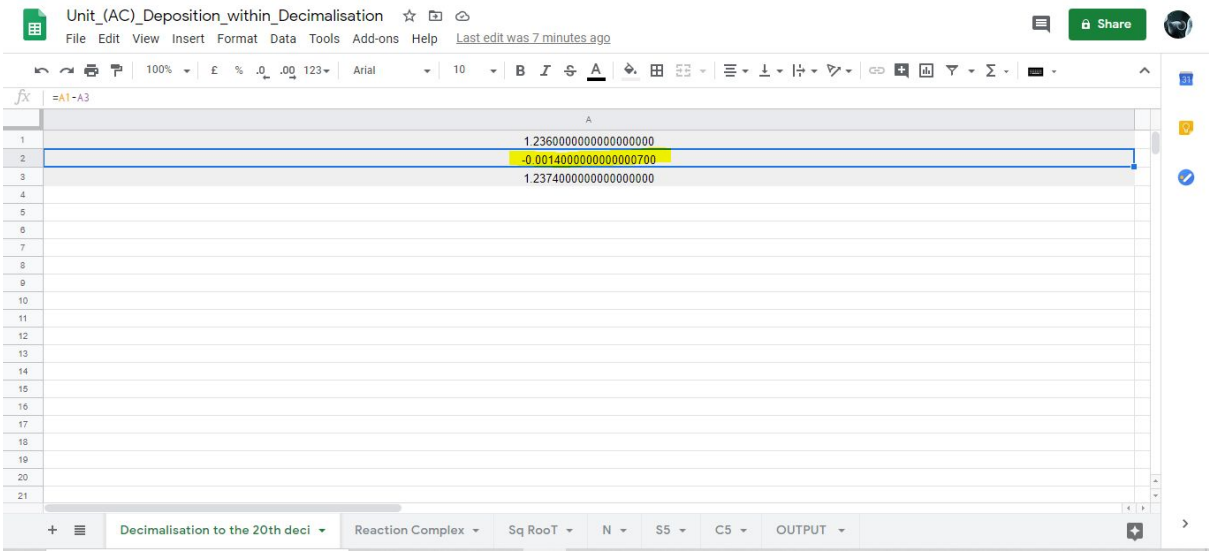
Confirming : Example_One
XLS Sheet : Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation

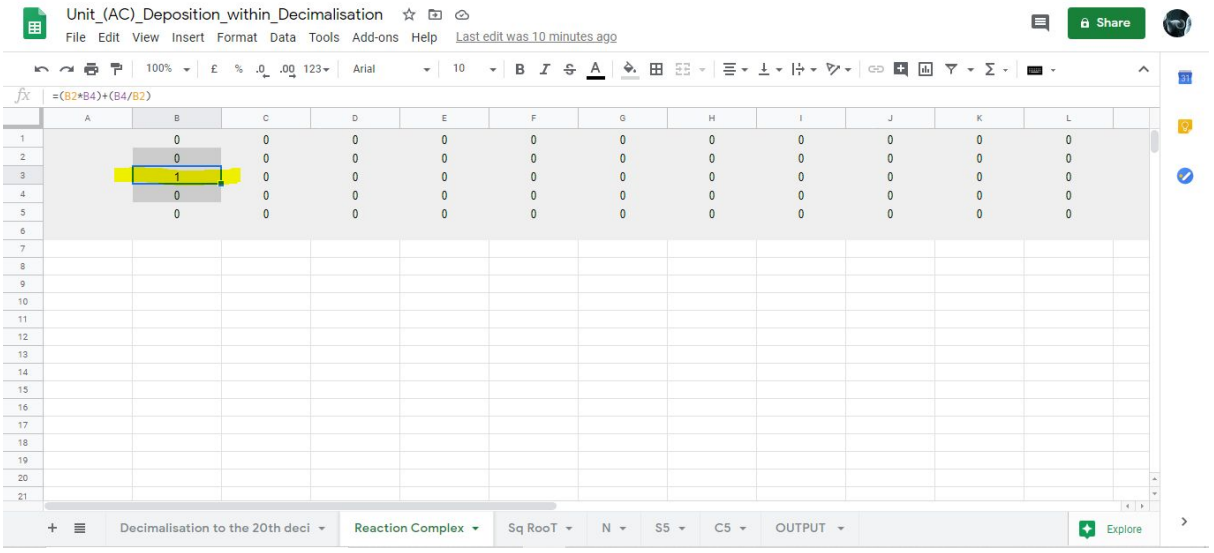
In probability we are often looking for fatal errors. Structural breaks in consistency. And in this idea, we can begin to confirm the accuracy of our projection. Unit AC converts the dataset into an simplified Alternating Current.

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.



