Symbols and Positional notations are key components in all ancient numeral systems. The Roman numeral system and many other systems used symbols to represent numbers and fractions, like using X for 10 and M for 1000, or S for . Each one of these old civilizations left us a great heritage of mathematical problems and solutions documented on papyri or stone tablets, like the Pythagorean Theorem proof and the ancient Rhind mathematical Papyrus with its 25 problems, like the Aha problem; now we call it a linear equation of one variable x.

Until now, we still use symbols and positional notations, like using [i] as a symbol for imaginary unit numbers or representing a complex number in the complex plane and its projections, or an angular positional notation in the polar coordinate system for higher dimensions. During this journey many mathematical problems were solved, other conjectures were created and others still waiting for a proof to be introduced.

In this book, you will be introduced to an exploratory research analysis of a famous problem in math, called the Riemann hypothesis, and the non-trivial Zeros of the Zeta function. Using the new odd number Identity unit Circle presented in this book, we were able to visualize a pattern in number distributions using the imaginary unit number [i], the power function, and some sinusoidal geometric functions analysis about roots distribution in both the normal sinusoidal domain and the sinusoidal inverse domain.

Lingually the None-trivial Zeros of the Zeta function should be written as non-trivial, instead, I used the None-trivial to highlight the significance of finding a distribution for these Zeros.

Shaimaa Soltan