

## Foundation of Symbolic and Physical Systems: Circle-Line Relationship Mediated by Pi

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Is there an underlying pattern in all of mathematics that sheds light on an underlying pattern for all systems? Is the proper name for this underlying pattern 'unit'? Would a unification theory have to be aligned with this underlying pattern? What is an underlying pattern?

The imaginary line between Q and A, Y and N, T and F, forms a universal circle. Line is always diameter, thus, circumference of a circle. Thus, pi controls reality (questions, answers, observations).

We begin with a very basic unit structure, which can, easily, be generalized to patterns in general, which can, easily, then, be deduced, as an underlying foundation, and, thus, an overriding destination, for symbolic and physical systems universally.

Underlying, as a symbol, or a word, or a concept, then, is, also, generalized, and, thus, symbolized, with a second symbol, or foundation. The word 'underlying' can be deduced to be the same as 'overriding,' and 'foundation' can be deduced to be the same as 'destination.'

This is because there is a hidden circle joining any X and Y, thus, a hidden circle joins, and separates, foundation and destination (any movement) (overriding, underlying), because the line is always diameter of a circle (hidden or showing, abstract and concrete, absolute and relative).

These simple sentences reveal the numeric concept 'two,' and 'oppositional' ('complementary') movement, can be deduced, and observed, then, as foundational.

Deduction, itself, can be deduced, then, to be the same as observation. And observation, then, can be deduced (reduced, expanded) as the underlying, foundational, overriding, destination.

Correspondence and substitution are deduction and observation are a general X and Y joined and separated by a line, diameter (and circumference) of a circle.

That is, observation is embedded within any symbolic system, and, further, observation, then, is a symbol for (any, every) symbolic (word, unit, elementary) system (unit in, and, as, units, anti-unit). Plural and negation are the same.

That is, a system is an observation, and an observation is a system, because, if you symbolize system as X and observation as Y, they are joined and, thus, separated, by an intervening line, diameter of a circle.

Thus, it is easy to deduce, a general X and Y can be observed as circle, which can be deduced as line, which can, also, be observed as pi. X and Y, then, are observed as foundational (two is necessary for one).

That is, to be clear, any two symbols are joined and separated by an imaginary line, which is, always, diameter and circumference of an imaginary circle, turning all systems, (all processes, all entities) into circles (and-or lines).

A point, then, is easily deduced as two points (either line or sphere), because it is not possible to have a point without a diameter. Thus point, line and circle can be deduced, and, therefore, observed as the same unit.

Further, point, line and circle, can be articulated, point, line, or circle.

‘And’ and ‘or’ are, always, X and Y, joined and separated, once again, as a universal circle and line. Therefore, it is easy to deduce (and observe) it is not possible to have ‘and’ without ‘or,’ and, similarly, it is not possible to have ‘a’ without ‘the.’

Observing a circular relationship between any (every) X and Y is circular. Thus, a circular observation of any kind turns the observer into a circle. This is not a joke and it is not trivial.

It means, circle is embedded within (every, any) observation.

This means we should expect to see a repeating pattern within our number systems that can be generalized to any system.

If we begin with the idea circle is the basis for reality (any system) because we have just observed there is a mandatory circle between any X and Y, this takes us to the basic unit circle.

A unit circle, as it is normally described (deduced, observed, articulated) is comprised of two intersecting diameters, turning the radius into a diameter of another circle, meaning, within a traditional unit circle, there are four circles (and, also a hidden matrix).

Yes, we can deduce: the line is a circle (the square is a circle, four, three, two, circles).

Thus, at any (every) intersection there is a hidden circle (it does not matter how many radii because a radius is always the diameter and circumference of a circle).

Center of a circle is always in a circle with circumference. Thus, two circles is foundational (the destination). A cube and a square form a circle (two is not possible without three, and, vice versa).

If ‘two’ (not-one) is the foundation, we should expect to find a second unit circle (and then a third, fourth, fifth to infinity). This explains explosion, implosion, infinity, and zero.

Thus, we can divide the unit circle into any set of units, and these units will always reduce and expand to the set of units defined by the number of radii.

That is, one diameter, two radii, means two circles from one, and one circle from two. A diameter (two radii) divides a circle in two.

Thus, two circles, not one, is one circle (not-two). Two is foundational (the destination).