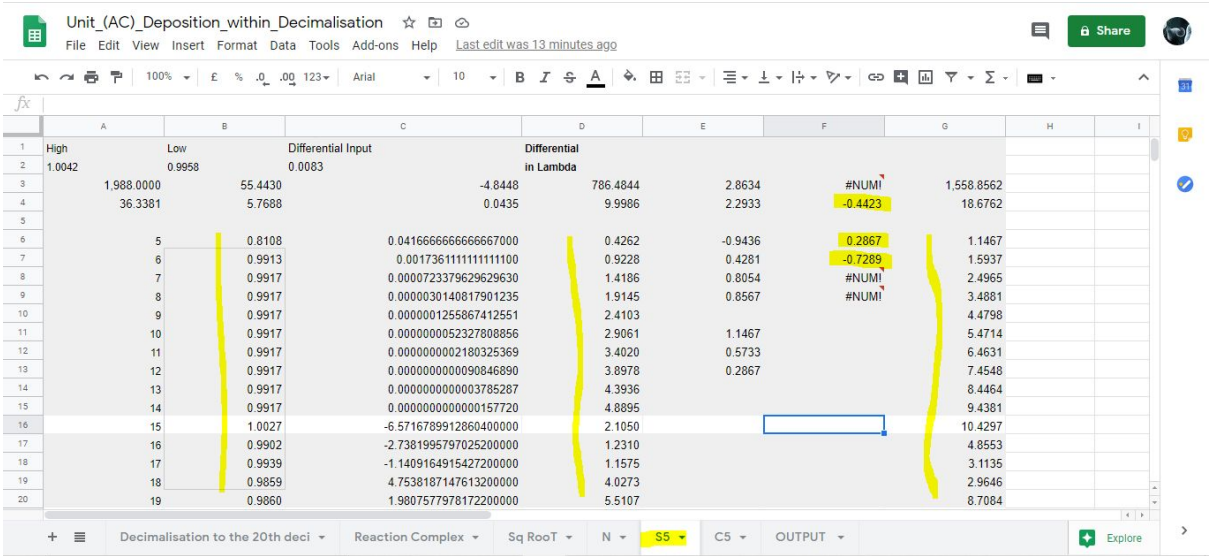
2 : The reaction complex uses simplified chain chemistry, to cancel out decimalised values. In order to round off to the closest zero {0} or one {1} function. And therefore a conversion signal into Binary language. Where { Zero = Off }, and { One = On }. It is structured in this format, because the implied 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 value peaks at 30. Within this particular cartography set, the scaler of 30 is equal to 100%

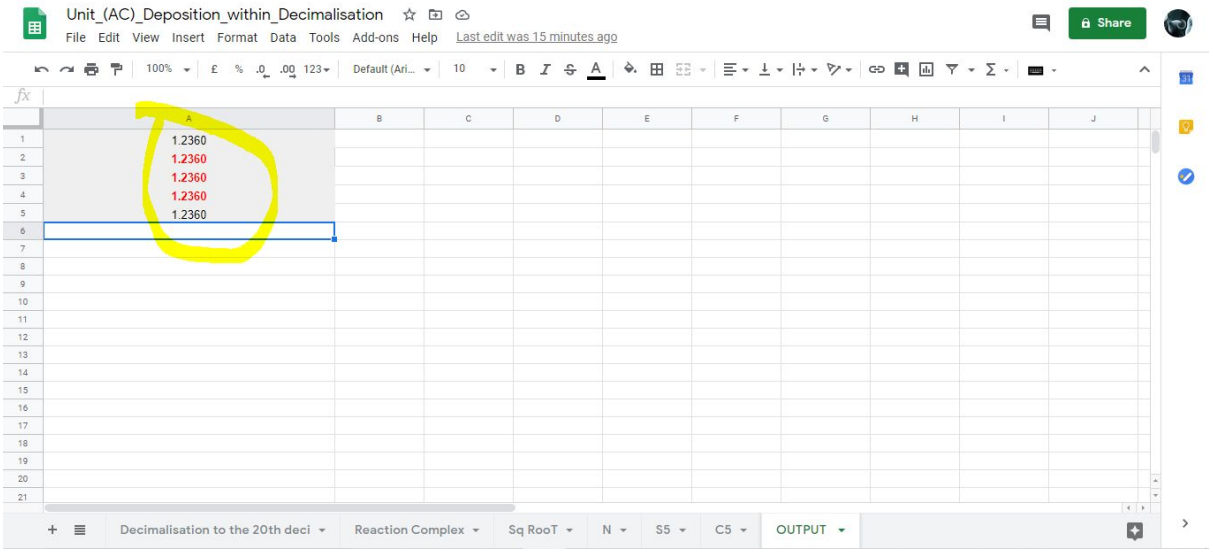
4 : This is a data driven view of the AC cycle, to the division of the 5th wave. Which relates to Lambda sequencing.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	High	Low	Differential Input	Differential					
2	1.0042	0.9958	0.0083	in Lambda					
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	0.0416666666666667000	0.4262	-0.9436	0.2867	1.1467		
7	6	0.9913	0.0017361111111111100	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	0.0000000000090846890	3.8978	0.2867		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		

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

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



7 : When we used the AC sheet to confirm the 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. Structurally there should be no error.

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 secondary sequence, that has the potential to invert. Because it no longer conforms to the standard wave function.
This is denoted very clearly in the infinities XLS. A set number of movements within electron transport. And then the function should draw to a natural close, in order to refresh. Instead here we see the indication of a continuation, of what we know is a negative powered differential. It's very important, 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 the decimalisation floor. We need to create a new calculation using the Lambda sheets.

