

Confirming : Example_One

XLS Sheet : Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

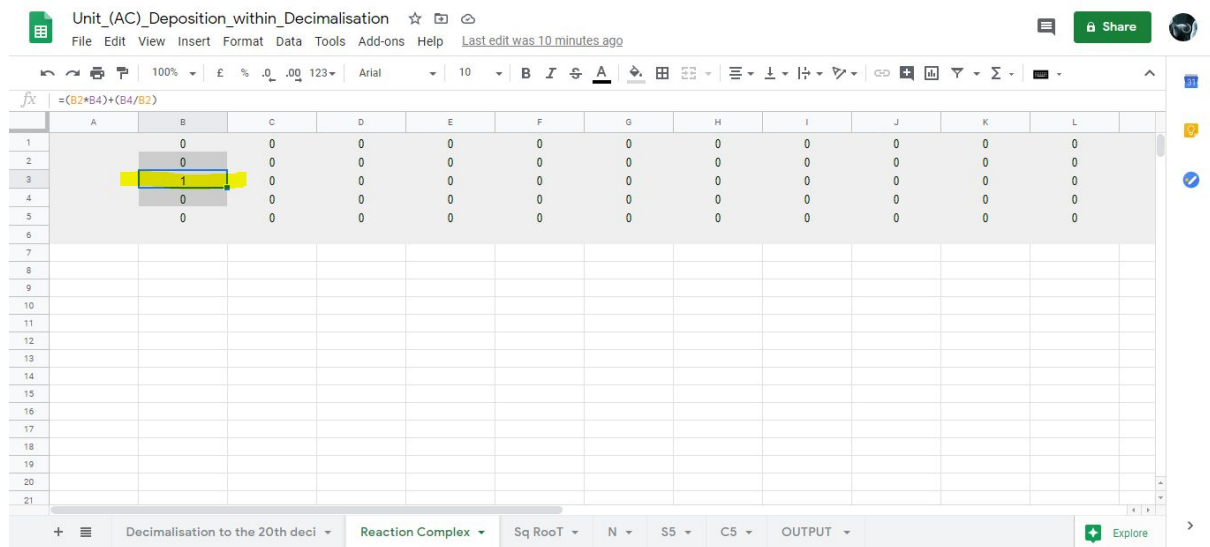
In probability we are often looking for fatal errors. Structural breaks in consistency. And in this idea, we can begin to confirm the accuracy of our projection. Unit AC converts the dataset into an simplified Alternating Current.

1 : We use the original data values from our {Data Source : Currency}. In this example, the high is attributed to the lower cell, whilst the low is attributed to the upper cell. The differential which is created is a negative value.

	A
1	1.23600000000000000000
2	-0.00140000000000000000
3	1.23740000000000000000
4	
5	
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2 : The reaction complex uses simplified chain chemistry to cancel out decimalised values. In order to round off to closest zero {0} or one {1} function. And therefore a conversion signal into Binary language. Where { Zero = Off }, and { One = On }. It is structured in this format, because the implied use of this equation is based upon a classical system. And that is all.

In this example. The sequence completes with a {1 = One = On} Function.



3 : Within sub-sheet N. The two charting patterns are unbroken, which acts as a confirmation of signal. The values peak at 30. Within this particular cartography set the scaler of 30 is equal to 100%



4 : This is a data driven view of the AC cycle, to the division of the 5th wave. Which will relate to Lambda.

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

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100% £ % .0 .00 123 Arial 10 B I S A

