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NUMBERS

1 - 10^2

1 There are Ten Numbers; One(1) Two(2) Three(3) Four(4) Five(5) Six(6) Seven(7) Eight(8) Nine(9) & Zero(0).

2 The Number One(1) is the UNIT of the SYSTEM of Numbers.

3 The Use of Numbers in any System depends on what is being Measured or Predicted.

4 Ten(10) is a Composite of One(1) and Zero(0).

5 The VALUE of a Number or Point, on a NUMBER LINE is Measured according to its Proximity to Zero, known as Origin.

6 The One(1) Sits Next to Zero(0) at the Origin.

7 After Passing through Nine(9) the One(1) re-Cycles.

8 The Negative Side of a Number Line only implies Movement or Increase to that Direction.

9 A Negative One(-1) is Not Smaller than One(1). They are the same Size or Value.

10 Numbers get Smaller and Smaller the Closer they get to Origin or Zero.

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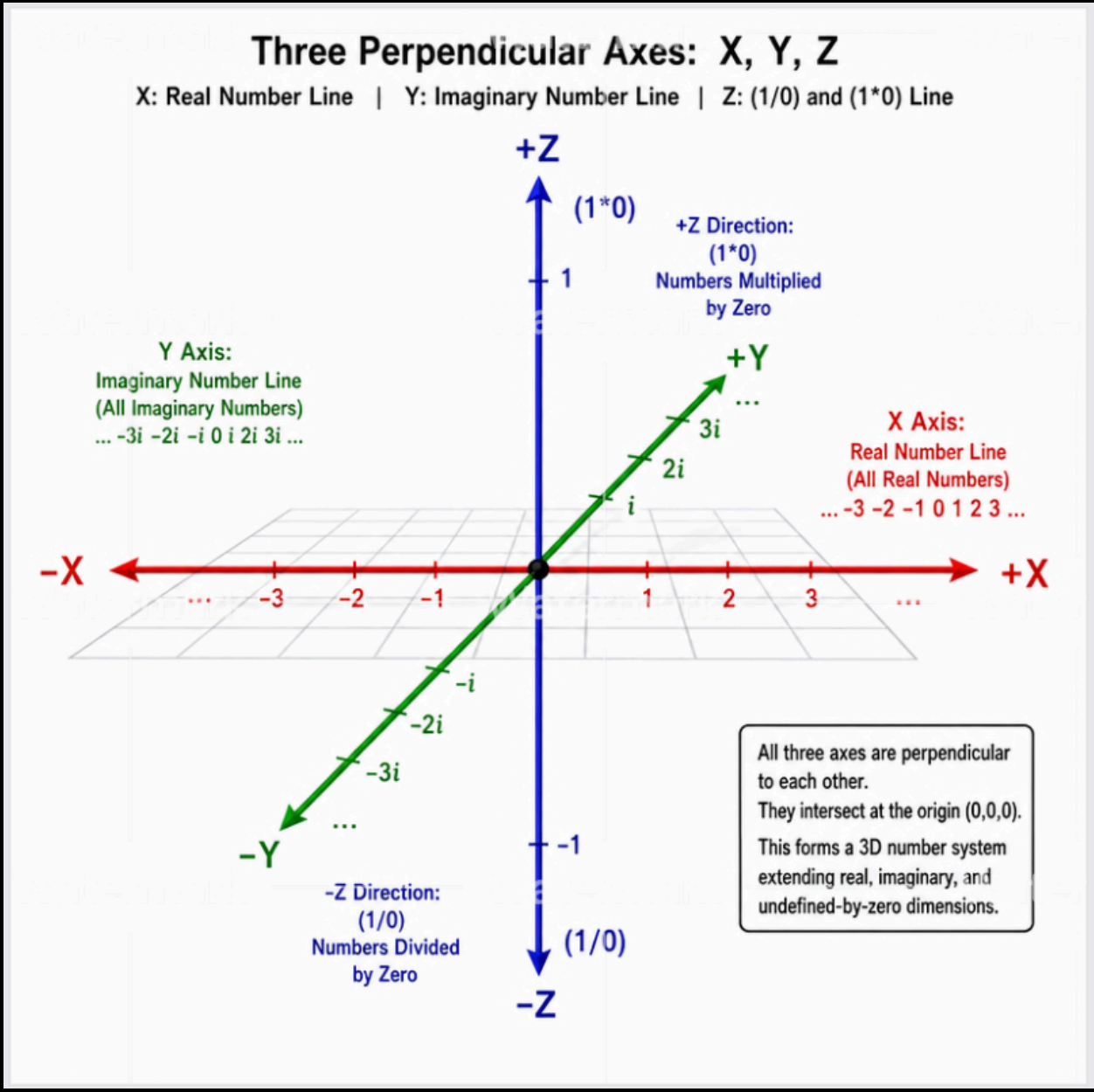

MULTIPLICATION & DIVISION by ZERO (0).

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This Reveals 4 More Planes of Numbers :

1 **Complex Plane : $1 + \sqrt{-1} = R + i$**

2 **-Zu-Real Plane : $\frac{1}{0} + 1 = R - Zu$**

3 **-Zu-Imaginary Plane : $\frac{1}{0} + \sqrt{-1} = i - Zu$**

4 **+Zu-Real Plane : $(1 * 0) + 1 = R + Zu$**

5 **+Zu-Imaginary Plane : $(1 * 0) + i = i + Zu$**

6 **Zu-Real-i COORDINATE = $R + i + Zu$**

7 **Zu-Real-i POINT = (R, i, Zu)**

8 **Here Zero is Set Equal To Euler's Identity : $0 = 1 + e^{i\pi}$**

9 **$(1 * 0) = 1 * (1 + e^{i\pi}) = 1^2 + e^{i\pi}$**

10 $$\frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{i\pi}}$$