And, yes, this is, obviously (on –purpose) circular. Any unit can be deduced as a circle, thus for one circle, two is the minimum and maximum number (of diameters, radii, underlying, overriding, circle).

Thus ‘two’ is, clearly, the foundational number and unit, supporting all mathematics.

We find the universal X and Y, in any operation, and any set. Changing the basis from one to two, we solve all of the paradoxes and puzzles in mathematics.

That is, if the circle is hidden between any two symbols, then circle as a process, and, also, circle as an entity, is observable, and deducible, as the most basic operation (operator). (‘If’ and ‘then’ form a circle.) (Comparison is a circle).

If ‘two’ is the correct name (articulation) for any unit, we have figured out why ‘one’ (unification) eludes us (it is not possible to stand alone). Unification is always duplicitous.

Thus, operation and operator, and, deduction and deducee, observation and observer (movement and mover), are, always, joined and separated by a hidden line, diameter and circumference of a circle.

Diameter and circumference of a circle are held together, always by ‘pi.’ Thus, for every circle (two units) there is a hidden third unit in the background.

Background-foreground, like any X and Y, are, importantly, and perpetually (sustainably, certainly, completely), circle-line, line-circle, diameter-circumference, circumference-diameter, and all of these are joined and separated, then, by an intervening hidden entity and process, which, in mathematics, we, traditionally, label ‘pi.’

Thus any ‘two’ are necessarily ‘three’ in order to be ‘one.’ (Word systems, necessarily, confuse us.)

‘Pi’ can, easily, be deduced, then, as the reason for reality, symbolic and physical (pi holds any and every X and Y together, and pi, then, forces X and Y in general).

Thus, pi is naturally involved in any separation and–or combination (differentiation, integration).

Pi in the background makes foreground possible (necessary, reliable, real). Thus, imaginary and real, rational and irrational, whole and part, set and element, can be deduced as the process allowing humans to discover, and invent, mathematics (discovery and invention, like any X and Y, are in a circular relationship). This is a striking (to say, the least, and-or, it is now ‘said,’ the most striking) observation.

What is a circular relationship?

A circular relationship is always hidden, meaning, we can deduce a hidden background supporting our reality, and, we can understand this background (because we have articulated it, formally, realistically, and accurately, now, as pi).

A hidden background remains hidden, thus, circle, line and pi, are involved in any movement.

However, it is very easy to see, movement is not possible without 'line' and line is not possible without circle and circle is not possible without pi because the line is always diameter (and circumference) of a circle.

Movement, then, can be deduced to be the same as unit (the absolute-relative-infinite unit).

This comes from observing X and Y is the background, coming from and going to, two circles as one, and one circle as two.

This means, we can expect to deduce the following: 'one plus one is two' and 'two plus two is one.'

These two sentences reverse and are inversions of each other. At first, they do not seem to make sense. But of course, any human can tell you, they do make perfect sense. Sense and no-sense (non-sense) then, is now deduced and observed, as line and circle, a general set of yin and yang, also known as male and female (universal X and Y).

And, we can begin to see, the binary system is foundational.

In a human system, male and female (man and woman) join and separate to make another male or female. ('And' is required for 'or' and vice versa). This basic one-two-three unit (units, non-unit) means unit and units, and unit and anti-unit are the same.

John Wallis in 1650 observed (deduced) pi divided by two produces two lines, one advancing as a set of even squares, and the other advancing as a set of odd squares:

$$\pi/2 = 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 4 \times 6 \times 6 \times 8 \times 8 \dots / 1 \times 1 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5 \times 7 \times 7 \dots$$

This expression (operation, observation) is possible because of (articulates) a moving circle (two units as one and one unit as two). Thus, perpetual movement is absolute zero. Division always divides a whole into wholes, no matter what the articulation of a whole, a whole is absolute (whole and part form a circle).  $\frac{1}{2} = 2/1$  ( $X/Y = Y/X$ ). Zero and one form a circle.

Thus, a decimal system always begins with one and ends with zero, despite the number of zeros, two remains the highest and lowest number (one and zero form a circle).

Thus complementary opposites are embedded within any unit.

That is, one is embedded in (an alternate articulation for) two, two is embedded in (an alternate articulation for) three, and three is embedded in (an alternate articulation for) one. This makes a nice, neat, circle.