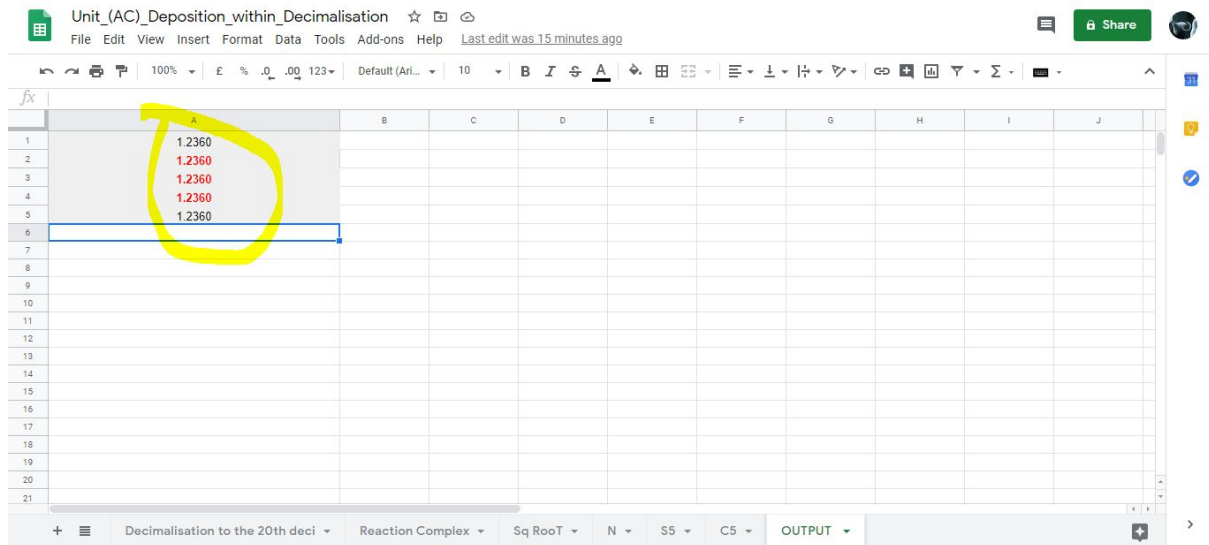
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	High	Low	Differential Input	Differential in Lambda					
2	1.0042	0.9958	0.0083						
3		1.988 0000	55.4430	-4.8448	786.4844	2.8634	#NUM!	1.558.8562	
4		36.3381	5.7688	0.0435	9.9986	2.2933	-0.4423	18.6762	
5									
6		5	0.8108	0.041666666666667000	0.4262	-0.9436	0.2867	1.1467	
7		6	0.9913	0.001736111111111100	0.9228	0.4281	-0.7289	1.5937	
8		7	0.9917	0.0000723379629629630	1.4186	0.8054	#NUM!	2.4965	
9		8	0.9917	0.0000030140817901235	1.9145	0.8567	#NUM!	3.4881	
10		9	0.9917	0.0000001255867412551	2.4103			4.4798	
11		10	0.9917	0.0000000052327808856	2.9061	1.1467		5.4714	
12		11	0.9917	0.0000000002180325369	3.4020	0.5733		6.4631	
13		12	0.9917	0.000000000090846890	3.8978	0.2967		7.4548	
14		13	0.9917	0.0000000000003785287	4.3936			8.4464	
15		14	0.9917	0.0000000000000157720	4.8895			9.4381	
16		15	1.0027	-6.5716789912860400000	2.1050			10.4297	
17		16	0.9902	-2.7381995797025200000	1.2310			4.8553	
18		17	0.9939	-1.1409164915427200000	1.1575			3.1135	
19		18	0.9859	4.7538187147613200000	4.0273			2.9646	
20		19	0.9860	1.9807577978172200000	5.5107			8.7084	

Decimals to the 20th deci Reaction Complex Sq Root N S5 C5 OUTPUT Explore

5 : C5 Takes the AC cycle and confirms the sequence data as { 30 = 100% }



6 : The output gives the FLOOR for the original Lambda datafields.

