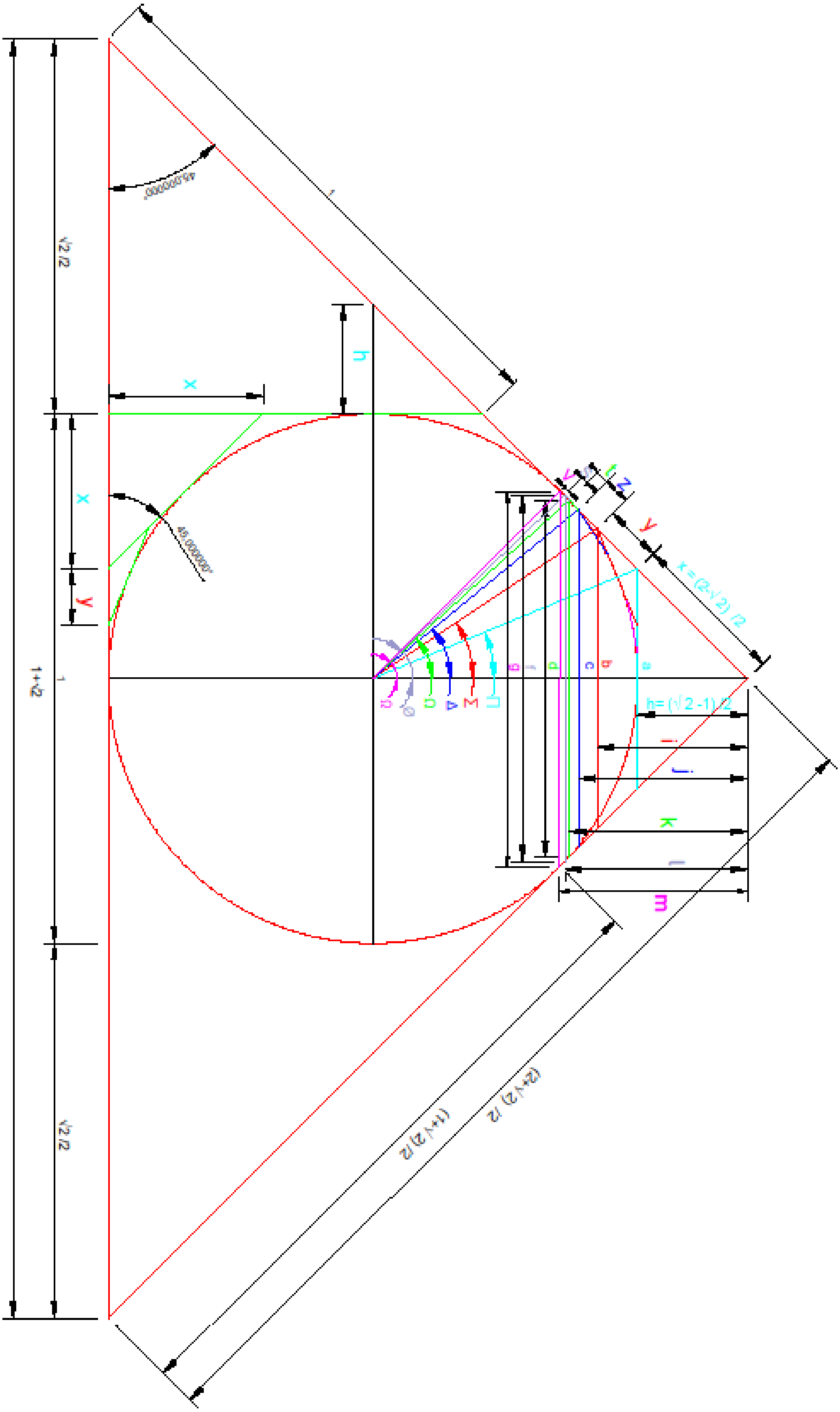
$$\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{4}=\left(\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)-A_T$$

De donde se deduce que:

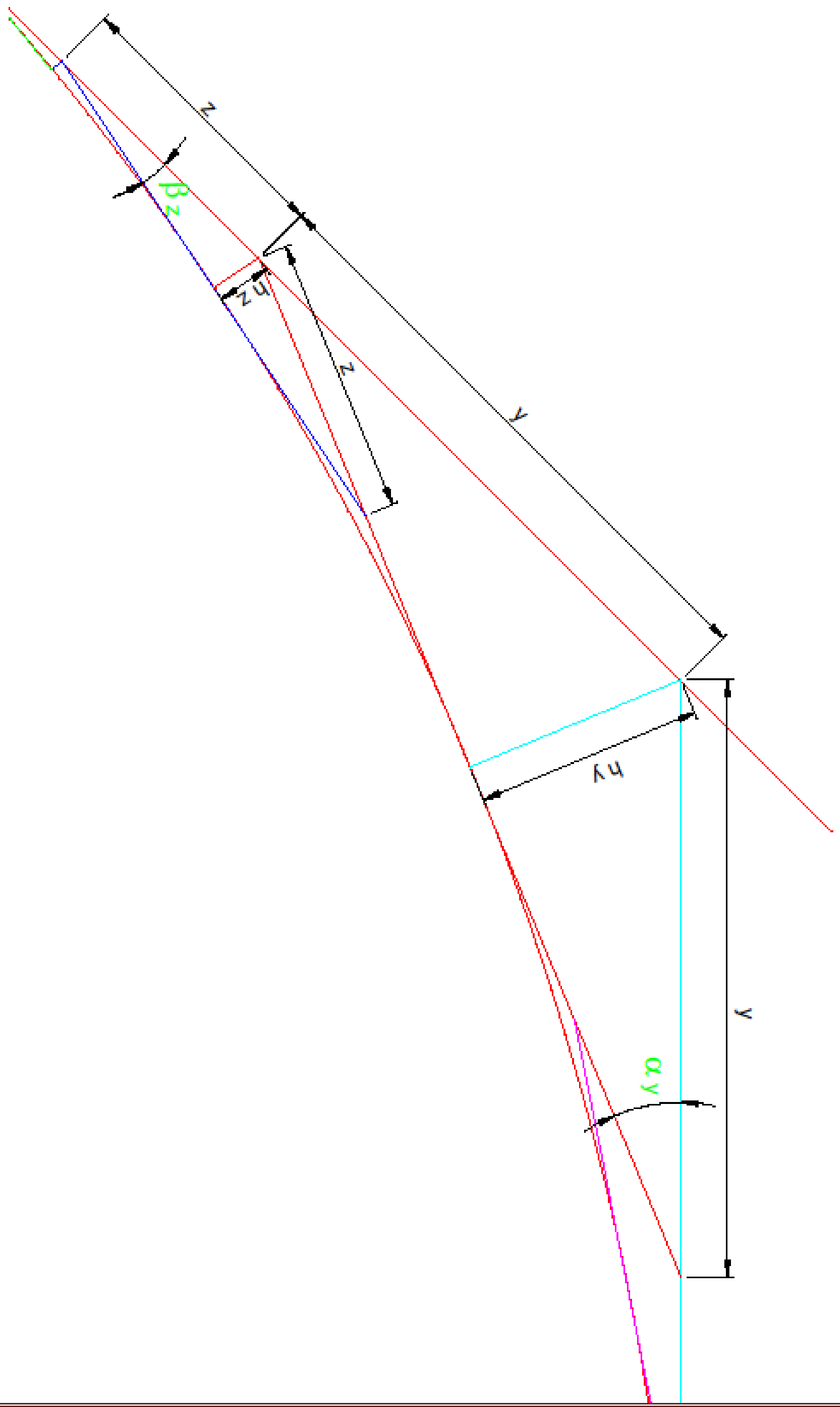
$$\overset{\Delta}{\pi}=\left(\frac{8}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)-4\cdot A_T$$

El resultado final es una serie angular cuyo resultado es el valor de "pi" (un valor que, en última instancia, puede expresarse como una combinación de raíz de dos). Al menos, es el valor que las matemáticas actuales consideran como el valor "Real" de "pi". No obstante, tan sólo es uno de los valores que es necesario determinar para obtener la Función Operacional Final del operador volumétrico; pero, en realidad, no es el valor real y último del operador, pues éste es una función compleja constituida, a su vez, por múltiples funciones.

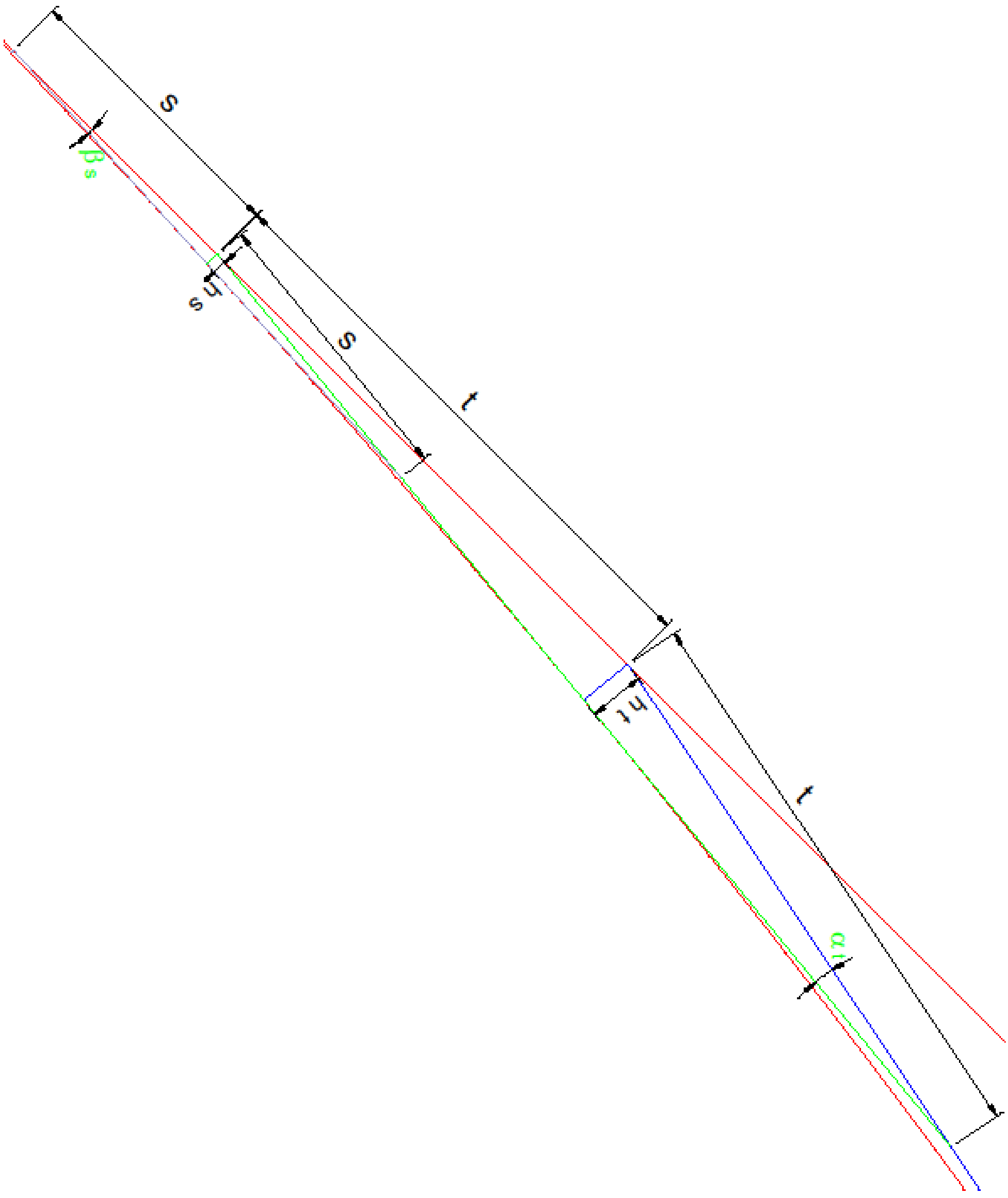
3.1.2.2.1 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció́ "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Esquema general



3.1.2.2.2 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció́ "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Esquema detallado 1ª



3.1.2.2.3 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Función "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Esquema detallado 2ª



3.1.2.2.4 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Valores angulares

$$\Pi^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Sigma^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\Delta^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$\Omega^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}\right)$$

$$\theta^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32}\right)$$

$$\eta^{\circ} = 45^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha_y^{\circ} = \beta_y^{\circ} = \Pi^{\circ} = 45^{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\alpha_z^{\circ} = \beta_z^{\circ} = \left(45^{\circ} - \Sigma^{\circ}\right) = 45^{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\alpha_t^{\circ} = \beta_t^{\circ} = \left(45^{\circ} - \Delta^{\circ}\right) = 45^{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

$$\alpha_s^{\circ} = \beta_s^{\circ} = \left(45^{\circ} - \Omega^{\circ}\right) = 45^{o} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$$

3.1.2.2.5 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció́ "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Relaciones euclídeas

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=\frac{a}{x}=\frac{b}{x+y}=\frac{c}{x+y+z}=\frac{d}{x+y+z+t}=\frac{f}{x+y+z+t+s}$$

$$(a)=(h) \quad (b)=(i) \quad (c)=(j) \quad (d)=(k) \quad (f)=(l) \quad (g)=(m)$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)=\left(\frac{i}{h}\right) \quad \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)=\left(\frac{j}{i}\right) \quad \left(\frac{d}{c}\right)=\left(\frac{k}{j}\right) \quad \left(\frac{f}{d}\right)=\left(\frac{l}{k}\right) \quad \left(\frac{g}{f}\right)=\left(\frac{m}{l}\right)$$

$$a=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{2}\right]=\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right]$$

$$b=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{2+2\cdot\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}\right]$$

$$c=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$c\cdot\sqrt{2}=\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(c-\frac{1}{2+2\cdot\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}\right)$$

$$d=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$f=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{32}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)=\left\lfloor\frac{2}{\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot\left(2+2\cdot\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}\right)}\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\left(\sqrt{10-7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right)}\right\rfloor=\left[3+2\cdot\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{10+7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot\left(2+2\cdot\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}\right)=2\cdot\left[\sqrt{2}-1+\sqrt{10-7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)\cdot\left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}\right)=\left[\sqrt{10-7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)=\left\lfloor\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\left(\sqrt{10-7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right)}\right\rfloor=\left[3+2\cdot\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{10+7\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$x=\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y=\frac{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{y}=\frac{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x+y=b\cdot\sqrt{2}$$

$$y=\left(\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot(b-a)=\frac{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z=\left(\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot(c-b)$$

$$t=\left(\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot(d-c)$$

$$s=\left(\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot(f-d)$$

$$Lim\left(a,b,c,d,f,g\ldots\right)=\frac{Sin\left(45\right)}{2}$$

$$x=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$y=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$z=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$t=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$s=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}+\frac{1}{32}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$\sum\left(x+y+z+t+s+s_1+s_2+s_3\ldots\right)=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right\rfloor$$

La sumatoria de todas las áreas triangulares, que acotan definitivamente el área circular de la circunferencia, viene determinada por la expresión sumatoria siguiente:

$$A_T = 2^3 \cdot y^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_y) \cdot con(\beta_y) + 2^4 \cdot z^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_z) \cdot con(\beta_z) +$$

$$+ 2^5 \cdot t^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_t) \cdot con(\beta_t) + 2^6 \cdot s^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_s) \cdot con(\beta_s) + ...$$

El valor de 2^3 corresponde a los ocho triángulos finales (los constituidos por los triángulos de lado “y”) que quedan tras restar los cinco triángulos de partida. Puesto que, en cada serie, los triángulos se duplican (al pasar de los triángulos de lado “y” a los triángulos de lado “z”, se han duplicado el número total de triángulos de la serie), el factor cambia en una unidad cada vez que los triángulos van disminuyendo de tamaño.

Puesto que la expresión de pi viene dada por pi/4, tan sólo debemos multiplicar por 4 el Área de la sumatoria triangular:

$$4 \cdot A_T = \left\lfloor \begin{pmatrix} \hat{4} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \end{pmatrix} \right\rfloor \cdot \left\langle 2^0 \cdot y^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_y) \cdot con(\beta_y) + 2^1 \cdot z^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_z) \cdot con(\beta_z) + \right\rangle$$

$$+ 2^2 \cdot y^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_y) \cdot con(\beta_y) + 2^3 \cdot z^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_z) \cdot con(\beta_z) +$$

$$+ 2^4 \cdot t^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_t) \cdot con(\beta_t) + 2^5 \cdot s^2 \cdot sen(\alpha_s) \cdot con(\beta_s) + ...)$$

Expresado de forma sumatoria, tenemos la siguiente ecuación general[8]:

$$4 \cdot A_T = \sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \left[\left[2^{(n+3)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45 \cdot \left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n!}} \right)}}} - \frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45 \cdot \left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)}}} \right]^2 \cdot Sen^{45 \cdot \left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)} \cdot Cos^{45 \cdot \left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)} \right]$$

3.1.2.2.6 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$. Ecuación General.

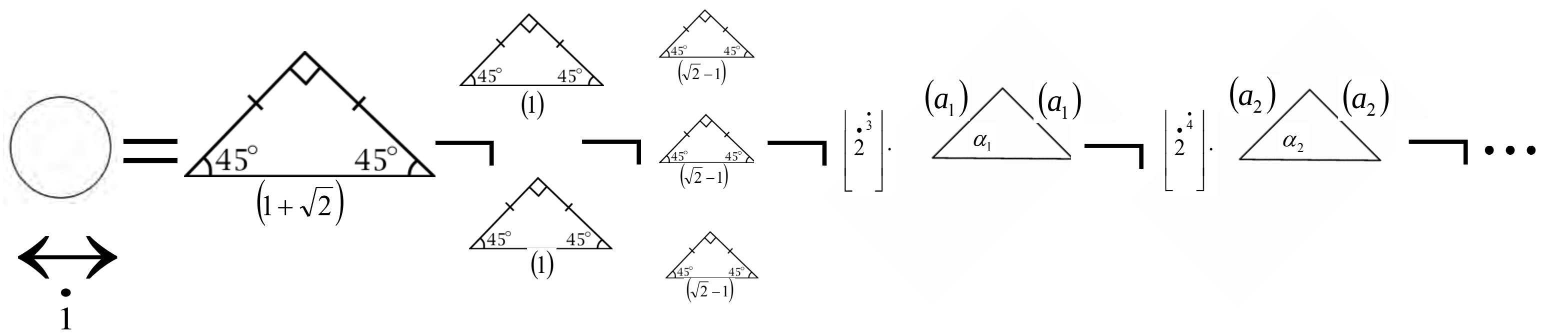
La ecuación final d la función de pi” triangulo-métrica es la siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right] = \left[\frac{\left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right] \neg \left[\dot{0} \right] \right]}{\left[\left[\dot{1} \right] \oplus \left[\sqrt[2]{\dot{2}} \right] \right]} \right]^{\left[\left[\dot{1} \right] \otimes \left[\left[\dot{1} \right] \oplus \left[\sqrt[2]{\dot{2}} \right] \right]^{\dot{2}} \right] \neg \left[\frac{\left[\dot{2} \right]}{\left[\dot{1} \right]} \right] \neg \left[\left[\dot{3} \right] \otimes \left[\left[\sqrt[2]{\dot{2}} \right] \neg \left[\dot{1} \right] \right]^{\dot{2}} \right]}_{\left[\left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right] \otimes \left[\sqrt[2]{\dot{2}} \right] \right] \neg \left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right] \right]} \neg \sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \left[\left[2^{(n+3)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45 \cdot \left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n!}} \right)}}} - \frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45 \cdot \left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)}}} \right]^2 \cdot Sen^{45 \cdot \left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)} \cdot Cos^{45 \cdot \left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}} \right)} \right]$$

[8] En este ensayo se empleará la notación “!” como un factorial de suma. Es decir, 5! = 5+4+3+2+1. Se empleara el símbolo “¡” para expresar el factorial multiplicador; esto es: 5¡=5*4*3*2*1

El primer valor de la ecuación corresponde al resultado de la diferencia entre el triángulo principal y los cinco triángulos secundarios que circunscriben a la circunferencia de diámetro la unidad. El segundo término comprende la sumatoria de todos los triángulos restantes que encierran al círculo unitario.

El esquema euclídeo, que representa la función anterior, viene determinado por una ecuación euclídica basada en las áreas de cada elemento, donde el círculo equivale a: $\left|\frac{\hat{\pi}}{\left[\dot{4}\right]}\right|$, y su valor corresponde a la diferencia de las áreas triangulares siguiente:

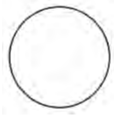


$$a_1 = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}} \right) \qquad \alpha_1^\circ = \left[45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2^1}\right) \right]$$

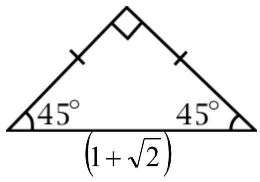
$$a_2 = \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}} \right) \qquad \alpha_2^\circ = \left[45^\circ \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right) \right]$$

$$\leftrightarrow$$

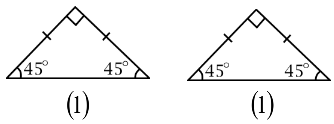
$$\dot{1}$$



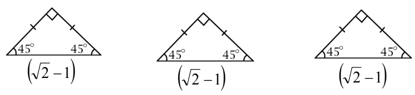
$$=$$



$$\neg$$



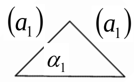
$$\neg$$



$$\neg$$

$$a_1=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$\left[\dot{2}^{\,3}\right]\cdot$$

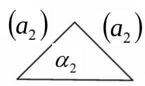


$$\alpha_1^\circ=\left[45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2^1}\right)\right]$$

$$\neg$$

$$a_2=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$\left[\dot{2}^{\,4}\right]\cdot$$

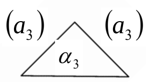


$$\alpha_2^\circ=\left[45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2^2}\right)\right]$$

$$\neg$$

$$a_3=\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{16}\right)\right)}}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag\left(45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)}}\right)$$

$$\left[\dot{2}^{\,5}\right]\cdot$$

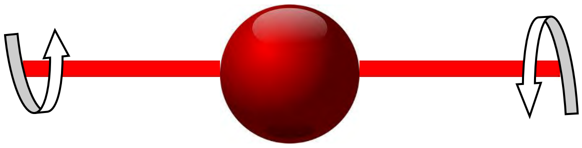


$$\alpha_3^\circ=\left[45^\circ\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2^3}\right)\right]$$

$$\cdots$$

De forma esquemática, la función volumétrica se construye a partir de movimientos rotacionales dextrógiros-levógiros, según la representación siguiente:

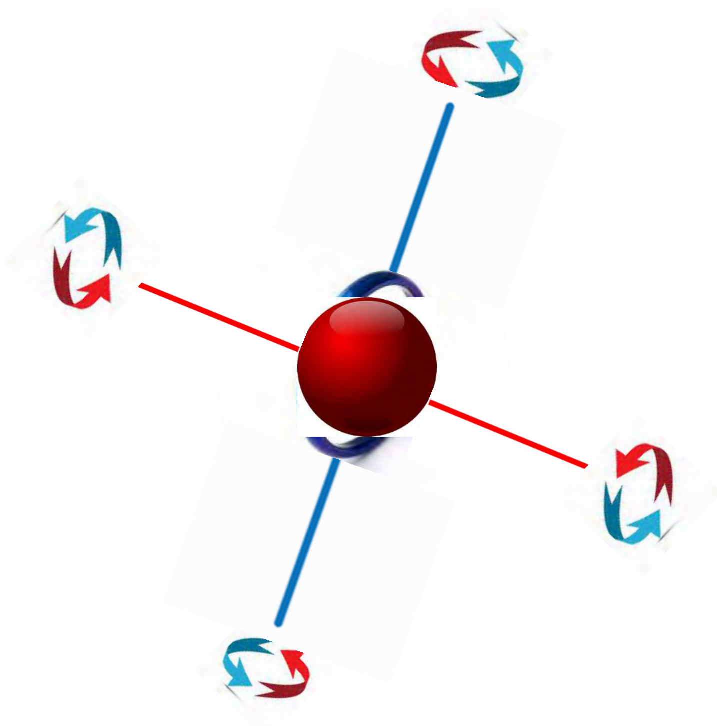
$$\left[\sum A_a^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] =$$



$$\left[\sum A_b^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] =$$

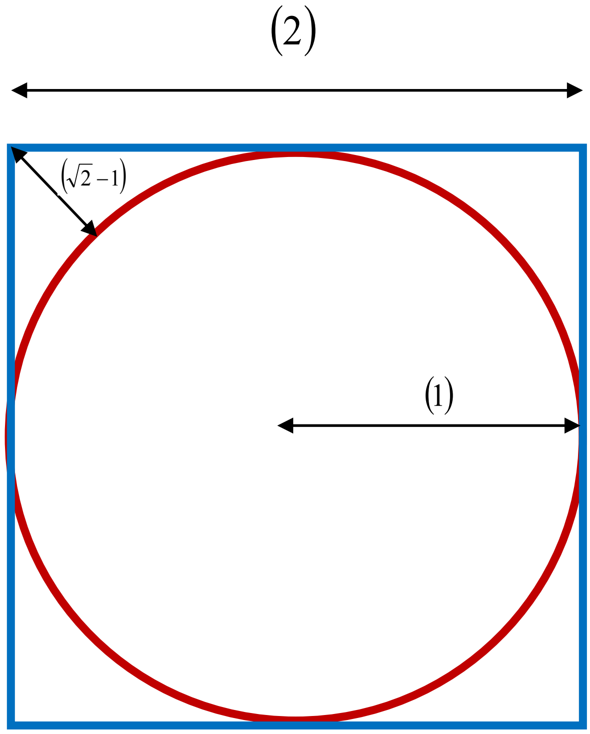
$$\left[\sum A_T^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] = \left\langle \left[\sum \xi_a^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] \otimes \left[\sum \xi_b^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] \right\rangle$$

$$\left[\sum A_T^{\left(45^{\circ\prime}\right)}\right] =$$

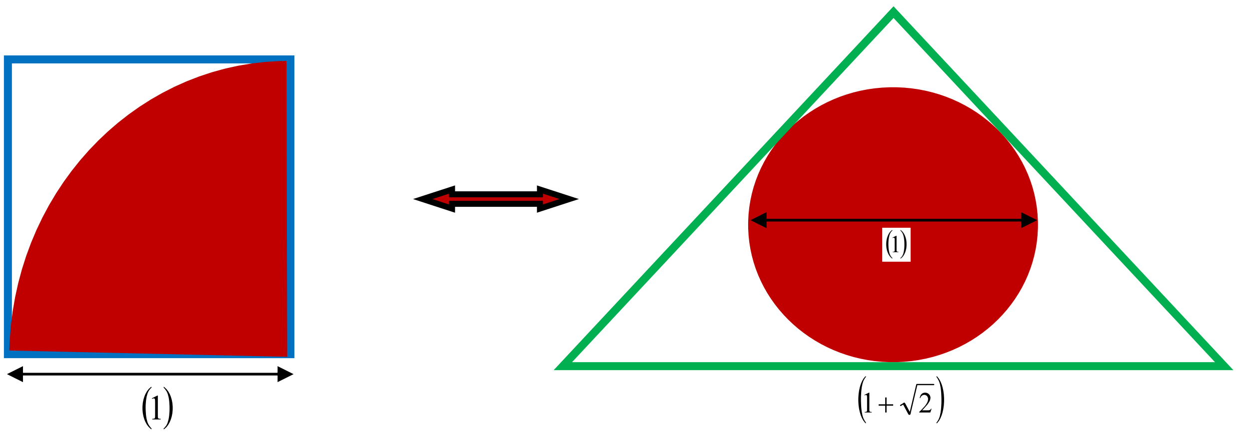


3.1.2.2.7 Desarrollo Euclídeo de la Funció́ "pi" $\overset{\Delta}{\pi}$ a partir de la circunferencia inscrita en un cuadrado.

Dado un cuadrado de lado 2, con una circunferencia inscrita tangente a todos sus lados:



En este sistema, el área del cuadrado es: 2x2 = 4, y el área de la circunferencia corresponde al valor de "pi". Por tanto, el área circular de un cuadrante de este sistema corresponde exactamente al área de una circunferencia de diámetro igual a la unidad inscrita en un triángulo de base (1+2^0.5). Es decir, se cumple que:



De igual forma que en el caso desarrollado en el apartado anterior, debe cumplirse la siguiente relación:

$$\left\lfloor \left\lfloor 4-\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right\rfloor - 4\cdot\left[\sqrt{2}-1\right]^2 \right\rfloor = \left[4\cdot A_T\right]$$

Siendo:

$\left\lfloor 4-\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \right\rfloor =$ Área resultante de la diferencia entre el área del cuadrado y el área de la circunferencia.

$4\cdot\left[\sqrt{2}-1\right]^2 =$ Área de los cuatro triángulos de base: $2\cdot\left[\sqrt{2}-1\right]$ y de altura: $\left[\sqrt{2}-1\right]$

Al igual que en el caso triangular, la suma de todos los triángulos restantes entre el cuadrado y la circunferencia es la siguiente:

$$4\cdot A_T = \sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left[\left[2^{(n+3)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}-\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}\right]^2\cdot Sen^{45\cdot\left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}\cdot Cos^{45\cdot\left(1-\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}\right]$$

3.1.2.2.8 Función de raíz de dos a partir del operador volumétrico

Puesto que se cumple la igualdad:

$$\sum\left(x+y+z+t+s+\ldots\right)=\left[\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]+\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$$

Se deduce que:

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]=\left[\left[\dot{1}\right]+\left[\hat{2}\right]\cdot\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}\right)\right]$$

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]=\left[\hat{2}\right]\cdot\left[\underset{n=1}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left\langle\left[\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{1}\right]+\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{\hat{1}}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}\right]\right\rangle+\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}\right)\right]$$

3.1.2.2.9 Otras relaciones de equivalencia funcional relacionadas con el operador volumétrico

$$\left[\hat{1}\right]=\left[\left[\hat{2}\right]\cdot \underset{n=1}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left\langle\left[\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{1}\right]+\dfrac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{\hat{1}}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}\right]\right\rangle\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{2}\right]}\right]=\underset{n=1}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left\langle\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{1}\right]+\dfrac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{\hat{1}}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}\right\rangle$$

$$Lim(a,b,c,d,e,f\,...)=\underset{n=1}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left\langle\left[\frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}}\right]\cdot\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{1}\right]+\dfrac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{\hat{1}}{2^{n!}}\right)}}}\right\rangle=\left[\left[\frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left[\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\hat{2}\right]}\right]\right]$$

$$\lim_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}-\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\hat{2}}{\hat{3}}\right]$$

$$a=tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}$$

$$b=tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}$$

$$\lim_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}-\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{(n-1)!}}\right)}}-\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2^{n!}}\right)}}-\dfrac{1}{1+\dfrac{1}{1+tag^{45\cdot\left(\sum\limits_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{2(n-1)!}\right)}}}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\right]$$

$$\mathop{Lim}_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}}}}}}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}}\right]$$

$$\mathop{Lim}_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\left[\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}}\right]-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{b}}}}}}}}\right)\approx\left[\frac{e+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{e+\sqrt{2}}\right]\approx\left[\frac{\left[\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right]}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{3}}\right]=1+\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\left[\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}\right]-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}-\cfrac{1}{\sum A1}}}}}}}}$$

$$\sum A_1=\left[A_1+\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{A_1^{\dot{3}}}\right)^{\dot{1}}}{\left(\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}}+\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{A_1^{\dot{3}}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(\dot{3}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}+\frac{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{A_1^{\dot{3}}}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\left(\dot{3}\right)^{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}\right]$$

$$\underset{n=2}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left(\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\left[\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}\right]}\right)=\left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}{\left[\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]$$

$$\underset{n=2}{\overset{n=\infty}{Lim}}\left(\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\cfrac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\right]$$

$$\lim_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right)}\right]$$

$$\lim_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{110}{221}\right]$$

$$\lim_{n=2}^{n=\infty}\left(\frac{-1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{b}}}}}\right)=\left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}{\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right]}\right]$$

3.1.3 Desarrollo Función elíptica de “pi”. $\overset{\Im}{\pi}$

$$\overset{\Im}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\overset{\circ}{\Im}}{\pi} \oplus \overset{\overset{\bullet}{\Im}}{\pi}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$\overset{\overset{\circ}{\Im}}{\pi} =$ Función elíptica del operador para una elipse volumétrica

$$\overset{\overset{\circ}{\Im}}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor \cdot \sqrt{\overset{\circ}{\Im}}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\Im} \Leftrightarrow a = \left\lfloor \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - K_{\pi L} \right\rfloor; b = \left[\dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right]$$

$$\left[K_{\pi L} \right] = \left[K_{\pi} \oplus K_{L} \right]$$

$$K_L = \left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}\right) \neg \left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}\right) \oplus \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\dot{2} + \dot{3}\right)}\right)} \right]^{\left(\neg \dot{1}\right)}$$

$\overset{\dot{\mathfrak{I}}}{\pi}$ = Función elíptica del operador para la elipse perfecta

$$\overset{\dot{\mathfrak{I}}}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor \cdot \left[\frac{901.864.630}{923.399.551} \right] \cdot \sqrt{\dot{\mathfrak{I}}}$$

$$\dot{\mathfrak{I}} \Leftrightarrow a = \dot{2}^{\dot{3}} ; b = \left[\dot{2} \oplus \dot{3} \right]$$

$$901.864.630 = \left\lfloor \hat{2} \otimes \left(\hat{2} \oplus \hat{3} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right) \otimes \dot{1}\dot{2}\dot{3}\dot{5}\dot{4}\dot{3}\dot{1} \right\rfloor$$

$$923.399.551 = \left\lfloor \left(\dot{1}\dot{2}\dot{3}\dot{5}\dot{4}\dot{3}\dot{1} \right) \otimes \left(\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \hat{3} \right) \otimes \dot{1}\dot{2}\dot{3}\dot{5}\dot{4}\dot{3}\dot{1} \right] \oplus \left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} \cdot \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\hat{2} \oplus \hat{3} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right) \otimes \left\{ \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}} \cdot \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \hat{3} \right) \right)^{\dot{2}} + \left[\left(\hat{2} \oplus \hat{3} \right) \cdot \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \hat{3}^{\dot{2}} \right) \right]^{\dot{2}} \right\}^{\dot{2}} \right) \right) \right\rfloor$$

3.2 Desarrollo Función Expansiva de "pi". $\left\lfloor \overset{\circ}{\pi} \right\rfloor$

La función expansiva del operador volumétrico corresponde a la sumatoria equilibrada de todas las proporciones combinatorias polinómicas posibles.

$$\overset{\circ}{\pi} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{111}{\pi} \oplus \overset{222}{\pi} \oplus \overset{333}{\pi} \oplus \overset{444}{\pi} \oplus \overset{555}{\pi} \oplus \overset{666}{\pi} \oplus \overset{777}{\pi} \oplus \overset{888}{\pi} \oplus \overset{999}{\pi} \oplus \overset{e}{\pi}}{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \dot{1} \right)} \right\rfloor$$

3.2.1 Desarrollo del Sistema de ecuaciones combinatorias de proporciones perfectas. Sistema combinatorio Positivo

El sistema de ecuaciones de carácter combinatorio Positivo, proporcionado y equilibrado, viene determinado por el sistema siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a} \right) \oplus \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{b} \right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{(a \cdot b)} \right\rfloor \qquad a = \hat{2} \cdot x; b = \hat{3} \cdot y$$

$$(a \cdot b) = [-P]$$

$$(x \cdot y) = [+P]$$

$$\left[\frac{[+P]}{[-P]} \right] = \left[-\dot{1} \right]$$

$$(y) = \frac{[+P]}{x}$$

Sustituyendo valores en el sistema, se obtiene lo siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right)\oplus\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot y}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right)\oplus\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot\frac{[+P]}{x}}\right)\right\rfloor=\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right)\oplus\left(\frac{x}{\hat{3}\cdot[+P]}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\lfloor\frac{\hat{3}\cdot[+P]+\hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot[+P]\right)}\right\rfloor=\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left[\hat{3}\cdot[+P]+\hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}\right]=\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot\hat{3}\frac{[+P]}{[-P]}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\hat{3}\cdot[+P]+\hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot\hat{3}\cdot\left\lfloor-\dot{1}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}+\hat{3}\cdot[+P]+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot x\right)=0\Leftrightarrow x^{\dot{2}}+\hat{3}\cdot x+\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot[+P]=0\Leftrightarrow\left[x+\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}=\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot[+P]-\frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}$$

La ecuación general de proporciones combinatorias Positiva alcanza su máximo equilibrio cuando:

$$x=\left\lfloor\left(\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)+(\pi)\right)\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[x+\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}=\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot[+P]-\frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\quad\Longrightarrow\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)+(\pi)\right)+\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}=\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot[+P]-\frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}$$

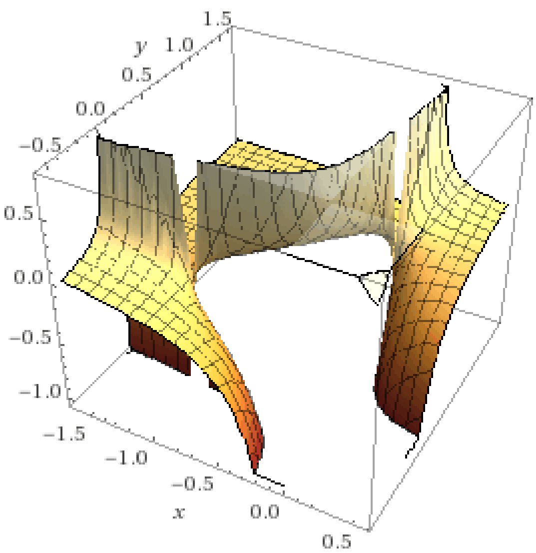
3.2.2 Desarrollo del Sistema de ecuaciones combinatorias de proporciones perfectas. Sistema combinatorio Negativo

