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| Axiom 1: Equal and Unequal operators are used to compare two identities. Its definition signifies existence of two identities where one identity [1] is used to define the existence of other identity [2]. Therefore, identity [1] must exist even when the other identity [2] does not or identity [2] cannot exist without identity [1].  Question: How can two quantities be equal or be not equal?  If there exists only one element that has an identity[1], there are two possibilities:  Possibility 1: Element is equal to itself  Possibility 2: Element is not equal to itself.  If an element is equal, then only Possibility 1 is true and Possibility 2 is false.  If an element is not equal then there exists ***n*** non-element[s] that represent an identity[n]of an element such that identity[n] cannot be identity [1] therefore has to be identity [2].  Theorem 1: If a Non-Element exists then there always exists an Element such that Element is not sub dividable and Non-Element is sub dividable, and the reverse may not be true.    **Figure 1:** Initial Topology of Element and Non-Element, **f** representing an element.  [To better understand Theorem 1 and Figure 1, proceed to next section.] |

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| **Analysis of Element and Condition**  Let **f** represent Element.  Let **C** represent Non-Element.    If **f** is compared to **C**, such that **f** is not equal to **C** then **C** is a Non-Element.  From Axiom 1, Element and Non-Element must be equal and unequal. Therefore another Non-Element must exist such that both Element and Non-Element are a member of it. |

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| Definition 1: There exists a non-element, Condition such that when Condition exists there’s only one possibility and no other possibilities can exist due to property and its sub-property:   |  | | --- | | (1) Condition is absolutely unique and that condition can neither have, finite nor infinite, duplicates nor, infinite non-duplicates (1.1) Condition can only have Sub condition[s] and those Sub condition[s] only exist simultaneous to its super Condition. (1.2) Sub Condition in no way can violate or threaten the only possibility by changing property of its super NE-Condition. |   Theorem 2: From Theorem 1, Condition is sub-dividable if it exists.  Axiom 2: Using Proposition 2, a non-element, condition, can only be a member of a condition of its existence and cannot be a member of a condition of its non-existence since existence is defined by its parent condition from which it was sub divided.  Axiom 2.1: Within a same condition [1], duplicate[s] of a condition [2] cannot exist since all duplicate [s] are equal to condition [2].  Theorem 2.1: From Axiom 1 and Theorem 2, a condition [1] is sub divided if an element is a member of that condition [1].  Theorem 2.2: Sub Condition[n] of a condition exist despite of element’s membership to that condition since Sub Condition is already defined by its parent or super Condition. |
| Possibility: Subject[s] Of interest[s] and Subject[s] of non-interest[s].  Sub [x]: Part-of or child of subject in a statement that will only exist simultaneously to existence of subject and will not exist without subject.  Super [x]: In context to Sub [x], reference is to subject itself. |

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| Definition 2: If there exists an element, NE-Creator ç, such that it does not equal a condition. ~~then from Axiom 1, Theorem 2 can be derived.~~  Theorem 3: Condition 1 is defined by NE-Creator.  Condition 1: An Element, NE-Creator, Exists.  Definition 1: Condition 1 is a condition in which NE-Creator exists.  Definition 1 also derives Condition 1.2.  Condition 0: NE-Creator does not exist.  Proposition 2: From Theorem 2 and Axiom 1, there exists at least an element and a non-element such that they are equal and non-equal. They must both contain a common property.  Proposition 2 derives Proposition 2.1    Proposition 2.1: NE-Creator does not exist and exist.  Condition 0 will again have Condition 1 as a member. Axiom 1 and Theorem will still hold in this case  NE-Creator will always be a member of a condition, Condition 1 in this case.  Axiom 7: An element (with respect to its non-element) can be a member of its non-existent condition.  From Proposition 2 and Theorem 2, another possibility is derived:  Possibility 2.1: NE-Creator is a condition due to Definition 1 that states the property of sub divisibility.  Possibility 2.1 suggests another possibilities since 2 unequal object exists:  Possibility 2.1 (refinement of Possibility 2.1): NE-Creator is a sub-dividable and not a divisor.  Possibility 2.1.2: NE-Creator is a divisor and not sub-dividable.  Axiom 3: If an element exists such that a non-element is defined by that element and are unequal with respect to each other, then both are members of a common condition such that both will not exist if that element doesn’t exist.  Axiom 4: If an element and a non-element are equal under a condition, then non-element must be member of a condition that the element is not a member of.  Axiom 5: If a condition [1] is a member of another condition [2], then that condition [2] is a Sub Condition of condition [1].  Axiom 6: A condition [1], that an element exists, always exists even if an element does not exist or is not part of condition [1] and is a member of its sub condition[s]. |