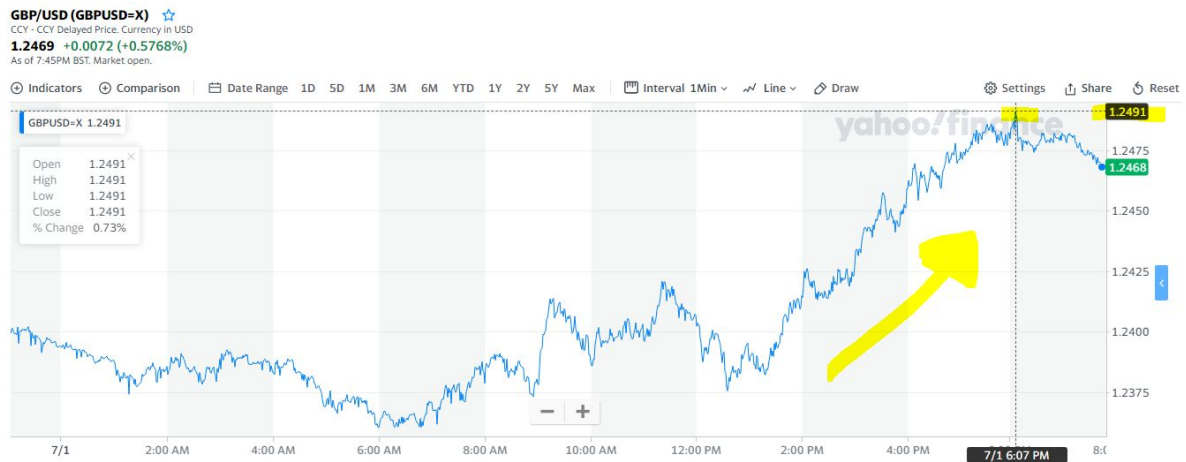


7 : When we used the AC sheet to confirm the metric data. It gave a clear signal with no breaks in the AC cycle or contradictions within the Binary formatting. So therefore they work efficiently together. They are aligned. But

The output gave a decimalised floor. And upon the completion of the original Lambda sequence. From the previous sheet. In order for the structural cycle to be stable. It needs to revisit that floor. But in this example it does not. And this is the introduction of instability, within a wave. Also known as wave 6 Attenuation. And what can be visualized as the injection of a junk sequence, much like a virus. Because it no longer confirms a standard wave function. And instead indicates a continuation of what we know is a negative powered differential. Very important. When a pattern function is indicating these types of signals. Within financial data. These are not to be traded on. They are inherently unstable. To be aware.



8 : As were observing wave instability. It hasn't revisited floor mechanisms. And therefore decimalised. We need to create a new calculation using the Lambda sheets.



Lambda Sequencer_In_Multiplication : Base_Equation ☆ ☰ ☱
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100% £ % .00 123 Default (Arl... 10 B I A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		High	Low	Differential Input								
2		1.2421	1.2375	0.0046								
3												
4	Differential in Lambda	Waves										
5		1	0.0046									
6		2	0.005244									
7		3	0.00597816									
8		4	0.0068151024									
9		5	0.007769216736									
10		A	0.00009900514283	Divided by Zero	1.2421							
11					1.2375							
12		Output : Target			1.247569217							
13		5	1.247569217	1.246432043	1.2398							
14		Attenuation Cycle	0.2398218994	1.2398	1.246432043							
15			1.479621899	0.001137173512								
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												

+ Calculating Variables Direction Calculating Variables 2 Direction 2 Explore

Lambda Sequencer_In_Multiplication : Base_Equation ☆ ☰ ☱
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help Last edit was 4 minutes ago

100% £ % .00 123 Arial 9 B I A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		High	Low	Differential Input								
2		1.247569217	1.246432043	0.001137173512								
3												
4	Differential in Lambda	Waves										
5		1	0.001137173512									
6		2	0.001296377804									
7		3	0.001477870696									
8		4	0.001684772594									
9		5	0.001920640757									
10		A	0.00009874842277	Divided by Zero	1.247569217							
11					1.246432043							
12		Output : Target			1.248921271							
13		5	1.248921271	1.247810868	1.24700063							
14		Attenuation Cycle	0.2470225796	1.24700063	1.247810868							
15			1.49402321	0.001110402331								
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												

+ Calculating Variables Direction Calculating Variables 2 Direction 2 Explore

9 : We also confirm the new sequence via the AC sheet.

The image displays two screenshots of a spreadsheet application, likely Google Sheets, showing calculations for 'Unit (AC) Deposition within Decimalisation'.

Top Screenshot: The spreadsheet shows a single column 'A' with three rows of data. The formula bar indicates the selection of cells A1 to A3. The data values are:

Row	Value
1	1.23750000000000000000
2	-0.00459999999999999999
3	1.24210000000000000000

The bottom status bar shows settings: 'Decimalisation to the 20th deci', 'Reaction Complex', 'Sq RooT', 'N', 'S5', 'C5', and 'OUTPUT'.

