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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. |