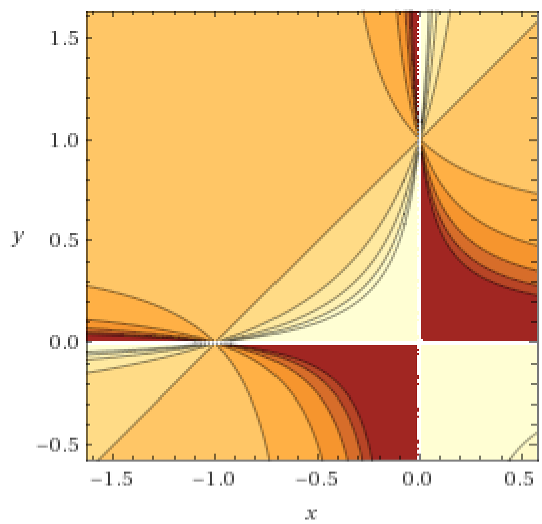
El sistema de ecuaciones de carácter combinatorio Negativo, proporcionado y equilibrado, viene determinado por el sistema general siguiente:

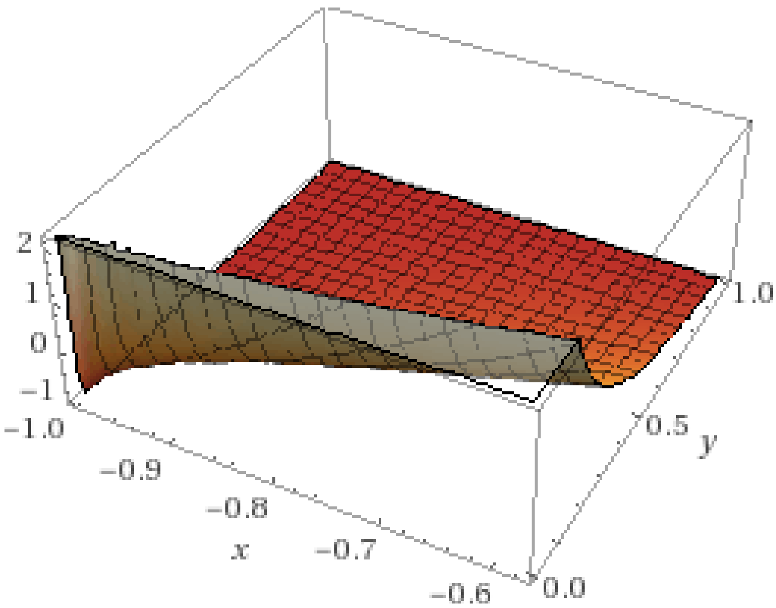
$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{x}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{y}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{x}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{y}\right) \right\rfloor$$

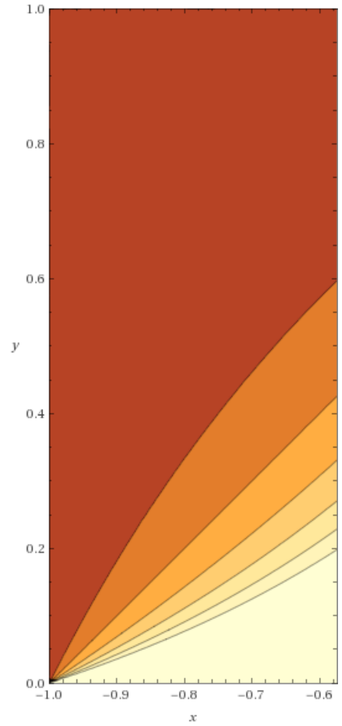
Donde:

$$y = x + 1$$









Los distintos valores de esta función para los casos primarios más elementales son los siguientes:

$$x = 0; y = 1$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{0}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{1}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{0}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{1}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \pm \frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}} \right\rfloor$$

$$x = 2; y = 3$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{2}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{3}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{2}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{3}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{6} \right\rfloor$$

$$x = 4; y = 5$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{4}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{5}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{4}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{5}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{20} \right\rfloor$$

$$x = 6; y = 7$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{6}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{7}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{6}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{7}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{42} \right\rfloor$$

$$x = 8; y = 9$$

$$x = 10; y = 11$$

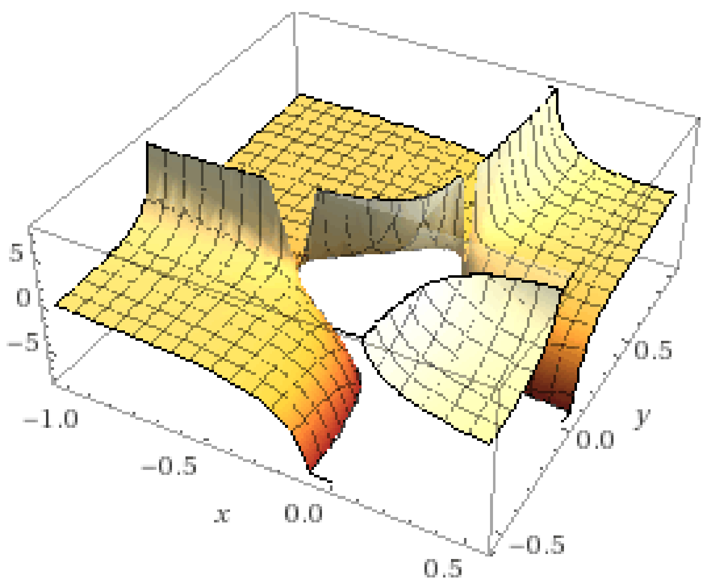
$$\left\lfloor \binom{\dot{1}}{8} \neg \binom{\dot{1}}{9} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \binom{\dot{1}}{8} \otimes \binom{\dot{1}}{9} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{72} \right\rfloor \qquad \left\lfloor \binom{\dot{1}}{10} \neg \binom{\dot{1}}{11} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \binom{\dot{1}}{10} \otimes \binom{\dot{1}}{11} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{110} \right\rfloor$$

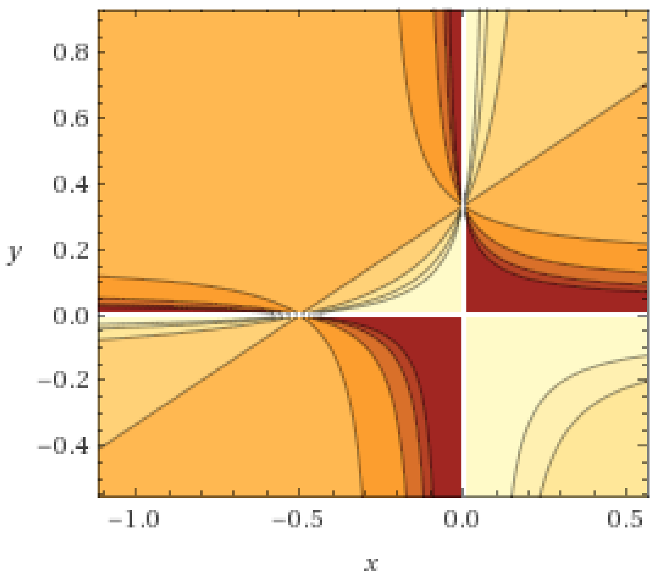
El sistema de ecuaciones combinatorio Negativo presenta el siguiente caso particular:

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a \cdot x}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{b \cdot y}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a \cdot x}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{b \cdot y}\right) \right\rfloor$$

$$a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3}$$

$$y = x - 1$$





Los valores que se obtienen para los casos primarios es el siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 1}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 0}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{2}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{0}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \pm\frac{\dot{2}}{\dot{0}} \right\rfloor = \mp\sqrt{\ } \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 1; y = 0$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 3}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 2}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(+\frac{\dot{1}}{6}\right) \otimes \left(-\frac{\dot{1}}{6}\right) \right\rfloor = \left[\pm\dot{0}\right] \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 3; y = 2$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 5}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 4}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{10}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{12}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{60} \right\rfloor \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 5; y = 4$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 7}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 6}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{14}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{18}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{63} \right\rfloor \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 7; y = 6$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 9}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 8}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{18}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{24}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{72} \right\rfloor \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 9; y = 8$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 11}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 10}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{22}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{30}\right) \right\rfloor = \left[\frac{8}{660}\right] \qquad a = \dot{2}; b = \dot{3} \qquad x = 11; y = 10$$

Analizando el caso general y el caso particular, se deduce que la proporción combinatoria Negativa perfecta es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{8}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{9}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{8}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{9}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{72} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot 9}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot 8}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{18}\right) \otimes \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{24}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{72} \right\rfloor$$

3.2.2.1 Desarrollo del Sistema de ecuaciones combinatorias de proporciones perfectas. Sistema combinatorio Negativo. Ecuación de proporciones combinatorias básicas

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{b}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{(a \cdot b)} \right\rfloor$$

$$a = x; b = y$$

$$(a \cdot b) = [-P]$$

$$(x \cdot y) = [+P] \qquad (y) = \frac{[+P]}{x}$$

$$\left[\frac{[+P]}{[-P]}\right] = \left[-\dot{1}\right]$$

$$\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{x}\right)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{y}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{x}\right)\neg\left(\frac{x}{[+P]}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left(\frac{[+P]-x^{\dot{2}}}{x\cdot[+P]}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[[+P]-x^{\dot{2}}\right]=x\cdot\left[\frac{[+P]}{[-P]}\right]\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor\left\lfloor+\dot{1}\right\rfloor-x^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor=x\cdot\left\lfloor-\dot{1}\right\rfloor\Leftrightarrow\left\lfloor x^{\dot{2}}-x-1\right\rfloor=0$$

$$\left[x-\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}=\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\cdot\left[\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}+\hat{1}\right]\quad\Leftrightarrow\quad\overset{+}{x}=\frac{\hat{1}+\sqrt{5}}{\hat{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow\quad\overset{-}{x}=\frac{\hat{1}-\sqrt{5}}{\hat{2}}$$

3.2.2.2 Desarrollo del Sistema de ecuaciones combinatorias de proporciones perfectas. Sistema combinatorio Negativo. Ecuación de proporciones combinatorias particulares

$$\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{a}\right)\neg\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{b}\right)\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{1}}{(a\cdot b)}\right\rfloor$$

$$a=\hat{2}\cdot x;b=\hat{3}\cdot y\qquad(a\cdot b)=[-P]$$

$$(x\cdot y)=[+P]\quad(y)=\frac{[+P]}{x}$$

$$\left[\frac{[+P]}{[-P]}\right]=\left[-\dot{1}\right]$$

$$\left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right) \neg \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot y}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right) - \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{3}\cdot \frac{[+P]}{x}}\right) \right\rfloor = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}\cdot x}\right) - \left(\frac{x}{\hat{3}\cdot [+P]}\right) \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]} \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\hat{3}\cdot [+P] - \hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot [+P]\right)} \right\rfloor = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{[-P]}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left[\hat{3}\cdot [+P] - \hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}}\right] = \left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot \hat{3}\frac{[+P]}{[-P]}\right] \Leftrightarrow \left\lfloor \hat{3}\cdot [+P] - \hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}\cdot x\right)\cdot \hat{3}\cdot \left\lfloor -\dot{1} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\hat{2}\cdot x^{\dot{2}} + \hat{3}\cdot [+P] + \hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot x\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^{\dot{2}} - \hat{3}\cdot x - \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot [+P] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[x - \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}} = \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot [+P] + \frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}$$

Esta ecuación de proporciones combinatorias alcanza su máximo equilibrio cuando:

$$x = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}} + \hat{1}\right) + (\pi)\right) \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[x - \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}} = \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot [+P] + \frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}} + \hat{1}\right) + (\pi)\right) - \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}} = \frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot [+P] + \frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}$$

3.2.3 Desarrollo del Sistema de ecuaciones combinatorias de proporciones perfectas. Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio

3.2.3.1 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 111

De forma general, se define la proporción 111 de la forma siguiente:

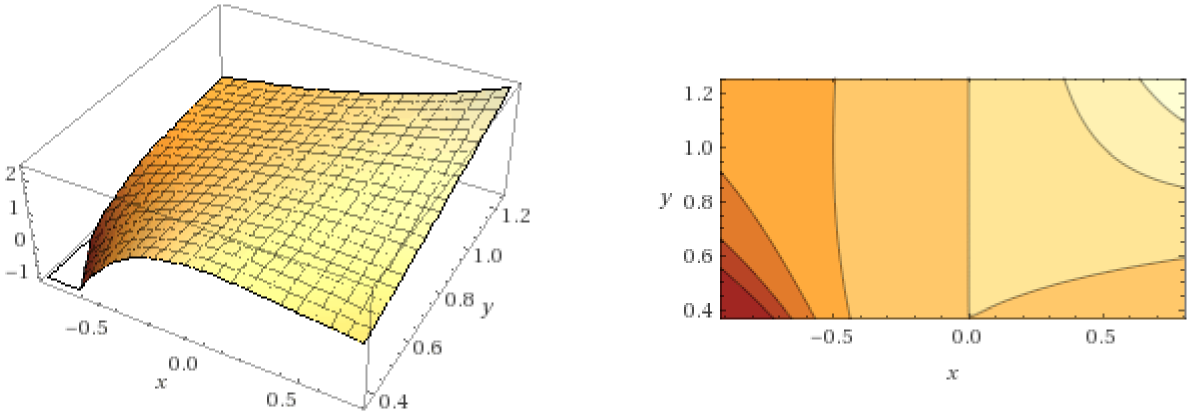
$$[111]=\left[\left(\dot{1}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\oplus\left(\left(\dot{1}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)+\left(\hat{1}\right)\right)\right]=\left[y\cdot\left(\left(x\cdot y\right)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

$$[+P]=111 \quad\Longrightarrow\quad x=\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{111}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(171+2\cdot\overset{111}{\pi}\right)}\right]$$

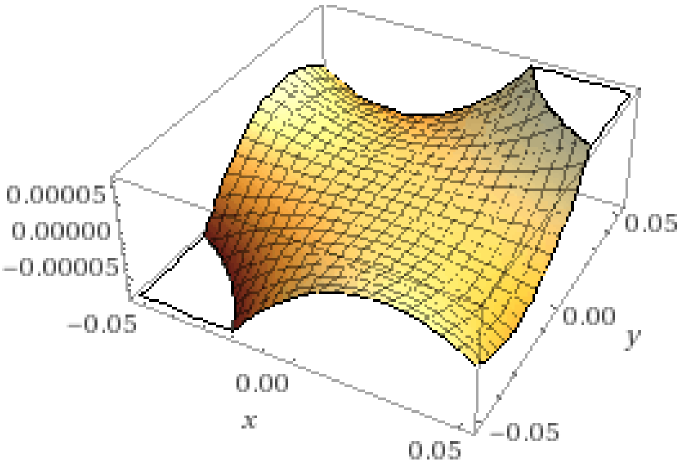
Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{111}{\pi}$

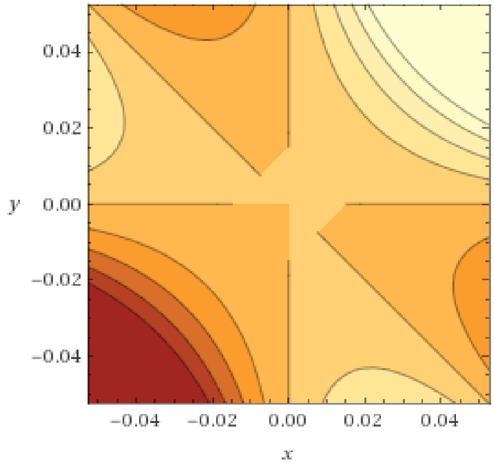
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{111}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{111}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(171+2\cdot\overset{111}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=111\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{111}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(171+2\cdot\overset{111}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{111}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(171+2\cdot\overset{111}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

Representación gráfica del operador 171= y^x*(x*(y^x+1))= y^x + x y^(2 x) $x=2;y=3$



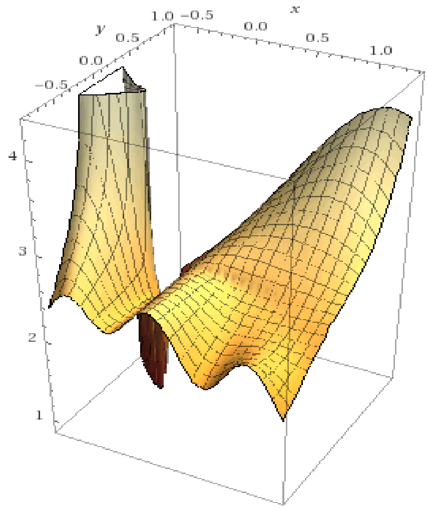
Representación gráfica del operador (30) = y*x*(x+y)



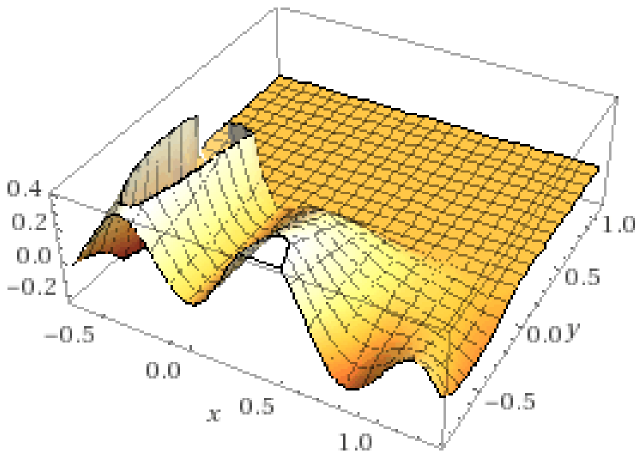


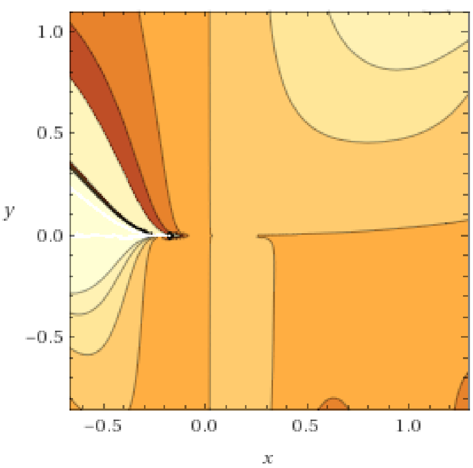
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y^x\,(x\,(y^x+1))+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

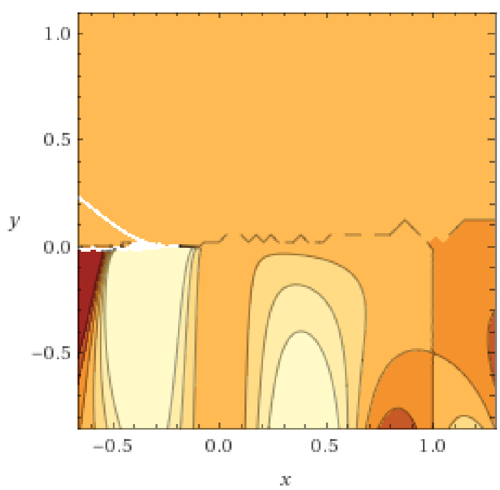
PARTE REAL



PARTE IMAGINARIA







3.2.3.2 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 222

De forma general, se define la proporción 222 de la forma siguiente:

$$[222] = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} + \hat{2}\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} + \hat{2}\right) + \left(\hat{2}\right)\right) \right\rfloor = \left[y \cdot x \cdot \left(\left(x \cdot y\right)^{x} + 1\right)\right]$$

$$[+P] = 222 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(30 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2 \cdot \left(141 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

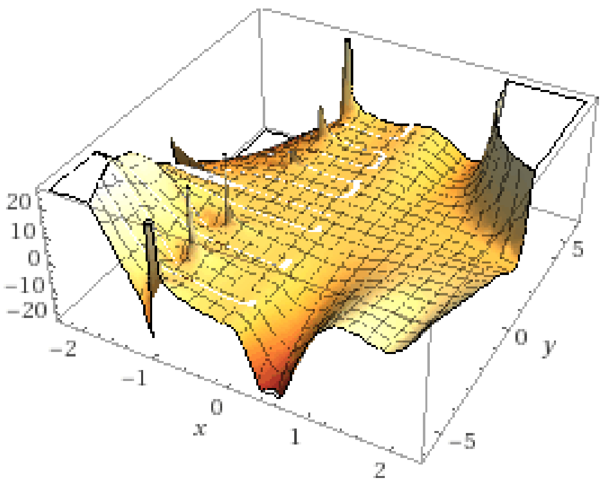
Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{222}{\pi}$

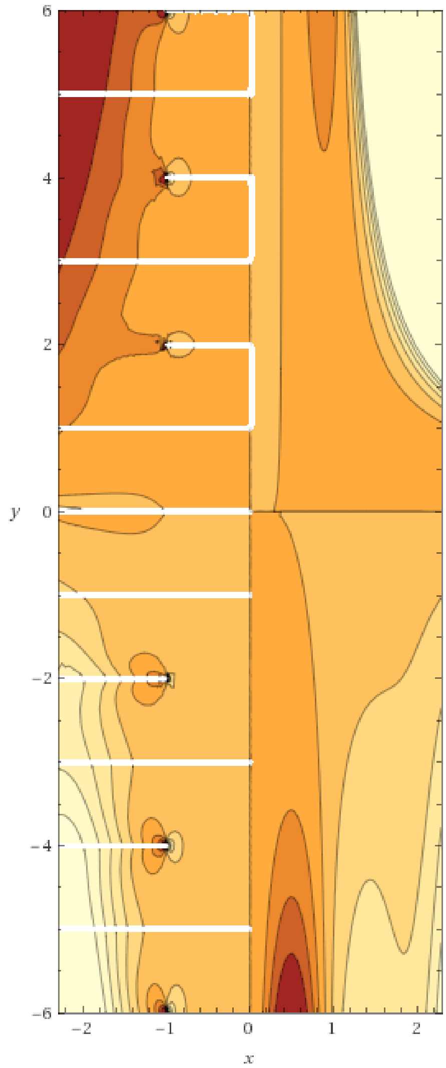
$$\left[\left(30 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right) - \left\lfloor \frac{\left(30 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2 \cdot \left(141 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor\right]^{\dot{2}} = 222 \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\left(30 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2 \cdot \left(141 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{\left(30 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2 \cdot \left(141 + \overset{222}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor^{\dot{2}}$$

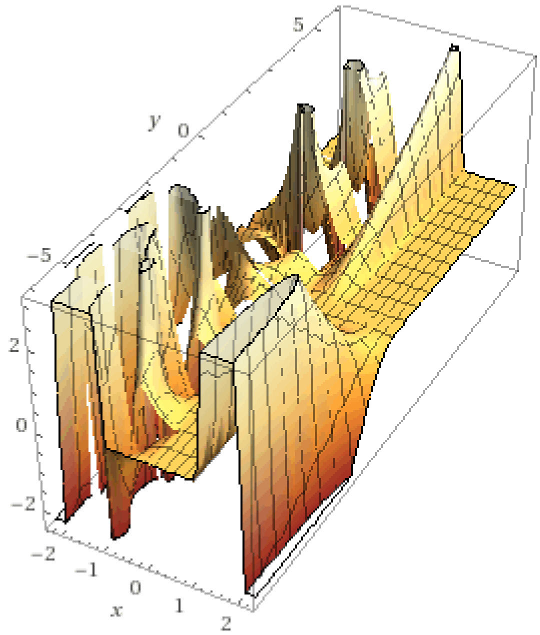
$x = 2; y = 3$

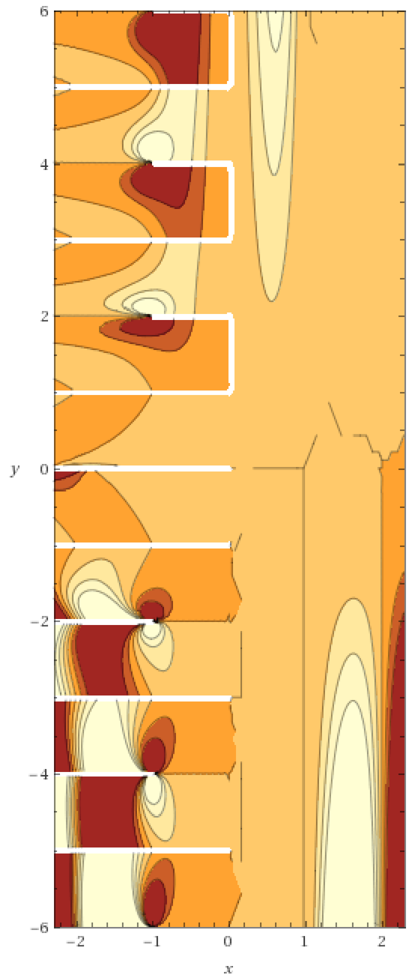
Representación gráfica del operador 2*141= x*y*((x^y-1)^x-x)

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**



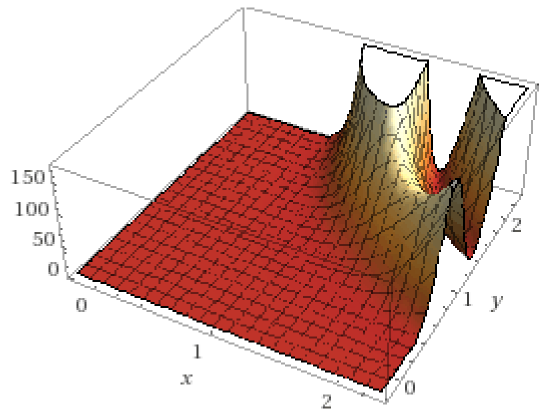


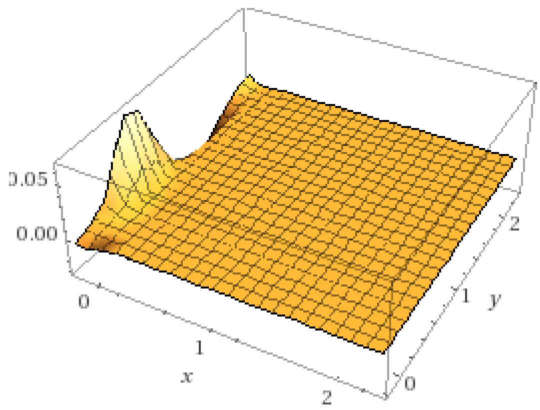


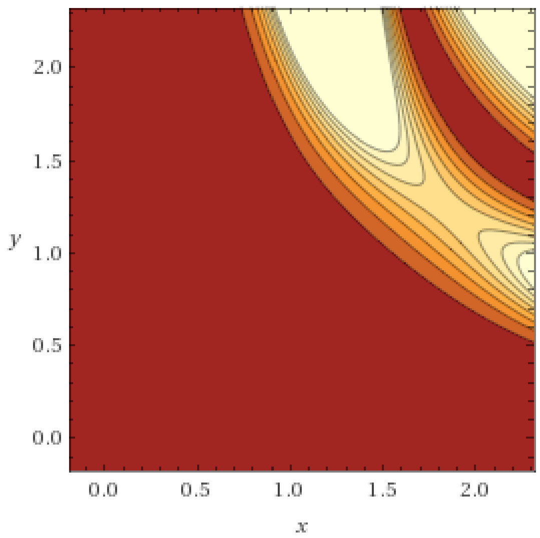


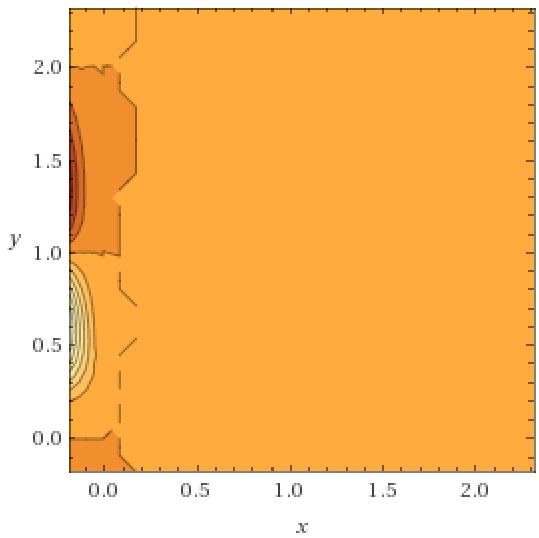
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{x\,y\left((x^y-1)^2-x\right)+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

PARTE REAL | **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









3.2.3.3 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 333

De forma general, se define la proporción 333 de la forma siguiente:

$$[333]=\left\lfloor \left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)+\left(\hat{3}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y^{x}\cdot\left(\left(x\cdot y\right)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

$$[+P]=333 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(30+\overset{333}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(393+2\cdot\overset{333}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

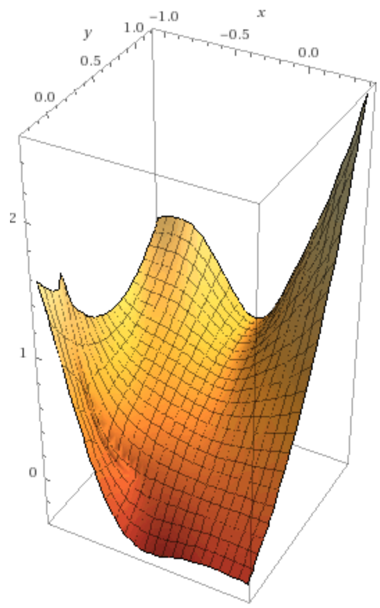
Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{333}{\pi}$

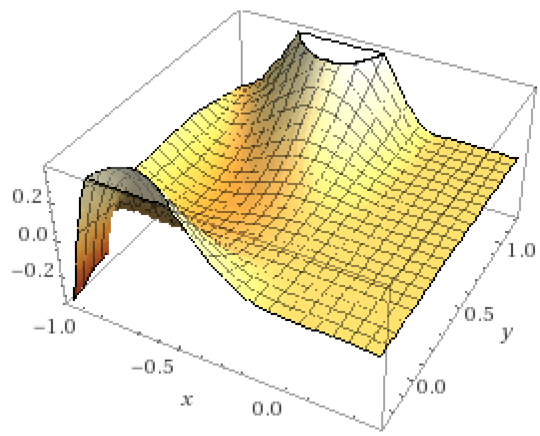
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{333}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{333}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(393+2\cdot\overset{333}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=333\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{333}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(393+2\cdot\overset{333}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{333}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(393+2\cdot\overset{333}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

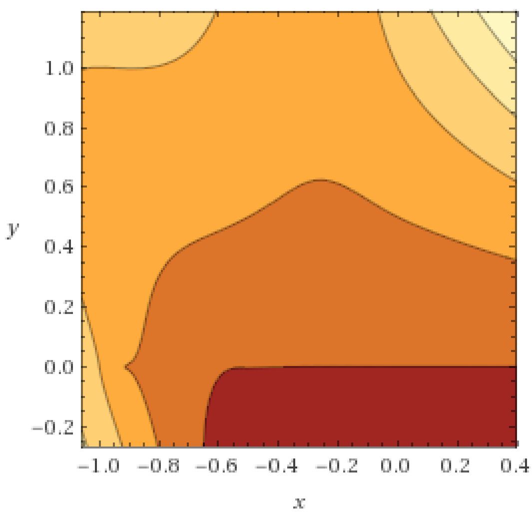
$$x\, y\, (x+y)\left(x^x+y^x\right)+y$$

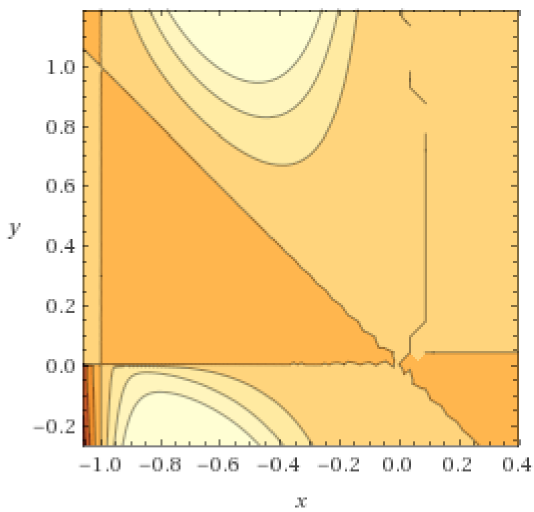
PARTE REAL

PARTE IMAGINARIA

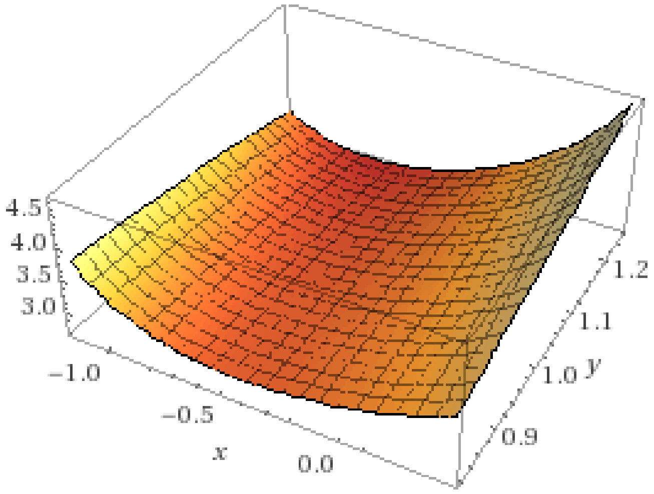


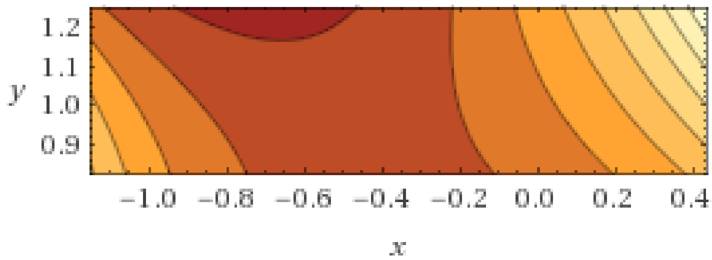


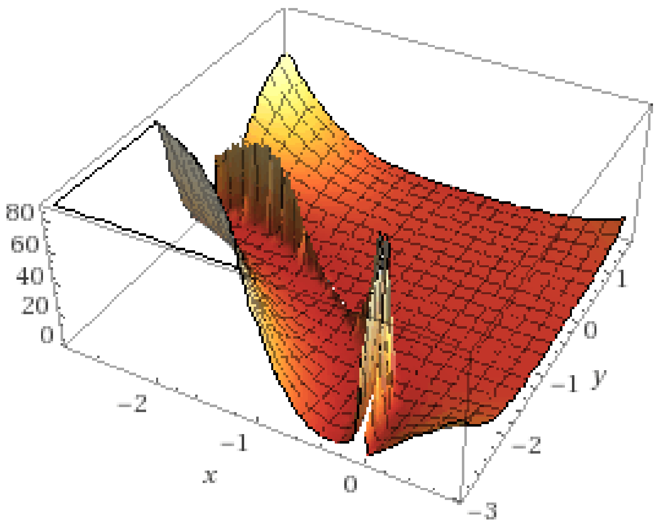


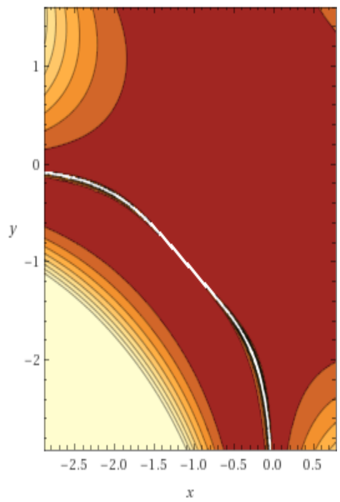


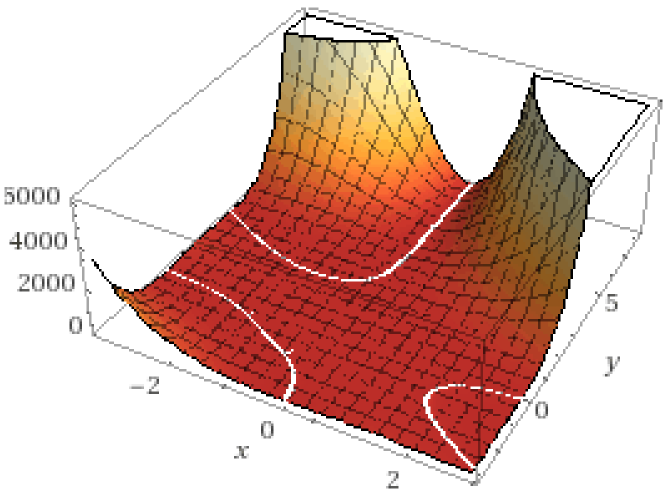
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{x\,y\,(x+y)\left(x^2+y^2\right)+y+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

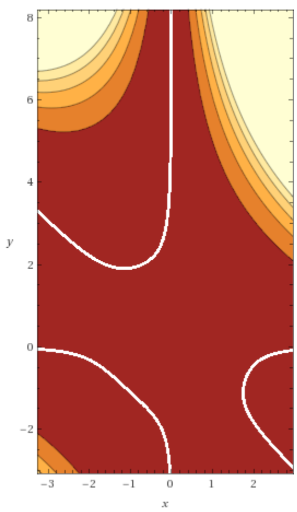












3.2.3.4 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 444

De forma general, se define la proporción 444 de la forma siguiente:

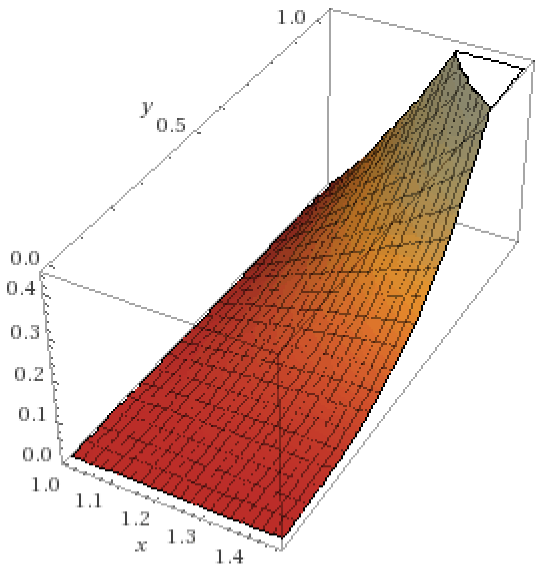
$$[444]=\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{2}\right)^{\dot{2}}\oplus\left(\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{2}\right)+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y\cdot x^{x}\cdot\left(\left(x\cdot y\right)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

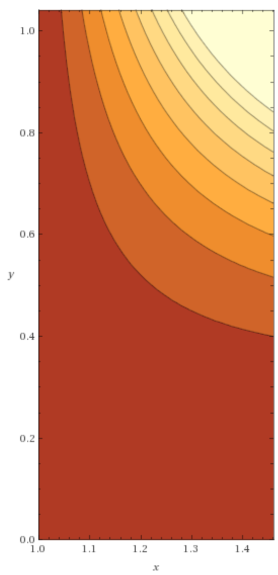
$$[+P]=444 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x=\left\lfloor\frac{\left(30+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(252+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{444}{\pi}$

$$\left\lfloor\left(30+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)-\left\lfloor\frac{\left(30+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(252+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor^{\dot{2}}=444\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\left(30+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(252+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor+\left\lfloor\frac{\left(30+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(252+\overset{444}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor^{\dot{2}}$$

Representación gráfica del operador 2*252= x^y*y^x*(x^y-1)=x^(2*y)*y^x-x^y*y*x

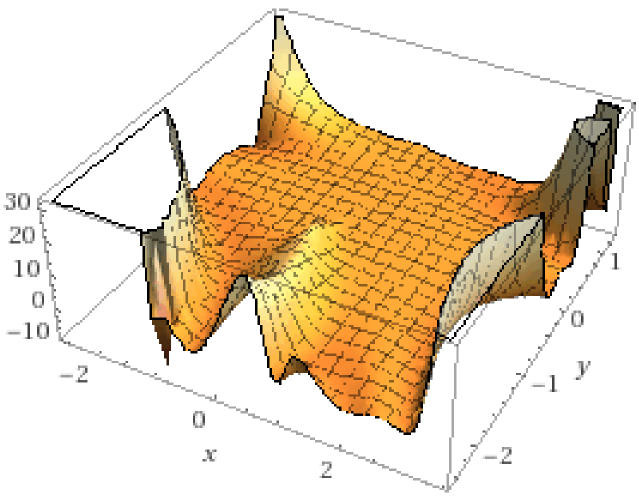


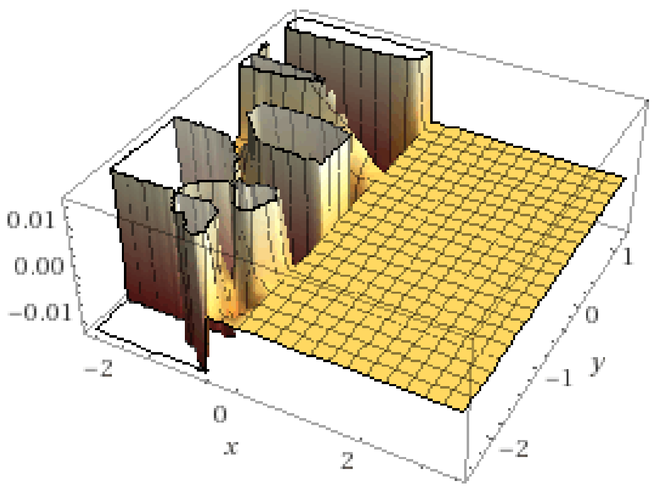


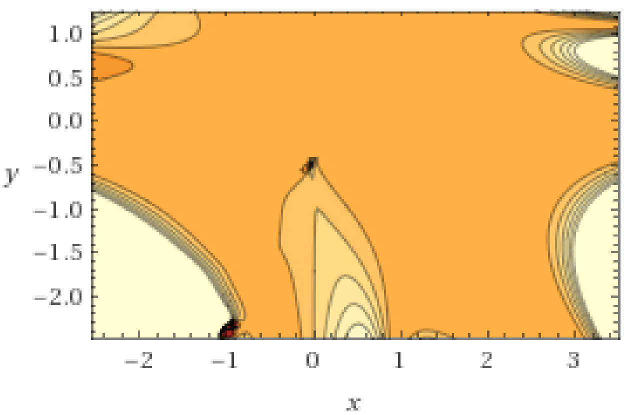
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{x^y\,y^2\,(x^y-1)+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

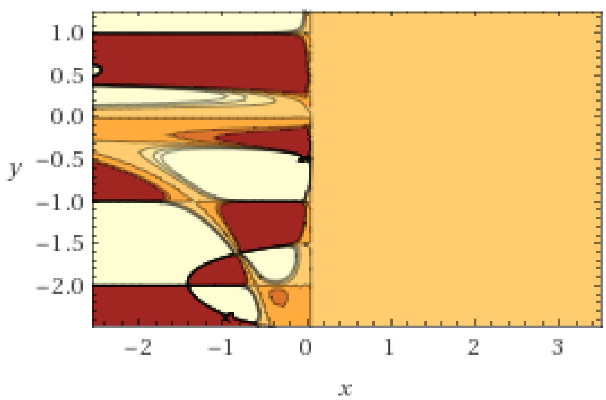
PARTE REAL

PARTE IMAGINARIA









3.2.3.5 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 555

De forma general, se define la proporción 555 de la forma siguiente:

$$[555]=\left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right)+\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y\cdot(x+y)\cdot\left((x\cdot y)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

$$[+P]=555 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(30+\overset{555}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(615+2\cdot\overset{555}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

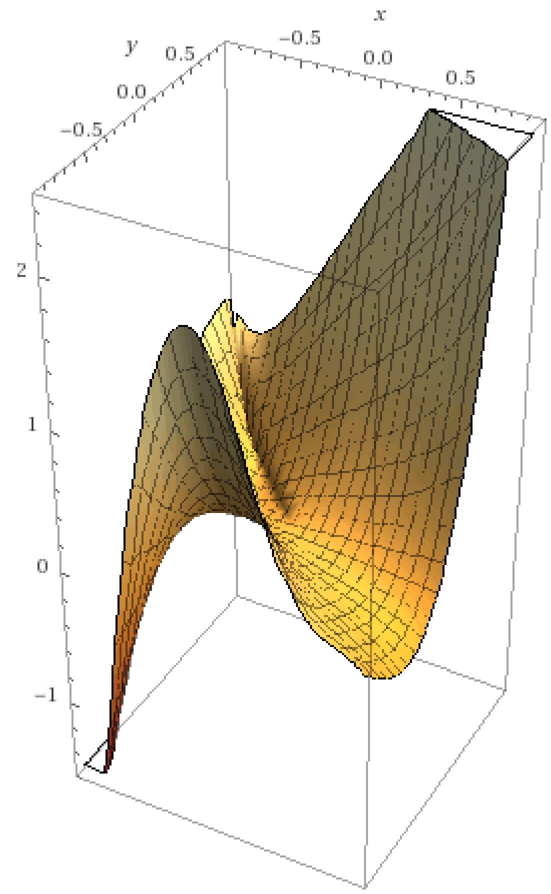
Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{555}{\pi}$

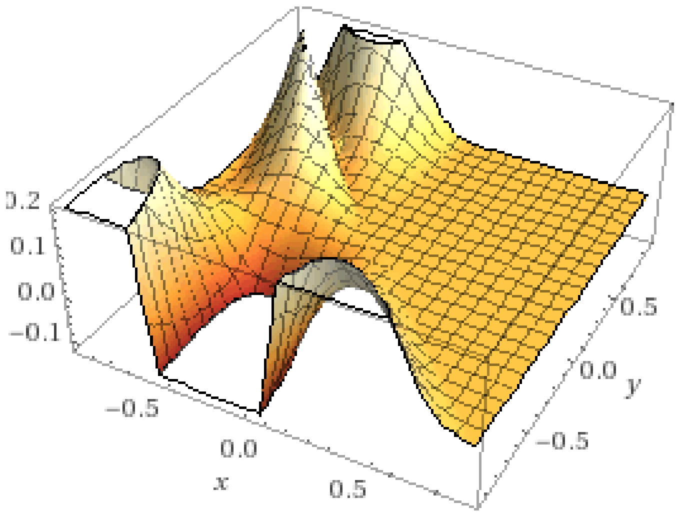
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{555}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{555}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(615+2\cdot\overset{555}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=555\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{555}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(615+2\cdot\overset{555}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{555}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(615+2\cdot\overset{555}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

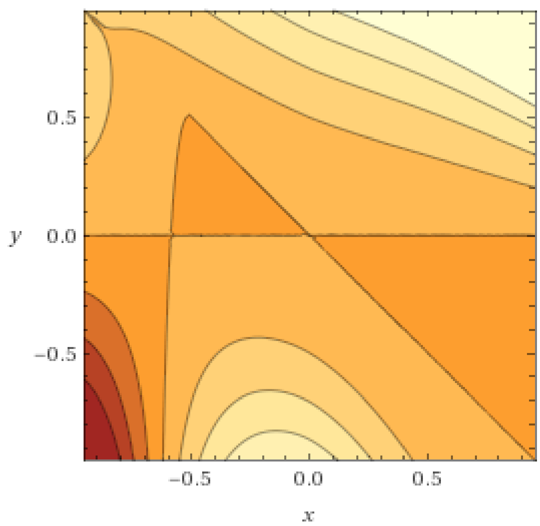
Representación gráfica del operador 615 = y*(x+y)*((x^x)^x+(x+y)^x)

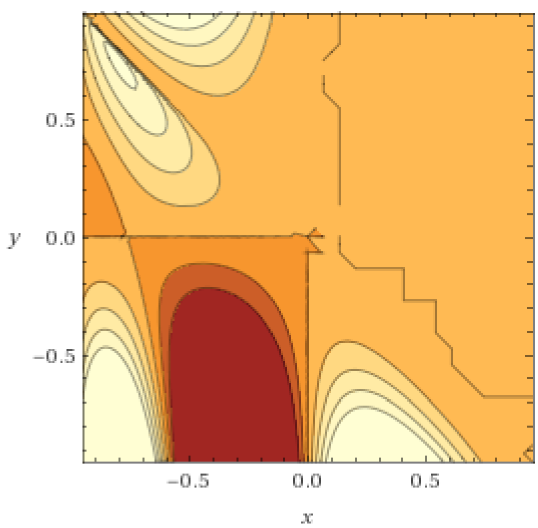
PARTE REAL

PARTE IMAGINARIA





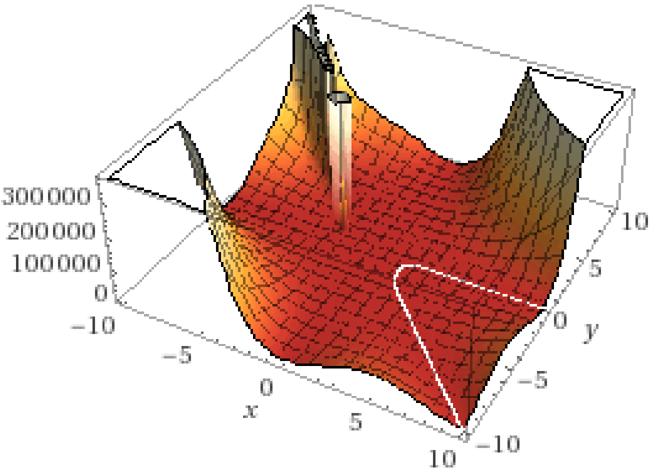


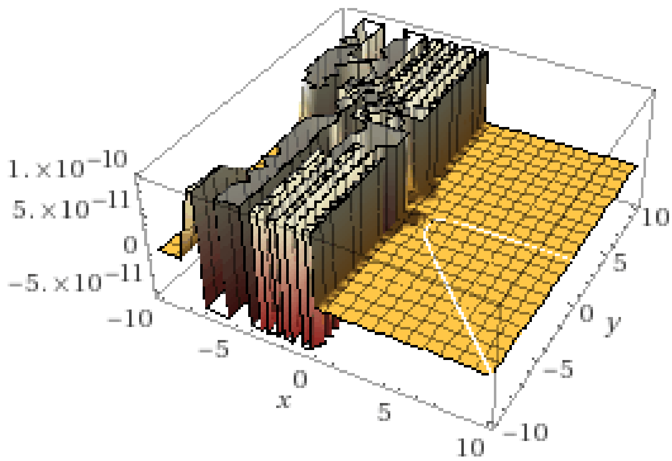


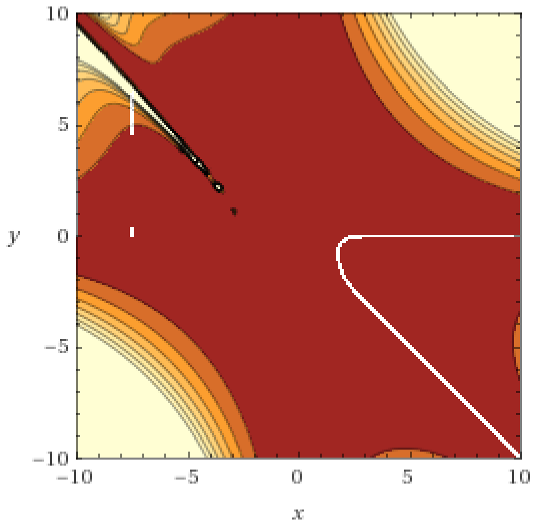
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y\,(x+y)\left((x^x)^2+(x+y)^2\right)+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

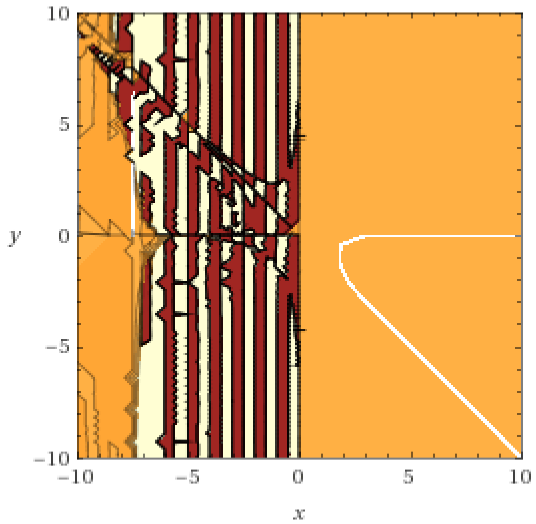
PARTE REAL

PARTE IMAGINARIA









3.2.3.6 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 666

De forma general, se define la proporción 666 de la forma siguiente:

$$[666]=\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}\oplus\left(\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y\cdot(x\cdot y)\cdot\left((x\cdot y)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

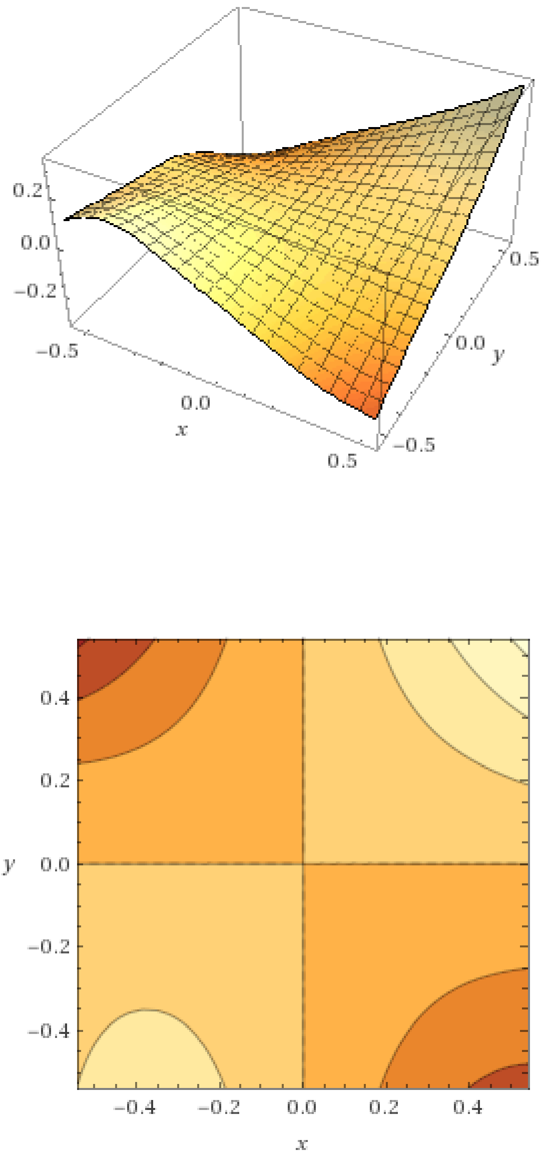
$$[+P]=666 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x=\left\lfloor\frac{\left(30+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(363+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{666}{\pi}$

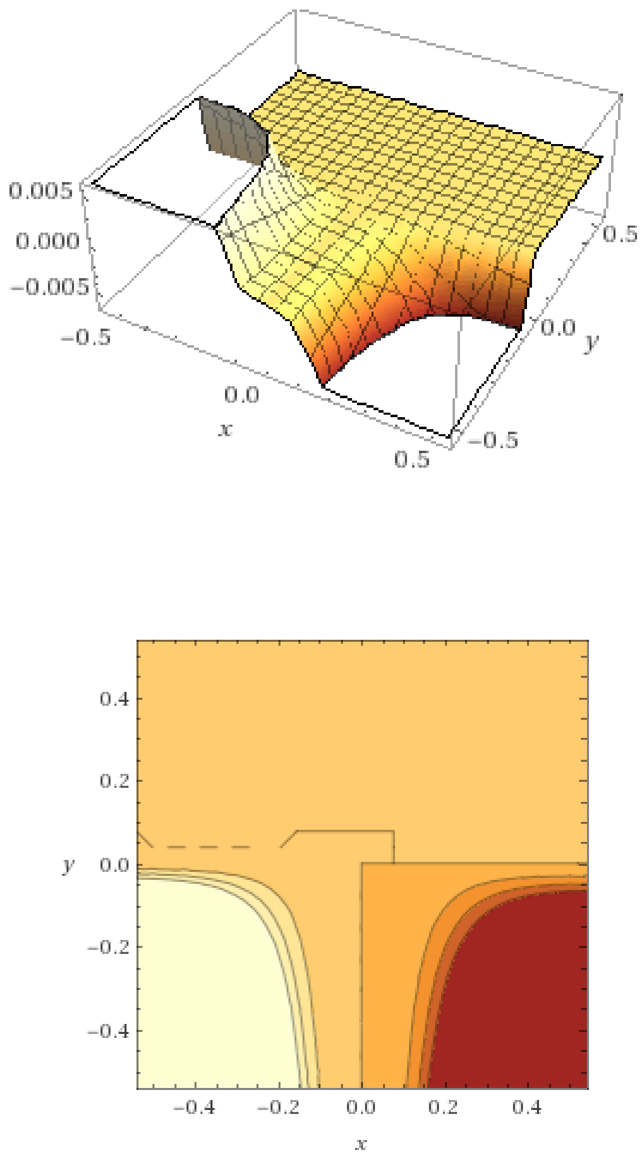
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(363+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=666\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(363+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(363+\overset{666}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

Representación gráfica del operador 2*363 = x*y*(y^x+x)^x

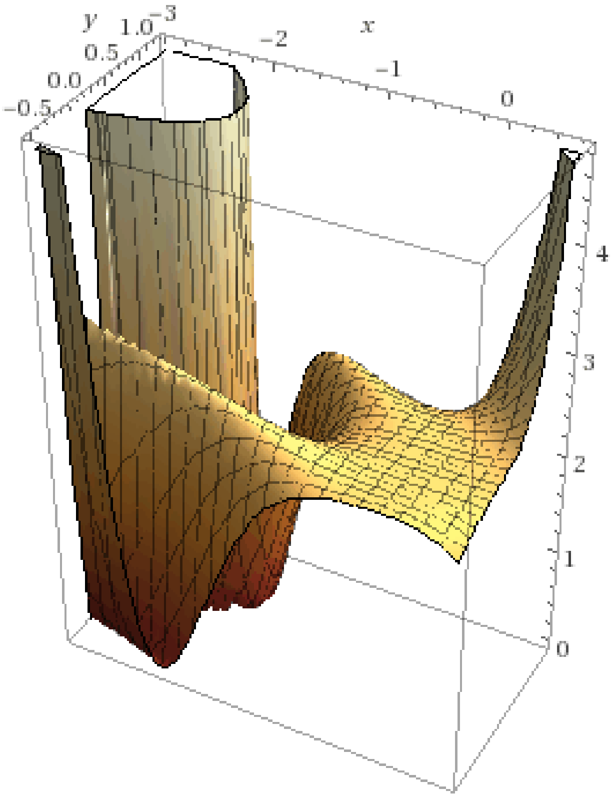
PARTE REAL

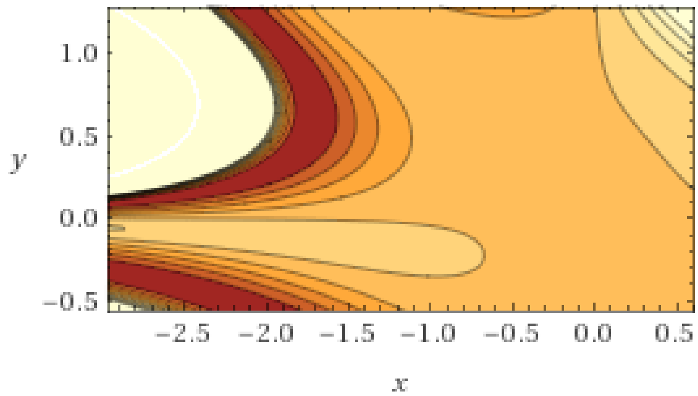


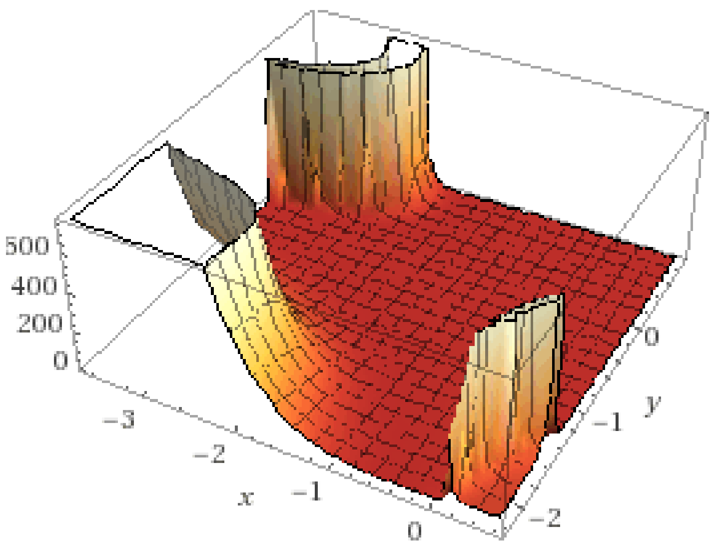
PARTE IMAGINARIA

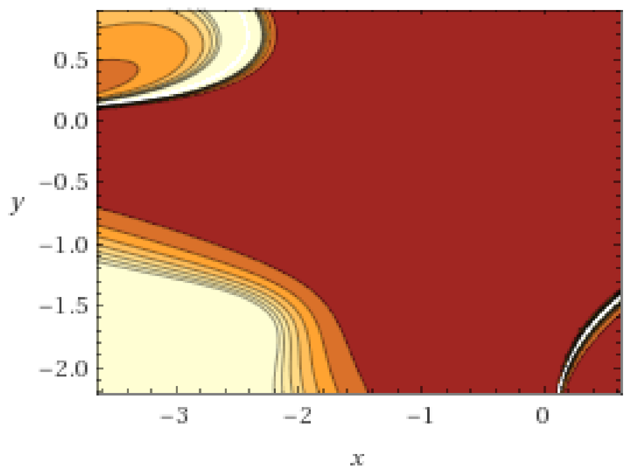


$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{x\,y\,(y^2+x)^2+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$









3.2.3.7 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 777

De forma general, se define la proporción 777 de la forma siguiente:

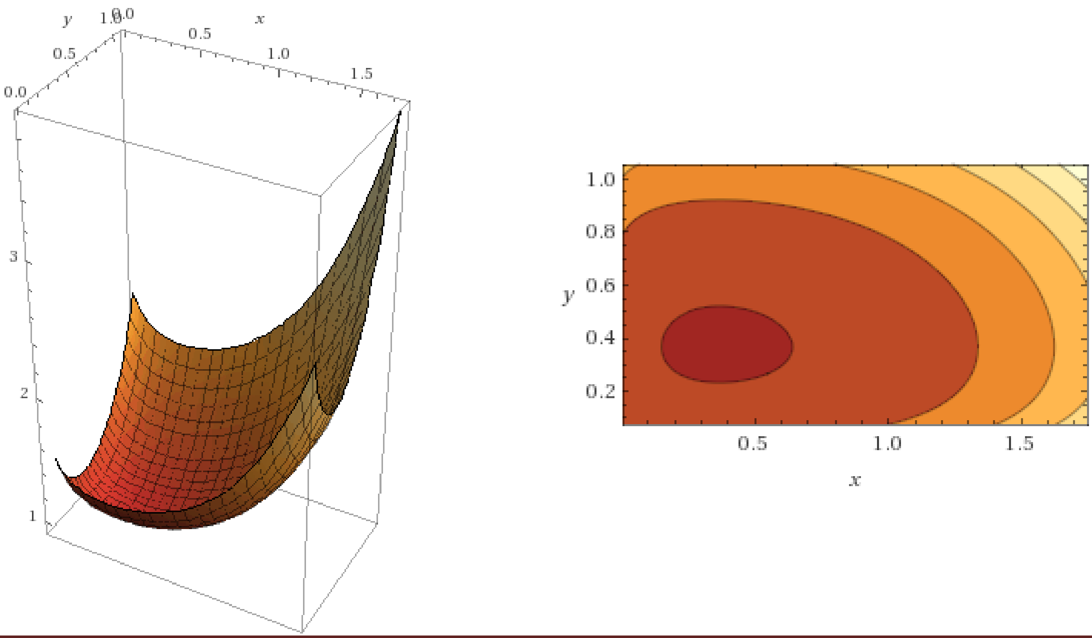
$$[777]=\left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left(\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)+\hat{3}\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left(\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)+\hat{3}\right)+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y\cdot\left(x^{y}-1\right)\cdot\left(\left(x\cdot y\right)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

$$[+P]=777 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(30+\overset{777}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(837+2\cdot\overset{777}{\pi}\right)} \right\rfloor$$

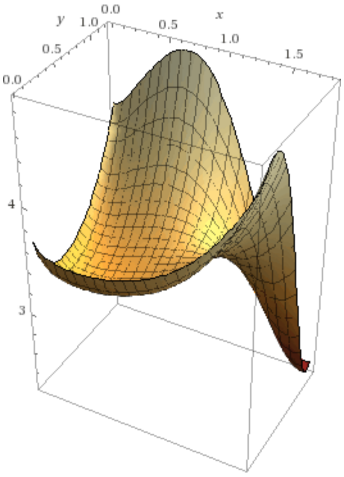
Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{777}{\pi}$

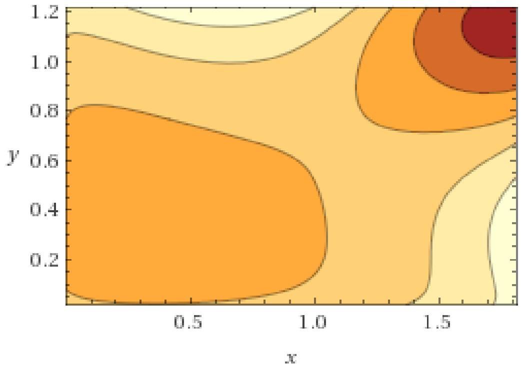
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{777}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{777}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(837+2\cdot\overset{777}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=777\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{777}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(837+2\cdot\overset{777}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{777}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(837+2\cdot\overset{777}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

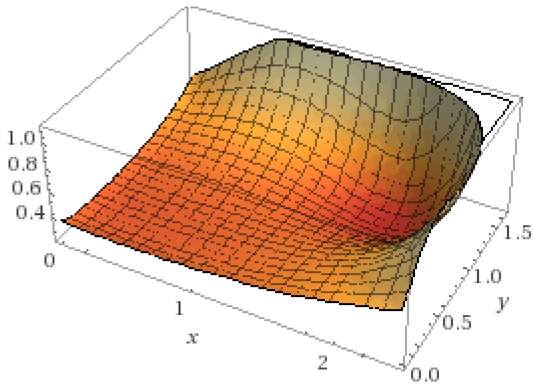
Representación gráfica del operador 837 = y^y*(x^x+y^y)

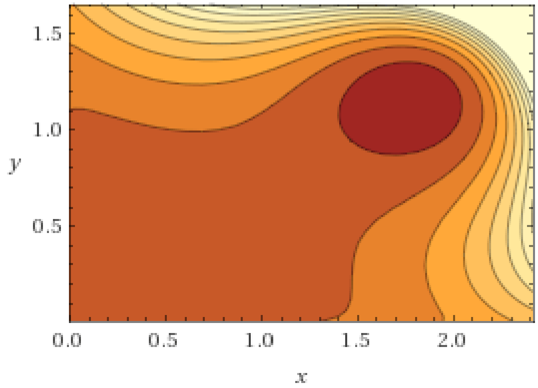


$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y^y\,(x^x+y^y)+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$



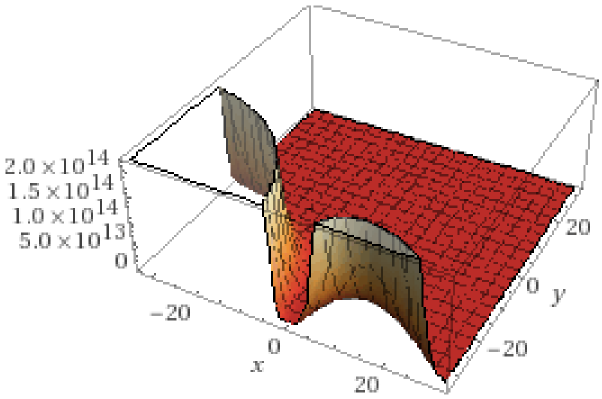


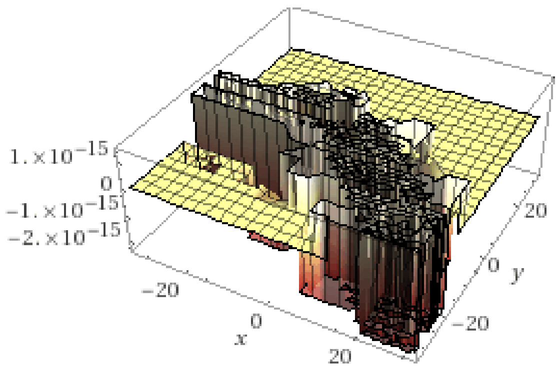


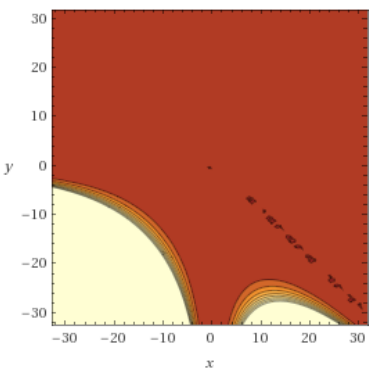


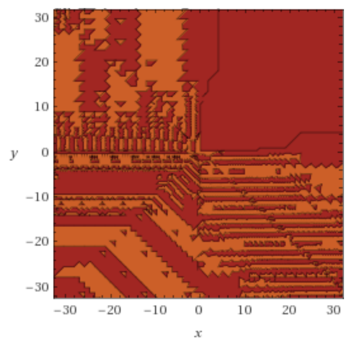
PARTE REAL

PARTE IMAGINARIA









3.2.3.8 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 888

De forma general, se define la proporción 888 de la forma siguiente:

$$[888]=\left\lfloor \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{2}\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{2}\right)+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)\right)\right\rfloor = \left[y\cdot x^{y}\cdot\left(\left(x\cdot y\right)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

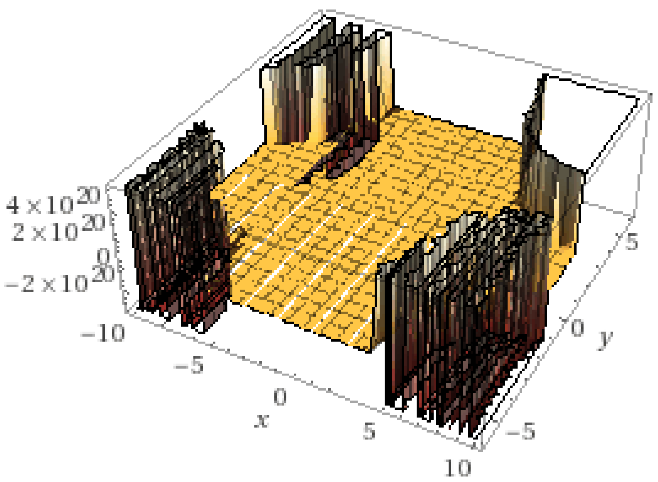
$$[+P]=888 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad x=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(30+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(474+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{888}{\pi}$

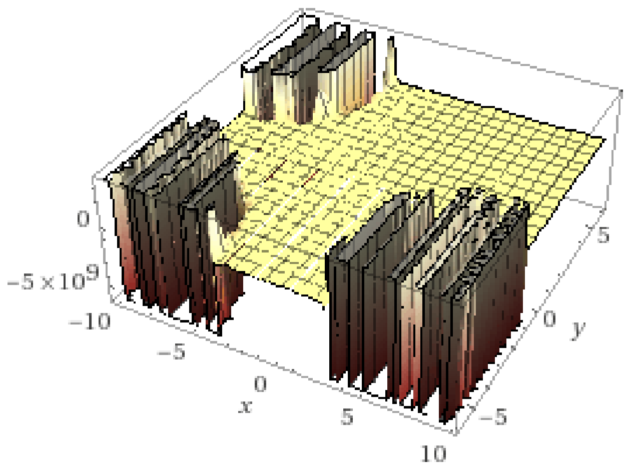
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(474+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=888\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(474+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{2\cdot\left(474+\overset{888}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

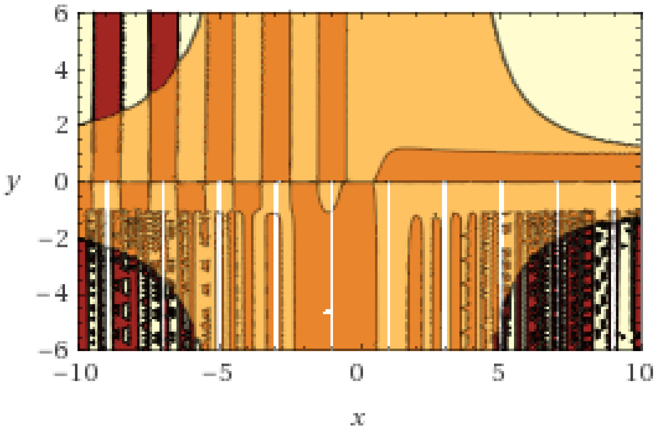
Representación gráfica del operador 2*474 = y*x^x*((y^x)^x-x)

