

Hey! Got a moment?

Can you do this?

$$(4 - 2) / 1 = 2$$

How about this?

$$((125 - 25) / 4) / 5 = 5$$

And of course, a little tickler...

$$(((28561 - 2197) / 12) / 13) / 13 = 13$$

This is the Alpha formula from Sequinor Tredecim, which means “Follow Thirteen” in Latin. The principles governing these factors are solid; when you bring a polynomial to reduce to zero, the factor that it becomes zero at is also what it is divisible by. In the root formula below, $k = x - 1$ becomes our factor in that equation by default. For this formula, we seek to have a determined power already in our possession, and know what it's input is, such as **125** was above, for example. The first term is the *Sub-Prime Proposition*, to which the following *Secondary Transitions* continue to apply to when in demand by the pre-determined exponent **a**. We call them *Zone A*, which is the first “world” after the term “/ **k**”, and *Zone B*, which includes the “world” within all the required divisions (And only IF required). For this formula, $b = a - 1$ in all cases, and as for **a**, just use an integer.

$$\frac{(x^a - x^b)}{k} = x$$

$$\frac{\frac{(x^a - x^b)}{k}}{x} = x$$