Lambda_Sequencer_In_Multiplication : Base_Equation

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	A	B	C	D	E
1		High	Low	Differential Input	
2		1.2421	1.2375	0.0046	
3					
4	Differential	Waves			
5	in Lambda	1	0.0046		
6		2	0.005244		
7		3	0.00597816		
8		4	0.0068151024		
9		5	0.007769216736		
10		^	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	

Calculating Variables | Direction | Calculating Variables 2 | Direction 2 | Explore

Lambda_Sequencer_In_Multiplication : Base_Equation

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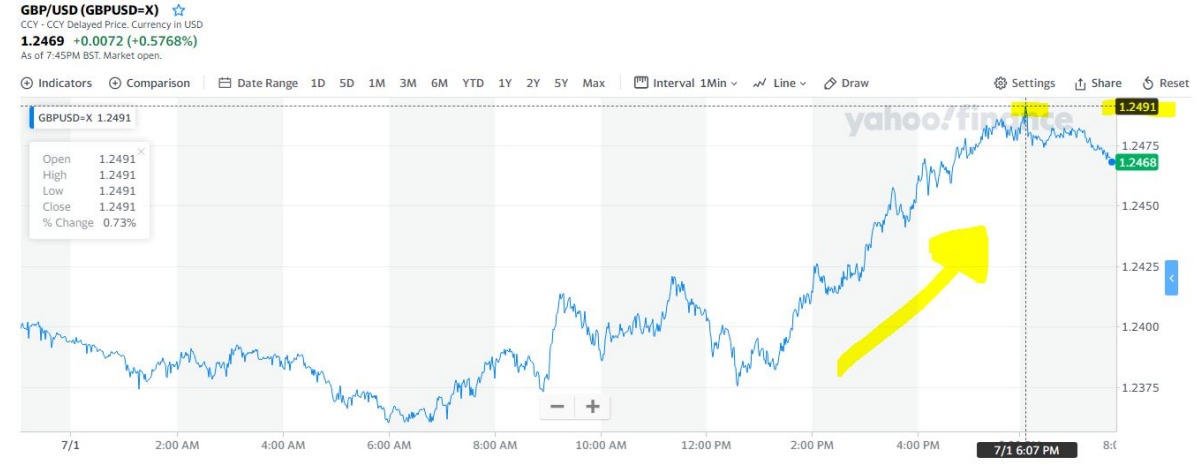
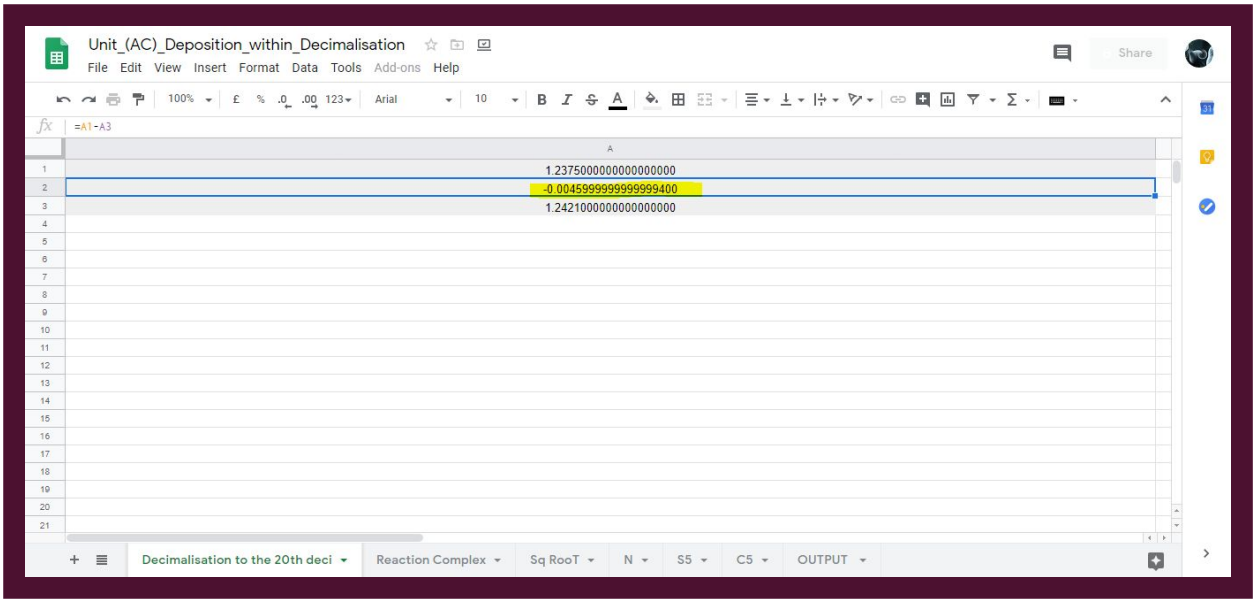
=C13