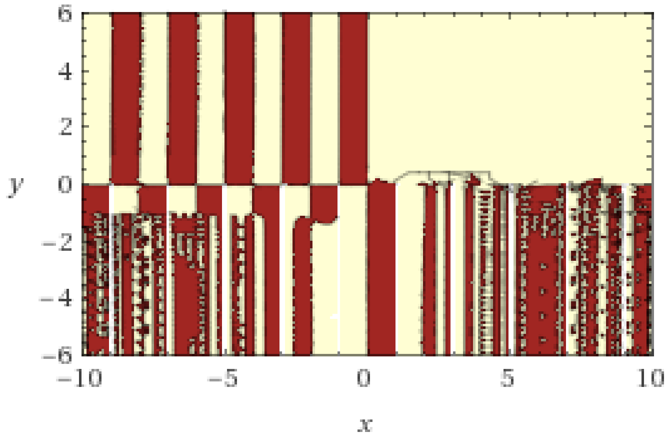
PARTE REAL



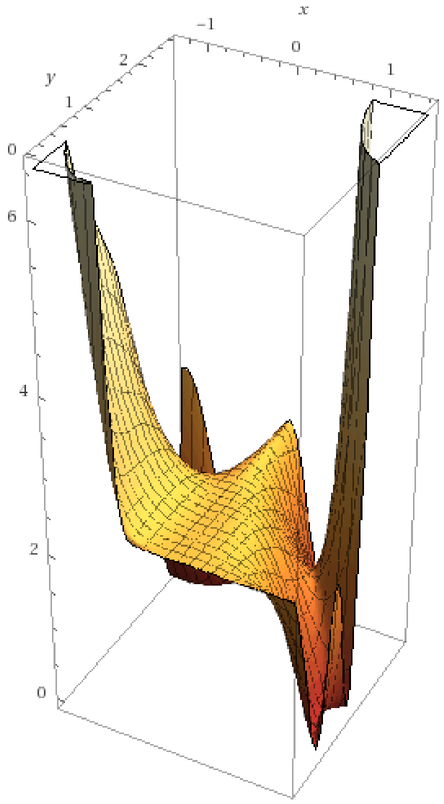
PARTE IMAGINARIA

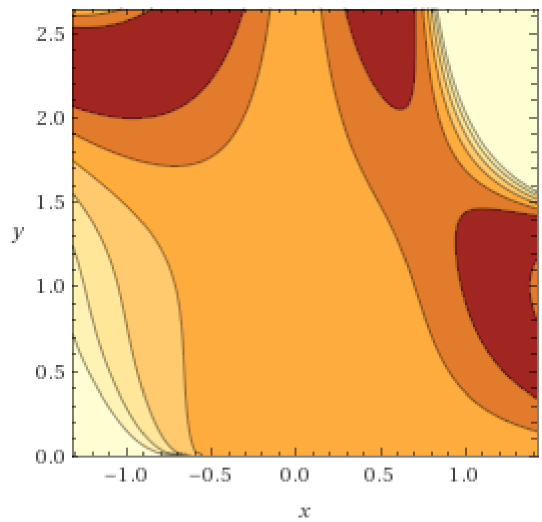


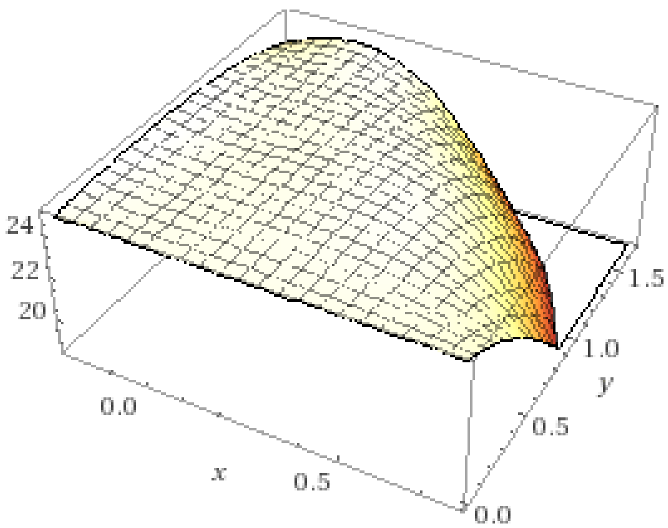


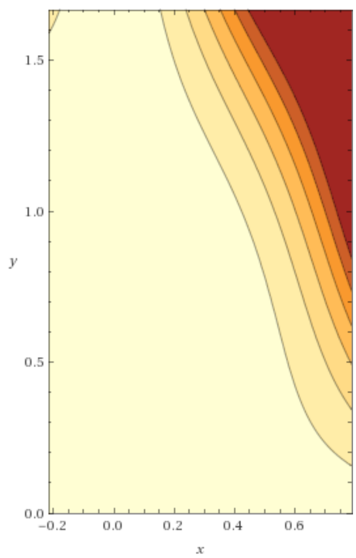


$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi) - \frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y\,x^2\left((y^x)^2 - x\right) + 2\,\pi} \right)^2$$









3.2.3.9 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = 999

De forma general, se define la proporción 999 de la forma siguiente:

$$[999]=\left\lfloor \left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left(\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)+\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right)\right\rfloor=\left[y\cdot y^{x}\cdot\left((x\cdot y)^{x}+1\right)\right]$$

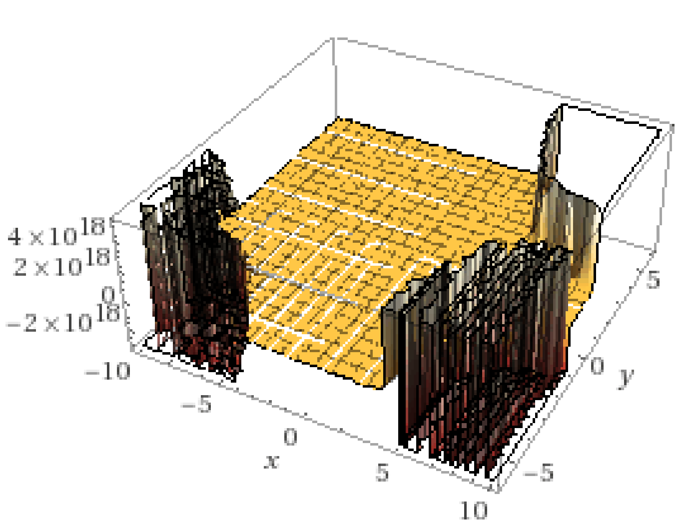
$$[+P]=999 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(30+\overset{999}{\pi}\right)^{2}}{\left(1059+2\cdot\overset{999}{\pi}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

Sustituyendo estos valores en la ecuación, se obtiene la siguiente ecuación de proporciones combinatorias que proporciona el valor de $\overset{999}{\pi}$

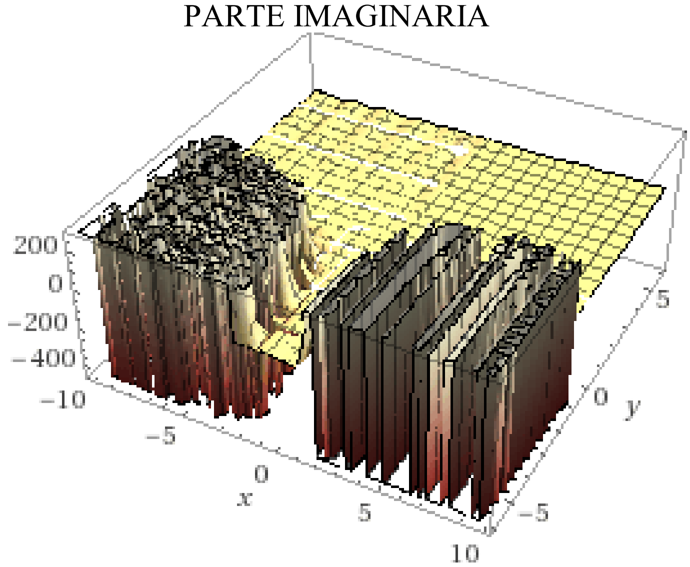
$$\left[\left(30+\overset{999}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{999}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(1059+2\cdot\overset{999}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=999\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{999}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(1059+2\cdot\overset{999}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{999}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(1059+2\cdot\overset{999}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

Representación gráfica del operador 1059 = y*((x^y)^x+(x*y^x-1)^x)

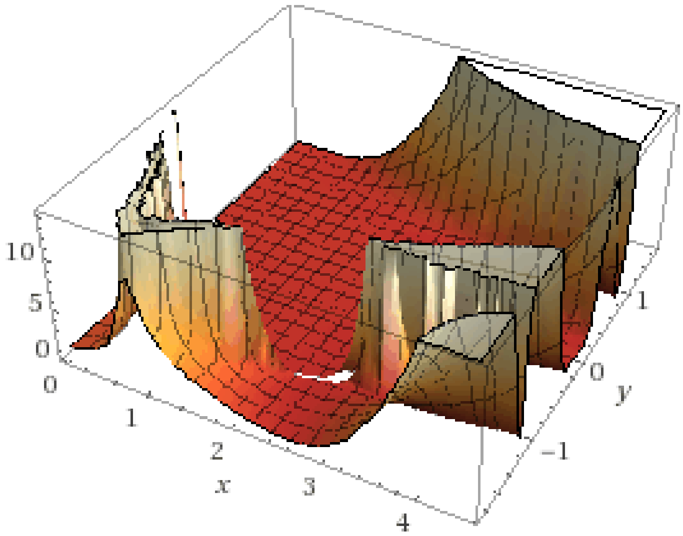
PARTE REAL

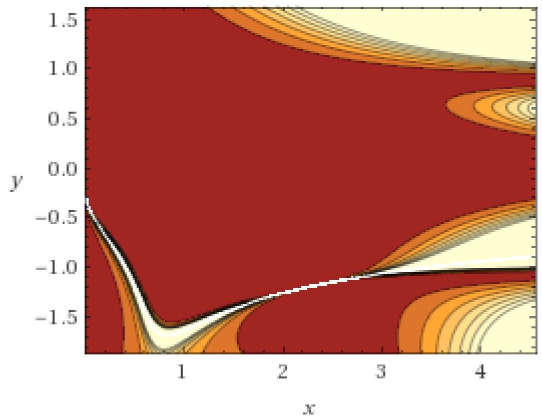


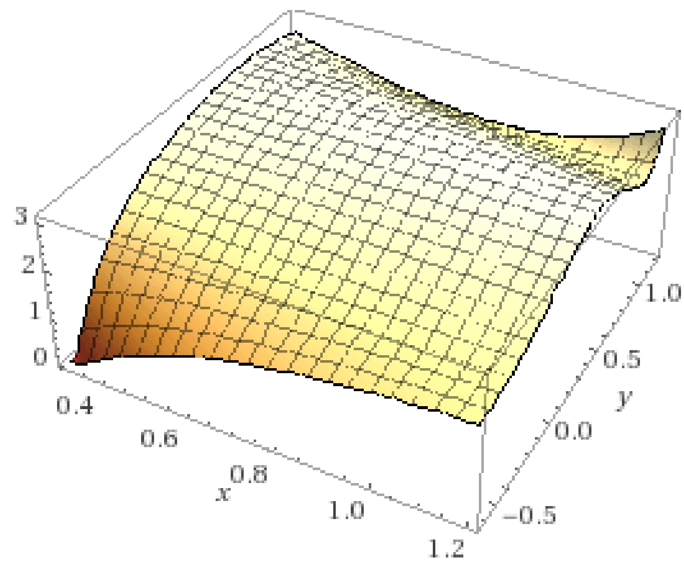
PARTE IMAGINARIA

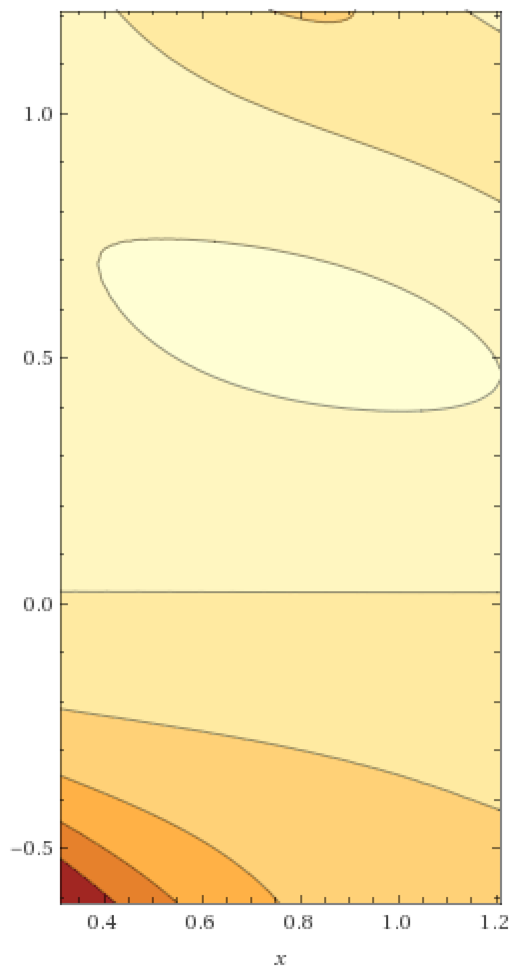


$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y\left((x^y)^2+\left(x\,y^2-1\right)^2\right)+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$









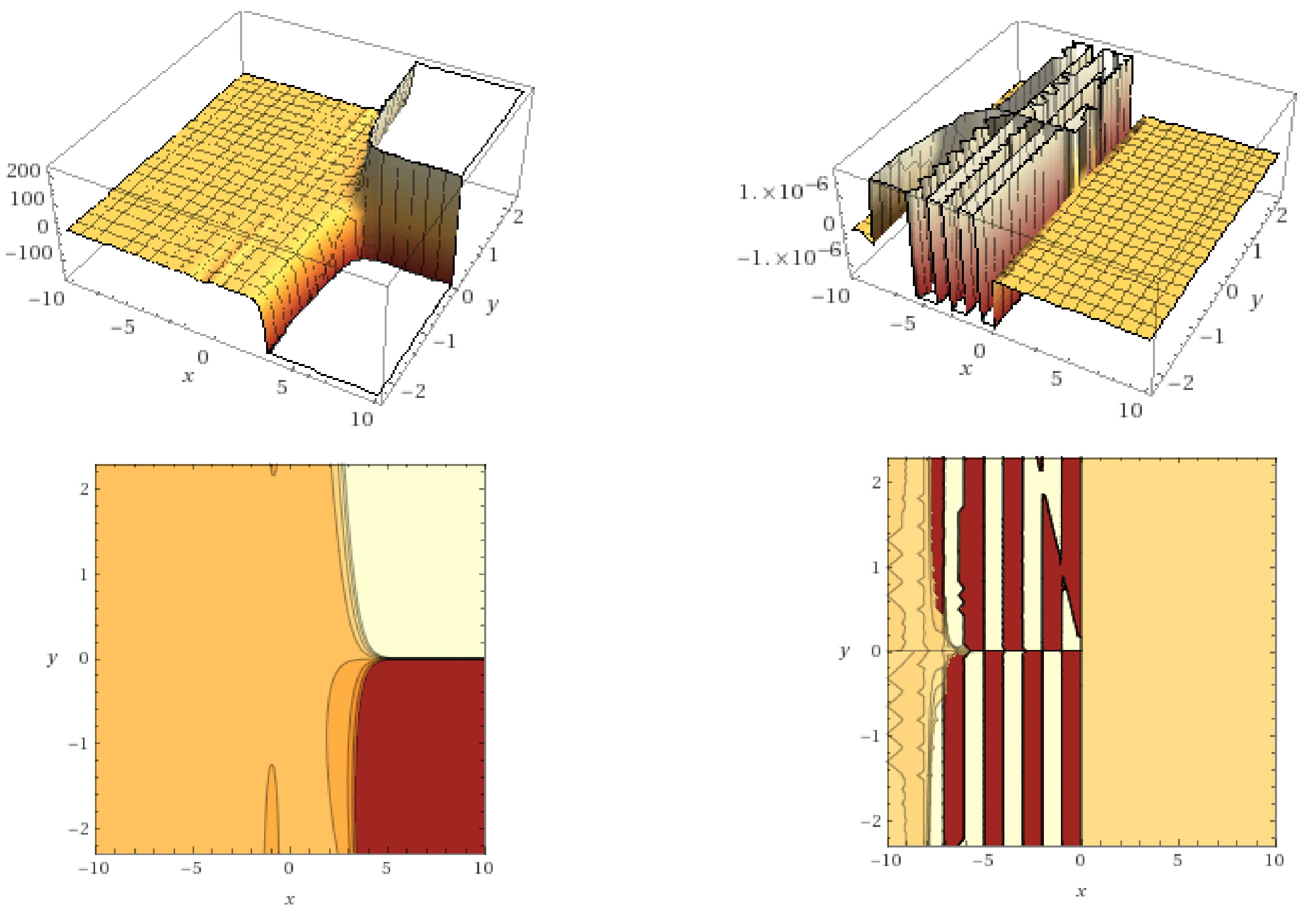
3.2.3.10 Ecuaciones polinómicas de desarrollo combinatorio. Caso +P = e

$$[+P]=e \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x=\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{e}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(60+e+2\cdot\overset{e}{\pi}\right)}\right]$$

$$\left[\left(30+\overset{e}{\pi}\right)-\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{e}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(60+e+2\cdot\overset{e}{\pi}\right)}\right]\right]^{\dot{2}}=e\cdot\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{e}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(60+e+2\cdot\overset{e}{\pi}\right)}\right]+\left[\frac{\left(30+\overset{e}{\pi}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\left(60+e+2\cdot\overset{e}{\pi}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}$$

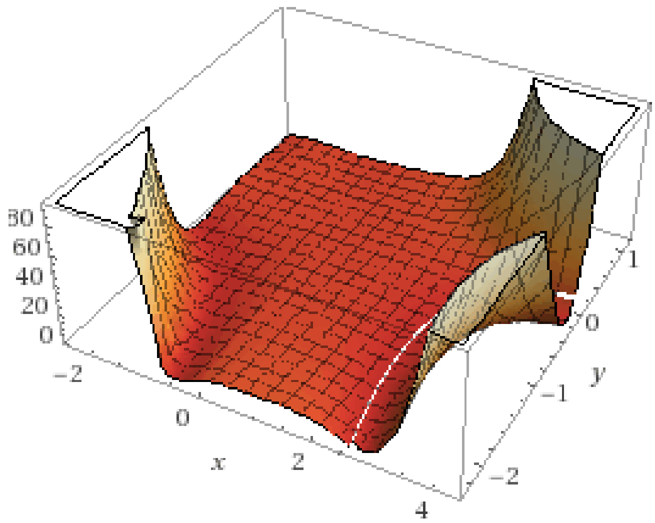
Representación gráfica del operador (60+e) = y*x^x*(x+y)+e

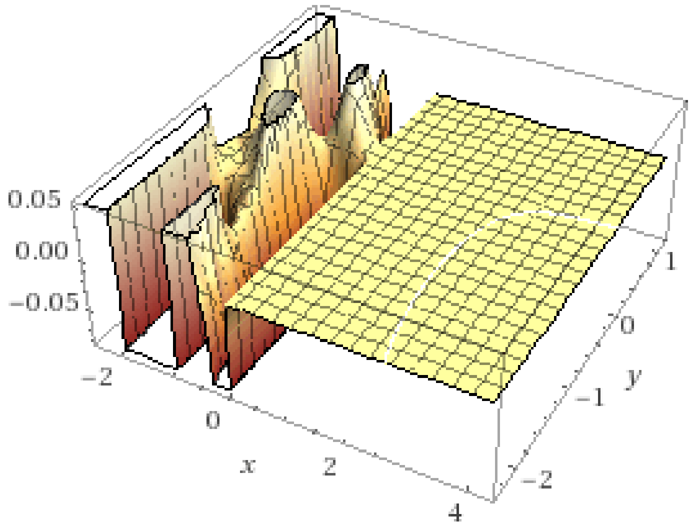
PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**

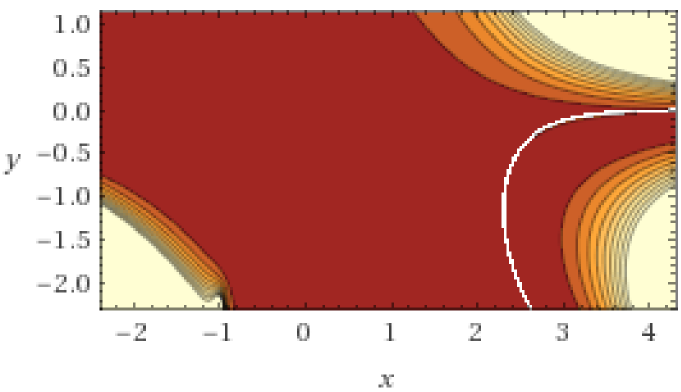


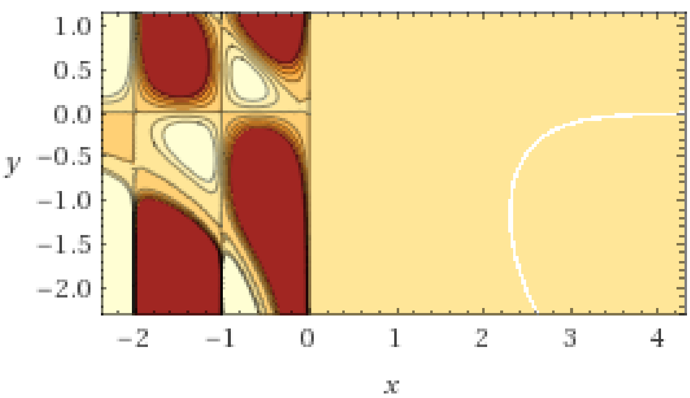
$$\left((y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)-\frac{(y\,x\,(x+y)+\pi)^2}{y\,x^x\,(x+y)+e+2\,\pi}\right)^2$$

PARTE REAL	PARTE IMAGINARIA









4 Determinación del Operador Elíptico ξ. Cálculo general del área de una elipse

El valor del Operador Elíptico se obtiene a partir del caso general del operador volumétrico, proporciona el área de cualquier elipse, y viene dado según la expresión:

$$\xi = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}\right) - \left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}\right) + \left(\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor - \left\{ \left\langle \left[\sum^{(\gamma^{\circ})} \xi \right] \cdot \left[\frac{45^{\circ}}{\gamma^{\circ}} \right] \right\rangle \cdot \left[\frac{360^{\circ}}{\gamma^{\circ}} \right] \right\}$$

Es importante tener en cuenta que, en este caso, se emplearán las proporciones trigonométricas (de 0º a 360º) para calcular el valor final de la sumatoria triangular, aplicando el primer factor: (45/γ°) para “completar” las unidades triangulares de un cuadrante, y el factor: (360/γ°) para completar las áreas triangulares de la circunferencia completa. Se hace de esta forma ya que es la únic manera de “eliminar” el error triangular que se produce al considerar la línea recta como una línea curva en un término diferencial. Por tanto, el valor que se obtiene al final es un valor exacto, y no una aproximación como el que se obtiene en el cálculo general del operador volumétrico (una aproximación que se amplifica al multiplicar el valor obtenido en un cuadrante por todas las unidades triangulares contenidas en la circunferencia). Posteriormente, en el capítulo 4.3.6., se analizará este error para cuantificar su valor.

El cálculo de la sumatoria triangular se realiza de forma similar al cálculo que determinaba la sumatoria del Área triangular que formaba A_T cuando se determinaba el valor de la función triangular del operador volumétrico. La diferencia más significativa es el ángulo de incidencia final, γ°, que, en lugar de ser 45 º, viene marcado por la relación entre los lados de los triángulos x´/y´, y´/z´, z´/t´, t´/s´…

Es decir, para unas relaciones entre los lados de los triángulos escalenos determinadas:

$$\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right)=\ldots=\varpi$$

Siendo ϖ cualquier proporción que cumpla las siguientes condiciones:

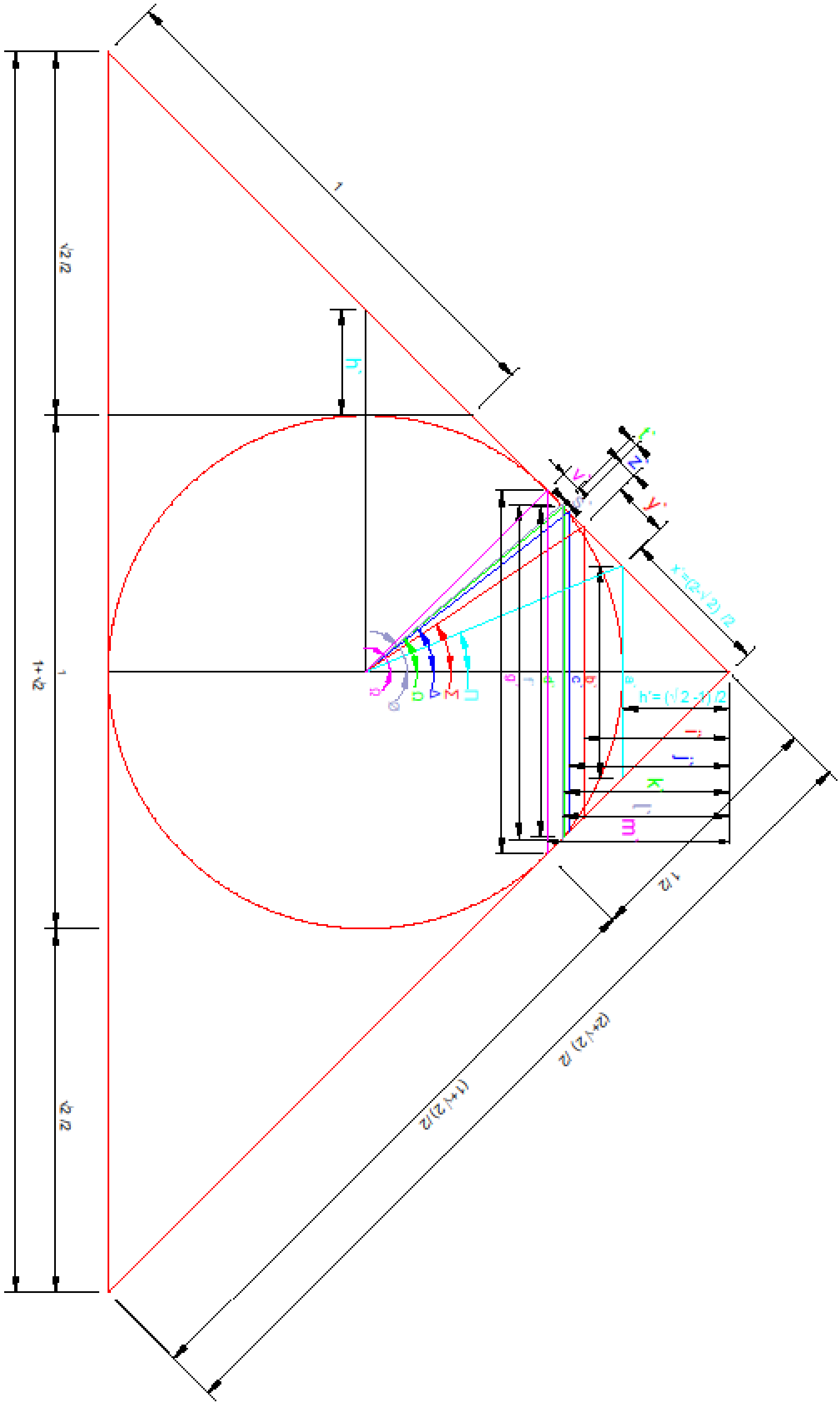
$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\varpi\neq 0\\ \\ \varpi\neq\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\Rightarrow y'\neq\sqrt{2}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

Se cumple entonces que el ángulo de máxima incidencia viene dado por la expresión:

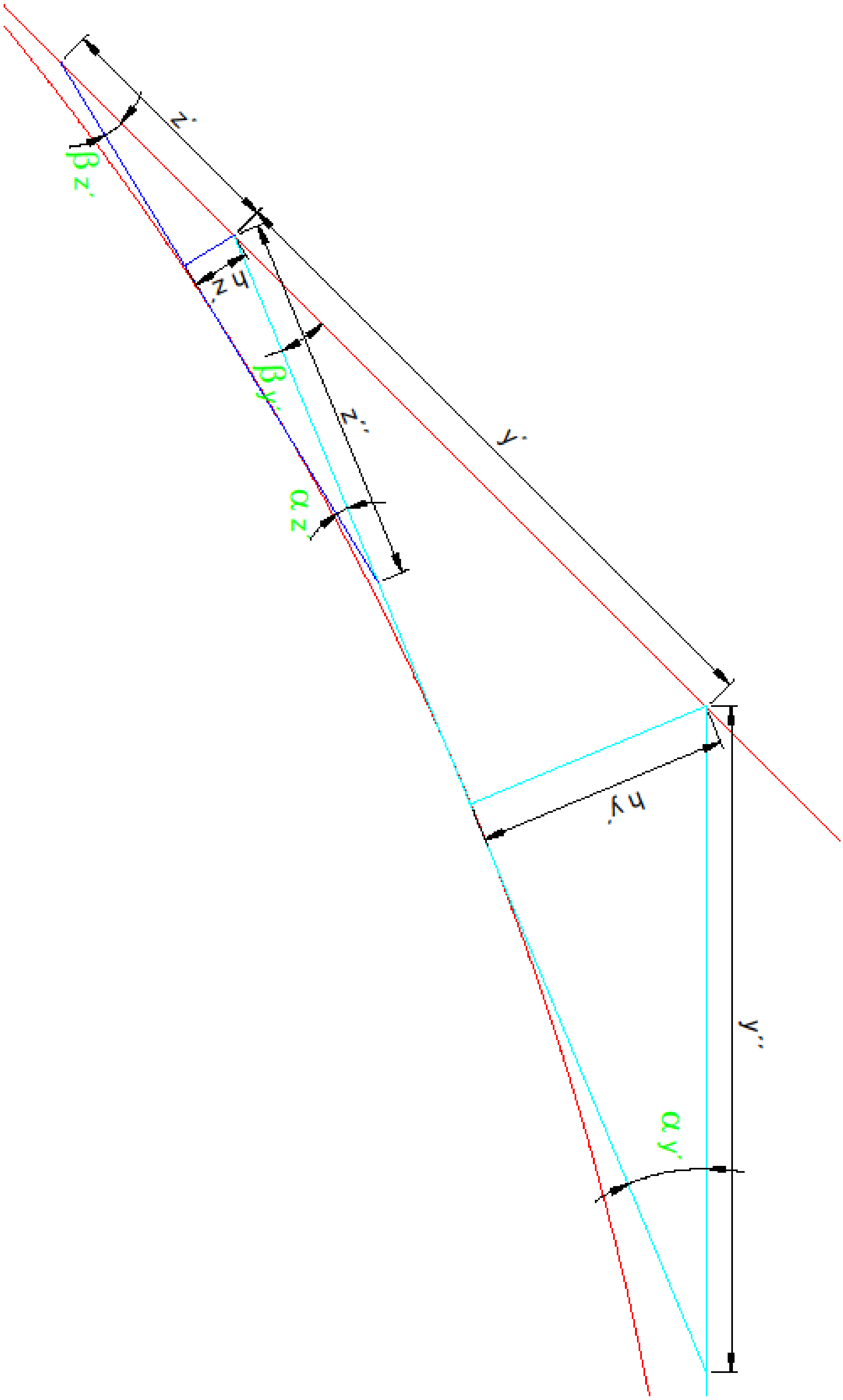
$$\gamma^{\circ}=\vartheta_{n\to\infty}=atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum\varpi^{n!}}{\varpi^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\frac{1}{\varpi^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

Como ya se ha mencionado anteriormente, en este ensayo se empleará la notación "!" como un factorial de suma. Es decir, 5! = 5+4+3+2+1. Se empleara el símbolo "¡" para expresar el factorial multiplicador; esto es: 5¡=5*4*3*2*1.

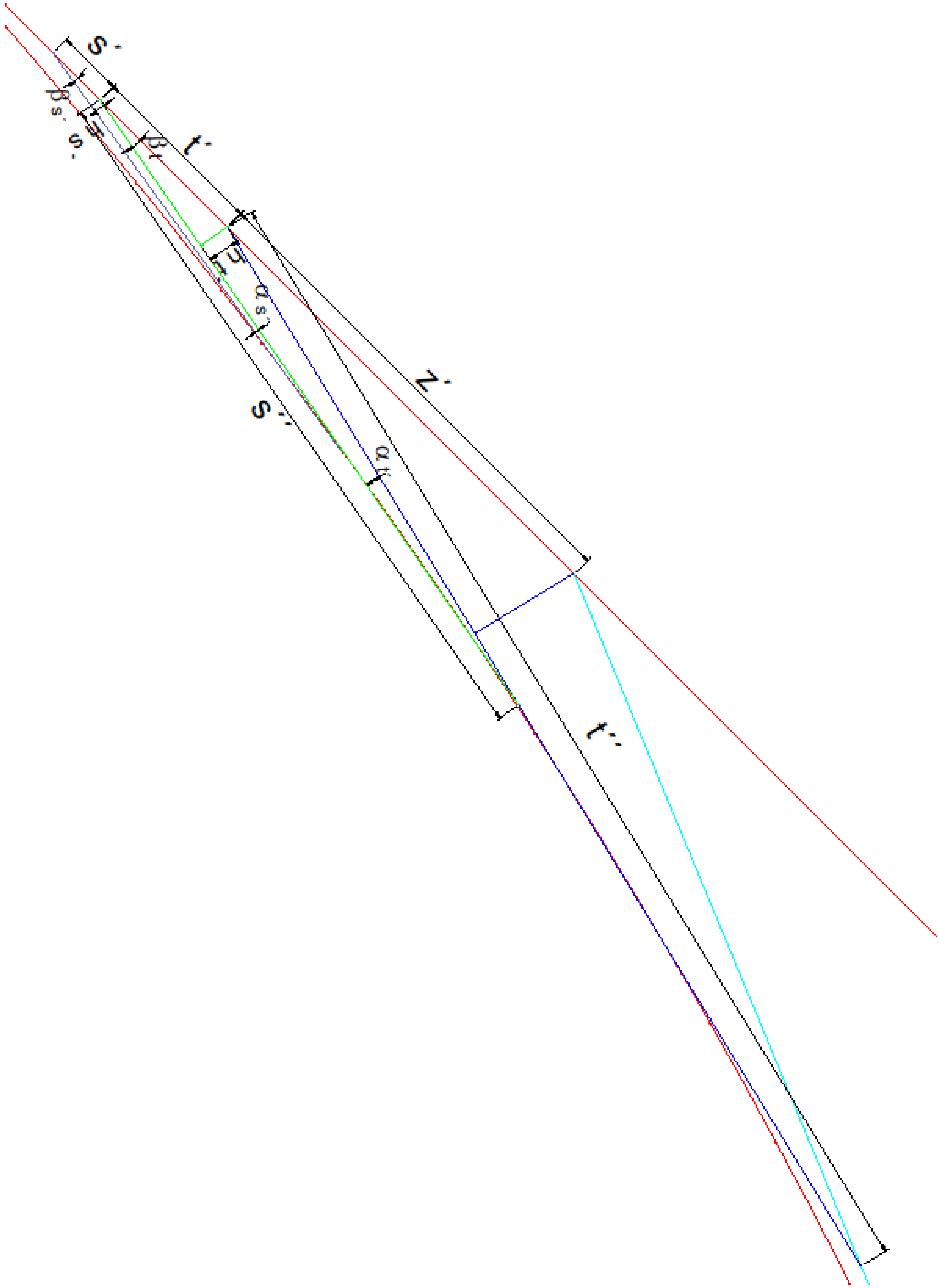
4.1 Desarrollo euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ. Esquema general



4.2 Desarrollo euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ. Esquema detallado 1º



4.3 Desarrollo euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ. Esquema detallado 2º



4.4 Desarrollo Euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ Valores angulares

$$\Pi'^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Sigma'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\varpi^{0} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\Delta'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\varpi^{0} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\Omega'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\varpi^{0} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\theta^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\varpi^{0} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{4}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}} + \frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{4}}\right)}\right)$$

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$$\alpha_y'^{\circ} = \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \beta_y'^{\circ}\right) \qquad \beta_y'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_z'^{\circ} + \beta_z'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_y'^{\circ} = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Sigma'^{\circ}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_1^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_z'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_t'^{\circ} + \beta_t'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_z'^{\circ} = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Delta'^{\circ}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_2^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_t'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_s'^{\circ} + \beta_s'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_t'^{\circ} = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Omega'^{\circ}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_3^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_s'^{\circ} = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \theta'^{\circ}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_4^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\vartheta_n = atag\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \varpi^{n!}}{\varpi^{n}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\sum \frac{1}{\varpi^{n!}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\gamma^{\circ} = \vartheta_{n \to \infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \varpi^{n!}}{\varpi^{n}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\sum \frac{1}{\varpi^{n!}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

4.5 Desarrollo Euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ. Relaciones Euclídeas

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=\left(\frac{h'}{x'}\right)=\left(\frac{i'-h'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{j'-i'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{k'-j'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{l'-k'}{s'}\right)$$

$$x'=\left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right) \qquad h'=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\varpi=\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right)\cdots$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{a'}\right)=\left(\frac{i'}{h'}\right)=\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c'}{b'}\right)=\left(\frac{j'}{i'}\right)=\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1+\varpi^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d'}{c'}\right)=\left(\frac{k'}{j'}\right)=\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1+\varpi^2+\varpi^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{d'}\right)=\left(\frac{l'}{k'}\right)=\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1+\varpi^2+\varpi^3+\varpi^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{f'}\right)=\left(\frac{m'}{l'}\right)=\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1+\varpi^2+\varpi^3+\varpi^4+\varpi^5}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\varpi^{0} \quad \left(\frac{a'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\varpi^{1} \quad \left(\frac{a'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\varpi^{2} \quad \left(\frac{a'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\varpi^{3} \quad \left(\frac{a'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\varpi^{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right) \quad \left(\frac{b'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}\right) \quad \left(\frac{b'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{2}+\varpi^{3}\right) \quad \left(\frac{b'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{3}+\varpi^{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}\right) \quad \left(\frac{c'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}\right) \quad \left(\frac{c'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}+\varpi^{3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}+\varpi^{3}+\varpi^{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}\right) \quad \left(\frac{b'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{d'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^3}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^3}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^4}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^5}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^1\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\varpi^1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\varpi^1+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{d'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\varpi^1+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\varpi^1+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^0+\varpi^1+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^1}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^2}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^3}+\frac{\varpi^0}{\varpi^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\varpi^{1}+\varpi^{2}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{y'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\left(\sqrt{2}-\varpi\right)}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{\varpi\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

