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Symbols and positional notations are a key component in all ancient numeral systems. Some of these systems used symbols to represent a number or a fraction, like using X for 10 and M for 1000 or S for 6/12, in old roman numeral systems. Each one of the old civilizations left us a great heritage of a solved mathematical problems recorded on stone or on papyri, like Pythagorean Theorem and the ancient Rhind mathematical Papyrus which includes 25 problems one of them called the Aha problem which now we call it a linear equation of one variable x.

All the glory of these old numeral systems and its heritages of optimization and generalization helped the next generations to build tools, automations, and advanced visualizations for a plenty of complex systems.

Until now we still use symbols and positional notations in most of our calculations like using imaginary unit number (i) and complex numbers projection in the complex plane or polar coordinates in higher dimensions.

Through this journey in history and up until now, a lot of a mathematical problems was solved, and other conjectures created and others still waiting for a prove to be presented.

During your reading for this book, you will be presented to one of the tries to understand one of the most famous problems in math, a problem called Riemann hypothesis. By introducing a new Odd Identity unit Circle to visualize number distributions using complex plane Imaginary unit number (i) and power function and a lot of sinusoidal geometric functions analysis in normal domain and in the sinusoidal inverse domain.