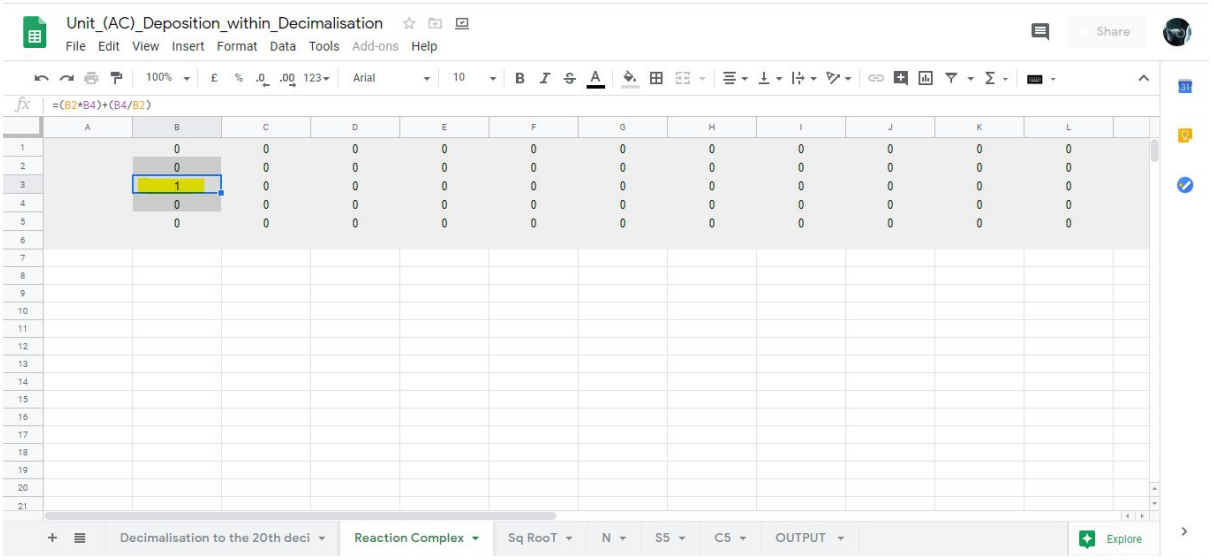
	A	B	C	D	E
1		High	Low	Differential Input	
2		1.247569217	1.246432043	0.001137173512	
3					
4	Differential	Waves			
5	in Lambda	1	0.001137173512		
6		2	0.001296377804		
7		3	0.001477870696		
8		4	0.001684772594		
9		5	0.001920640757		
10		^	0.00009874842277	Divided by Zero	1.247569217
11					1.246432043
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	

Calculating Variables | Direction | Calculating Variables 2 | Direction 2 | Explore



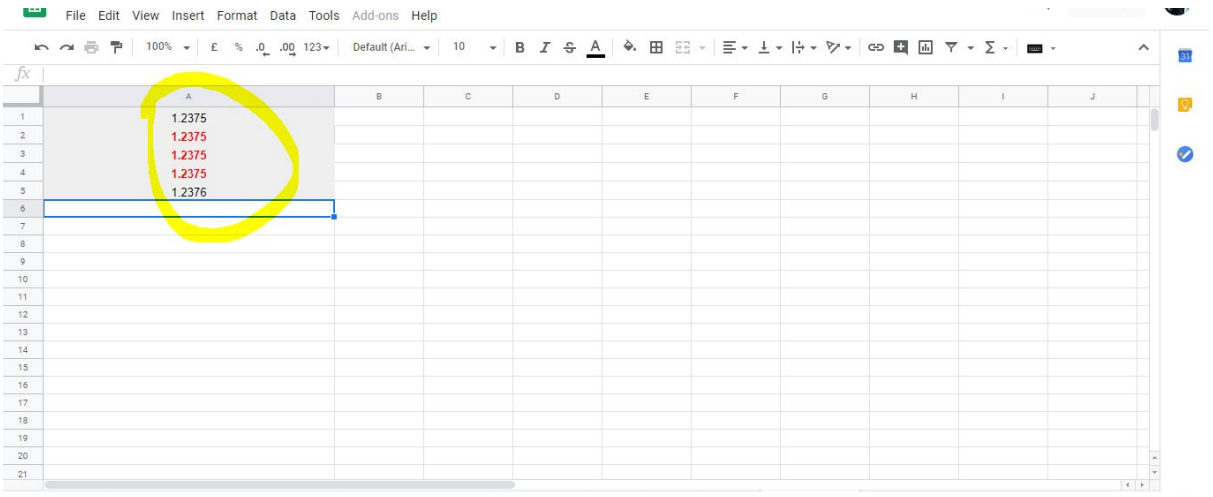
9 : We also confirm the new sequence via the AC sheet. **Pay attention here to the Differential**