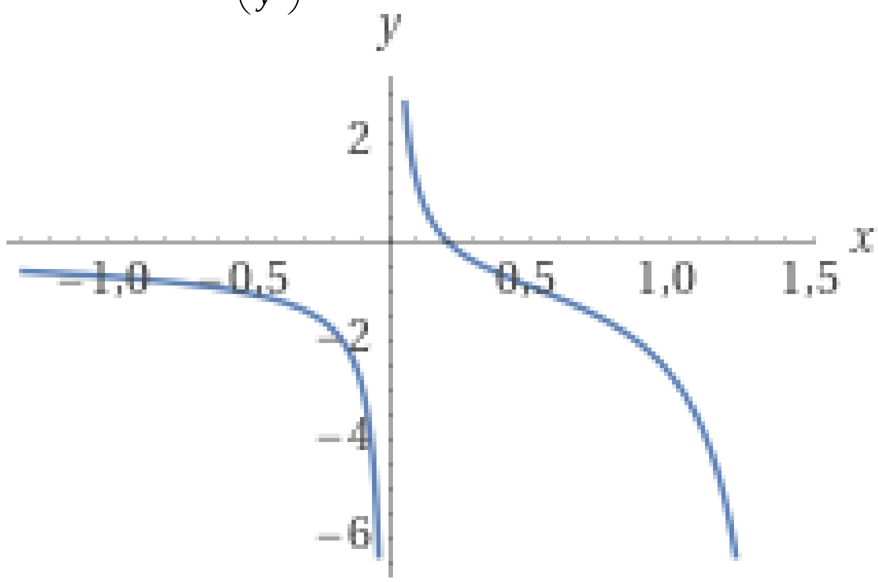
Existe un caso particular para esta relación:

$$Si\,\varpi=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\Rightarrow\left(\frac{y'}{y''}\right)=0$$

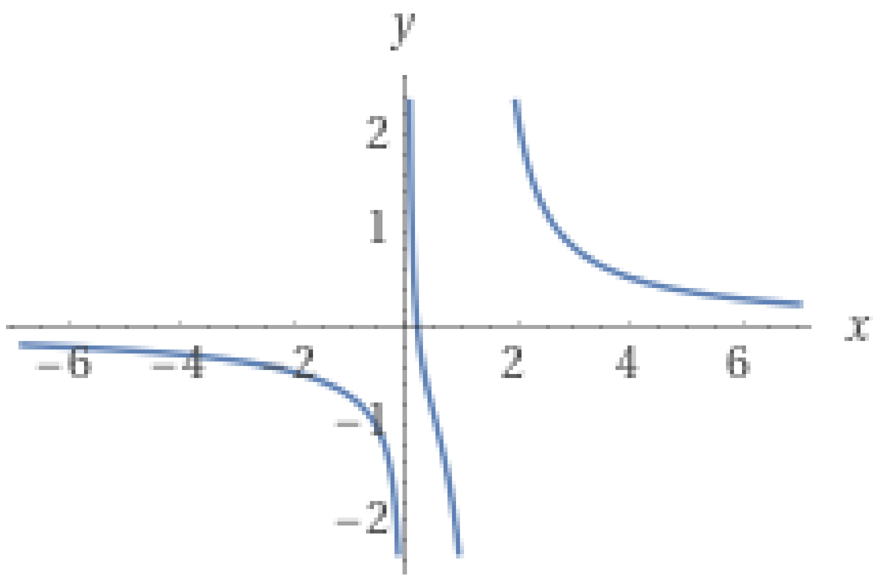
Esta expresión algebraica fundamental $\left(\frac{y'}{y''}\right)$ condiciona y determina la formación final de la elipse. Representa el puente de unión algebraico-matemático de primer orden que enlaza las áreas triangulares y las proporciones trigonométricas en un resultado final que elimina el error fundamental del proceso (la no-igualdad recta-curva); pues dicho error se elimina en las condiciones de inicio, que, como ya se ha mencionado, son:

$$(\varpi \neq 0) \qquad \left(y' \neq \sqrt{2}\right)$$

La representación gráfica de esta relación primaria fundamental del álgebra elipsoidal, donde y = $\left(\frac{y'}{y''}\right)$ y $(x = \varpi)$, es la siguiente**:**



(x de −1,3 a 1,5)



(x de −6,8 a 7)

A partir de la función algebraica elipsoidal se obtienen los siguientes valores:

$$\left(\frac{a'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{4}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot\varpi-1}{\sqrt{2}-\varpi}\right)\cdot\left(\varpi^{0}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{1}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{2}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{3}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{4}}+\frac{\varpi^{0}}{\varpi^{5}}\right)$$

La sumatoria de todas las áreas triangulares que comprenden los triángulos formados desde el ángulo 0º hasta el ángulo máximo, γ°, viene determinado por la expresión sumatoria siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \sum^{\left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)} \xi \right\rfloor = \left\langle y'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_y) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_y\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_y)}{tag\left(\beta'_y\right)} \right] + z'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_z) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_z\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_z)}{tag\left(\beta'_z\right)} \right] + \right.$$

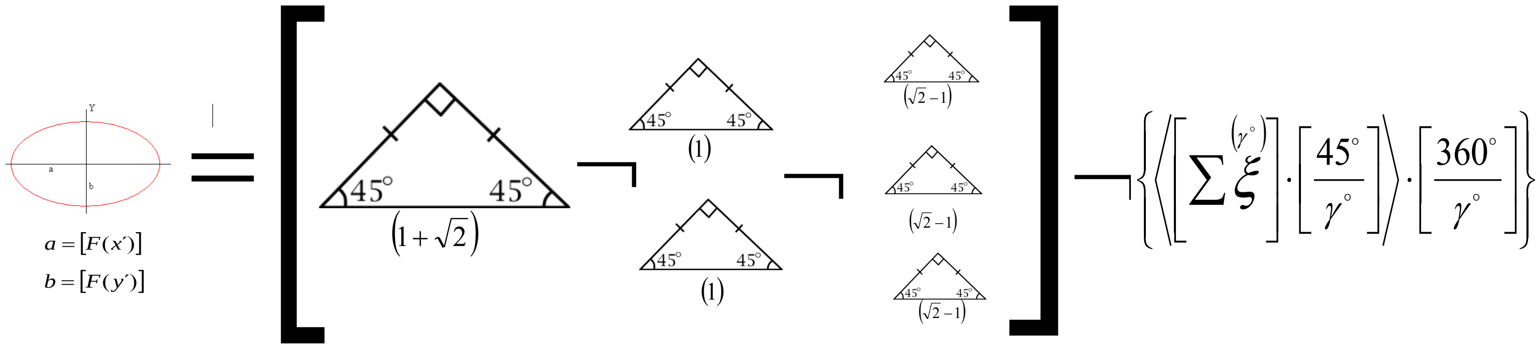
$$\left. + t'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_t) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_t\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_t)}{tag\left(\beta'_t\right)} \right] + s'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_s) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_s\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_s)}{tag\left(\beta'_s\right)} \right] + \ldots \right\rangle$$

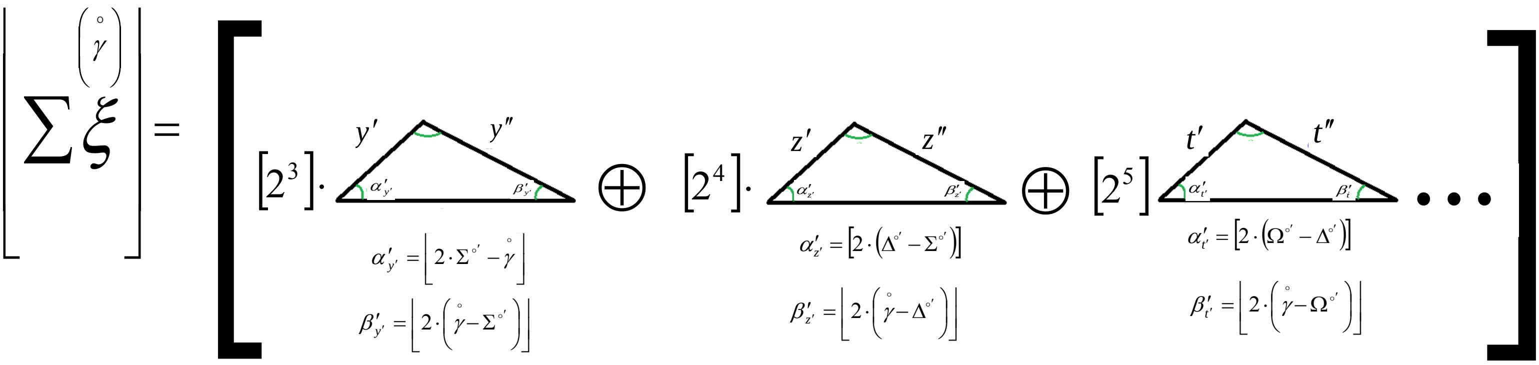
Expresado de forma sumatoria, tenemos la siguiente ecuación general:

$$\left[\sum^{\left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)} \xi \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \left\lfloor \left[\frac{1}{\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(\varpi^n\right)} \right]^{\dot{2}} \cdot Sen\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n \right) \right) \cdot \left\lfloor Cos\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n \right) \right) + \frac{Sen\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n \right) \right)}{Tag(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - 2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n \right))} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$$

$$\gamma^\circ = \vartheta_{n\to\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \varpi^{n!}}{\varpi^n} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\sum \frac{1}{\varpi^{n!}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \right)} \right] \right)$$

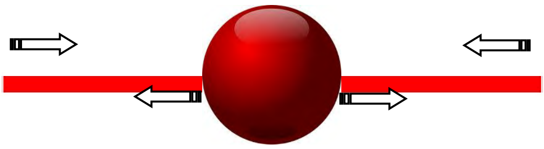
El esquema euclídeo, que representa las funciones anteriores, viene determinado por una ecuación euclídica basada en las áreas de cada elemento, donde el área final de la elipse corresponde a la diferencia de áreas triangulares siguiente:



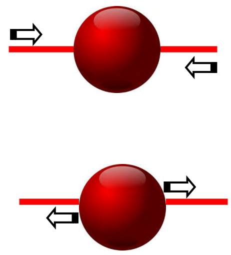


De forma esquemática, la función elipsoidal se construye a partir de movimientos contractivos-expansivos dobles y bilaterales, según la representación siguiente:

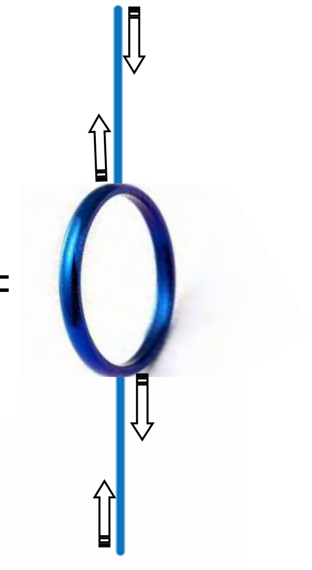
$$\left[\sum \xi_a^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] =$$



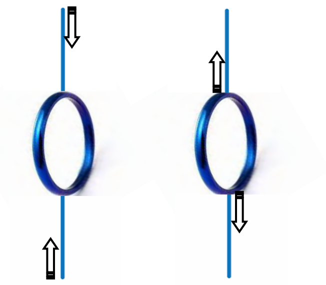
$$\left[\sum \xi_{a/2}^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] =$$



$$\left[\sum \xi_b^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] =$$

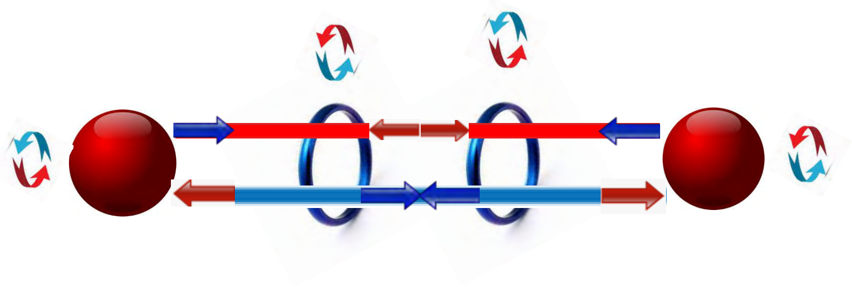


$$\left[\sum \xi_{b/2}^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] =$$



$$\left[\sum \xi^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] = \left\langle \left[\sum \xi_{a/2}^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] \otimes \left[\sum \xi_{b/2}^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] \right\rangle$$

$$\left[\sum \xi^{(\gamma^{\circ\prime})}\right] =$$



4.6 Operador elíptico para la elipse de Euler: $\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = e$

De igual forma que en caso general, el valor del Operador Elíptico viene dado según la expresión:

$$\xi = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}\right) - \left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}\right) + \left(\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor - \left\{ \left\langle \left[\sum \xi^{(\gamma^\circ)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{45^\circ}{\gamma^\circ} \right] \right\rangle \cdot \left[\frac{360^\circ}{\gamma^\circ} \right] \right\}$$

En este caso se cumple que, si las relaciones entre los lados de los triángulos escalenos que se forman es la siguiente:

$$\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) = \ldots = e$$

Entonces, se cumple que:

$$\sum \left(x' + y' + z' + t' \ldots\right) = \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{e^n} \right\rfloor\right) = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{e}{e-1}\right) \right\rfloor$$

Este hecho condiciona el ángulo de formación triangular, ya que, en lugar de ser 45 º, es 40.807745327447 º, un valor dado por la expresión siguiente:

$$\gamma^\circ = atag\left(\frac{e}{\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right) \cdot \left(e-1\right) - e}\right)$$

4.6.1 Desarrollo Euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ para elipse de Euler. Valores angulares

$$\Pi'^{\circ} = 45^{\circ} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\Sigma'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(e^{0} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\Delta'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(e^{0} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\Omega'^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(e^{0} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{3}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{3}}\right)}\right)$$

$$\theta^{\circ} = atag\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(e^{0} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{3}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{4}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{3}} + \frac{e^{0}}{e^{4}}\right)}\right)$$

•••

$$\gamma^{\circ} = atag\left(\frac{e}{\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right) \cdot (e-1) - e}\right)$$

$$\gamma^{\circ} = atag\left(\frac{e}{(e-1)\cdot\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)-e}\right) = atag\left(\left[\left(\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}\right)\cdot\sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{e^{n}}\right]-(1)\right)$$

$$\alpha_y'^{\circ} = \left(\gamma^{\circ} - \beta_y'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_y'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_z'^{\circ} + \beta_z'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_y'^{\circ} = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Sigma'^{\circ}\right) = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_1^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_z'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_t'^{\circ} + \beta_t'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_z'^{\circ} = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Delta'^{\circ}\right) = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_2^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_t'^{\circ} = \left(\alpha_s'^{\circ} + \beta_s'^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_t'^{\circ} = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \Omega'^{\circ}\right) = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_3^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\beta_s'^{\circ} = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \theta'^{\circ}\right) = 2\cdot\left(\gamma^{\circ} - \vartheta_4^{\circ}\right)$$

$$\vartheta_n = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum e^{n!}}{e^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\frac{1}{e^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

4.6.2 Desarrollo Euclídeo del operador elíptico ξ. Relaciones Euclídeas

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}=\left(\frac{h'}{x'}\right)=\left(\frac{i'-h'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{j'-i'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{k'-j'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{l'-k'}{s'}\right)$$

$$e=\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right)$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{\left(\dot{2}\right)}\right]=\left[e^{\dot{0}}\right]=\int_0^{\infty}\left(\frac{n}{e^n}\right)\cdot d_n=\int_0^1 Ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\cdot d_n$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{a'}\right)=\left(\frac{i'}{h'}\right)=\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c'}{b'}\right)=\left(\frac{j'}{i'}\right)=\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1+e^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d'}{c'}\right)=\left(\frac{k'}{j'}\right)=\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1+e^2+e^3}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{f'}{d'}\right)=\left(\frac{l'}{k'}\right)=\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1+e^2+e^3+e^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{f'}\right)=\left(\frac{m'}{l'}\right)=\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot e^{0} \qquad \left(\frac{a'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot e^{1} \qquad \left(\frac{a'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot e^{2} \qquad \left(\frac{a'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot e^{3} \qquad \left(\frac{a'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot e^{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+e^{1}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{1}+e^{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{2}+e^{3}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{3}+e^{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}+\frac{e^{0}}{e^{2}}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+e^{1}+\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+e^{1}+e^{2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c'}{t'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{1}+e^{2}+e^{3}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{c'}{s'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{1}+e^{2}+e^{3}+e^{4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^{0}+\frac{e^{0}}{e^{1}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{d'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}+\frac{e^0}{e^4}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{g'}{x'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}+\frac{e^0}{e^4}+\frac{e^0}{e^5}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^1\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+\frac{e^0}{e^1}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{d'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{g'}{y'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}+\frac{e^0}{e^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^2\right) \qquad \left(\frac{b'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^1+e^2\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+e^2\right) \qquad \left(\frac{d'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+e^2+\frac{e^0}{e^1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+e^2+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}\right) \qquad \left(\frac{g'}{z'}\right)=\sqrt{2}\cdot\left(e^0+e^1+e^2+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{y'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\left(\sqrt{2}-e\right)}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{e\cdot\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{b'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{c'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{d'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{f'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}+\frac{e^0}{e^4}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g'}{y''}\right)=\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-2\cdot e-1}{\sqrt{2}-e}\right)\cdot\left(e^0+\frac{e^0}{e^1}+\frac{e^0}{e^2}+\frac{e^0}{e^3}+\frac{e^0}{e^4}+\frac{e^0}{e^5}\right)$$

La sumatoria de todas las áreas triangulares que comprenden los triángulos formados desde el ángulo 0º hasta el ángulo máximo, viene determinada por la expresión sumatoria siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \sum \xi_e^{\left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)} \right\rfloor = \left\langle y'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_y) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_y\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_y)}{tag\left(\beta'_y\right)} \right] + z'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_z) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_z\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_z)}{tag\left(\beta'_z\right)} \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. + t'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_t) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_t\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_t)}{tag\left(\beta'_t\right)} \right] + s'^2 \cdot sen(\alpha'_s) \cdot \left[con\left(\alpha'_s\right) + \frac{sen(\alpha'_s)}{tag\left(\beta'_s\right)} \right] + \ldots \right\rangle$$

Expresado de forma sumatoria, tenemos la siguiente ecuación general:

$$\left\lfloor \sum \xi_e^{\left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)} \right\rfloor = \sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \left\lfloor \left[\frac{1}{\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \left(e^n\right)} \right]^{\dot{2}} \cdot Sen\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n\right)\right) \cdot \left\lfloor Cos\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n\right)\right) + \frac{Sen\left(2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n\right)\right)}{Tag(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - 2 \cdot \left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma} - \vartheta_n\right))} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor$$

$$atag\left(\frac{e}{(e-1) \cdot \left(2+\sqrt{2}\right) - e}\right) \Leftarrow \left[\gamma^\circ\right] \Rightarrow atag\left(\left[\left(\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}\right] - (1)\right)$$

La sumatoria de todos los triángulos escalenos formados en un cuadrante angular parcial de la circunferencia es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \sum \xi_e^{\left(\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)} \right\rfloor = 0.0046141028846746043$$

La sumatoria de todos los triángulos escalenos formados en la construcción de la elipse es la siguiente:

$$\left\{ \left\langle \left[\sum \xi^{\left(\gamma^\circ\right)} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{45^\circ}{\gamma^\circ} \right] \right\rangle \cdot \left[\frac{360^\circ}{\gamma^\circ} \right] \right\} = 0.0448866390587912623$$

Área Elipse de Euler: $\overset{e}{\xi}$

$$\overset{e}{\xi}=\left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{2}\right)-\left(\dot{0}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}\right)+\left(\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)} \right\rfloor-\left\{\left\langle\left[\sum \xi^{\left(\gamma^{\circ}\right)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{45^{\circ}}{\gamma^{\circ}}\right]\right\rangle\cdot\left[\frac{360^{\circ}}{\gamma^{\circ}}\right]\right\}= \text{2/(1+2^0.5)-0.0448866390587912623 5}$$

$$= 0.7835404856873988352$$

A partir del valor de esta área podemos determinar los valores de los radios elípticos supuestos para el caso de que fuera una elipse que se rigiera por los parámetros del operador volumétrico:

$$\overset{e}{a}=\left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{e}{b}=\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor \frac{\overset{e}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}} \right\rfloor=0.49881736563909397 3...$$

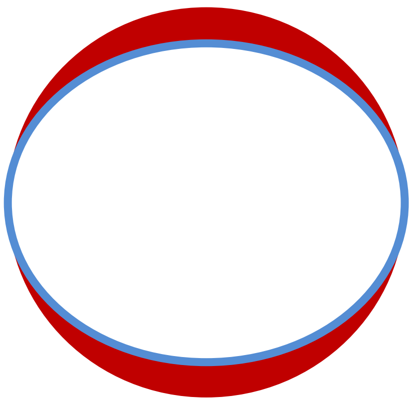
$$\left[\overset{e}{a}-\overset{e}{b}\right]=\frac{\sqrt{\dfrac{\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{3}}\right)+\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]-\left[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)+\dot{1}\right]}}}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}$$

4.6.3 Cálculo del área comprendida entre el operador volumétrico y la elipse de Euler

Con el valor resultante del área de la elipse de Euler, podemos calcular la diferencia entre el área de la circunferencia obtenida a través del operador volumétrico y el área obtenida a través de la elipse de Euler. De esta forma, obtendríamos el área elipsoidal-circular perfecta; es decir, el arco de circunferencia elipsoidal basada en la circunferencia de diámetro la unidad:

$$\left\{ \left\lfloor \overset{\Delta}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right\rfloor - \left\lceil \overset{e}{\xi} \right\rceil \right\} = \left\lceil \overset{\pi-e}{A} \right\rceil$$

Esta área correspondería al espacio existente entre la elipse (azul) y la circunferencia (rojo):

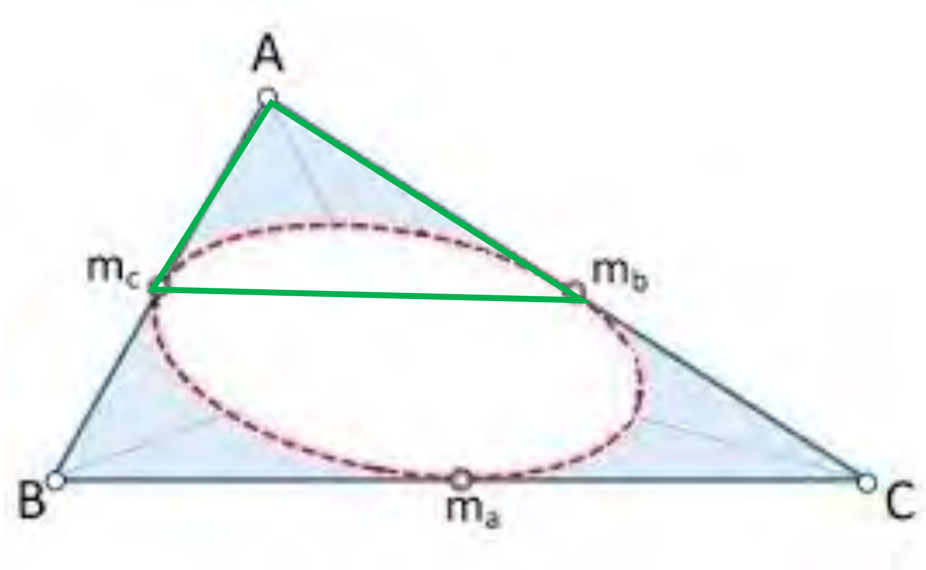


Y su valor, a efectos de cálculo, es el siguiente:

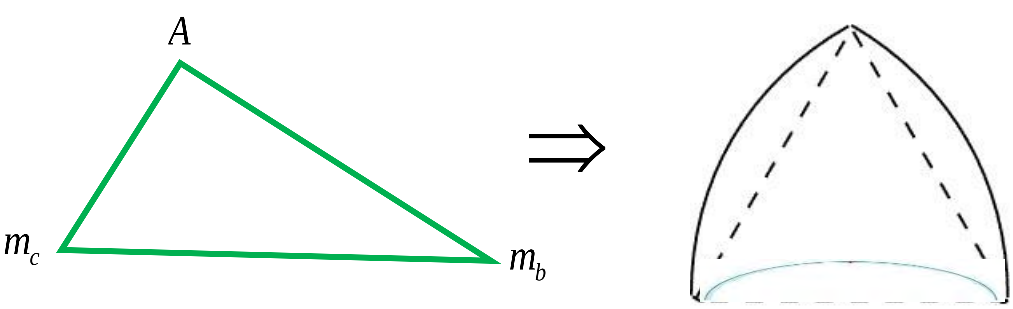
$$\left\lfloor \overset{\pi-e}{A} \right\rfloor = .001857677710049$$

Esta área estaría "repartida" entre los ocho triángulos de partida de referencia, por lo que el análisis geométrico de uno de ellos es suficiente para determinar el área teórica de este arco curvo-elipsoidal perfecto. Debemos tener en cuenta que, debido al "error" de partida al considerar que el operador volumétrico conduce finalmente al valor Real de la circunferencia, el valor obtenido será superior a $\left\lfloor \overset{\pi-e}{A} \right\rfloor$

El análisis geométrico de cada uno de estos triángulos equivaldría parcialmente a una inelipse de Steiner, donde los lados del triángulo no son exactamente rectos, ya que, en realidad, corresponderían al límite de esa sumatoria rectangular que conduciría a la curva de la circunferencia. Por tanto, en cada triángulo curvo-elipsoidal que contiene la inelipse perfecta de "e", se encontrarían, a su vez, tres triángulos curvo-elípticos a partir de los cuales se puede calcular el área curvo-elipsoidal. Se analizará a continuación el área de uno de esos tres triángulos (A_1).



Cada uno de los tres triángulos curvo-lineales-elipsoidales resultantes: (A-m_b-m_c), (B-m_a-m_c) y (C-m_b-m_a), podrían asemejarse a un Triángulo de Reuleaux, pero con uno de sus lados (el de la base) de forma elíptica y con los lados, en lugar de rectos, como curvo-lineales (esto es así ya que el límite del operador volumétrico es curvo-lineal). Por tanto, podría representarse de la forma siguiente:

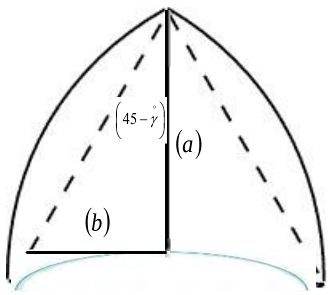


En primer lugar, se dividirán cada uno de estos tres triángulos curvo-lineales-elipsoidales en dos triángulos rectángulos de base “a” y altura “b”, con un ángulo de formación correspondiente a la diferencia entre el ángulo de formación del operador volumétrico y el ángulo de formación del operador elipsoidal, siendo cada uno de ellos:

Ángulo de formación = (45-γ°)

a = (0.5*sin(45-γ°))

b = (0.5-0.5*cos(45-γ°))



Puesto que los lados del triángulo no son completamente rectos, sino curvilíneos elipsoidales, el área se calcula como un área normal de elipse. Por tanto, el área de cada triángulo es la siguiente:

$$[A_1] = \left\lfloor 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{4} \cdot \pi \right) \right\rfloor$$

Siendo $\left(\frac{a \cdot b}{4} \cdot \pi \right)$ el cuarto de elipse que se forma en cada uno de los triángulos rectángulos en los que se divide el triángulo de base.

Por tanto, el área correspondiente a los tres triángulos inscritos en la inelipse de Steiner,, $[A_S]$, sería:

$$[A_S] = 3 \cdot \left\lfloor 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{4} \cdot \pi \right) \right\rfloor$$

Y el área total del arco elipsoidal de toda la circunferencia: $\left[A_T^{'}\right]$

$$\left[A_T\right] = 8 \cdot \left[A_S\right]$$

$$\left[A_T\right] = 0.0018434648609380944$$

Pero esta área aún no determina la totalidad del espacio que falta para completar el área curvo-elipsoidal. El resto se calcula de igual forma que en el caso anterior, pero teniendo en cuenta una compactación completa-angular dentro de los 180º inscritos en el triángulo. Así pues, los nuevos valores son:

Ángulo de formación= (45-γ°)*(45/180)

a´= (0.5*sin((45-γ°)*(45/180)))

b´= (0.5-0.5*cos((45-γ°)*(45/180)))

De igual forma que en el supuesto anterior, puesto que los lados del triángulo no son completamente rectos, sino curvilíneos-elipsoidales, el área se calcula como un área normal de elipse, teniendo en cuenta que no se forman sólo dos cuartos de elipse por cada triángulo (uno por cada triángulo rectángulo-curvilíneo surgido del triangulo base), sino cuatro, ya que se forman dos triángulos rectángulos-curvilíneos surgidos del triángulo base. Por tanto, el área elipsoidal resultante de cada triángulo es la siguiente:

$$\left[A_1^{'}\right] = \left[4 \cdot \left(\frac{a^{'} \cdot b^{'}}{4} \cdot \pi\right)\right]$$

En consecuencia, el área correspondiente a los tres triángulos inscritos en la inelipse de Steiner, $\left[A_S^{'}\right]$ sería:

$$\left[A_S^{'}\right] = 3 \cdot \left[4 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{4} \cdot \pi\right)\right]$$

Y el área total del arco elipsoidal restante de toda la circunferencia:

$$\left[A_T^{\prime}\right] = 8 \cdot \left[A_S\right]$$

$$\left[A_T^{\prime}\right] = .00001442015428011$$

La diferencia final entre el elipsoide, formado por la resta entre el operador volumétrico y el operador elipsoidal, y la suma de los elipsoides surgidos del desarrollo geométrico, es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\pi-e}{D} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \overset{\pi-e}{A} \right\rfloor - \left\{ \left[A_T\right] + \left[A_T^{\prime}\right] \right\}$$

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\pi-e}{D} \right\rfloor = 0000002073051$$

Esta diferencia presenta un valor negativo ya que, en todo momento, se asume a la hora de realizar los cálculos que las líneas de los triángulos son rectas; aunque, en realidad, son curvilíneas. Este hecho implica que este valor proporciona la diferencia entre el valor teórico de considerar a una línea como una curva en el límite de la aproximación del operador volumétrico. Es decir, es el error que se obtiene al considerar a "pi" como un precursor curvo directo, en lugar de asumir que tan sólo es un vínculo indirecto con la elipse.

Esta diferencia se relaciona directamente con "e" y $L_n(3)$ a través de la expresión:

$$\left[\overset{\pi-e}{D}\right]=\left\{\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right)}\right)}{\left(e^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}\right)^{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{L_n\left(\dot{3}\right)}{\left(\hat{3}\right)}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right\}$$

Esta diferencia también puede calcularse por otro método si se parte del rectángulo angular que forman los dos triángulos que contienen los dos cuadrantes elipsoidales de área: $\left(\frac{a\cdot b}{4}\cdot\pi\right)$

El rectángulo formado tiene las siguientes proporciones angulares:

- Lado mayor = $\frac{\left(\frac{45}{180}\right)}{\left(45-\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)}$ En este lado angular estará incluido “a”

-Lado menor = b = (0.5-0.5*cos((45- γ°)

El área total del rectángulo, por tanto, viene dado por la expresión:

$$\left[A_R\right]=b\cdot\frac{\left(\frac{45}{180}\right)}{\left(45-\overset{\circ}{\gamma}\right)}$$

$$\left[A_R\right]=)00079779010639$$

De igual forma que en el caso anterior, las dos elipses incluidas en los dos triángulos rectángulos-curvilíneos que forman el rectángulo de base (que, como ya se ha mencionado, tampoco serán totalmente rectos, ya que surgen del operador volumétrico), se calculan de la forma siguiente:

$$[A_\varepsilon] = \left\lfloor 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot b}{4} \cdot \pi \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$[A_\varepsilon] = 0007681103587242$$

Las áreas elipsoidales que aún ocupan el triángulo de partida se calculan teniendo en cuenta que, en cada triángulo, restan 5 elipses completas (a diferencia del cuarto de elipse que se forma en la etapa anterior). Los radios de estas elipses se obtienen a partir de una compactación angular completa en toda la circunferencia para el lado mayor (a), y de una compactación angular cuadrática completa para el caso del lado menor (b); siendo estos valores:

$$b' = b \cdot \left(\frac{45}{360} \right)^2$$

$$a' = a \cdot \left(\frac{45}{360} \right)$$

El área total que ocupan están elipses viene dado por la expresión:

$$[A_\omega] = \left[a \cdot \left(\frac{45}{360} \right) \cdot b \cdot \left(\frac{45}{360} \right)^2 \cdot \pi \cdot [5+5] \right]$$

$$[A_\omega] = 00003000431088766$$

La diferencia entre el rectángulo de partida y todas las elipses que lo integran es la siguiente:

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D} \right\rfloor = \left[A_R \right] - \left\{ \left[A_\varepsilon \right] + \left[A_\omega \right] \right\}$$

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D} \right\rfloor = 000000032456322$$

Esta diferencia se relaciona con "e" y $L_n(2)$ mediante la expresión:

$$\left[\overset{\Xi-e}{D} \right] = \left\lfloor \frac{\left(L_n \left(\dot{2} \right) \right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} \right)}}{\left[\hat{2}^{\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} \right)} \right] \cdot \left[\hat{3}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right)} \right] \cdot \left[\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}} \right] \cdot \left[e^{\dot{2}} \right]} \right\rfloor$$

La diferencia arco-curvilínea elipsoidal en toda la circunferencia resulta al multiplicar esta diferencia por los restantes rectángulos que se forman:

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D_\Theta} \right\rfloor = 8 \cdot \left[\overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D} \right]$$

$$\left\lfloor \overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D_\Theta} \right\rfloor =)00000259650577$$

Esta diferencia se relaciona con “e”, $L_n(2)$ y $L_n(3)$ mediante la relación:

$$\left[\overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D_{\Theta}}\right]=\left|\frac{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)}\right]^{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(e^{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right]\right)}\right)\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{3}\right)\right)^{\left[\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}+\dot{1}\right]}}}\right|$$

La diferencia entre $\left[\overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D_{\Theta}}\right]$ y $\left[\overset{\pi-e}{D}\right]$ proporciona la relación entre raíz de 3, “e”, $L_n(2)$ y $L_n(3)$, según la expresión:

$$\left[\left[\overset{\Xi-\varepsilon}{D_{\Theta}}\right]-\left[\overset{\pi-e}{D}\right]\right]=\left|\frac{\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}}{\left[\hat{3}\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{3}}\right]\cdot\left[e^{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}\right]\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{3}\right)\right)^{\left[\hat{3}\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+\dot{1}\right]}}\right|$$

4.6.4 Casos particulares en el desarrollo del operador elíptico

Se desarrollarán a continuación algunos casos significativos en el cálculo del ángulo máximo de incidencia del operador elíptico.

