CONSIDER THIS TIME IDEA:

$$\boxed{\phi_k = \frac{1}{2a_k k}\left(\alpha_k \pm \sqrt{\alpha_k^2+\beta_k^2}\right)} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \alpha_k = b_k T_k \\ \hline \beta_k = 2\sqrt{c_k} \end{array}}$$

$$\{\alpha_k, \beta_k, \phi_k, T_k, a_k, b_k, c_k\} \in \mathbb{C}$$

COMING FROM CONSIDERING PREVIOUSLY

$$\phi_{k} = \frac{1}{a}\left(bT + \cfrac{c}{bT + \cfrac{c}{bT+c}}\right) = \frac{1}{a}\left(bT + \frac{c}{a\phi}\right)$$

... K TIMES AS $K \to \infty$ AS A (CONTINUED FRACTION)

$$\phi^2 = \frac{1}{a^2}\left(bT\phi + \frac{c}{a}\right) = \frac{bT}{a}\phi + \frac{c}{a^2}$$

$\phi = x$ $\quad \frac{bT}{a} = \alpha$

$\frac{c}{a^2} = \beta$

$$ax^2 = bTx + \frac{c}{a} \to x^2 = \alpha x + \beta$$

$$x^2 - \alpha x - \beta = 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 + (2\sqrt{\beta})^2}\right) = \phi$$

α	$2\sqrt{\beta}$
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

a TREE(6)? $\to$ ¿WHAT WOULD BE THE SHAPE OF A "CANONICAL" TREE(6) SETTING?

$\phi(\alpha, \beta) = \phi(0,0) = 0$

$\phi(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{5})$

$\phi(1,2) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm 3)$

Asamblea

FUNDAMENTAL CONSTANTS IN "TIME" ∩ "SYMBOLS" UNIVERSE

$X = \frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 + y^2}\right)$ | $y = 2\sqrt{\beta}$ | $\beta \in \#$

$\boxed{(\alpha, y) \to \boxed{\phi(\alpha, y)} \to X} \to F(\alpha, y) = \phi_{\alpha y}$

$\boxed{X, \alpha, y \in \#}$

α	y	X	Γ(y)	
0	0	0	3	Γ_0
1	1	$\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$	2	$\Gamma_{\alpha} = 2$
1	2	$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$	5	$\Gamma_{\alpha} + 3 = 5 = \Gamma_\beta$
1	3	$\frac{1+\sqrt{10}}{2}$	10	$(2 \cdot \Gamma_{\alpha}) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10 = 2\Gamma_\beta$
1	4	$\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$	17	$2\Gamma_\alpha + (\Gamma_\alpha + 3) + (\Gamma_\alpha) = 2\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_\alpha$
1	5	$\frac{1+\sqrt{26}}{2}$	26	$4\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^2 = 2 \cdot \underline{13}$
1	6	$\frac{1+\sqrt{37}}{2}$	37	$4\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^2 + 2\Gamma_\beta + \frac{\Gamma_\alpha}{2}$
1	7	$\frac{1+\sqrt{50}}{2}$	50	$4\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_\beta^2 + 2\Gamma_\beta + \frac{\Gamma_\alpha}{2}$

LOWER HALF ∞ INFINITY ∞ ROTATED BY $\odot \frac{\pi}{2}$

SILLY JOKE

$\neq \boxed{\phi(\alpha, y) = 4\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_0}$

$\Theta_n(\alpha, y) = 4\Gamma_\alpha + \Gamma_\alpha$

EXPAND AND ANALYZE THE PATTERN EMERGING

$\Gamma_{00} = \Gamma(0, 0)$

$\boxed{\Gamma(\alpha, y) \equiv 3 \text{ IF } \alpha = y = 0}$

$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ -26 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ -37 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$

0	α		φ
0	0	3	$\Gamma(0,0)$ Γ_{00}
1	1	2	$\Gamma_0 - 1 = \Gamma_{11} = 2 = \Gamma(1,1)$
2	1	5	$2\Gamma_0 - 1 = \Gamma_{2,1} = 5$
3	1	10	$2\Gamma_{(2,1)}$
4	1	17	$2\Gamma(2,1) + \Gamma(2,1) + \Gamma_{(1,1)} = 3\Gamma(2,1) + \Gamma(1,1) = 3(2\Gamma_{00} - 1) + \Gamma_{00} - 1$
5	1	26	$6\Gamma_{00} - 1 + \Gamma_{00}^2 = \Gamma_{00}(\Gamma_{00} + 6) = \Gamma_{00}(\Gamma_{00} + 2\Gamma_{00}) = 3\Gamma_{00}^2 - 1$ $= 6\Gamma_{00} - 3 + \Gamma_{00} - 1$
6	1	37	$\Gamma_{00}^3 - 1 + 11 = \Gamma_{00}^3 - 1 + (\Gamma_{00} + \Gamma_{11})^2$ $= \Gamma_{00}^3 - 1$ $= 7\Gamma_{00} - 4$
7	1	50	$\Gamma_{00}^3 + (\Gamma_{00} - 1)^2 + 1$ $= \Gamma_{00}^3 + (\Gamma_{00} - 1)^2 + 1$ $= 7\Gamma_{00} - (\Gamma_{00} + 1)$ $= \boxed{6\Gamma_{00} - 1}$