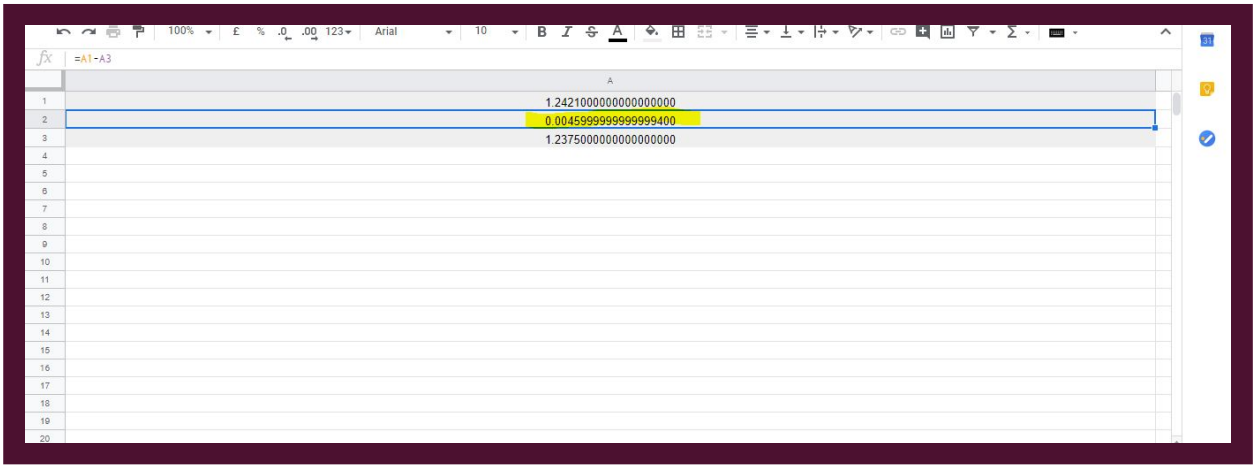
10 : The AC sheets confirm the data.

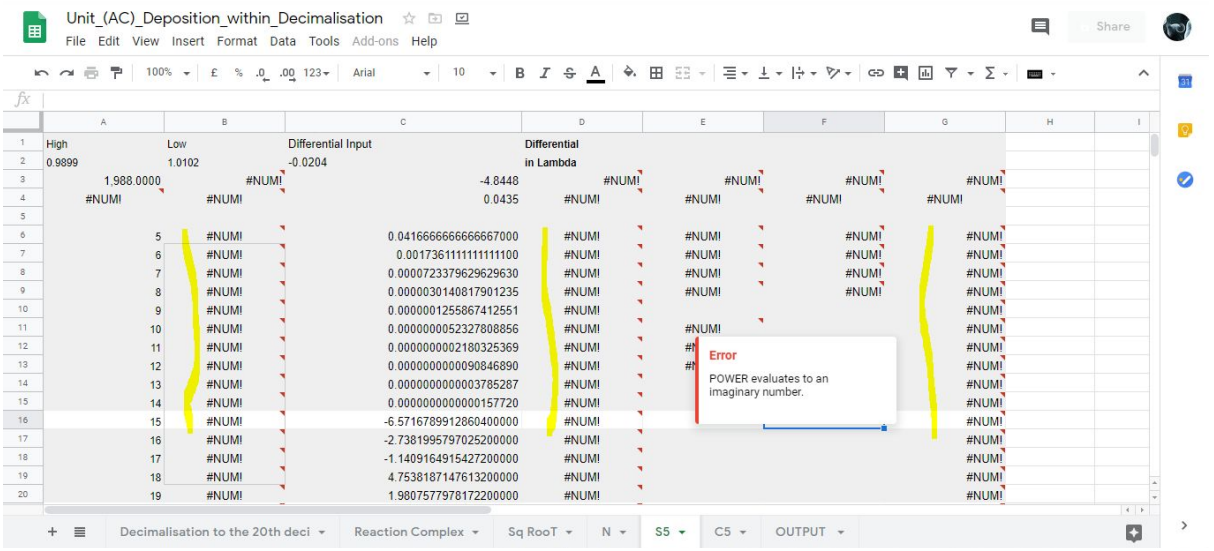
11 : As well as a new FLOOR to the sequence which is created. As denoted within the OUTPUT.



12 : Now as we are aware that this is a continuation of a signal which did not revisit the original floor. There now becomes an inherent uncertainty, within the calculation fields. How do we know, the next element of the 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.

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




Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation
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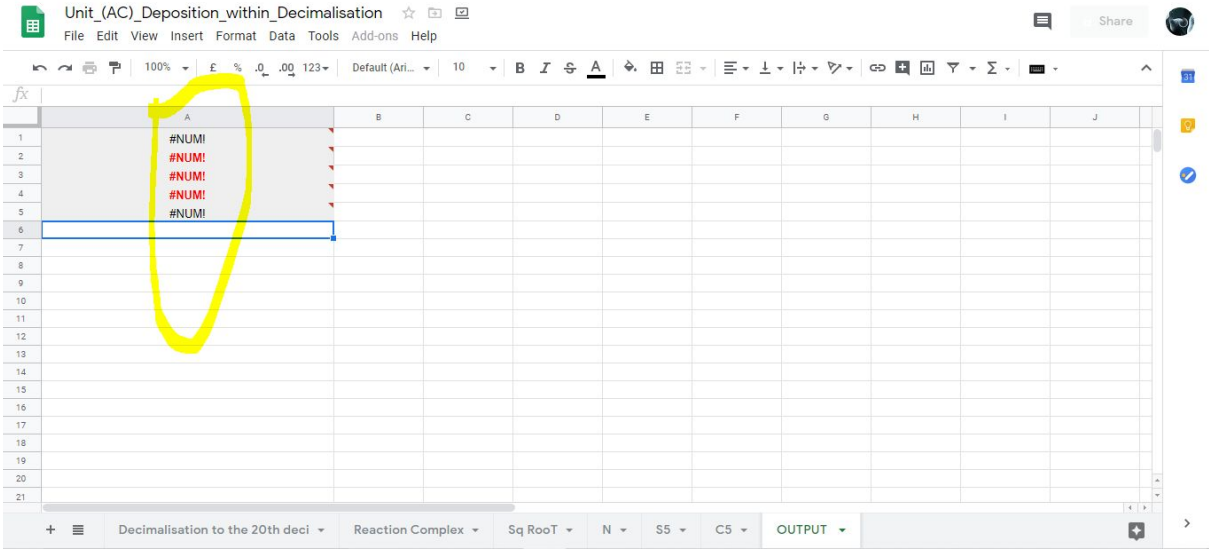
Share
High
Low
Differential Input
Differential in Lambda
0.9899
1.0102
-0.0204
1,988.0000
-4.8448
0.0435
Error
POWER evaluates to an imaginary number.
Decimalisation to the 20th deci
Reaction Complex
Sq RooT
N
S5
C5
OUTPUT


Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help
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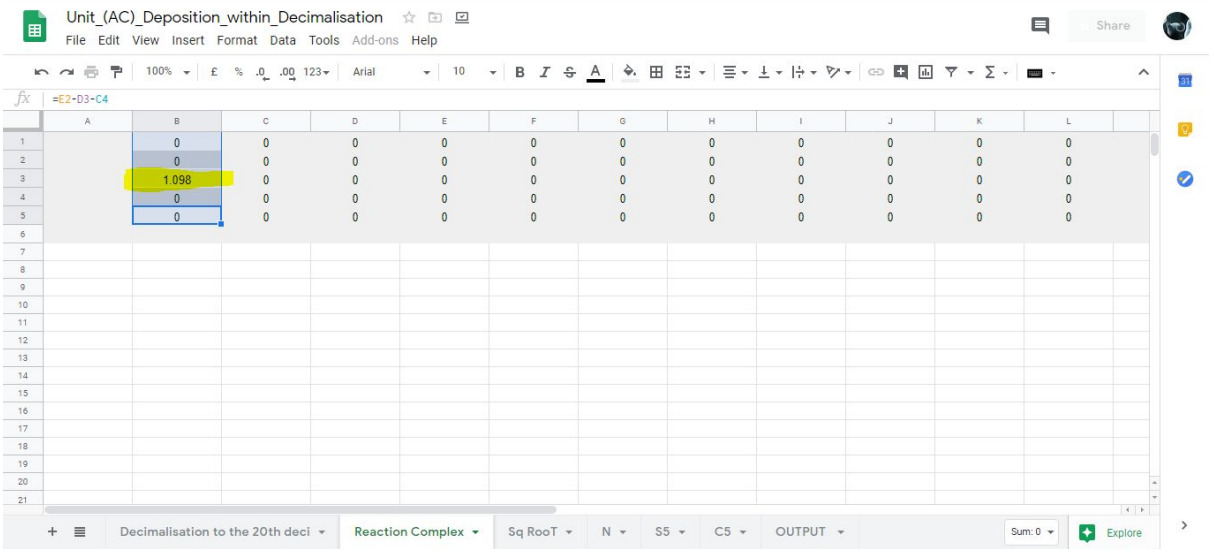
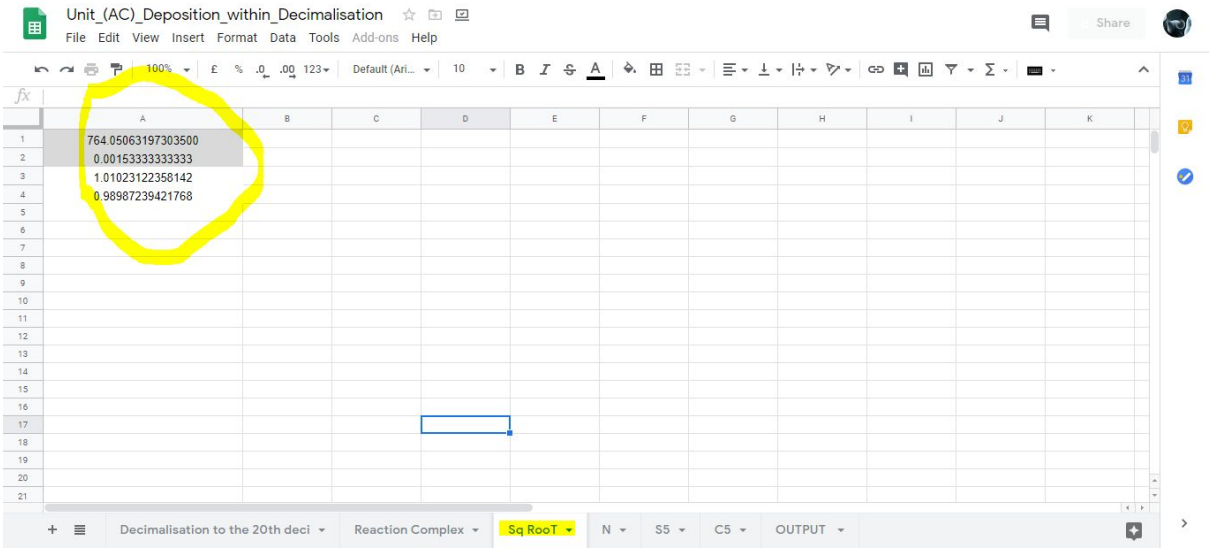
#NUM!
Decimalisation to the 20th deci
Reaction Complex
Sq RooT
N
S5
C5
OUTPUT