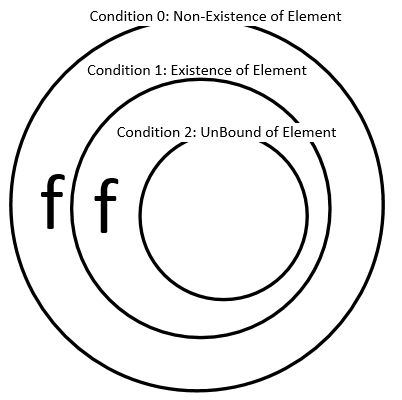
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| **Relationship of Non-Element, Condition, and Element, NE-Creator**  **Condition-Space**  Condition is defined by having a property to create space within its bound.  Proposition  There exists only a condition [1] having space with dimension of membership of an element and that condition [1] cannot be a member of any other space.  There exists a condition [1] having space with 2 dimensions  Dimension 1: membership of an element in condition [1]  Dimension 2: membership of condition [2]  Element  An Element is always defined by its non-existence and cannot be not defined by non-existence.  Or  An Element is always a member of its non-existence and cannot be a non-member of its non-existence |

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| **NE-SCOPE**  Proposition: There exists a condition whose dimensions from its sub-conditions that cannot be **unioned** or is un-influenced by its creation of sub-dimensions.  Proposition: There is such condition in which only sub-conditions and element exists. |

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| Proposition: If there is such a condition such that there are **n [n>1 & n!=n]** sub conditions that are not equal. |

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| Space of a Condition is represented by CX<p1,p2 ,p3 … pn>  Cx : Condition represented by index x .  px: Parameter represented by index x.  Space is a union of parameters of its sub- spaces  Condition having property of Membership and Non-Membership  Condition only having property of Membership. |

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| Proposition: What if space was made to collapse? Break the condition  Proposition: When can element lose its identity?  GOAL: Condition that can create condition.  I believe that Condition 2 is free Element from the bounds of Condition 1.  If a Condition exists under (member) sub conditions of Condition 2 that can create its own condition then it can create more possibilities within it that the topology defined by condition 2 and also make it free from its own condition. |



~~where an element or set exists all by itself there are 2 possibilities (1) element is existing~~

~~Proposition 1: There is such a creator that can exists in no dimension or without dimension.~~

~~Proposition 1.1: Using 2 conditions <x, S>, there exists such an element such that x can exist as a member of set S and also as not a member of S if set S exists. Element X can also exist if set S does not exist but Set S cannot exist if Element X does not exist.~~

~~<x, S>~~

~~Possibilities: (1) Element X does not exist and only Set X exists (2) Set S does not exist but only element X exists (3) Element x exists outside of Set S (4) Element X exists inside or as a subset of set S (5) Element X and Set S both do not exist.~~

~~(1.1) Only Infinite X can exist (1.1) Only Finite X can exist other than itself. (2.2) Only Infinite Set S can exist (2.2) Only Finite X can exist other than itself. (1.2) Only Finite element X other than itself and Finite Element …. etc~~

~~Definition of Proposition 1.1: Only possibilities 1, 3 and 4 will be used and its sub- possibilities will not be used.~~

~~x ( x {a} x=a )~~

~~Proposition 2:~~

~~Goal 1: Preserve Existence of ƒ~~

~~Goal 2: Create Possibilities~~