

Samuel's Irrational Theorem

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$$\Omega = (\pi - \{6 \times (4 - \pi)\})$$

$$\Omega = \left(\pi - \left\{ 6 \times \left(\frac{(28 - 22)}{7} \right) \right\} \right)$$

$$\Omega = \left(\pi - \left\{ 6 \times \left(\frac{6}{7} \right) \right\} \right)$$

$$\Omega = (-2)$$

$$2 = (-\Omega)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(2^{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left((-\Omega)^{\left(\frac{1}{(-\Omega)} \right)} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(\{(2 + \pi) - \pi\}^{\left(\frac{1}{\{(2 + \pi) - \pi\}}\right)} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(\{(2 + \pi) - \pi\}^{\{(2 + \pi) - \pi\}^{(-1)}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(\{ \{ (2 + \pi) - \pi \} \}^{\{(2 + \pi) - \pi\}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(\{ \{ f(-\Omega) \} \}^{f(-\Omega)} \right)$$

$$f(-\Omega) = \{ \{ (f(-\Omega) + \pi) - \pi \} \}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = i$$

$$i = \left(\{ \{ f(-\Omega) \} \}^{f(-\Omega)} \right)$$

Conclusion :

“Irrational’s Variable values negative (Omega Fuction), exponent negative (Omega Fuction), terratent negative (Omega Fuction)”

~ Samuel Hasiholan Omega Purba, S. Tr. T. ~

Bachelor of Robotic's Technology and Artificial's Intelligent

[“ Politeknik Negeri Batam for International Future ”]

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