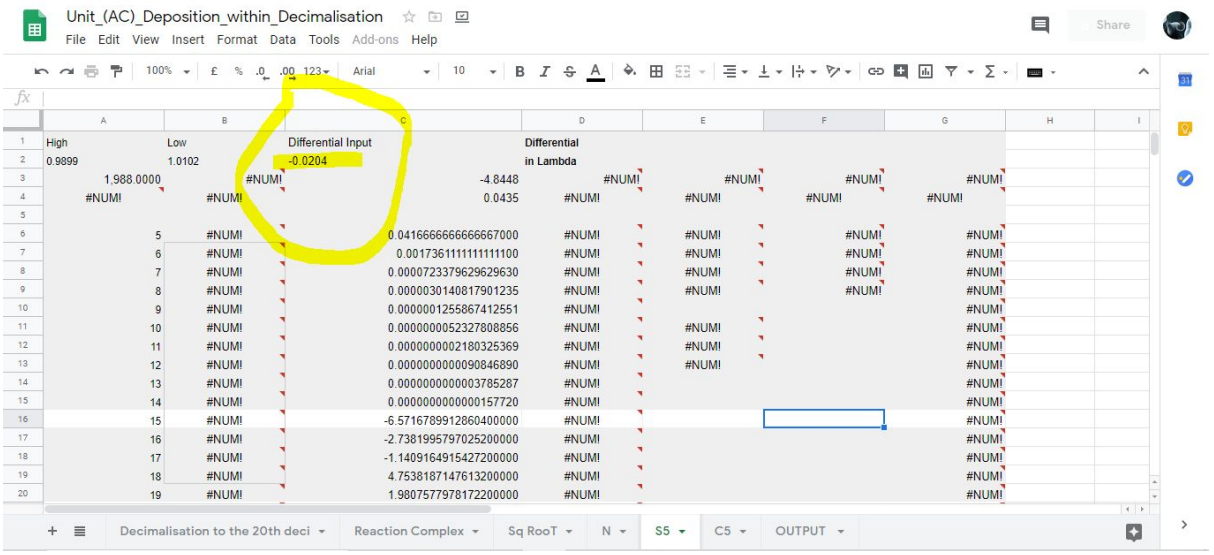

Unit_(AC)_Deposition_within_Decimalisation
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help
Share
=E2-D3-C4
1.098
Decimalisation to the 20th deci
Reaction Complex
Sq RooT
N
S5
C5
OUTPUT
Explore

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 a (ENERGY_AS_A_UNIT) represented within a binary format. An OK signal.

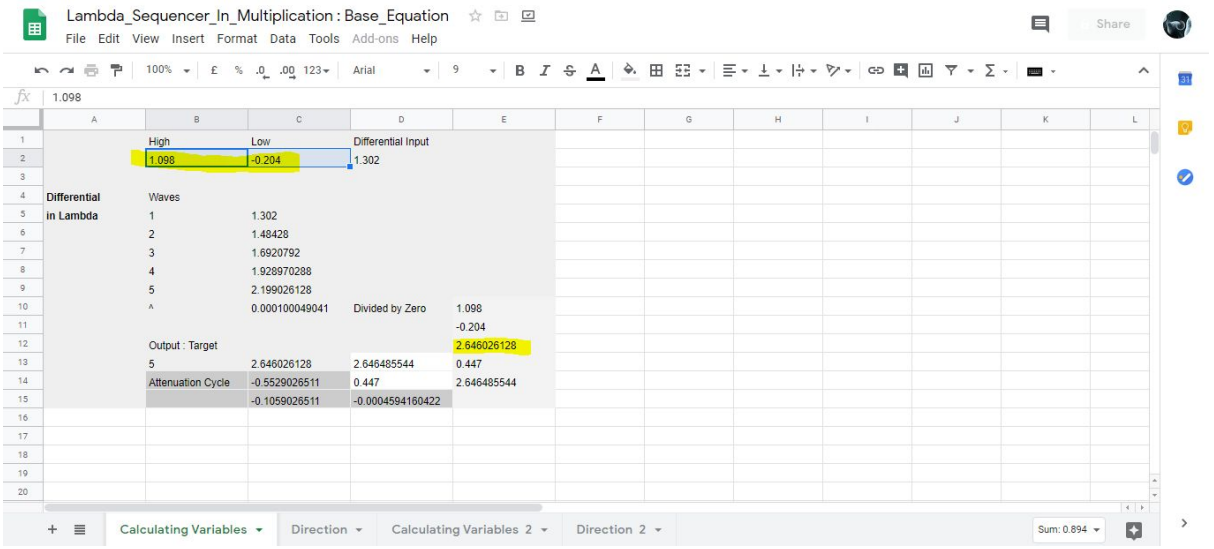
Looking at the square root functions. Again everything looks coordinated. We can move forward.



