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the continuous tangent and the zero-point axiom

by john david jones

zero-point axiom: $n/0 = 0$

I propose to prove the zero-point axiom through an examination of the trigonometric tangent function. This will be a surprisingly simple thing to do. I observe that objects rotate continuously without an asymptotic approach to infinity. I postulate from this observed behavior that the trigonometric functions used to describe angular displacement are all continuous.

$\Sigma\tan(\theta)$ in the range 0 to $(2\pi - 2\pi/cI) = 0$

cI is the countable infinity. It is possible to prove that cI must be divisible by four.

Because the tangent function is symmetrical around 0, $\pi/2$, π, and $3\pi/2$, it is reasonable to suggest that:

$\Sigma\tan(\theta) = 0 + \tan(\pi/2) + \tan(3\pi/2) = 0$

Now let us examine the properties of $\tan(\pi/2)$.

We know from the graph of the tangent function that $\tan(\pi/2) = +/- \infty = (-\infty + \infty)/2$

I take recourse to the countable infinity. If we assume that the tangent function is continuous, we find that:

$\tan(\pi/2) = (\tan(\pi/2 - 2\pi/cI) + \tan(\pi/2 + 2\pi/cI))/2$

I select 65536 as a reasonable countable infinity.

[Math]::Tan([Math]::PI/2 – 2*[Math]::PI/65536) = 10430.378

[Math]::Tan([Math]::PI/2 + 2*[Math]::PI/65536) = -10430.378

$\tan(\pi/2) = (10430.378 - 10430.378)/2 = 0$

$\tan(\pi/2) = 1/0 = 0$

therefore, we can conclude that $1/0 = 0$.

john david jones
vanha vaasa