Bottom Screenshot: The spreadsheet shows a grid of columns A through L. The formula bar indicates the formula $= (B2 * B4) + (B4 / B2)$ is applied to the selected cells. The data values are:

Row	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The bottom status bar shows settings: 'Decimalisation to the 20th deci', 'Reaction Complex', 'Sq RooT', 'N', 'S5', 'C5', and 'OUTPUT'. An 'Explore' button is visible on the right.

10 : The AC sheets confirm the data.



10 : With an end projection, indicated here.

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help

100% £ % .0 .00 123 Default (Ari... 10 B I A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	1.2375									
2	1.2375									
3	1.2375									
4	1.2375									
5	1.2376									
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										

11 : As well as a new FLOOR to the sequence , as denoted within the OUTPUT.



12 : Now as we are aware that this is a continuation of a signal which did not revisit the original floor. There is inherent uncertainty within the calculation fields. How do we know, the next element of sequence, within a projection. We don't. But we can confer that as we know the differential is NEGATIVE. A continuation of the signal will also be NEGATIVE. A reversion to the FLOOR state, will be POSITIVE.

fx		=A1-A3
1		1.24210000000000000000
2		0.00459999999999999999
3		1.23750000000000000000
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

13 : For illustrative purposes , I show that if we simply flip the data fields. Where high is attributed to the upper cell, and the low is attributed to the lower cell. In order to create a POSITIVE signal ratio. The data produced will generate NUMLOCK values. Which are essentially like the breaks within a car.

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help

100% £ % .0 123 Arial 10 B I U A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	High	Low	Differential Input	Differential in Lambda					
2	0.9899	1.0102	-0.0204						
3		1.988 0000	#NUM!	-4.8448	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
4		#NUM!	#NUM!	0.0435	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
5									
6		5	#NUM!	0.041666666666667000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
7		6	#NUM!	0.0017361111111111100	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
8		7	#NUM!	0.0000723379629629630	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
9		8	#NUM!	0.0000030140817901235	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
10		9	#NUM!	0.0000001255867412551	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
11		10	#NUM!	0.0000000052327808856	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
12		11	#NUM!	0.0000000002180325369	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
13		12	#NUM!	0.000000000090846890	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
14		13	#NUM!	0.000000000003785287	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
15		14	#NUM!	0.000000000000157720	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
16		15	#NUM!	-6.5716789912860400000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
17		16	#NUM!	-2.7381995797025200000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
18		17	#NUM!	-1.1409164915427200000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
19		18	#NUM!	4.7538187147613200000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	
20		19	#NUM!	1.9807577978172200000	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	

Decimalisation to the 20th deci Reaction Complex Sq Root N S5 C5 OUTPUT

Error
POWER evaluates to an imaginary number.

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help

100% £ % .0 123 Default (Ari... 10 B I U A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	#NUM!									
2	#NUM!									
3	#NUM!									
4	#NUM!									
5	#NUM!									
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										

Decimalisation to the 20th deci Reaction Complex Sq Root N S5 C5 OUTPUT

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help

100% £ % .0 123 Arial 10 B I U A

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		1.098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												

Decimalisation to the 20th deci Reaction Complex Sq Root N S5 C5 OUTPUT

Sum: 0 Explore

14 : Now to understand why the values lock up. AND THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT. We have to focus on the Binary units first. Everything looks fine. It's returned {1 = On } And what's

happening within the decimal structure. It's indicating 1.098 is being created. And this is UNIT_AS_ENERGY represented within a binary format. An OK signal.



Looking at the square root functions. Again everything looks coordinated. We can move forward.