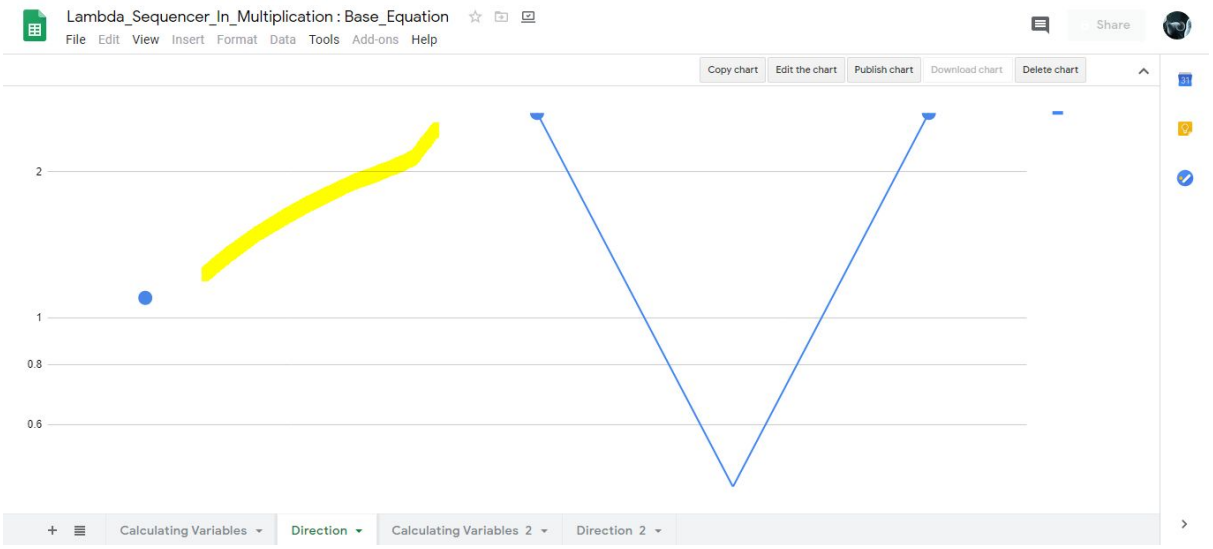
15. And then we reach S5 And this is where the AC cycle is created. It's also the area which interacts with Lambda. And the differential output is NEGATIVE. Recall the input was positive. And it nulls out the signal. Collapsing the AC positive wave structure.



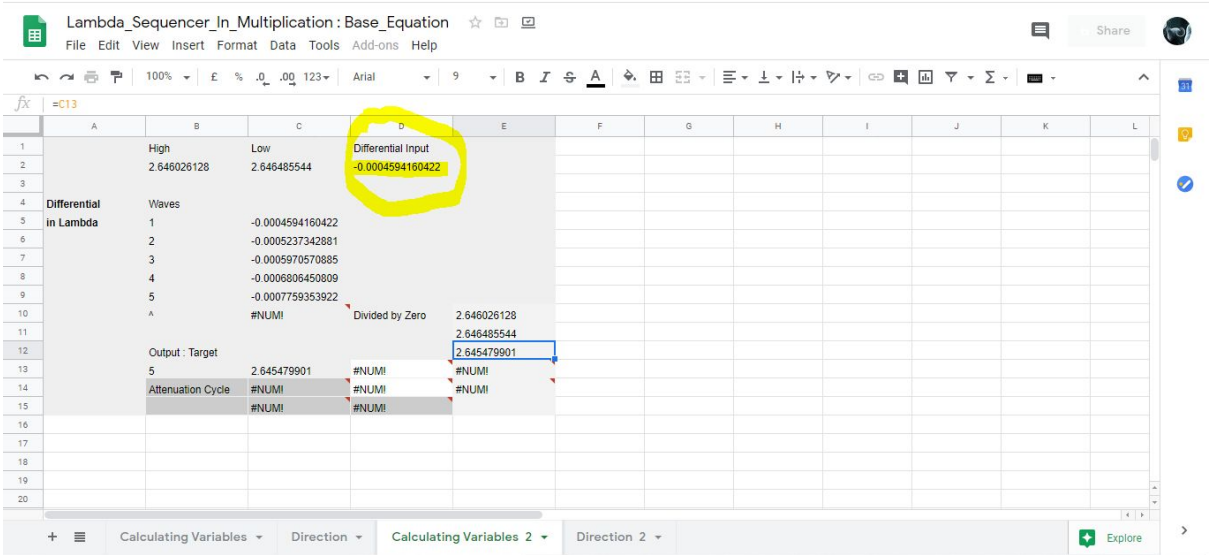
To understand this further. We use the differentials we've created. By bringing them back into the LAMBDA sheet.



16. We can clearly see the wave structure is broken, and therefore unstable.



17 . Now the strangeness is in the differential, which is being calculated. It's 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. And this has a major impact on logic structures. It also confirms that the sequence of the implied wave, can be in no other format according to the interaction between AC & Binary and {ENERGY_AS_A_UNIT} .



18. At the latter stage. We should expect that the signal will begin to revert. Or move towards a + state.

19 . In this example we created two lambda based projections, with a set number of calculations.And balanced the navigation projections against confirmation signals.