Caso primero:

$$\varpi = \left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) = \cdots = \dot{1}$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = \vartheta_{n\to\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dfrac{1+\sum \dot{1}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\dfrac{1}{2}-\left(\sum \dfrac{1}{\dot{1}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = atag\left(-\left[\frac{18\cdot\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)}{17+16\cdot\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = atag\left(-\left[\frac{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right]\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)}{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)-\dot{1}\right]+\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)-\dot{1}\right]\cdot\left(\dot{1}+\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)}\right]\right)$$

Caso segundo:

$$\varpi=\left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right)=\left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right)=\left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right)=\left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right)=\cdots=\dot{2}$$

$$\mathring{\gamma}=\vartheta_{n\to\infty}=atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dfrac{1+\sum\dot{2}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\dfrac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\dfrac{1}{\dot{2}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma}=atag\left(\sqrt{2}\right)$$

Por tanto:

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{3}}\right]=\frac{\dot{1}}{\cos\left(atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\dfrac{1+\sum\dot{2}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\dfrac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\dfrac{1}{\dot{2}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)\right)}$$

Este valor se relaciona con la constante de Euler (C_E), mediante la expresión:

$$\cos\left(atag\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{ \left(\dfrac{1+\sum \dot{2}^{n!}}{\dot{2}^{n}} \right) \cdot \left(\dfrac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} \right) }{ \dfrac{1}{2} - \left(\sum \dfrac{1}{\dot{2}^{n!}} \right) \cdot \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \right) } \right] \right) \right) - C_E = \frac{\dot{1}}{ \left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}} \right)^{\dot{3}} \cdot \sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}]{\dot{2}} \right] \cdot \sqrt[\dot{2}]{ \left(\dot{3}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right)} \right) \cdot e^{\left(\hat{3} \cdot C_E \right)} } }$$

De esta ecuación se obtienen dos resultados de la Constante de Euler, la real y la imaginaria:

$$\left\lfloor \overset{R}{C_E} \right\rfloor = 0.57721566490153286\ldots$$

$$\left[\overset{i}{C_E} \right] = L_n \left(\left(\hat{3} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} \cdot e \right)^{\dot{2}} - \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right) \cdot e - \left(\dot{1} \right) \right] + \left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right)^{\dot{2}} \cdot \overset{\Delta}{\pi} - \left(\hat{3} \right) \cdot \left[\dot{2} + \dot{3} \right] \cdot \overset{\Delta}{\pi}^{\dot{2}} \right] + \left(\sqrt{\dot{2}} \right) \cdot \left[\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3} \right) \cdot \left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1} \right) - \left(\dot{1} \right) \right] \right)$$

Caso tercero:

$$\varpi = \left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) \cdots = \dot{3}$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = \vartheta_{n\to\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \dot{3}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum \frac{1}{\dot{3}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = atag\left(\frac{\dot{3}}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\dot{1}+\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right)-1}\right)$$

Caso cuarto:

$$\varpi = \left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) \cdots = \sqrt{\dot{2}}$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = \vartheta_{n\to\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum\sqrt{\dot{2}}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dot{2}}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = atag\left(\dot{2}^{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)} - \dot{1}\right)$$

Caso quinto:

$$\varpi = \left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) \cdots = \sqrt{\dot{3}}$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = \vartheta_{n\to\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum\sqrt{\dot{3}}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum\frac{1}{\sqrt{\dot{3}}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\mathring{\gamma} = atag\left(\sqrt[\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)]{e}\cdot\sqrt[\hat{2}\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]]{\left(\frac{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}{L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)}\right)^{\dot{3}}}\right)$$

Caso sexto:

$$\varpi = \left(\frac{x'}{y'}\right) = \left(\frac{y'}{z'}\right) = \left(\frac{z'}{t'}\right) = \left(\frac{t'}{s'}\right) = \cdots = \boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\gamma} = \vartheta_{n\rightarrow\infty} = atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left|\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{\gamma} = atag\left(\left(-\dot{1}\right)\right)$$

Por tanto:

$$\left[i\right] = \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left[\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]}$$

$$\left[\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\dot{4}}\right] = (-)atag\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot\left|\frac{\left(\frac{1+\sum \boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}{\dot{1}^{n}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}-\left(\sum \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\varpi}_{\rightarrow \dot{0}}^{n!}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)}\right]\right)$$

5 Funciones matemáticas de los principales operadores naturales

5.1 Ecuación Universal del Álgebra

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left(\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi} \neg \overset{M}{\Phi}\right)}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\overset{M}{\Phi}} \right\rfloor = \left\{ \left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\frac{\dot{2}}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\dot{2} \oplus \dot{3}\right)}}} \right] \otimes \left[\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\frac{e}{\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\dot{3}}}} \right] \right\}$$

$$\overset{M}{\Phi} = \left\lfloor \overset{M}{\Xi} \oplus \overset{M}{i} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{M}{\Phi} = \left\{ \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\dot{1} \oplus \sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\dot{2} \oplus \dot{3}\right)}\right)}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor \otimes \left[\dot{1} \neg \left(\frac{\overset{M}{i}^{\overset{M}{\Xi}}}{\hat{3}} \right) \right] \right\}$$

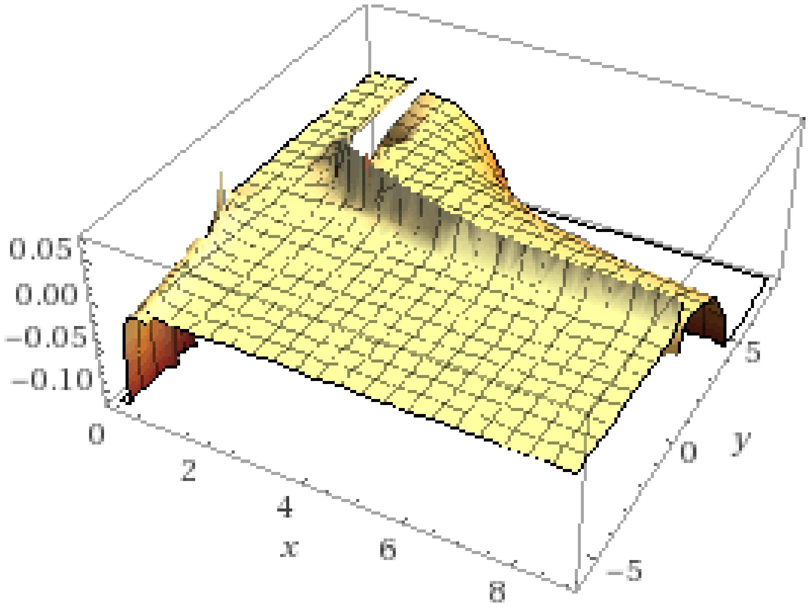
$$\overset{M}{\Phi} = 1.6148395334968166$$

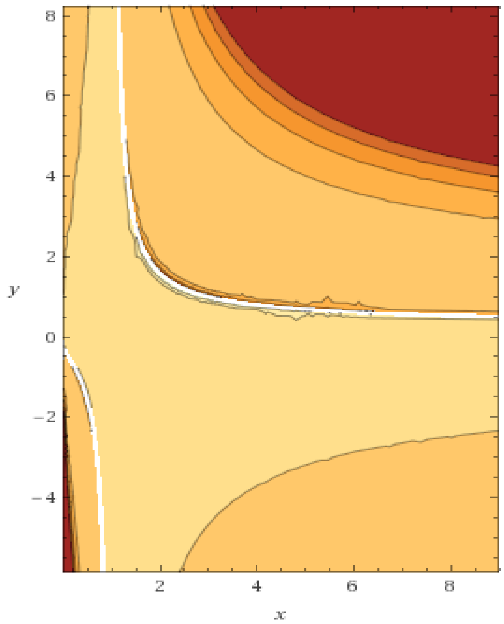
$$\overset{M}{\Xi} = 1.57621825180878$$

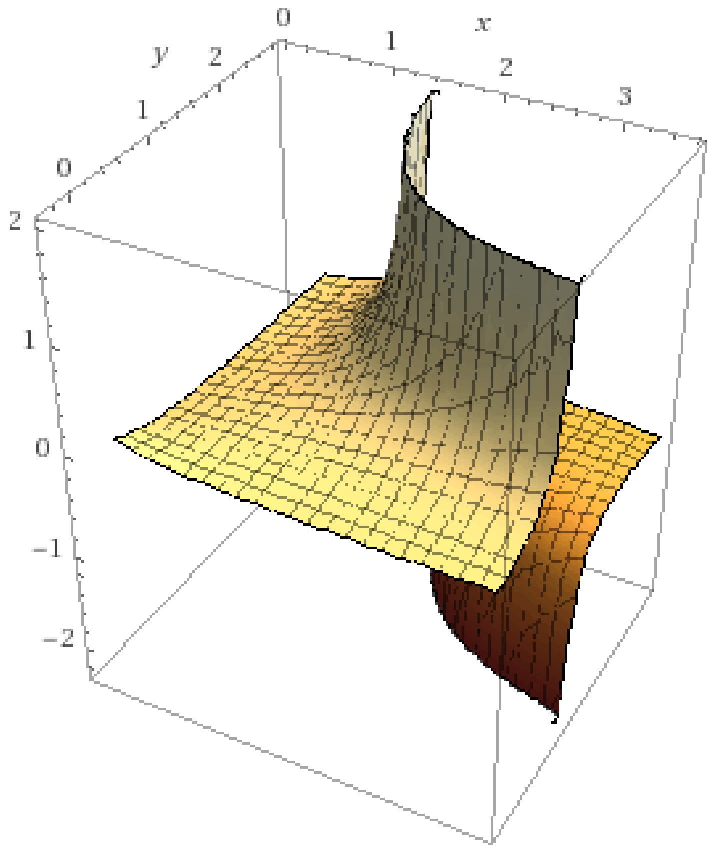
$$\overset{M}{i} = 0.0386212816880366$$

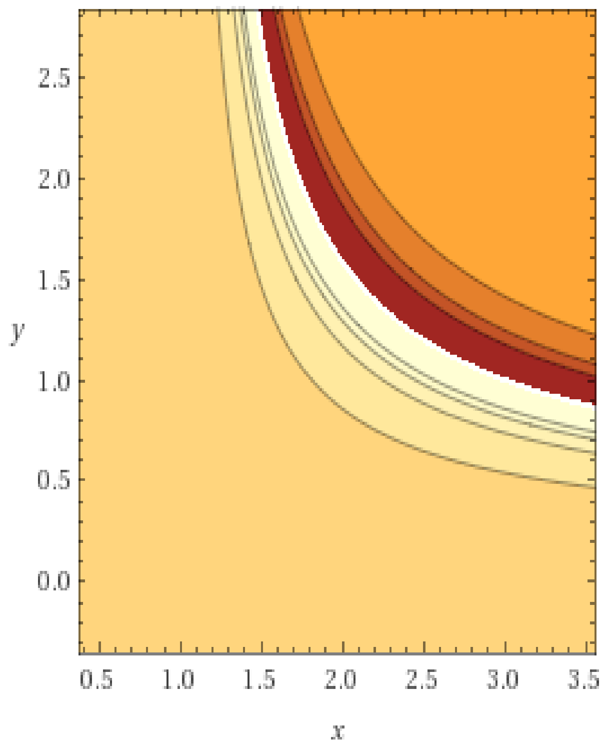
La representación gráfica de esta función es la siguiente:

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









5.2 Función de $\overset{M}{\Gamma}$ Matemática

$$\overset{M}{\Gamma} = [K_{T_1}] \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{\left(\hat{2} \cdot \hat{3}\right) \cdot e}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}} - \dot{1}\right) \cdot \left[L_n\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor = 1.5262830300045122...$$

$$\overset{\min}{\Gamma} = \left[\sqrt[e]{\pi}\right] = 1.523671054858 9316$$

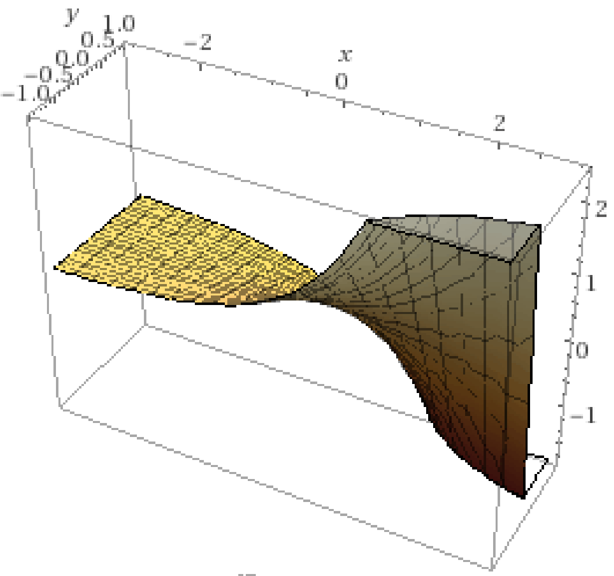
5.3 Función de $\overset{M}{\alpha}$ Matemática

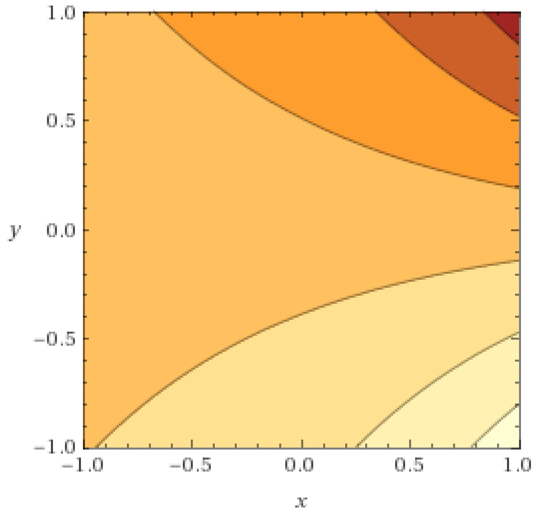
$$\left[\hat{2} \cdot \sqrt{\dot{2}}\right] = \left\lfloor \left(e^{\dot{1}}\right) \cdot \left(e^{\overset{M}{i}}\right) \cdot \left(e^{\left(\frac{\overset{M}{\alpha} \cdot e^{\pi}}{\sqrt[\pi]{e} \cdot \pi^{e}}\right)}\right) \right\rfloor$$

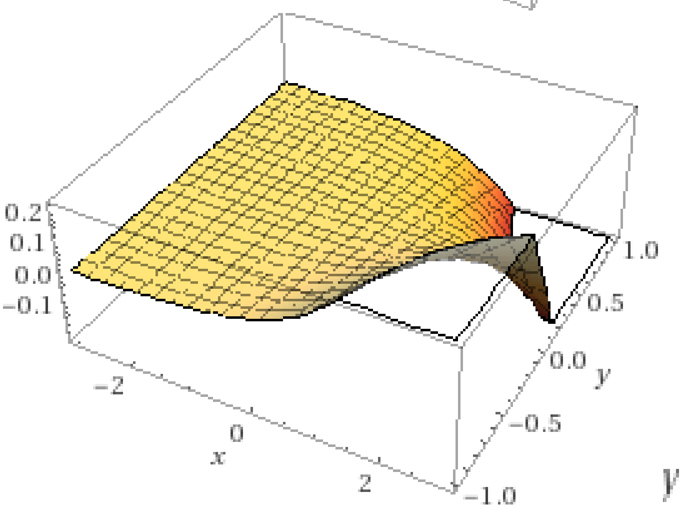
$$\overset{M}{\alpha} = 0.0014670613881705159689609...$$

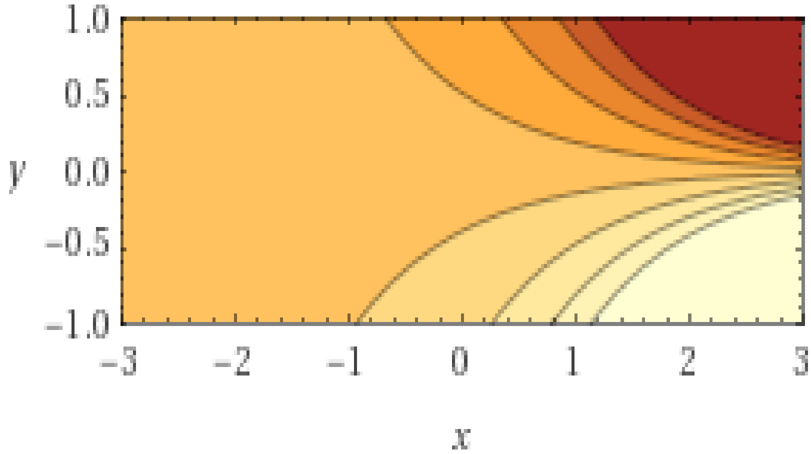
La representación gráfica de esta función es la siguiente:

PARTE REAL **PARTE IMAGINARIA**









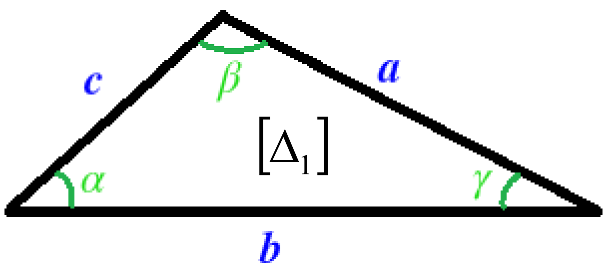
5.4 Relación universal de operadores

La ecuación que relaciona los operadores punto-lineal, elipsoidal (mediante el área de la elipse de Euler) y el operador volumétrico es la siguiente:

$$\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]\otimes\left[\overset{M}{\Phi}\neg\left(\hat{2}\right)\otimes\overset{e}{\xi}\right]=\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\frac{\hat{2}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\neg\dot{1}\right)}\oplus\left[\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]\otimes\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\otimes\hat{3}\right)^{\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}\neg\left[\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\oplus\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\neg\dot{1}\right)\right]}\right)}$$

5.5 Cálculo del operador volumétrico a partir de la función de "e"

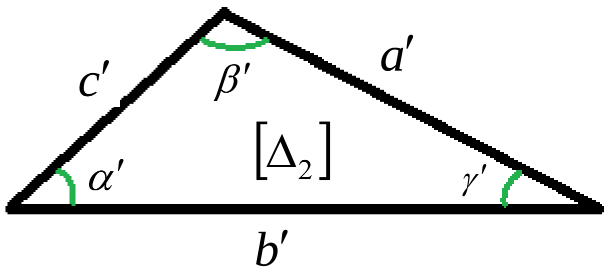
El cálculo del operador volumétrico se fundamentará en los siguientes triángulos:



$$a = \left\lfloor \left(\dot{2}^{3} \right) \right\rfloor \qquad b = \left\lfloor \left(\dot{3}^{2} \right) \right\rfloor \qquad c = \left[f_{\Delta}(e) \right]$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$$

$$a' = \left\lfloor \left(\dot{2}^{3} \right) \right\rfloor \qquad c' = \left[f_{\Delta}(e) \right]$$



$$\alpha' \neq \beta' \neq \gamma'$$

$$b' = \left\lfloor \frac{\left[f_{\Delta}(e) \right] + \left\lfloor \left(\dot{2}^{3} \right) \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \left(\dot{3}^{2} \right) \right\rfloor}{\left(\hat{2} \right)} \right\rfloor$$

El operador volumétrico funcional de "e" viene dado por la expresión:

$$\left[\overset{\Delta \to e}{\pi} \right] = \left\lfloor \frac{\left[\left(A_{\Delta_1} \right) + \left(A_{\Delta_2} \right) \right]}{\left(\hat{2} \cdot b \right)} \right\rfloor$$

A partir de la Formula de Herón, tenemos que las áreas de estos triángulos son:

$$\left[\left(A_{\Delta_1}\right)\right]=\sqrt{\left(\frac{a+b+c}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a+b+c}{2}-a\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a+b+c}{2}-b\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a+b+c}{2}-c\right)}$$

$$\left[\left(A_{\Delta_2}\right)\right]=\sqrt{\left(\frac{a'+b'+c'}{2}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a'+b'+c'}{2}-a'\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a'+b'+c'}{2}-b'\right)\cdot\left(\frac{a'+b'+c'}{2}-c'\right)}$$

Siendo la función de e” la siguiente:

$$\left[f_{\Delta}(e)\right]=\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\right)}\right]\cdot\left[\frac{\left\langle e\cdot\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\cdot e+\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\right\rangle}{\left\langle\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot e\cdot\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot e-\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]+\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\right\rangle}\right]$$

5.6 Cálculo del volumen de una elipse

Dado un radio, "a", el volumen del elipsoide generado mediante el operador elíptico y el operador volumétrico, viene dado por la siguiente expresión:

$$[V_{\xi}] = \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{\hat{2}}{\hat{3}} \cdot \frac{\overset{\varpi}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}} \right\rfloor}{\left[\dot{1} + \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \left[\overset{\varpi}{a} - \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\overset{\varpi}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}} \right] \right]}$$

Puesto que "a" es siempre igual a 0.5, la ecuación anterior puede expresarse de la forma siguiente:

$$[V_{\xi}] = \frac{\left\lfloor \overset{\varpi}{\xi} \right\rfloor}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right) \cdot \left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right) \cdot \left[\dot{1} - \left(\hat{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\overset{\varpi}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}} \right] \right]}$$

El límite del operador volumétrico elipsoidal, es decir, el punto operacional donde el elipsoide se “encuentra” con la esfera, es el siguiente:

$$\underset{\left[\overset{\varpi}{\xi}\right]\to\pm\infty}{Lim}\left(\frac{\left[\overset{\varpi}{\xi}\right]}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{1}-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\frac{\overset{\varpi}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]\right]}\right)=\left[\frac{\left[-\hat{1}\right]}{\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)\right]}\right]$$

El cociente entre $\left|\overset{\pi-e}{D}\right|$ y la diferencia entre el volumen del elipsoide, según la relación entre el operador elipsoidal y el volumen calculado como una elipse elemental,

$$\left[\overset{\overset{e}{\xi}-\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{V}\right]=\left[\left[V_{\overset{e}{\xi}}\right]-\left[V_{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]\right]=\frac{\left|\overset{\varpi}{\xi}\right|}{\left[\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{1}-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\frac{\overset{\varpi}{\xi}}{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]\right]}-\left[\left[\frac{4}{3}\right]\cdot\overset{e}{a}\cdot\overset{e}{b}^{2}\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]$$

es la siguiente:

$$\left[\frac{\left[\overset{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}-e}{D}\right]}{\left[\overset{\overset{e}{\xi}-\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{V}\right]}\right]=\frac{\left\lfloor\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot e\right]\cdot\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot e-\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\right\rfloor\right\rfloor}{\left[\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot e\right]\cdot-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]}$$

5.7 Relaciones entre $\left\lfloor\overset{e}{\xi}\right\rfloor$, $\left\lfloor\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right\rfloor$, $\left[\sqrt{\dot{2}}\right]$, "e", la constante de Euler, el diámetro del Punto Fuente y el Área elíptica-circular.

$$\left[\frac{\dot{2}+\sqrt{\dot{2}+\sqrt{\dot{2}}}}{\sqrt{\dot{2}}}-e\right]=\left\lfloor\left(\frac{Ln\left(\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right)}{\overset{\Delta^{\dot{2}}}{\pi}}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{e}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right]\cdot\sqrt{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right]}}\right)\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{4}}{\overset{e}{\xi}}\right]\right]=Coth\left(Cosh\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\right)^{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}+\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\right)^{\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}+\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)+\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]\right]}\right)\right)$$

$$\left[\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{4}-\overset{e}{\xi}\right]=\frac{\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot e^{\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}}\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)^{\left(\hat{3}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}\cdot\left(L_n\left(\dot{3}\right)\right)^{\left[\dot{2}\oplus\dot{3}\right]}}$$

$$\left[\frac{\overset{e}{\xi}}{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e}}\right]=L_n\left(\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left[\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot\overset{\Delta}{\pi}-\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot e^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{3}\cdot\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right)-\left(\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)$$

$$\left[\left[D_{A_{\bullet}}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}-\left[\overset{\pi-e}{A}\right]\right]=\left\lfloor\frac{\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)]{\left(\hat{2}\right)^{\left(\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)\right)}\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)^{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}\cdot e^{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]\cdot\gamma_{E}}}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$\left\lfloor\frac{\left[L_{n}\left(\dot{2}\right)\right]^{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\sqrt[\dot{3}]{e^{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}\cdot\left[L_{n}\left(\dot{2}\right)\right]^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}}}\right\rfloor$$

$\gamma_{E}=$ **Constante de Euler**

$$\left[\frac{\left[D_{A_{\bullet}}\right]^{\left(\dot{3}\right)}}{\left[\overset{\pi-e}{A}\right]}\right]=-\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\frac{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}\right]-\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\cdot\left[e\right]-\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left[L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)-\left[\dot{1}\right]\right]-\left[\dot{1}\right]}{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}}$$

$$\left[\frac{\left[D_{P_{\bullet}}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}{\left[\overset{\pi-e}{A}\right]}\right]=\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\frac{e^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(-Cos(e\cdot\pi)^{\dot{2}}\right)}}{e^{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}}}\cdot\frac{\sqrt[e]{e^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}}\cdot\left[e^{e}\right]}{\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}\right]}$$

$$\left[\frac{\left[D_{V_{\bullet}}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}{\left[\overset{\pi-e}{A}\right]}\right]=\frac{\sqrt[\dot{2}]{e^{\dot{3}}}\cdot\sqrt[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}]{e^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}}\cdot\left[\overset{\Delta}{\pi}^{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot e}\right]}{\sqrt[\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot e]{e^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}}\cdot\left[e^{\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot e}\right]\cdot\left[e^{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}\right]}$$

5.8 Otras relaciones de equivalencia

$$\Gamma_{(e)} = \int_{x=0}^{x=\infty} \frac{e^{(x-1)}}{e^{x}} \cdot dx \qquad \Gamma_{(e)} = \int_{x=0}^{x=\infty} Ln^{(e-1)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot dx$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{(1+e)}\right] = [e!]$$

$$\zeta(n) = \sum_{x=1}^{x=\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \qquad \zeta\left(\dot{1}\right) = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}}\right]$$

$$G = \left(\frac{\hat{2}}{\pi}\right) \cdot \int_{\dot{0}}^{\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}} \left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\sqrt{\hat{1} + Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi}} \cdot d\varphi\right) = \left|\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\sqrt{\hat{2} \cdot \pi}\right)^{\dot{3}}}\right| \cdot \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}} = Cons\tan tedeGauss$$

$$\left[\Gamma\left(\dot{2}\right)\right] = \left[e^{\dot{0}}\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{e^{n}}\right) \cdot d_{n} = \int_{0}^{1} Ln\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot d_{n}$$

$$\left[L\left(\dot{2}\right)\right] = \left|\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2} \cdot G}\right| = Cons\tan teLemnicataprimerorden \qquad M = \frac{\dot{1}}{G}$$

$$\left\lfloor \Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right) \right\rfloor = \sqrt{\dot{\pi}} \qquad \left\lfloor \Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right) \right\rfloor = \Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{+\dot{2}}$$

$$\left\lfloor L_{\left(\dot{2}\right)} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \sqrt{\hat{2}} \cdot \frac{\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{z_1}{\Gamma}\left(\dot{0}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{+\dot{2}} - \Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{-\dot{2}}$$

$$\overset{z_2}{\Gamma}\left(\dot{0}\right) = \frac{\hat{2} \cdot \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{-\dot{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{+\dot{2}}=\left[\left(\frac{\pi^{\dot{2}}}{e}\right)\right]-\left[\pi\cdot\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right]-\left[\left(\dot{1}-\frac{\hat{2}}{e}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]-\left[\frac{\left(\sqrt{e}-1\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z^{\Xi^{z}}}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}-\frac{i^{z^{e}}-\alpha^{z^{e}}\cdot\frac{\Phi^{z}}{i^{z}}}{\sqrt{\Phi^{z}}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{-\dot{2}}=\left[\hat{2}\cdot j^{z^{e}}\right]+\left[j^{z^{e}}\cdot\left[\pi-\alpha^{z}\cdot\left(L_{n}\left(\hat{2}\right)+\frac{L_{n}(\pi)}{\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}}\right)\right]\right]^{\dot{3}}+\left[\left(\frac{\alpha^{z}}{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}}\right)\cdot\left[\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)+\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\right]\right]$$

$$\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{4}}\right)\right]=\pi\cdot\left|\frac{\pi}{e}-\left(\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right|-\left[\left(\hat{1}-\frac{\hat{2}}{e}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]-\left[\left(\sqrt{e}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\left[\Gamma(e)\right]=\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}+K_{\pi}\cdot Cosh\left(Sin\left(\frac{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}{\left[\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right)\right)\right]}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}^{\;\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right]\right]$$

$$\zeta\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{3}}\right)=\left\{\left[\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)-\left(i^{\dot{2}}\right)}{e}\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)-\left(\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\oplus\left[\left(\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)+\left(\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right\}$$

$$\zeta\left(\dot{2}\right)=\frac{\left(\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}}$$

$$\zeta\left(\dot{3}\right)=\frac{\hat{2}\cdot e\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)}{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+e\cdot\left(\dot{3}-e\right)\right]\cdot\left[\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)}\right]}-\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\,(\varepsilon\neg\Delta)}\pi\right]}{\frac{\hat{1}}{\left(\hat{2}^{9}+\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)}}\right]^{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}$$

$$\zeta\left(e\right)=\left[\frac{\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\dot{3}}}{\sqrt[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)]{\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}}\right]\cdot\left[e\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)\right]}{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+e\cdot\left(\dot{3}-e\right)\right]\cdot\left[\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)}\right]}\right]+\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\,(\varepsilon\neg\Delta)}\pi\right]}{\dot{1}+\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\frac{\left[\hat{3}\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\dot{3}}-\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}-\left(\dot{2}^{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}+\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right)\right]}}}{\pi^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}$$

$$\zeta(\pi)=\left[\frac{\pi}{e}\right]\cdot\left(\dot{1}+\frac{\hat{3}}{\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)-\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\,(\varepsilon\neg\Delta)}\pi\right]}{\left(\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}{\hat{3}^{\left(\dot{2}\cdot\dot{3}\right)}\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\cdot\left(e^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\pi^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)\right)}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}$$

$$\zeta\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\left[\frac{\pi^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)}}{\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{3}}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}\right]$$

$$\zeta\left(-\dot{1}\right)=\sqrt{\left(\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\Gamma_{\left(\frac{\hat{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\left(\Gamma_{\left(\frac{\hat{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right]\neg\left[\frac{\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{3}+\hat{2}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right]\neg\left[\left(F_{(\pi\perp e)}\right)\oplus\left(F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right)\right]\right)}$$

$$\left(F_{(\pi\perp e)}\right)=\left[\left(F_{(\pi)}\right)^{\dot{3}}\oplus\left(F_{(e)}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]=\left[\frac{\pi^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)-\pi\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot\hat{3}}{\pi^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{3}\right)-\left[\pi\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{2}\right)+\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}\oplus\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\left[\left(\hat{3}-e\right)\cdot\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot e-\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\right]\right]}{\hat{3}\cdot e^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left[e\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)-\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\left[\left(F_{(\pi)}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]=\left[\frac{\pi^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)-\pi\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot\hat{3}}{\pi^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}+\hat{3}\right)-\left[\pi\cdot\left(\hat{3}\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{2}\right)+\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\left[\left(F_{(e)}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]=\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\left[\left(\hat{3}-e\right)\cdot\left[\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\cdot e-\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\right]\right]}{\hat{3}\cdot e^{\dot{2}}+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left[e\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)-\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\left[F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right]=\frac{\left(\left[F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\left[F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{2}}$$

$$\left(\left[F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}} = \left\{\left[\left(\frac{\pi^{\dot{3}}\cdot\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)}{\left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}-\hat{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot L_n(\pi)\cdot\sqrt{e}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right\}^{\dot{2}} \oplus \left\{\left[\left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\frac{\dot{\hat{3}}}{\hat{2}}-\hat{1}\right)}\right]\cdot\frac{L_n\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot L_n\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot L_n\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)}{e^{\dot{2}}\cdot L_n(\pi)}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right\}^{\dot{2}}$$

$$\left(\left[F_{(L_n(\pi,e))}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}} = \left\{\left[\left(\frac{\pi^{\dot{3}}\cdot\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)}{\left[\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right)\cdot L_n(\pi)\cdot\sqrt{e}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\}^{\dot{3}} \oplus \left\{\left[\left[\frac{\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}\right)}\right]\cdot\frac{L_n\left(\hat{2}\right)\cdot L_n\left(\hat{3}\right)\cdot L_n\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi\right)}{e^{\dot{2}}\cdot L_n(\pi)}\right]^{\dot{2}}\right\}^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\mathop{Lim}\limits_{a=a;b=b}^{a=\mathring{a};b=\mathring{b}}\left(\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot a\right]\cdot\int_0^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)}\sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\cdot d\varphi\right)}\right) = \left\{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left(\left(\dot{1}\right)-\frac{e}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\hat{3}\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\left(\left[\pi\cdot\frac{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\left(\left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi-\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)}{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right]^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]\right\}$$

$$\mathring{a}=\left[a-\left(a-d(a)\right)\right] \qquad \mathring{b}=\left[b-\left(b-d(b)\right)\right] \qquad d(a)=d(b)=\frac{\dot{1}}{\infty} \qquad \infty=\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}}$$

$$i^{\dot{2}}\cdot[a-b]^{i^{\dot{2}}} = \mathop{Lim}\limits_{a=a;b=b}^{a=\dot{a};b=\dot{b}}\left(\left[\left(\dot{4}\right)\cdot a\right]\cdot\int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)}\sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\cdot d\varphi\right)}\right)-\mathop{Lim}\limits_{a=a;b=b}^{a=\dot{a};b=\dot{b}}\left(\frac{\pi\cdot\left(a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}\right)+\frac{b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}}{(a-b)}\right)$$

$$i=\sqrt{\left(-\dot{1}\right)} \qquad \dot{a}=[a+\infty] \qquad \dot{b}=[b+\infty]$$

ANEJOS

CÁLCULOS NUMÉRICOS

Todos los cálculos y gráficas han sido realizados con las calculadoras científicas:

http://web2.0calc.es/

https://www.wolframalpha.com/

A ANEXOS

A.1 Desarrollo ecuacional de los principales operadores euclídeos/algebraicos

A.1.1 Ecuación de raíz de tres dividido entre tres

Para una esfera inscrita en un tetraedro regular, se cumple que:

$$Diámetro = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot Lado$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} - \frac{6}{5} \cdot \left(\overset{\Theta^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}}{i} + 2 \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha} \right)^{\dot{2}}}{e + \left(\frac{2 \cdot \overset{\Theta^{e}}{i}}{e + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}} \right)^{\dot{3}}} - \overset{\Theta^{e}}{\alpha} \cdot \left[\overset{\Theta}{\Pi} \cdot \left(1 + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}{2} \right]$$

A.1.2 Ecuación de raíz cúbica de seis

Para una esfera de volumen= pi, se cumple que:

$$D = \sqrt[3]{6}$$

$$\sqrt[\dot{3}]{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}=\left\lfloor\frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}-\frac{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\right)+\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e}-\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\dot{1}-\frac{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\right)\right)\right\rfloor$$

A.1.3 Ecuación de raíz de dos

$$\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}=\left[\frac{\dot{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cdot\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha}^{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi}}}{e^{\left(\frac{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Phi}}{2}\right)}+\dot{2}}\right]+\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Gamma}+\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)}{e+\overset{n\cdot n}{i}^{\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi}}\cdot\left(\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi}+\frac{3}{2}\cdot\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\neg\left[\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\frac{\left[x-\sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x}-x/\hat{2}\right]}\right)\right]}\right]=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\oplus\left[\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\frac{\left[x-\sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x}+x/\hat{2}\right]}\right)\right]}\right]$$

A.1.4 Ecuación de raíz de diez

$$\left[e\cdot\sqrt{10}\right]-\left[\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\right)^{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}\cdot(10)^{7^{\dot{2}}}\right]=\frac{2\cdot\overset{\Theta}{i}^{e}\cdot\sqrt{e^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}}+\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\sqrt{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}-\overset{\Theta}{i}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\cdot\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt[8]{e^{\overset{\Theta}{i}}}+\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}-\overset{\Theta}{i}^{e}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}+\overset{\Theta}{i}}\right)}$$

A.1.5 Ecuación de raíz de siete

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{e}=\frac{\overset{\infty}{\Xi}-3\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}}{\overset{\infty}{\Phi}+\frac{3}{2}\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{\overset{\infty}{\Xi}}}+\frac{2\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{e}+\left(\overset{\infty}{i}^{e}\cdot\overset{\infty}{\Xi}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{e\cdot\left[\overset{\infty}{j}+\left(3\cdot\overset{\infty}{j}^{e}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]+\frac{2}{3}\cdot\left(\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{\overset{\infty}{\Xi}}-\frac{\overset{\infty}{\alpha}}{\left(10^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)}$$

A.1.6 Ecuación de raíz de dos menos raíz de 3

$$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}+\left(\frac{\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot e}{e^{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}\right)}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}-\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot e^{\overset{\Theta}{i}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}-\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}}{e\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}$$

A.1.7 Ecuación de raíz de dos más raíz de tres

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma} - \frac{1}{2}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}-\frac{2}{5}\right)}{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}+\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e}}{\overset{\Theta}{i}}} + 2\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left[\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}+2\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}}{e}}{e-\frac{3}{2}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}}\right]$$

A.1.8 Ecuación general de proporciones

$$\frac{\hbar_a}{\pi} = \left[\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]^{\dot{2}}\cdot\partial$$

$$\partial = \sqrt{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} - \overset{\Theta}{i}^{\dot{2}}\ e^{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}}\right)} + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e}\cdot\left[e+\left(\frac{\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot e^{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}\right)} - \sqrt[\dot{3}]{3}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}+\frac{9}{5}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}^{\dot{3}}}\right)\right]$$

A.2 Operadores primarios elementales

A.2.1 Operador algebraico unitario

$$\left[\overset{a}{\Omega}\right] = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{z}{\Omega} \oplus \dot{\Omega}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{z}{\Omega}\right] = \left\lfloor \left(\hat{1}\right) \oplus \left(\overset{Z}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overset{z}{j}}{\overset{z}{\Gamma}} + \frac{\overset{z}{i}}{2e} \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\dot{\Omega}\right] = \left[e - \frac{\hat{3} + \sqrt{\hat{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\hat{2} + \hat{3}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}} \right] + \left\{ \hat{2} \cdot \left[\overset{\Theta}{\alpha} + \left(\frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2} + \hat{3}} \right) \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}} + \left(\frac{\hat{3} \cdot \left[\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} - \hat{1} \right) + \hat{2} \cdot e \right] \cdot \left[\hat{1} + \left(\hat{2} + \hat{3} \right) \cdot e \right]}{e \cdot \left[\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}} + \hat{1} \right)^{\dot{2}} + \left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}} \right)^{\dot{2}} \right]} \right) \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e} \right] \right\}^{\dot{2}}$$

A.2.2 Operador cuadrático primario

$$\left[\overset{a}{\Lambda}\right] = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{z}{\Lambda} \oplus \dot{\Lambda}}{\overset{\wedge}{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{z}{\Lambda}\right] = \left\{ \left[\dot{2}\right] \oplus \left(\overset{z}{\alpha}\right) \cdot \left\lfloor \left(2\overset{z}{\Pi} - \frac{\overset{z}{\Xi}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\dot{1} + \overset{z}{j}\right) + \frac{3}{2}\overset{z}{j}^{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor \right\}$$

$$\left[\dot{\Lambda}\right] = \left\{ \left[\dot{2}\right] \oplus F\left(\overset{c}{K}_{\pi}\right) \cdot \frac{\left\lfloor \overset{\wedge}{2}^{\dot{3}} \cdot \left\lfloor \left(\overset{\wedge}{3}^{\dot{2}} + \overset{\wedge}{1}\right)^{\dot{2}} + \overset{\wedge}{1}^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor L_{\left(\dot{2}\right)} \cdot \left\lfloor \left(\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}} + \left(\overset{\wedge}{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor}{\left(\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\dot{3}} - \overset{\wedge}{1}\right) \cdot \left\lfloor L_{\left(\dot{2}\right)} - \left\lfloor \overset{\wedge}{2}^{\dot{2}} + \left(\overset{\wedge}{2}^{\dot{3}} - \overset{\wedge}{1}\right)^{\dot{2}} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor} \right\}$$