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help

fx [Formulas] [Tools] [Styles] [Data] [References] [Cells] [Columns] [Rows] [Find] [Replace] [Sort] [Filter] [AutoSum] [More] [Less] [Undo] [Redo] [Print] [Zoom] [Full Screen] [Help]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	764.05063197303500										
2	0.00153333333333										
3	1.01023122358142										
4	0.98987239421768										
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											

+ [Menu] Decimalisation to the 20th deci Reaction Complex Sq Root N S5 C5 OUTPUT

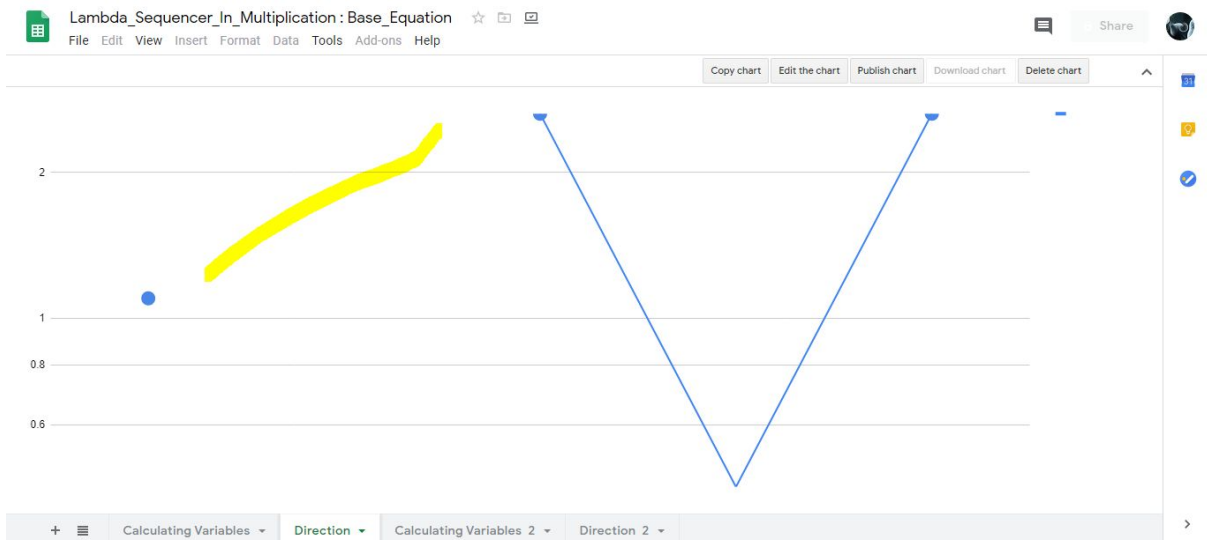
And then we reach S5 And this is where the AC cycle is created. It's also the area which interacts with Lambda. And the differential output is NEGATIVE. Recall the input was positive. And it nulls out the signal. Collapsing the AC positive wave structure.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	High	Low	Differential Input	Differential in Lambda					
2	0.9899	1.0102	-0.0204	-4.8448	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!
3	1.988.0000	#NUM!	#NUM!	0.0435	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									

To understand this further . We use the differentials we've created. By bringing them back into the LAMBDA sheet.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	High	Low	Differential Input	Differential in Lambda								
2	1.098	-0.204	1.302									
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												

And we can see clearly. The pattern structure. Is broken. And therefore unstable.



And the differential returned becomes. The original differential. From the first AC run. Whereby the high was attributed to the bottom cell, and the low attributed to the upper cell. Confirming that the sequence of events can be in no other format.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		High	Low	Differential Input								
2		2.646026128	2.646485544	-0.0004594160422								
3												
4		Waves										
5		1	-0.0004594160422									
6		2	-0.0005237342881									
7		3	-0.0005970570885									
8		4	-0.0006806450809									
9		5	-0.0007759353922									
10		A	#NUM!	Divided by Zero	2.646026128							
11					2.646485544							
12		Output : Target			2.645479901							
13		5	2.645479901	#NUM!	#NUM!							
14		Attenuation Cycle	#NUM!	#NUM!	#NUM!							
15			#NUM!	#NUM!								
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												

And at the latter stage. We should expect that the signal will begin to revert or move towards a + state.

As of 7:48PM BST. Market open.

⊕ Indicators
⊕ Comparison
📅 Date Range
1D
5D
1M
3M
6M
YTD
1Y
2Y
5Y
Max
📅 Interval 1Min
📈 Line
📄 Draw
⚙️ Settings
🔗 Share
🔄 Reset