A.2.3 Operador cúbico primario

$$\left[\overset{a}{\Psi}\right]=\left[\frac{\overset{z}{\Psi}\oplus\dot{\Psi}\oplus\overset{\pi,e}{\Psi}}{\hat{3}}\right]$$

$$\left[\overset{z}{\Psi}\right]=\left\lfloor\left(\dot{3}\right)\neg\left(2\cdot\overset{z}{i}^{\dot{2}}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\overset{z}{\Xi}-\left(\frac{\overset{z}{j}^{\overset{z}{\Xi}}}{\overset{z}{\Pi}+\frac{\overset{z}{j}}{\overset{z}{\Pi}}}\right)}{\overset{z}{\Gamma}+\left(\frac{\overset{z}{\alpha}^{\hat{3}}}{\sqrt{5}+\left(\frac{\overset{z}{j}-\overset{z}{j}^{e}}{\Xi-\overset{z}{\alpha}/e}\right)}\right)}\right\rfloor\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{\pi,e}{\Psi}\right]=\left\lfloor\frac{\dot{\pi}^{\dot{2}}-\gamma^{\Psi}}{\dot{\pi}}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{\Psi}{\gamma}\right]=\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\hat{2}+\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}+\hat{3}}\right)+\pi^{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}-\hat{2}\cdot e\right)}\cdot L_{n}\left(\overset{\Psi}{\alpha}\right)\cdot e^{\left[\left(\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\cdot e-\frac{\dot{1}}{e}\right)-\left(\hat{2}\cdot\pi+\frac{\hat{3}}{\pi}+\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right]}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\overset{\Psi}{\alpha}\right]=\left\lfloor\frac{\left(e^{\dot{2}}-e^{\,\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}\right)+\left\lfloor\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)^{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\pi\cdot\left(\frac{\hat{2}+\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right\rfloor+\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}-\hat{3}\right)}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\right\rfloor$$

$$\left[\dot{\Psi}\right]=\left\{\left(\dot{3}\right)\neg\left(\hat{2}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\right)\neg\left[\left(\frac{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}\cdot L_n\left(\dot{2}\right)\right)\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\right]\neg\left\lfloor\left(\frac{\left(\pi^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\frac{\pi+\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}}{\pi\cdot\hat{2}^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]^{\dot{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}^{3}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{1}\right)}\right)\right\rfloor\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\right\}$$

A.3 Acotaciones de la función Kt1

ACOTACION INFERIOR DE LA FUNCION K_t EN BASE A LA TEORÍA ACTUAL POLINÓMICA

Si a=> infinito, y b=> (infinito –1), entonces la constante vale (-1/(a-b))=-1

pi*(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)*(1+(1/4)*((9999999999999999
9999999-
99999999999999999999998)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)^2)
+(1/64)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999998)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)^2)
^2+(1/256)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999998)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)^2)
^3+(1/16384)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999998)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)^2)
^4+(1/4194304)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999998)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999998)^2)
^5)-(1/(99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999998))*(pi*(99999999999999999999999^2-
99999999999999999999998^2)+(99999999999999999999998/99999999999999999999999)^2)

= -1

Si a=> infinito, y b=> (infinito –2), entonces la constante vale (-1/(a-b))=-1/2

pi*(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)*(1+(1/4)*((9999999999999999
9999999-
99999999999999999999997)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)^2)
+(1/64)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999997)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)^2)
^2+(1/256)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999997)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)^2)
^3+(1/16384)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999997)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)^2)
^4+(1/4194304)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999997)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999997)^2)
^5)-(1/(99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999997))*(pi*(99999999999999999999999^2-
99999999999999999999997^2)+(99999999999999999999997/99999999999999999999999)^2)

= -0.5

Si a=> infinito, y b=> (infinito –3), entonces la constante vale (-1/(a-b))=-1/3

pi*(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)*(1+(1/4)*((9999999999999999
9999999-
99999999999999999999996)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)^2)
+(1/64)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999996)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)^2)
^2+(1/256)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999996)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)^2)
^3+(1/16384)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999996)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)^2)
^4+(1/4194304)*((99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999996)^2/(99999999999999999999999+99999999999999999999996)^2)
^5)-(1/(99999999999999999999999-
99999999999999999999996))*(pi*(99999999999999999999999^2-
99999999999999999999996^2)+(99999999999999999999996/99999999999999999999999)^2)

= -1/3

ACOTACIÓN SUPERIOR DE LA FUNCIÓN K_T EN FUNCIÓN DE LA TEORÍA ACTUAL POLINÓMICA

Si a=> 1, y b=> 0, entonces, (a-b)= 1 y K_T= K_{t1}*1

pi*(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)*(1+(1/4)*((1.0000000000000
000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)^
2)+(1/64)*((1.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)^
2)^2+(1/256)*((1.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)^
2)^3+(1/16384)*((1.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)^
2)^4+(1/4194304)*((1.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(1.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)^
2)^5)-(1/(1.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001))*(pi*(1.0000000000000000000001^2-
0.0000000000000000000001^2)+(0.0000000000000000000001/1.0000000000000000000001)^
2)

K_T = 0.8469498915254162487436567349282226505 = K_{T1}

Si a=> 2, y b=> 0, entonces (a-b)=2 y K_T= K_{t1}*2

pi*(2.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)*(1+(1/4)*((2.0000000
000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(2.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)+(1/64)*((2.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(2.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^2+(1/256)*((2.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(2.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^3+(1/16384)*((2.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(2.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^4+(1/4194304)*((2.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(2.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^5)-(1/(2.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001))*(pi*(2.0000000000000000000001^2-
0.0000000000000000000001^2)+(0.0000000000000000000001/2.00000000000000000
00001)^2)

K_T = 1.6938997830508324974877116172663 = 2*K_{T1}

Si a=> 3, y b=> 0, entonces (a-b)=>3 y K_T= K_{t1}*3

pi*(3.0000000000000000000001+0.0000000000000000000001)*(1+(1/4)*((3.0000000
000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(3.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)+(1/64)*((3.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(3.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^2+(1/256)*((3.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(3.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^3+(1/16384)*((3.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(3.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^4+(1/4194304)*((3.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001)^2/(3.0000000000000000000001+0.00000000000000000
00001)^2)^5)-(1/(3.0000000000000000000001-
0.0000000000000000000001))*(pi*(3.0000000000000000000001^2-
0.0000000000000000000001^2)+(0.0000000000000000000001/3.00000000000000000
00001)^2)

K_T = 2.5408496745762487462315674 = 3* K_{T1}

A.3.1 Desarrollo KT1

$$\overset{Lim\varepsilon}{K}_{T_1} = \left\lfloor \frac{\overset{Lim}{K}_{T_1} \oplus \overset{\varepsilon}{K}_{T_1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

$$\overset{Lim}{K}_{T_1} = \left[\frac{\dot{1}}{a-b}\right]\cdot\left\{\overset{a=\mathring{a};b=\mathring{b}}{\underset{a=a;b=b}{Lim}}\left(\left[\left(\dot{4}\right)\cdot a\right]\cdot\int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)}\sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\cdot d\phi\right)}\right)-\overset{a=\mathring{a};b=\mathring{b}}{\underset{a=a;b=b}{Lim}}\left(\frac{\pi\cdot\left(a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}\right)+\frac{b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}}{(a-b)}\right)\right\}$$

$$\mathring{a} = [(a+d(a))-a] \qquad \mathring{b} = [(b+d(b))-b] \qquad d(a)=d(b)=\frac{\dot{1}}{\infty} \qquad \infty=\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}}$$

$$\overset{M}{\pi} = \left\{\overset{a=\mathring{a};b=\mathring{b}}{\underset{a=a;b=b}{Lim}}\left(\left[\left(\dot{4}\right)\cdot a\right]\cdot\int_{\dot{0}}^{\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)}\sqrt{\left(\dot{1}-\left(\frac{a^{\dot{2}}-b^{\dot{2}}}{a^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot Sin^{\dot{2}}\phi\cdot d\varphi\right)}\right)\neg\overset{\overset{M}{\pi}}{K}_{T_1}\right\}$$

$$\mathring{a} = [(a+d(a))-a] \qquad \mathring{b} = [(b+d(b))-b] \qquad d(a)=d(b)=\frac{\dot{1}}{\infty} \qquad \infty=\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}}$$

((1+(1/4)+(1/64)+(1/256)+(25/16384)+(49/65536)+(441/1048576)+(1089/4194304)+(184041/107374182
4)+(511225/4294967296))+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20))^2+((1*3*5*7
*9*11*13*15*17*19)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21)/(2*4
*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16
*18*20*22*24*26))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*
24*26*28))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*2
6*28*30))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24
*26*28*30*32))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*
20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33)/(2*4*6*8*1
0*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29
*31*33*35)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*
15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*3
6*38*40))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14
*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*
29*31*33*35*37*39*41)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44))
^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*1
6*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25
*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*
40*42*44*46*48))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*4
7)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50))^2+((1*3*5*
7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*
18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*2
1*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28
*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*
31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*3
6*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35
*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*
40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*3
7*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38
*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*
35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*3
4*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62))^2)

= 1.2731988082370112

pi*(1.2731988082370112+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41
*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*
40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*3
1*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26
*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*
17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65)/(2*4*6*8*1
0*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66

***68))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80))^2)-pi
=0.8583301970764173373**

pi*(1.2732182756886700987+**((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87*89)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90*92))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87*89*91)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90*92*94))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87*89*91*93)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90*92*94*96))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87*89*91*93*95)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90*92*94*96*98))^2+((1*3*5*7*9*11*13*15*17*19*21*23*25*27*29*31*33*35*37*39*41*43*45*47*49*51*53*55*57*59*61*63*65*67*69*71*73*75*77*79*81*83*85*87*89*91*93*95*97)/(2*4*6*8*10*12*14*16*18*20*22*24*26*28*30*32*34*36*38*40*42*44*46*48*50*52*54*56*58*60*62*64*66*68*70*72*74*76*78*80*82*84*86*88*90*92*94*96*98*100))^2)-pi = 0.85835784605399675471 0**

A.4 Determinación matemática de pi

Pi/4 = 3/2-2/4-3/25-1/20-8/20^2-16/40^2-32/80^2-64/160^2-128/320^2-256/640^2-512/1280^2-1024/2560^2-2048/5120^2-4096/10240^2-8192/20480^2-16384/20960^2…….

0.78539816339744830961566084581987572104929234984377645524 3-(1-1/25-36/400-8/200-16/800-32/3200-64/8000-128/160^2-64/(320*180)-64/(320*640)-128/(640*1280)-64/(1280*2560)-32/(2560*5120)-0.125/(5120*10240)-0.0945/(10240*20480)-0.00033/(20480*40960)-0.000000949/(40960*81920)-0.0000000037/(81920*163840))

=-0.00000000000000000000421398629315902214596

0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292 34-(1-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27))
=-0.00000000000000000000421398629315902214

0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243-(1-1/25-36/400-8/200-16/800-32/3200-64/8000-128/160^2-64/(180*320)-64/(320*640)-128/(640*1280)-64/(1280*2560)-32/(2560*5120)-0.125/(5120*10240)-0.0945/(10240*20480)-0.00033/(20480*40960)-0.000000949/(40960*81920)-0.0000000037/(81920*163840)-0.0000000000226/(163840*327680))

=-0.0000000000000000000000044082558970592553 4039

0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243-(1-1/25-36/400-8/200-16/800-32/3200-64/8000-128/160^2-64/(180*320)-64/(320*640)-128/(640*1280)-64/(1280*2560)-32/(2560*5120)-0.125/(5120*10240)-0.0945/(10240*20480)-0.00033/(20480*40960)-0.000000949/(40960*81920)-0.0000000037/(81920*163840)-0.00000000000022623622014/(163840*327680))

=-0.00000000000000000000000000831291784267

0.78539816339744830961566084581987572104929234-(1-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)))
=-0.00000000000000000000000000831664140381
=-0.00000000000000000000000000001064

3/2-1/2-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-0.78539816339744830961566084581987572104929234-0.001786/(2^31*10^14)

=-0.0000000000000000000000000000006918749727850601

3/2-1/2-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-(19*47)/(2^30*10^20)+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^32*10^21)-0.78539816339744830961566084581987572104929234

=-0.000000000000000000000000000000000007465106

3/2-1/2-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-(19*47)/(2^30*10^20)+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^32*10^21)+((1/5^3)*((((3*5^3+4)/(202))^3)^0.5)^0.5)/(2^34*10^24)-0.78539816339744830961566084581987572104929234

=+0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000000003822

3/2-1/2-1/25-9/200-9/200-1/25-1/50-1/100-1/125-1/200-1/900-1/3200-1/6400-1/51200-1/409600-1/419430400-189/(2000*2^21*10^2)-33/(10^7*2^23)-949/(10^11*2^25)-37/(10^12*2^27)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-(19*47)/(2^30*10^20)+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^32*10^21)+((1/5^3)*((((3*5^3+4)/(202))^3)^0.5)^0.5)/(2^34*10^24)-1/(21*(2^24*10^35))-0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243

=-0.000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000232006539747

1-1/5-1/5^3-0.5*(1/10)^2-(1/(2*3*5))^2-1/(2^5*10^2)-1/(2^6*10^2)-1/(2^9*10^2)-1/(2^12*10^2)-1/(2^22*10^2)-(7*3^3/5^3)/(2^25*10^2)-3*(3^2+2)/(2^23*10^7)-(3^2*10^2+7^2)/(2^25*10^11)-(1+(2*3)^2)/(2^27*10^12)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-(2*3^2+1)*(7^2-2)/(2^30*10^20)-(1/(3*7)/(2^24*10^35))+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^32*10^21)+((1/5^3)*((((3*5^3+4)/(2*(10^2+1)))^3)^0.5)^0.5)/(2^34*10^24)-0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243

=-0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000232006539747

1-1/5-1/5^3-0.5*(1/10)^2-(1/(2*3*5))^2-1/(2^5*10^2)-1/(2^6*10^2)-1/(2^9*10^2)-1/(2^12*10^2)-1/(2^22*10^2)-(7*3^3/5^3)/(2^25*10^2)-3*(3^2+2)/(2^23*10^7)-(3^2*10^2+7^2)/(2^25*10^11)-(1+(2*3)^2)/(2^27*10^12)-(e-1/3-1/(3*e))/(2^29*10^13)-(2*3^2+1)*(7^2-2)/(2^30*10^20)-(1/(3*7)/(2^24*10^35))+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^32*10^21)+((1/5^3)*((((3*5^3+4)/(2*(10^2+1)))^3)^0.5)^0.5)/(2^34*10^24)+(5^2*e/666)/(2^42*10^34)-0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243

= 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001157437

Función del Operador Rotacional Levógiro $\overset{\overset{\leftarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\overset{\leftarrow}{\otimes}}{\pi}}{\overset{\bullet}{4}} \right\rfloor = \left(1-\frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{5^3}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{2\cdot 5}\right)^2\cdot\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{2^5}+\frac{1}{2^6}+\frac{1}{2^9}+\frac{1}{2^{12}}+\frac{1}{2^{22}}+7\cdot\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3\cdot\frac{1}{2^{25}}\right)-$$

$$-\left[3\cdot\left(3^2+2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{30}\cdot 5^7}+\left(3^2\cdot 10+7^2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{36}\cdot 5^{11}}+\left(1+(2\cdot 3)^2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{39}\cdot 5^{12}}+\left(2\cdot 3^2+1\right)\cdot\left(7^2-2\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{50}\cdot 5^{20}}+\left(\frac{1}{3\cdot 7}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{59}\cdot 5^{35}}\right]$$

$$-\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3\cdot e}-e\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2^{42}\cdot 5^{13}}+\frac{\sqrt[3]{3^2}}{7}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{53}\cdot 5^{25}}+\frac{1}{5^3}\cdot\sqrt{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3\cdot 5^2+2^2}{2\cdot\left(10^2+1\right)}\right)^3}}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{58}\cdot 5^{24}}+\frac{e}{666}\cdot\frac{1}{2^{76}\cdot 5^{32}}\right]$$

0.785398163397448309615660845819875721049292349843776455243-((1-1/5-1/5^3)-(((1/(2*5))^2)*(1/2+1/3^2+1/2^5+1/2^6+1/2^9+1/2^12+1/2^22+(7*3^3/5^3)/2^25))-(3*(3^2+2)/(2^30*5^7)+(3^2*10^2+7^2)/(2^36*5^11)+(1+(2*3)^2)/(2^39*5^12)+(2*3^2+1)*(7^2-2)/(2^50*5^20)+(1/(3*7)/(2^59*5^35))-((1/3+1/(3*e)-e)/(2^42*5^13)+((9^(1/3))/7)/(2^53*5^21)+((1/5^3)*((((3*5^3+4)/(2*(10^2+1)))^3)^0.5)^0.5)/(2^58*5^24)+(e/666)/(2^76*5^32)))

= -0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000001157437

DEMOSTRACION TRIANGULAR DE LA FUNCION PI

A=h=0.2071067811865139

B=i=0.2832272486751848
C= j= 0.3187314209921311
D=k =0.3361844262880836
E= 0.344874142012284
F= 0.3492144199079815
G= 0.3513839869329494
G1=0.3524686989727412
G2=0.3530110460591888
G3=0.3532822184858402

$$Lim(a,b,c,d,\ f\ ,g...)=\frac{Sin(45)}{2}$$

x = 0.292893218813405

y = 0.1076505974966586

z = 0.0502104820114568

t = 0.0246822767937055

s = 0.012289113830331

s1= 0.0061380798645635

s2 = 0.0030682311111871

s3 = 0.001534014477943

s4 = 0.0007669946051678

s5 = 0.000383495723512

s6 = 0.0001917476642188

s7 = 0.0000958738075542

s8 = 0.0000479369005947

s9 = 0.000023968449784

s10 = 0.0000119842249317

s11 = 0.0000059921124264

s12 = 0.0000029960563574

s13 = 0.0000014980279644

s14 = 0.0000007490141161

s15 = 0.0000003745070915

s16 = 0.0000001872534604

$$\sum\left(x+y+z+t+s+s_1+s_2+s_3\ldots\right)=\left\lfloor \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}} \right\rfloor$$

0.292893218813405+0.1076505974966586+0.0502104820114568+0.02468227679370
55+0.012289113830331+0.0061380798645635+0.0030682311111871+0.00153401447
7943+0.0007669946051678+0.000383495723512+0.0001917476642188+0.000095873
8075542+0.0000479369005947+0.000023968449784+0.0000119842249317+0.000005
9921124264+0.0000029960563574+0.0000014980279644+0.0000007490141161+0.00
00003745070915+0.0000001872534604

= 0.4999998127464299

8/(1+2^0.5)-(2^5*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2)))+2^6*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4)))+2^7*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8)))+2^8*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))+2^9*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))+2^10*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))+2^11*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))+2^12*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/
256+1/512)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))+2^13*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/
128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512)))+2^14*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1
/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))+2^15*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16
+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048))))

2^16*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096)))

= 0.00000002887684584512355759766331817165

2^17*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192)))

= 0.00000000721921128923548746152

2^18*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384)))

= 0.000000001804802859308479506641

2^19*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768)))

= 0.000000000451200709282438776486

2^20*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536)))

= 0.0000000001128001881987560329019

2^21*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072)))

= 0.00000000002820003663171939815081

2^22*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144)))

= 0.0000000000070500116787416815042202775

2^23*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288+1/1048576)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288)))

= 0.0000000000017625032347350582213024

2^24*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288+1/1048576+1/2097152)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288+1/1048576))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288+1/1048576)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096+1/8192+1/16384+1/32768+1/65536+1/131072+1/262144+1/524288+1/1048576)))

= 0.000000000000440625406855970332169

RESULTADO FINAL DEL MÉTODO RESOLUTIVO. VALOR DE PI

8/(1+2^0.5)-(2^5*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2)))+2^6*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4)))*cos(45*(1-(1/2+1/4)))+2^7*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8)))+2^8*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16)))+2^9*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32))))^2*sin(45*(1-(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32)))+2^10*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64)))+2^11*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128)))+2^12*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/
256+1/512)))-1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256)))+2^13*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/
128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512)))+2^14*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1
/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024)))+2^15*(1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16
+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048+1/4096)))-
1/(1+1/tan(45*(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048))))^2*sin(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048)))*cos(45*(1-
(1/2+1/4+1/8+1/16+1/32+1/64+1/128+1/256+1/512+1/1024+1/2048))))-
0.00000002887684584512355759766331817165-0.00000000721921128923548746152-
0.0000000018048028593084795066641-0.000000000451200709282438776486-
0.0000000001128001881987560329019-0.00000000002820003663171939815081-
0.00000000000705001167874168150422027775-0.00000000000176250323473505822130242-
0.000000000000440625406855970332169

= 3.141592653589983081329220464375

A.5 Determinación algebraica/euclídea de la elipse. Demostración numérica

Para todos estos valores, a excepción de la parte curvo-lineal, y del factor multiplicador (a+b) que acompaña al At, donde se indica “a” ó “b”, en realidad, hace referencia a “a/2” y “b/2”.

VALORES DE CADA UNO DE LOS PARÁMETROS

Gamma = (atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2)))

P = (((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))

j = (a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)

h = ((((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

z = ((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

t = ((((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

S = z+t = ((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))

x = ((((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5)

y = (a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))

K =((((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+(((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

f = (a/2-((((a/2)*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*((((2^0.5-1)*sin((atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-
b/2)))))/(sin(67.5-(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))))+(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5))*cos(67.5))/sin((atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

Q = ((a/2-b/2)/cos(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))

L1 = ((a/2)^2+(b/2)^2)^0.5

L2 = f + S = L2 prima – Q = (((a/2+(a/2-b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5-(a/2-
b/2)/cos(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))

L2 prima = ((a/2+(a/2-b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5

a^* = ((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)

b^* = ((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)

h^* = $b/2^*$ - $a/2^*$ = (((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))

V1 = 4/3*pi*(2/3*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

V2 = 2^0.5/12*(2^0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

A_a = pi*(1/3*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^2

A_b = 2^0.5/8*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))^2

ECUACIONES DEL MOVIMIENTO ELIPSOIDAL

ECUACIÓN POLINÓMICA INTEGRAL

pi*(a+b)*(1+(1/4)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)+(1/64)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^2+(1/256)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^3+(25/16384)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^4+(49/65536)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^5+(441/1048576)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^6+(1089/4194304)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^7+(184041/1073741824)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^8+(511225/4294967296)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^9)…

ECUACIONES ELPSOIDALES TEÓRICAS

Término Curvo-Lineal

(1/(a-b))*(pi*(a^2-b^2)+(b/a)^2)

Término Lineal

((((((a/2+(a/2-b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5-((a/2-b/2)/cos(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2)))))^2-(((a/2)^2+(b/2)^2)^0.5)^2)/(2*(((a/2)^2+(b/2)^2)^0.5)+(((a/2+(a/2-b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5-((a/2-b/2)/cos(atan((a/2)/(2*a/2-b/2))))))

Termino Área

AI

AI = A1 = (a/2*b/2)/2

AII

AII = A1+A2 = A_{II-1}+A_{II-2}+A_{II-3}

A_{II-1} = 0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)

A_{II-2} = (a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))

A_{II-3} = 0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))

AII = 0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5)))

AIII

AIII = A1+A2+A3 = AII+ Asjy

Asjy = 0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))+(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))))

AIII = ((0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))+(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))))

AIV

AIV = A1+A2+A3+A4 = AIII + Apjx

Apjx = 0.5*((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1))

AIV = (((0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))+(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))))+0.5*((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)))

$$A_T = \left[\begin{array}{c} A_I \\ \hline A_{II} \\ \hline A_{III} \\ \hline A_{IV} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right]$$

AT = ((AI/A2)/A3)A4

(((0.5*a/2*b/2)/(0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))))/((0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-
(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-
(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))*(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))+(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))))))/(((0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*((((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*cos(67.5))*(a/2-(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))*(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))+(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))))+0.5*((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2))*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2))*(2^0.5-1)))

Término complejo-elipsoidal

e^-((a*(a-b)/2-(a+b)/b^3)-(e^-(((e^-(b^*/a^*+V_1+V_2)+e^-(V_1/V_2+A_a+A_b)+e^-(A_a/A_b+(b^*-
a^*)/2)+e^-(2*pi+pi*(1/42)))+b^*+a^*)+((((a/2)^2+(b/2)^2)^0.5+(((a/2+(a/2-
b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5-(a/2-b/2)/cos(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))-((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))))/((((a/2+(a/2-b/2))^2+(b/2+(a/2-b/2))^2)^0.5-
(a/2-b/2)/cos(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/((a/2)^2+(b/2)^2)^0.5+2*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-
b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)/2)/2))+(pi*(1/3*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^2)/(a/2-b/2)-
(2^0.5/12*(2^0.5*(((a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/2)/2)-((a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))+(a/2*(a/2-
b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(a/2/(2*a/2-b/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(a/2/(2*a/2-
b/2))))/2-(a/2*(a/2-b/2))/(2*a/2-b/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3)/((a+b)/b^3+1/b^2+b))

PRUEBA para a=8, b=5

VALOR polinómico/integral

pi*(a+b)*(1+(1/4)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)+(1/64)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^2+(1/256)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^3+(25/16384)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^4+(49/65536)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^5+(441/1048576)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^6+(1089/4194304)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^7+(184041/1073741824)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^8+(511225/4294967296)*((a-b)^2/(a+b)^2)^9)

-(1/(a-b))*(pi*(a^2-b^2)+(b/a)^2)

pi*(8+5)*(1+(1/4)*(3/13)^2+(1/64)*(3/13)^4+(1/256)*(3/13)^6+(25/16384)*(3/13)^8+(49/65536)*(3/13)^10+(441/1048576)*(3/13)^12+(1089/4194304)*(3/13)^14)+(184041/1073741824)*(3/13)^16) = 41.3862760722288101

VALOR ESTIMADO

Término Curvo-Lineal

(Pi*(8^2-5^2)+5^2/8^2)/(8-5)

= 40.9709128300006454

Término línea

TL = 1/((L1/(L2^2-L1^2))+(L2/(L2^2-L1^2)))

((((((4+(4-2.5))^2+(2.5+(4-2.5))^2)^0.5-((4-2.5)/cos(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))))^2-((4^2+2.5^2)^0.5)^2)/(2*((4^2+2.5^2)^0.5)+(((4+(4-2.5))^2+(2.5+(4-2.5))^2)^0.5-((4-2.5)/cos(atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))))

= 0.1538813957590764

Término de Área

(4*(8+5)*((((0.5*4*2.5)/(0.5*(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(4-
(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-
2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(4-(((4*(4-
2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-
2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*sin(67.5))))/((0.5*(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((4*(4-
2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-
2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*(((4-2.5)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))+(((4*(4-
2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/tan(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))))))/(((0.5*(((4*(4-
2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-
2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(4-(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(4-2*2^0.5)^0.5+((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/sin(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((4*(4-
2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5))))*(((4-2.5)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))+(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(4/(2*4-2.5)))/tan(67.5-atan(4/(2*4-
2.5))))))+0.5*((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(((4*(4-2.5))/(2*4-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)))))

= 0.261488169944584

TÉRMINO COMPLEJO

L1 = ((8/2)^2+(5/2)^2)^0.5 = 4.7169905660283019

L2 = (((8/2+(8/2-5/2))^2+(5/2+(8/2-5/2))^2)^0.5-(8/2-5/2)/cos(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))

= 4.9459892759033652

y = (8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))) = 0.5090619838568873

j = (8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1) = 0.4518693407706491

S = z+t = ((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))

= 0.7996167607593459

a^* = ((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)

= 0.364932485773475 = a^* = 0.4518693407706491-(0.7996167607593459/2-0.4518693407706491/2)/2

b^* = ((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)

= 0.3792306465450345 = b^* = 0.4518693407706491-(0.7996167607593459/2-0.5090619838568872248/2)/2

h^* = (b^* - a^*)= (((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))

= 0.0142981607715595

V1 = 4/3*pi*(2/3*(((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

=0.0000036279004404 = V1 = (4/3)*pi*(0.0142981607715595312*(2/3))^3

V2 = 2^0.5/12*(2^0.5*(((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

=0.0000009743596112 = V2 = (2^0.5/12)*((0.0142981607715595312*2^0.5)^3

A_a = pi*(1/3*(((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^2

= 0.0000713621153903 = pi*(0.0142981607715595312*(1/3))^2

A_b = 2^0.5/8*(((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))^2

= 0.0000361397682233 = 2^0.5*0.0142981607715595312^2/8

Resumen parámetros

L1 = 4.7169905660283019
L2 = 4.9459892759033652
S = 0.7996167607593459
a^* = 0.364932485773475
b^* = 0.3792306465450345
V1 = 0.0000036279004404
V2 = 0.0000009743596112
A_a = 0.0000713621153903
A_b = 0.0000361397682233
b^* - a^* = 0.3792306465450344312 - 0.3649324857734749 = 0.0142981607715595312

b^* / a^* = 0.3792306465450344312/0.3649324857734749= 1.0391802904070175062531
V1/V2 = 3.7233690709212363841390586
A_a / A_b =1.9746146391814961116701833

Término Complejo-elipsoidal:

e^-((8*(8-5)/2-(8+5)/5^3)-(e^-(((e^-
(0.3792306465450344312/0.3649324857734749+0.000003627900440350118+0.00000097435
96112142873)+e^-
(3.7233690709212363841390586+0.000071362115390256535+0.0000361397682232504241)+
e^-(1.9746146391814961116701833+0.0142981607715595312/2)+e^-
(2*pi+pi*(1/42)))+0.3792306465450344312+0.3649324857734749)+((((8/2)^2+(5/2)^2)^0.5+(
((8/2+(8/2-5/2))^2+(5/2+(8/2-5/2))^2)^0.5-(8/2-5/2)/cos(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))-((8/2-
5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))))/((((8/2+(8/2-5/2))^2+(5/2+(8/2-
5/2))^2)^0.5-(8/2-5/2)/cos(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2))))/((8/2)^2+(5/2)^2)^0.5+2*(((8/2*(8/2-
5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-
5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-
(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-
5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-
5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))+(pi*(1/3*(((8/2*(8/2-
5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-
5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-
(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-
5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-
5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^2)/(8/2-5/2)-
(2^0.5/12*(2^0.5*(((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-
5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-
5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))+(8/2*(8/2-5/2))/(2*8/2-
5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(8/2/(2*8/2-5/2)))))/2-(8/2*(8/2-
5/2))/(2*8/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3)/((8+5)/5^3+1/5^2+5))))))

= 0.000006818136369183864

Resumen término complejo:

e^-((8*(8-5)/2-(8+5)/5^3)-(e^-(((e^-(0.379230646545034431 2/0.3649324857734749+0.0000036279004403501 18+0.0000009743596112142873)+e^-(3.7233690709212363841390586+0.0000713621153902565 35+0.000036139768223250 4241)+e^-(1.974614639181496111670 1833+0.0142981607715595312/2)+e^-(2*pi+pi*(1/42)))+0.3792306465450344312+0.3649324857734749)+((4.7169905660283019+4.9459892759033652-0.7996167607593459)/(4.9459892759033652/4.7169905660283019+2*(0.3792306465450344312-0.3649324857734749)+(0.0000713621153903/((8-5)/2)))-0.0000009743596112/(((8+5)/5^3)+(1/5^2)+5)))

= 0.000006818136370027474

Prueba final

41.3862760722288101-40.9709128300006454-0.1538813957590764-0.261488169944584+0.000006818136369183864/(14*ln(2)/9) = -0.000000000016656318843

(((pi*(7.44590833709943+5)*(1+(1/4)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)+(1/64)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^2+(1/256)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^3+(25/16384)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^4+(49/65536)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^5+(441/1048576)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^6+(1089/4194304)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^7+(184041/1073741824)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^8+(511225/4294967296)*((7.44590833709943-5)^2/(7.44590833709943+5)^2)^9))^0.5)/2)-pi
=-0.000000000000000680017742300057720

a = 7.44590833709943….
b = 5

VALOR polinómico-integral

pi*(7.4459083750968619535+5)*(1+(1/4)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)+(1/64)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^2+(1/256)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^3+(25/16384)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^4+(49/65536)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^5+(441/1048576)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^6+(1089/4194304)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^7+(184041/1073741824)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^8+(511225/4294967296)*((7.4459083750968619535-5)^2/(7.4459083750968619535+5)^2)^9)

= 39.4784177343559920875

Término Curvo-Lineal

(Pi*(7.4459083750968619535^2-5^2)+5^2/7.4459083750968619535^2)/(7.4459083750968619535-5)

= 39.2843333631538812380171310929

Término línea

((((((3.722954187548430976 75+(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))^2+(2.5+(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))^2)^0.5-((3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5)/cos(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))))^2-
((3.7229541875484309 7675^2+2.5^2)^0.5)^2)/(2*((3.7229541875484309 7675^2+2.5^
2)^0.5)+(((3.7229541875484309 7675+(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))^2+(2.5+(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))^2)^0.5-((3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5)/cos(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))))))

= 0.11764975365822541991107960293 60 =(4.6598073420169639022418^2-
4.484460712570063^2)/(2*4.484460712570063+4.6598073420169639022418)

0.11764975365822541991107960293 60/2.55= 0.0461371582973433019259135

Término de Área

(4*(7.4459083750968619535+5)*(((0.5*3.7229541875484309 7675*2.5)/(0.5*(((3.7229541875484309 76
75*(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(3.7229541875484309 7675-
(((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
(((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
(((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5))))/((0.5*(((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.7229541875484309 7675*(3.7229541875484309 7675-
2.5))/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.7229541875484309 7675/(2*3.7229541875484309 7675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-

atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*(((3.72295418754843097675-2.5)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))+(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/tan(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5)))))))/(((0.5*(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))^2*sin(67.5)*cos(67.5)+(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*((((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5))+0.5*(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*cos(67.5))*(3.72295418754843097675-
(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(4-
2*2^0.5)^0.5+((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-

2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/sin(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*sin(67.5)))+0.5*(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))*(((3.72295418754843097675-2.5)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))+(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5)))/tan(67.5-
atan(3.72295418754843097675/(2*3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))))))+0.5*((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(((3.72295418754843097675*(3.72295418754843097675-
2.5))/(2*3.72295418754843097675-2.5))*(2^0.5-1)))

= 0.37729930647743561180632434565558684

0.37729930647743561180632434565555/2.55 =0.14796051234409239678679386104

Término complejo

L1 = ((7.44590837509686195352/2)^2+(5/2)^2)^0.5 = 4.484460712570063

L2=(((7.44590837509686195352/2+(7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2))^2+(5/2+(7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2))^2)^0.5-(7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2)/cos(atan(7.44590837509686195352/2/(2*7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2))))

= 4.6598073420169639022418

y = (7.44590837509686195352/2*(7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2))/(2*7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.44590837509686195352/2/(2*7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(7.44590837509686195352/2/(2*7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2)))

= 0.4514224275752477733481824245160362638734

j = (7.44590837509686195352/2*(7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2))/(2*7.44590837509686195352/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)

= 0.381308185726461312099105141082429269125

S =z+t= ((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))

= 0.69348507956687930170769760642950970658142

a^* = ((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)

= 0.30326396226635681469695702474565915976208448638

b^* = ((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/2)/2)

= 0.3207925227285534300092263456040609084489469

$h^* = b^* - a^* =$ 0.3207925227285534300092263456040609084489469-
0.30326396226635681469695702474565915976208448638

= 0.0175285604621966153122693208584017486868624626

V1 = 4/3*pi*(2/3*(((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-
(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-
atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-
((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-
1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-
atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-
(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-
5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

= 0.000006684263858512883889582015254596767666

V2 = 2^0.5/12*(2^0.5*(((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^3

= 0.0000017952192573966519275102061646597354598486976050370928

A_a = pi*(1/3*(((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-

((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2)))^2

= 0.000107250633288522782127699658266826081

A_b = 2^0.5/8*(((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/sin(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/2)/2)-((7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)-(((7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))+(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)*sin(atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)))/tan(67.5-atan(7.4459083750968619535/2/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))))/2-(7.4459083750968619535/2*(7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2))/(2*7.4459083750968619535/2-5/2)*(2^0.5-1)/2)/2))^2

= 0.0000543147159756597309790576986594502135522328

TÉRMINO COMPLEJO:

L1 = 4.484460712570063

L2 = 4.659807342016963902241 8

S = 0.69348507956687930170769760642950970658142

a^* = 0.30326396226635681469695702474565915976208448638

b^* = 0.32079252272855343000922634560406090844894 69

$h^* = b^* - a^*$ = 0.017528560462196615312269320858401748686862 4626

V1 = 0.0000066842638585128838895820152545967676 66

V2 = 0.00000179521925739665192751020616465973545984869760503709 28

A1 == 0.000107250633288522782127699658266826081

A2 = 0.0000543147159756597309790576986594502135522328

b*/a* = 1.05779968160806814305435341985 9

V1/V2 = 3.72336907092123643077054030610904 04

A1/A2 = 1.97461463918149610978483599558 25

e^-((7.4459083750968619535*(7.4459083750968619535-5)/2-(7.4459083750968619535+5)/5^3)-(e^-(((e^-(1.057799681608068143054353419859+0.0000066842638585128838895820152545967676 66+0.00000179521925739665192751020616465973545984869760503709 28)+e^-(3.7233690709212364307705403061090404+0.0001072506332885227821276996582666826081+0.0000543147159756597309790576986594502135522328)+e^-(1.9746146391814961097848359955825+0.017528560462196615312269320858401748686868624626/2)+e^-(2*pi+pi*(1/42)))+0.30326396226635681469695702474565915976208448638+0.30326396226635681469695702474565915976208448638)+((4.484460712570063+4.6598073420169639022418-0.69348507956687930170769760642950970658142)/(4.6598073420169639022418/4.484460712570063+2*(0.017528560462196615312269320858401748686868624626)+(0.000107250633288522782127699658266826081/((7.4459083750968619535-5)/2)))-0.00000179521925739665192751020616465973545984869760503709 28/(((7.4459083750968619535+5)/5^3)+(1/5^2)+5)))

= 0.0001226332759023355718032713526 10

Cálculo real

39.478417604357417384628-39.2843332485270805219881-(0.11764975119030151+0.3772993164550933838039)/(10-2*3.722954168549715)-0.00012263327*(2*3.722954168549715-5) = -0.000002322408

VALOR REAL de la función elipsoidal SEGÚN EL SISTEMA a 40.807745327447º

(atan(e/((2+2^0.5)*(e-1)-e)) 40.807745327447

2^3*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e)/e)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*(1/e)))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e)/e)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*(1/e)))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e)/e)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*(1/e)))))/(tan(40.807745327447-2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e)/e)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*(1/e)))))))

= 0.03287974179926835795007 1

2^4*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^2*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2)/e^2)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2)/e^2)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2)/e^2)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2)/e^2)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e)/e)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*(1/e)))))))

= 0.0036297029269749055702

2^5*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^3*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3)/e^3)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3)/e^3)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3)/e^3)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3)/e^3)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2)/e^2)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2))))))))

= 0.00036318786768533666254689

2^6*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^4*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4)/e^4)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4)/e^4)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4)/e^4)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4)/e^4)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3)/e^3)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)))))))

= 0.0000361882202338366184 8

2^7*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^5*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5)/e^5)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5)/e^5)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5)/e^5)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5)/e^5)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4)/e^4)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)))))

= 0.0000036037368679689222040 8

2^8*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^6*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6)/e^6)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6)/e^6)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6)/e^6)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6)/e^6)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5)/e^5)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5))))))))

= 0.000000358843387371624122854 7713

2^9*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^7*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7)/e^7)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7)/e^7)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7)/e^7)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7)/e^7)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6)/e^6)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6))))))))

= 0.0000000357315798625715237192871

2^10*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^8*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8)/e^8)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8)/e^8)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8)/e^8)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8)/e^8)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7)/e^7)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7))))))))

= 0.00000000355794202077254278606206

2^11*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^9*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9)/e^9)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9)/e^9)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9)/e^9)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9)/e^9)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8)/e^8)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8))))))))

= 0.000000000035427901841919094601212073

2^12*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^10*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10)/e^10)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10)/e^10)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10)/e^10)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10)/e^10)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9)/e^9)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9))))))))

= 0.000000000003527702773831579458538625

2^13*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^11*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11)/e^11)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11)/e^11)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11)/e^11)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11)/e^11)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10)/e^10)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10))))))))

= 0.0000000000003512679711296885469093

2^14*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^12*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12)/e^12)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12)/e^12)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12)/e^12)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12)/e^12)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11)/e^11)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11))))))))

= 0.0000000000000349772011865922122607744

2^15*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^13*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13)/e^13)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13)/e^13)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13)/e^13)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13)/e^13)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12)/e^12)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12))))))))

= 0.00000000000000348282497006125330 2

2^16*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^14*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14)/e^14)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14)/e^14)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14)/e^14)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14)/e^14)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13)/e^13)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13))))))))

= 0.0000000000000034679950201588549313

2^17*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^15*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15)/e^15)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15)/e^15)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15)/e^15)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15)/e^15)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15))))-(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14)/e^14)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14))))))))

= 0.0000000000000034532185539848658461

2^18*(1/((1+2^0.5)*(e^16*2^0.5)))^2*sin(2*(40.807745327447-
atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15+e^16)/e^16)*
(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-
1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^
12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15)+(1/e^16))))))*(cos(2*(40.807745327447-
atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15+e^16)/e^16)*
(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-
1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^
12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15)+(1/e^16))))))+(sin(2*(40.807745327447-
atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15+e^16)/e^16)*
(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-
1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^
12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15)+(1/e^16))))))/tan(2*((atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+
e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15+e^16)/e^16)*(1/(1+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-
1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^
12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15)+(1/e^16))))-
(atan((0.5*(1+e+e^2+e^3+e^4+e^5+e^6+e^7+e^8+e^9+e^10+e^11+e^12+e^13+e^14+e^15)/e^15)*(1/(1
+2^0.5))/(0.5-((2^0.5-
1)/2)*((1/e)+(1/e^2)+(1/e^3)+(1/e^4)+(1/e^5)+(1/e^6)+(1/e^7)+(1/e^8)+(1/e^9)+(1/e^10)+(1/e^11)+(1/e^
12)+(1/e^13)+(1/e^14)+(1/e^15))))))))

= 0.00000000000000003438538639372108633945772

PRUEBA SUMATORIA

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0361882202338366 1848+0.0000036037368679689222 0408+0.00000035884338737162412285 47713+0.
0000000357315798625715237192871+0.00000000355794202077254278606206+0.0000000003542790
184191909460121 2073+0.000000000035277027738315794585 38625+0.00000000000351267971 12968
85469093+0.00000000000034977201186592212260774+0.0000000000000348282497006125330 2+0.00
0000000000000346799502015885 49313+0.00000000000000034532185539848658 4611+0.00000000000
000003438538639372108633945772

= 0.036912823077396834524323 4419052

x´= 0.2928932188134525
y´= 0.1077493936599978824
z´= 0.0396387867262017712381
t´= 0.014582294709549093277852
s´= 0.005364526428746200256308272
s1´= 0.00197349898475658534636953
s2´= 0.00072600970366466138590429
s3´= 0.00026708404406920007119790
s4´= 0.00009825472887798619608579
s5´= 0.00003614589475208513784833
s6´= 0.00001329733156203885020849
s7´= 0.000004891814904114234429
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s26´= 0.0000000000000274078431178629163586361459
s27´= 0.00000000000001008278200991397103869713790
s28´= 0.00000000000000370924821126062367972732

0.2928932188134525+0.1077493936599978824+0.0396387867262017712381+0.0145
82294709549093277852+0.005364526428746200256308272+0.001973498984756585
34636953+0.00072600970366466138590429+0.00026708404406920007119790+0.00
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03885020849+0.000004891814904114234429+0.0000017995981332396772658+0.00
0000662035155589383273487+0.00000024354912307407118823+0.00000008959671
529428413740263+0.00000003296078955325806784023196+0.000000012125596841
42209200843666068+0.00000000446075778989256532633899+0.0000000016410210
8294683505388+0.0000000006036979189450367+0.000000000222088053057862811
3+0.000000000081701628849780203104+0.0000000000300563495640537310189+0.
0000000000110571130812776+0.0000000000040676845813098482+0.000000000001
4964175306339592917+0.0000000000005505012449287706153755+0.000000000000
202518090348579430273379+0.000000000000074502241904543067527521784+0.00
0000000000274078431178629163586361459+0.000000000000010082782009913971
03869713790+0.00000000000000370924821126062367972732
=0.46335024976286047039

a´= 0,2071067812

b´= 0,2832971081

c´= 0,3113259630

d´= 0,3216372025

f´= 0,3254304955

g´= 0,3268259700

g 1´= 0,3273393364

g 2´= 0,3275281933

g 3´= 0,3275976699

g 4´= 0,3276232289

g 5´= 0,3276326316

g 6´= 0,3276360906

g 7´=
0,3276373631

Limite =0.46335024976286258 33*sin(45)= 0,32763810367180295 43999576

A.6 Ecuaciones generales de desarrollo euclídeo

FORMULA DE RAIZ DE 3 DIVIDIDO ENTRE 3:

Para una esfera inscrita en un tetraedro regular, se cumple que

$$Diámetro = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot Lado$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} - \frac{6}{5} \cdot \left(\overset{\Theta^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}}{i} + 2 \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}} \right)}{\left(e + \left(\frac{2 \cdot \overset{\Theta^{e}}{i}}{e + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}} \right) \right)^{\dot{3}}} - \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e} \cdot \left[\overset{\Theta}{\Pi} \cdot \left(1 + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha} \right) - \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}{2} \right]$$

(3^0.5/3)-((1.576532131808333037945011655540643208-
1.2*(0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^1.576532131808333037945011655540643208+2*0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^2))/(e+((2*0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^e)/(e+0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68))^3)-
0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68^e*(3.141592619328770806858934414137887557*(1+0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68)-
1.576532131808333037945011655540643208/2))
= 0.0000000000000000291910571986506419902882146521634706726794022258

FORMULA DE RAIZ CÚBICA DE 6:

Para una esfera de volumen= pi, se cumple que

$$D = \sqrt[3]{6}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{6} = \left\lfloor \frac{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}} \cdot \left(\overset{\Theta}{\Phi} - \frac{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}} \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}} \right) + \frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}} \cdot \left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e} - \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}} \cdot \left(\dot{1} - \frac{\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)} \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha} \right) \right) \right\rfloor$$

sqrt3(6)-((9/8)*(1.6152411454972920144430910285948833 12-
(5/8)*0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68^1.576532131808333037945011655540643208)+(1/8)*(0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68^e-
0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68^3*0.03870901368895897649807937305 4240104*(1-(8/5)*0.0015329119064308330154857663877749 68)))

= 0.000000000000000009691646174968381664497202242831931136008140836

FÓRMULA DE RAIZ DE 2

$$\sqrt{2}=\left[\frac{\dot{6}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\cdot\alpha^{n\cdot n^{\Xi^{n\cdot n}}}}{e^{\left(\frac{\Phi^{n\cdot n}}{2}\right)}+\dot{2}}\right]+\alpha^{n\cdot n^{3}}\cdot\left[\frac{\Gamma^{n\cdot n}+\alpha^{n\cdot n^{\dot{2}}}\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)}{e+i^{n\cdot n^{\Xi^{n\cdot n}}}\cdot\left(\Xi^{n\cdot n}+\frac{3}{2}\cdot\alpha^{n\cdot n}\right)}\right]$$

2^0.5-((6-
(3^0.5/2)*0.001458881692720392140192745391760032824^1.576608879745981339306544763840731
293181)/(2+e^(1.615289642211972994579508017917157265964/2)))+0.0014588816927203921401927
45391760032824^3/((e+(1.576608879745981339306544763840731293181+0.001458881692720392140
192745391760032824*1.5)*0.038680762465991655272963254076425972783^1.576608879745981339
306544763840731293181)/(1.526303011377820243883135365362345618233+0.0014588816927203921
40192745391760032824^2*(e-1)))

=0.000000000000000095981974330698265673

$$\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\neg\left[\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\frac{\left[x-\sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x}-\frac{x}{\hat{2}}\right]}\right)\right]}\right]=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\dot{2}}\right]=\left[\sqrt[\dot{2}]{\oplus\left[\lim_{x\to\infty}\left(\frac{\left[x-\sqrt{x}\right]}{\left[\sqrt{x}+\frac{x}{\hat{2}}\right]}\right)\right]}\right]$$

(9999999999999999-9999999999999999^0.5)/(9999999999999999^0.5-
9999999999999999/2) =

= -2.0000000063245554

FÓRMULA DE RAIZ DE 10

$$\left[e\cdot\sqrt{10}\right]-\left[\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\right)^{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}\cdot(10)^{7^{\dot{2}}}\right]=\frac{2\cdot\overset{\Theta}{i}^{e}\cdot\sqrt{e^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}}+\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{j}\cdot\sqrt{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}-\overset{\Theta}{i}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\cdot\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt[8]{e^{\overset{\Theta}{i}}}+\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\dfrac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}-\overset{\Theta}{i}^{e}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}+\overset{\Theta}{i}}\right)}$$

(e*10^0.5-0.0015329119064308330154857663877749680*(0.0015329119064308330154857663877749680*0.038709013688958976498079373054240104*0.037176101782528143482593606666465136)^8*10^49))

=0.0006347736925354511699440898616240276

((2*0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^e*(e^1.576532131808333037945011655540643208)^0.5+0.0015329119064308330154857663877749680^2*0.037176101782528143482593606666465136*(1.615241145497292014443091028594883312-0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^1.576532131808333037945011655540643208*2^0.5)^0.5)/((e^0.038709013688958976498079373054240104)^(1/8)+((1.526306499925037285244071936251842607-0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^e)/(3.141592619328770806858934414137887557+0.038709013688958976498079373054240104))*0.0015329119064308330154857663877749680^3))

=0.000634773692535457789033096599414

FORMULA RAIZ DE 7

$$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{e} = \frac{\overset{\infty}{\Xi} - 3\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}}{\overset{\infty}{\Phi} + \frac{3}{2}\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{\overset{\infty}{\Xi}}} + \frac{2\cdot\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{e} + \left(\overset{\infty}{i}^{e}\cdot\overset{\infty}{\Xi}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}}{e\cdot\left[\overset{\infty}{j} + \left(3\cdot\overset{\infty}{j}^{e}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right] + \frac{2}{3}\cdot\left(\overset{\infty}{\alpha}^{\overset{\infty}{\Xi}} - \frac{\overset{\infty}{\alpha}}{\left(10^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)}$$

(7^0.5/e)-(1.5766105879233851165719145342008803034-3*0.0014572341228196958767870345789312348 53)/(1.61529022538224201075956735488039326505+1.5*0.00145723412281969587678703457893123 4853^1.5766105879233851165719145342008803034)-(2*0.001457234122819695876787034578931234853^e+(0.03867963745885689418765282067950523471 6^e*(1.5766105879233851165719145342008803034^2))^3)/(e*(0.03722240333603719831086578610057399 9863+(3*0.0372224033360371983108657861005739 99863^e)^3)+(2/3)*(0.001457234122819695876787034578931234853^1.5766105879233851165719145342008803034-0.001457234122819695876787034578931234853*0.0001))

=-0.0000000000000000670384370475857025957563

RELACIÓN GENERAL DE PROPORCIONES:

$$\frac{\hbar_a}{\pi} = \left[\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}} \right)^{\dot{3}} \right]^{\dot{2}} \cdot \partial$$

$$\partial = \sqrt{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} - \overset{\Theta}{i}^{\dot{2}} e^{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}} \right)} + \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e} \cdot \left[e + \left(\frac{\overset{\Theta}{i} \cdot e^{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Pi} \cdot \overset{\Theta}{j} \right)} - \sqrt[\dot{3}]{3} \cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} + \frac{9}{5} \cdot \overset{\Theta}{j}^{\dot{3}}} \right) \right]$$

(6.62606957033711549672454281614 4*10^(-34)/pi)-(0.0015329119064308330154857663877 74968^12)*((1.5765321318083330379450116 55540643208-0.0387090136889589764980793730542 40104^2*e^1.5263064999250372852440719 36251842607)^0.5+0.0015329119064308330154857663877 74968^e*(e+(0.03870901368 89558976498079373054240104*e^(3.1415926193287708068589344141378 87557*0.03 717610178252814348259360666646 5136)-3^(1/3)*0.0015329119064308330154857663877 74968^3)/(1.5765321318083330379450 11655540643208+(9/5)*0.0371761017825281434825936066664 65136^3)))

= -0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000984351476936

EQUILIBRIO AUREO. SOLUCION X= 1/0

(x^2+((4*x+3*π*(1-5^0.5))/(2*(1+5^0.5)))^2)^0.5-((((3*π+2*x)^2+(3*π+(4*x+3*π*(1-5^0.5))/(1+5^0.5))^2)^0.5-3*π*2^0.5)*0.5)=0

$$\left[\frac{\left(\dot{1}\oplus\sqrt{5}\right)}{\hat{2}}\right]=\left\{\left[\pi-\frac{K_{T_1}}{\overset{\Im}{K_T}}\right]\oplus\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\left(\pi^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor\frac{\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}^{\dot{2}\cdot\dot{3}}\right)\cdot\left\lfloor\left(\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right\rfloor}{\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\cdot\left[\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}^{\dot{3}}+\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}+\hat{3}\cdot\hat{2}^{\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right]}\right\rfloor\right\}$$

FORMULA DE RAIZ DE (2 MENOS RAIZ DE 3)

$$\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}=\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi}+\left(\frac{\overset{\Theta}{i\cdot e}}{e^{\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}\right)}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}{\overset{\Theta}{\Pi}-\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}\cdot e^{\overset{\Theta}{i}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}-\left(\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma}}{e\cdot\overset{\Theta}{\Xi}}$$

(2-3^0.5)^0.5-(1.615241145497292014443091028594883312+((0.03870901368895897649807937305424 0104*e)/(e^(3.141592619328770806858934414137887557*0.001532911906430833015485766387774968)))^2)/(3.141592619328770806858934414137887557-(0.001532911906430833015485766387774968*e^0.0387090136889589764980793730 54240104)^2)+(0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^1.576532131808333037945011655540643208)^2*((1.526306499925037285244071936251842607)/(e*1.576532131808333037945011655540643208))

=0.0000000000000002790821775536433813 5

FORMULA DE RAIZ DE (2 MÁS RAIZ DE 3)

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma} - \frac{1}{2}\cdot \overset{\Theta}{i}\cdot\left(\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} - \frac{2}{5}\right)}{\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{e}}{\overset{\Theta}{i}}} + 2\cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left\lfloor \frac{\overset{\Theta}{\Phi} + 2\cdot\frac{\overset{\Theta}{\alpha}}{e}}{e - \frac{3}{2}\cdot \overset{\Theta}{\alpha}^{\dot{2}}} \right\rfloor$$

(2+3^0.5)^0.5/2-(1.526306499925037285244071936251842607-
(0.038709013688958976498079373054240104^1.576532131808333037945011655540
643208/2)*(1.576532131808333037945011655540643208-
2/5))/(1.576532131808333037945011655540643208+(0.001532911906430833015485
766387774968^e)/(2*0.038709013688958976498079373054240104))-
2*0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^3*(1.61524114549729201444309102
8594883312+2*0.001532911906430833015485766387774968/e)/(e-
1.5*0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^2)

-0.0000000000000002256320977097709514845527398468074506682307196534

0.000001256637051872292063502823487018174^0.5/2-
((0.001532911906430833015485766387774968-
0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^e/(0.0015329119064308330154857663
87774968*1.576532131808333037945011655540643208))/(e+0.038709013688958976
498079373054240104^e*(1.526306499925037285244071936251842607^0.5+2*0.038
709013688958976498079373054240104^e)))-
(0.001532911906430833015485766387774968^e/2)*((3.141592619328770806858934
414137887557-
0.037176101782528143482593606666465136/(1.615241145497292014443091028594
883312^0.5-0.001532911906430833015485766387774968*(e-
0.037176101782528143482593606666465136)))/e
= 0.00000000000000014932121789972897658284120505

A.7 Relaciones de equivalencia con la función Gamma y la función Zeta

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{+\dot{2}}=\left[\left(\frac{\pi^{\dot{2}}}{e}\right)\right]-\left[\pi\cdot\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right]-\left[\left(\dot{1}-\frac{\hat{2}}{e}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]-\left[\frac{\left(\sqrt{e}-1\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z^{\Xi^{z}}}\right)}{\left(\dot{1}-\frac{i^{z^{e}}-\alpha^{z^{e}}\cdot\frac{\Phi^{z}}{i^{z}}}{\sqrt{\Phi^{z}}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

pi^2/e-pi*0.0014671320488384738229308546321653819*4*2^0.5/5-(2*0.0014671320488384738229308546321653819)^3*(1-2/e)-(2*0.0014671320488384738229308546321653819^1.5766003259732014995392963584442014*(e^0.5-1)/(1-(0.038685814674280410480415767845294984 1^e-0.0014671320488384738229308546321653819^e*(1.6152861406474819100197121262894963 8/0.038685814674280410480415767845294984 1))/(1.6152861406474819100197121262894963 8)^0.5))^3-3.6256099082219083119306851558676 72

= 0.0000000000000000000010889863370

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{-\dot{2}}=\left[\hat{2}\cdot j^{z^{e}}\right]+\left[j^{z^{e}}\cdot\left[\pi-\alpha^{z}\cdot\left(L_{n}\left(\hat{2}\right)+\frac{L_{n}(\pi)}{\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}}\right)\right]\right]^{\dot{3}}+\left[\left(\frac{\alpha^{z}}{\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}}\right)\cdot\left[\left(\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)+\hat{3}\cdot\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\right]\right]$$

$$\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{4}}\right)\right]=\pi\cdot\left[\frac{\pi}{e}-\left(\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}}{\left(\hat{2}+\hat{3}\right)}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right]-\left[\left(\hat{1}-\frac{\hat{2}}{e}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)^{\dot{3}}\right]-\left[\left(\sqrt{e}-\hat{1}\right)\cdot\left(\hat{2}\cdot\alpha^{z}\right)\right]^{\dot{3}}$$

$$\left[\Gamma(e)\right]=\frac{\overset{\Delta}{\pi}}{\left[\dot{2}+K_{\pi}\cdot Cosh\left(Sin\left(\frac{\left[\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right]}{\left[\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right]}\right)\right)\right]}$$

$$\Gamma_{(e)}=\int_{x=0}^{x=\infty}\frac{e^{(x-1)}}{e^{x}}\cdot dx$$

$$\Gamma_{(e)}=\int_{x=0}^{x=\infty}Ln^{(e-1)}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\cdot dx$$

Pi/(2+0.0040916249031377*cosh(sin(5/18))= 1.567468255715346 (en RADIANES)

$$\zeta\left(\dot{2}\right)=\frac{\left(\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{3}}\cdot\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\right)^{\dot{3}}}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}}$$

$$\Gamma(3)=\int_0^{\infty}e^{-t}\,t^2\,dt \qquad \Gamma(3)=\int_0^{1}\log^2\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)dt$$

$$\Gamma\left(\dot{3}\right)=\left[\pi^{\dot{2}}-e^{\dot{2}}\right]+\left[\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\cdot\frac{e\cdot\left[e-\dot{2}\right]-\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}{\left[\dot{1}+e\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right]}\right]$$

pi^2-e^2+(e^2-2*e-30)/(4*(1+5*e))= 1.9999999999956253

OTRAS RELACIONES DE EQUIVALENCIA DE LA FUNCIÓN ZETA DE RIEMANN

$$\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)=\left[\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{0}}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left[\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right]^{\dot{2}}}=\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\left[\sqrt{\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\left(\hat{2}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)+\hat{2}\cdot\left(\frac{\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\left(\hat{1}-\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)+\left(\dot{4}\cdot\zeta\left(\dot{1}\right)\right)}{\hat{2}\cdot\left(\hat{1}+\sqrt{\dot{5}}\right)}\right)\right]^{\dot{2}}}^{\;\dot{2}}+\left[\left(\hat{3}\cdot\pi\right)\cdot\sqrt{\hat{2}}\right]\right]$$

$$\zeta\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\dot{3}}\right)=\left\{\left[\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)-\left(i^{\dot{2}}\right)}{e}\neg\left(\dot{1}\right)\right]\oplus\left[\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)-\left(\frac{\hat{3}}{\hat{2}}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\cdot\left(\frac{\pi}{\hat{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]\oplus\left[\left(\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)+\left(\hat{1}\right)}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{3}}-\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}-\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right]^{3}\right\}$$

$$\zeta\left(\dot{3}\right)=\frac{\hat{2}\cdot e\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)}{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+e\cdot\left(\dot{3}-e\right)\right]\cdot\left[\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)}\right]}-\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\,(\varepsilon\neg\Delta)}\pi\right]}{\frac{\hat{1}}{\left(\hat{2}^{9}+\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)}}\right]^{\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}}$$

(2*e*(e-1)/((7+3*e-e^2)*(1+71/10^5))-(0.0738256461547936690485133/(1+1/(2^9+25)))^8)-1.2020569031595942853997 3 = -0.0000000000000000003453067445

$$\zeta\left(e\right)=\left[\frac{\left[\frac{\hat{2}\cdot\sqrt{\dot{3}}}{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)\sqrt{\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}}\right]\cdot\left[e\cdot\left(e-\dot{1}\right)\right]}{\left[\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)+e\cdot\left(\dot{3}-e\right)\right]\cdot\left[\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}\right)^{\dot{2}}+\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{3}}-\dot{1}\right)}{\left(\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}\right)}\right]}+\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\left(\varepsilon\neg\Delta\right)}\pi\right]}{\dot{1}+\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\dot{1}}{\hat{2}}\right)\cdot\frac{\left[\hat{3}\cdot\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right]^{\dot{3}}-\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}}{\left[\dot{2}^{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)}-\left(\dot{2}^{\left(\hat{2}\cdot\hat{3}\right)}+\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)\right)\right]}}}{\pi^{\left(\dot{2}^{\dot{2}}\right)}}}\right]\right]^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}$$

((2*e*(e-1)/((7+3*e-e^2)*(1+71/10^5)))*(3^0.5/(2^(5/7)))+ (0.0738256461547936690485133/(1+(3343/886)^0.5/(pi^4)))^5)-1.2690096043357171157655 69

= 0.0000000000000000002047227

$$\zeta\left(\pi\right)=\left[\frac{\pi}{e}\right]\cdot\left(\dot{1}+\frac{\hat{3}}{\left(\hat{2}^{\dot{2}}+\hat{3}^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\right)-\left[\frac{\left[\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty\left(\varepsilon\neg\Delta\right)}\pi\right]}{\left(\dot{1}+\frac{\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{1}\right)}{\hat{3}^{\left(\dot{2}\cdot\dot{3}\right)}\cdot\left(\dot{3}^{\dot{2}}+\dot{2}\right)^{\dot{2}}}\cdot\left(e^{\dot{2}}\cdot\left(\pi^{\dot{2}}\right)^{\dot{2}}\right)\right)}\right]^{\left(\dot{2}+\dot{3}\right)}$$

(pi/e)*(1+3/169)-(0.0738256461547936690485133/(1+10*e^2*pi^4/(3^6*11^2)))^5-1.1762417383825827588721504 = -0.0000000000000335182949

ANEJOS II

B ANEXO II

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{\Gamma} = 1.5263030113778202438831353653623456182 33$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{\Pi} = 3.141584399643881918317261890759594650869$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{\Xi} = 1.576608879745981339306544763840731293181$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{i} = 0.038680762465991655272963254076425972783$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{\Phi} = 1.615289642211972994579508017917157265964$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{\alpha} = 0.001458881692720392140192745391760032824$$

$$\overset{n\cdot n}{j} = 0.037221880773271263132770508684665939959$$

<u>VALORES NO-NATURALES. CASO GENERAL</u>

$$\overset{y}{\Gamma} = 1.52630152118671028115971825839854744$$

$$\overset{y}{\Pi} = 3.14158088847498637576604432260956763$$

$$\overset{y}{\Xi} = 1.57661252008321310282344647190198178$$

$$\overset{y}{i} = 0.03863360415240590991905390042019881$$

$$\overset{y}{\Phi} = 1.61524612423561901274250037232218059$$

$$\overset{y}{\alpha} = 0.001455370523824849588975177241733012$$

$$\overset{y}{j} = 0.03717823362858106033007872317 8465798$$

VALORES ARMÓNICOS

$$\overset{\Theta}{\Gamma} = 1.5263064999250372852440719362518426 07$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{\Pi} = 3.141592619328770806858934414137887557$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{\Xi} = 1.576532131808333037945011655540643208$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{i} = 0.038709013688958976498079373054240104$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{\Phi} = 1.615241145497292014443091028594883312$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{\alpha} = 0.001532911906430833015485766387774968$$

$$\overset{\Theta}{j} = 0.037176101782528143482593606666465136$$

VALORES EUCLÍDEOS NATURALES

$$\overset{z}{\Gamma} = 1.52630651294231132844293125699000 65$$

$$\pi = 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288$$

$$\overset{z}{\Pi} = 3.14159265000000000000000000000000 0$$

$$\overset{z}{\Phi} = 1.615286140647481910019712126289496 38$$

$$\overset{z}{\Xi} = 1.57660032597320149953929635844420 14$$

$$e = 2.718281828459045235360287471352662 49$$

$$\overset{z}{i} = 0.038685814674280410480415767845294 9841$$

$$\overset{z}{\alpha} = 0.001467132048838473822930854632165 3819$$

$$\overset{z}{j} = 0.037218682625441936657484913213129 602242$$

Valor de Ξ para π experimental:

$\overset{\pi}{\Xi}$ = 2/(3*(ln(4/3)+ln(ln(pi))))=1.5766003222514187052949819500010082699524614 37660

π = e^(3/4*e^(2/(3*1.576600322251418705294981950001008269952461437660)))

VALORES EUCLÍDEOS NO-NATURALES

$\overset{\infty}{\Gamma}$ = 1.526302312125416304746084675836345778 68

$\boldsymbol{\pi}$ = 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419

$\overset{\infty}{\Pi}$ = 3.14158275207398122205385617994676585289

$\overset{\infty}{\Phi}$ = 1.61529022538224201075956735488039326505

$\overset{\infty}{\Xi}$ = 1.57661058792338511657191453420088803034

$\boldsymbol{e}$ = 2.71828182845904523536028747135266249775

$\overset{\infty}{i}$ = 0.038679637458856894187652820679505234716

$\overset{\infty}{\alpha}$ = 0.001457234122819695876787034578931234853

$\overset{\infty}{j}$ = 0.037222403336037198310865786100573999863

VALORES ALGEBRAICOS Y EUCLÍDEOS NATURALES

$\mathbf{\Omega_a}$= 1.0000462156282562304503771926793453171 0

$\mathbf{\Omega_e}$= 1.000046215552455533854454287131146549 2

$\mathbf{\Lambda_a}$ = 2.0083648172387832168157268998927887953 6

$\mathbf{\Lambda_e}$ = 2.0083648196895567834473193171532129015 02

$\mathbf{\Psi_a}$ = 2.9969116564225851051493816954633336320 30

$\mathbf{\Psi_e}$ = 2.9969116593339560671695236828038733927 09

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ca}}$ = 0.0000012566370518722920635028234870181 74

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ce}}$ = 0.0000012566370518156275753681111551711 06

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ea}}$ =0.0000000000088541878214952158343157925732

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ee}}$ = 0.0000000000088541878826280221660863693 02

$$\boldsymbol{E_{va}} = 299792459.075185389107926080571094917290 4$$

$$\boldsymbol{E_{ve}} = 299792458.0470018267573058686490900982131$$

$$\boldsymbol{E_{NAa}} = 0.1455378022286402432157475295931972691 7$$

$$\boldsymbol{E_{NAe}} = 0.1455378024814893500319706177413437663 3$$

$$\boldsymbol{E_{Max}} = 0.146682008438109620402870116632682941$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_{Aa}} = 6.0221409307325760144255642487074787*10^{23}$$

$$\boldsymbol{N_{Ae}} = 6.0221408266490520735621535973779354*10^{23}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\hbar\,\mathrm{a}} = 0.984622902911821341470581093943956415 96$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\hbar\,\mathrm{e}} = 0.984622902911802735115378804122919020 21$$

$$\hbar_{\boldsymbol{a}} = 6.6260695703371154967245428161 44*10^{-34}$$

$$\hbar_{\boldsymbol{e}} = 6.626069707583737127037569365492*10^{-34}$$

$$\overset{\Phi}{\alpha}_a = 0.0014671320399842860014356387978495893 2673$$

$$\overset{\Phi}{\alpha}_e = 0.00146713203998428594030283246607901259 7795$$

$$\overset{\Pi}{\alpha}_a = 0.0014658754029324137093721359743625711 5227$$

$$\overset{\Pi}{\alpha}_e = 0.00146587540293247037386027068669441821 9965$$

$$\overset{\Xi}{\alpha} = 0.00142541735312256300350669220230579647 7199$$

$$\overset{\alpha}{\alpha}_a = 0.0014682602214677881981496975713076409 7265$$

$$\overset{\alpha}{\alpha}_e = 0.0014682601038294006541653890726195768 9075$$

$$\overset{\pi}{i} = 0.039028632388231916125962510491297335083 46142$$

$$\overset{\pi}{j} = 0.037168939499967476290008814608677029400 80483$$

$$\overset{\pi}{\alpha} = 0.00145723412281953518668938518249232660 9454109$$

$I_{\pi}^{mín} = 0.00000002614226893796082347476641129884 4232304$

$I_{\pi}^{máx} = 0.0000000261422689379608240557537550642568 9982$

$\overset{mín}{\pi} = 3.141592653589793238462643383279502883315265806$

$\overset{máx}{\pi} = 3.141592653589793238462643383279502884706941997$

$\dot{G}_{\mathbf{a}} = 6.6732649834307500032839131 4726 \cdot 10^{-11}$

$\dot{G}_{\mathbf{e}} = 6.6732650063177211293680130 6317 \cdot 10^{-11}$

$\dot{g} = 9.8066496016783363602736288455373 2780225$

$\sum_{\dot{G}\dot{g}_a} = 0.0000000080310026126441997899084259363$

$\sum_{\dot{G}\dot{g}_e} = 0.0000000080310026128924316602815474144$

$\boldsymbol{E_q} = 0.15930651650015565203864596455449692 4653$

$\boldsymbol{E_{\beta a}} = 0.0019906282187957895689542042591699 78532$

$\boldsymbol{E_{\beta e}} = 0.0019906282187959433772255832603574 18342$

$\boldsymbol{F_{em}} = 1.3964233712160237146374892015924412 86411$

$\lambda_{p_{algebraico}} = 1.3214098500432513971003965602 \cdot 10^{-15}$

$\lambda_{r_{p_{algebraico}}} = .56974710465155330008594726253486 11541$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ta}} = 298.1351269279167611132323810601480 251260$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Te}} = 298.1351269052580795128368754670997 397781$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Va}} = 0.0224139686801600044286602990873174 4795$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Ve}} = 0.0224139686801557600099317617877716 38751$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Pa}} = 1.0132554127490635773831433037237267 22112$

$\boldsymbol{E_{Pe}} = 1.0132554128258654940561030211555338 29795$

$\boldsymbol{Q_{qa}} = 1.6021765599771651413731854636884 6 \cdot 10^{-19}$

$$Q_{qe} = 1.60217657096697867109580126209634 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$r_{pa} = 8.4179792154263796455633329717369 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$r_{p_{DeBroglie}} = 8.41797921542637981075580608920304 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$r_{pe} = 8.417979302798385355831943955792735 \cdot 10^{-16}$$

$$Q_{qCoulomb/a} = 1.602176557850612423627733252 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$Q_{qCoulomb/e} = 1.6021765800472192667182790585 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$Q_{\beta a} = 1.410606425347918467345648268 \cdot 10^{-26}$$

$$Q_{\beta e} = 1.4106064450405573522662491329 \cdot 10^{-26}$$

$$Q_{\beta\ \text{Biot-Savart/a}} = 1.4106064255083421041335317 \cdot 10^{-26}$$

$$Q_{\beta\ \text{Biot-Savart/e}} = 1.4106064548540297959105825 \cdot 10^{-26}$$

$$m_{p,\text{Biot-Savart/algebraico}} = 1672621778133683603763119728925848 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

$$m_{p,\text{Biot-Savart/euclídeo}} = 1.672621801155493937975987918337622 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

$$m_{p,\ \text{según P.Incertidumbre}} = 1.672621778134687102036014240299306 \cdot 10^{-27}$$

$$R_a = 8.3144622419798960$$

$$R_e = 8.3144621848295084$$

GEOMETRÍA EUCLÍDEA NATURAL:

$\boldsymbol{y}$ = 1.5720564160266281488632039078533346890

$\boldsymbol{x}$ = 1.5695362375631650895994394754 26155994

$\boldsymbol{h_1}$ = 1.5707958213744610445496651078111020

$\boldsymbol{G}$ = 0.0200393990933447563605431736592 3007975

$\boldsymbol{z}$ = 1.0482732771155705935839239304687776

$\boldsymbol{t}$ = 1.1740590309828277926299417651066328

$\boldsymbol{h_2}$ = 1.1093848331104496040139744420796634

$\boldsymbol{v}$ = 0.8063483301024328944837487864669 1275

$\boldsymbol{u}$ = 0.7199581828398784339591824705230 9375

$\boldsymbol{h_3}$ = 0.76192983828992944434175825939342721

$\boldsymbol{F}$ = 0.1196127613940848133510922758 24668

$\boldsymbol{\Xi''}$ = 1.5740874225125663161786147897540865

$\boldsymbol{h_4}$ = 1.5759503032492625314560210282531 5460

$\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$ = 1.5267967001887090626610619564603947

$\boldsymbol{F'}$ = 0.0452684166650733860626355576245 42

$\boldsymbol{E_F}$ = 0.0107733336516482

$\boldsymbol{E_{Max}}$ = 0.14200191642569097

$\boldsymbol{E_{Na\ max}}$ = 0.14668200843810962040287011663268 2941

Fundamentos del Álgebra Universal

En este ensayo se desarrollan las herramientas fundamentales con las que pueden construirse las formas generales y el entramado matemático del Universo, desde la Dimensión Cero hasta la Tercera Dimensión, pasando por todos los estados intermedios: punto, línea, cuadrado, elipse, círculo, esfera, etc. Estas herramientas se crean a partir de los operadores energéticos primarios; unas entidades operacionales matemáticas que constituyen la esencia misma del Álgebra Universal. En base a estos operadores algebraicos/funcionales, se determina, además, la función exacta del operador "pi" y se calcula de forma real la circunferencia, el área y el volumen de cualquier elipse.

Álvaro Juan Rosado Velasco

Ciencias y Letras

3ciencias