That is, any two is three, in the same way any one is two, and, eventually it is easy to notice, any zero is one, and vice versa, and one and infinity, then, are, also joined, and separated, by pi.

Thus, one-two-three, zero-infinity-pi, point-line-circle, pi-diameter-circumference, can be mixed and matched in any fashion (one-line-circumference) and the relationship will hold.

This is because X and Y are always joined and separated by Z, (XY, YX), thus XYZ, are, always, XY, YZ, is always XZ, but this is completely superfluous because X and Y are, necessarily two circles as one.

Thus, there are two unit circles, one contains two radii, and the other contains three.

Thus, 'is' is not possible without 'is-not,' and-or 'are,' and-or, it is not possible (even as it is always possible) to have 'one' without 'two' without 'three' and we find this (observe it, easily) in a basic reproductive cycle.

To understand the reproductive cycle fully, rename (or observe, deduce, articulate) any unit 'two,' and you have solved all of the problems in mathematics. Two can only reproduce two (because a circle can only circle, and only a circle can circle). Circle(s) is (are) ubiquitous (certain, perpetual).

Two units, not-one, singular and plural, unit and anti-unit, are deduced (and observed) then, as the same.

Same and different occupy the circle, because there are always two ways (at least, and at most) to join (thus, separate) two points. The diameter defines one route, and the half (or whole) circumference defines an alternate route.

However, be careful, here, to notice, route is an alternate name for line, and beneath any route (any action) is a hidden X and Y, diameter (and circumference) of a circle.

Thus, the diameter of a circle is a circle, and the circumference of a circle is a circle, and the radius of a circle, because the line is always diameter and circumference of a circle, is, also, always, a circle.

Thus a half-circle articulates a circle, and two, then is foundational.

A half-circle can only reproduce a half-circle (thus, a circle is in control). A binary system, then, can only reproduce a binary system, and the hidden relationship between two and three is found within any circle (one-two-three is pi-diameter-circumference).

We should expect, then to see a predictable underlying (overriding) pattern of prime numbers within a certain set of (three-two-one) units in a basic unit-based counting system.

This is easy to discern:

$-1 * 2 + 0 = -2 \ 2$	$5 * 2 + 0 = 10 \ 2$	$11 * 2 + 0 = 22 \ 2$
$-1 * 2 - 1 = -3 \ 3 \ 1$	$5 * 2 - 1 = 9 \ 3 \ 1$	$11 * 2 - 1 = 21 \ 3 \ 1$
<u><math>-1 * 2 + 1 = -1 \ P \ 2</math></u>	<u><math>5 * 2 + 1 = 11 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>11 * 2 + 1 = 23 \ P</math></u>
$0 * 2 + 0 = 0 \ 2$	$6 * 2 + 0 = 12 \ 2$	$12 * 2 + 0 = 24 \ 2$
$0 * 2 - 1 = -1 \ P \ 2$	$6 * 2 - 1 = 11 \ P \ 2$	$12 * 2 - 1 = 23 \ P \ 2$
<u><math>0 * 2 + 1 = +1 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>6 * 2 + 1 = 13 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>12 * 2 + 1 = 25 \ P</math></u>
$1 * 2 + 0 = 2 \ 2$	$7 * 2 + 0 = 14 \ 2$	$13 * 2 + 0 = 26 \ 2$
$1 * 2 - 1 = 1 \ P \ 1$	$7 * 2 - 1 = 13 \ P \ 1$	$13 * 2 - 1 = 25 \ P \ 1$
<u><math>1 * 2 + 1 = 3 \ 3</math></u>	<u><math>7 * 2 + 1 = 15 \ 3</math></u>	<u><math>13 * 2 + 1 = 27 \ 3</math></u>
$2 * 2 + 0 = 4 \ 2$	$8 * 2 + 0 = 16 \ 2$	$14 * 2 + 0 = 28 \ 2$
$2 * 2 - 1 = 3 \ 3 \ 1$	$8 * 2 - 1 = 15 \ 3 \ 1$	$14 * 2 - 1 = 27 \ 3 \ 1$
<u><math>2 * 2 + 1 = 5 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>8 * 2 + 1 = 17 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>14 * 2 + 1 = 29 \ P</math></u>
$3 * 2 + 0 = 6 \ 2$	$9 * 2 + 0 = 18 \ 2$	$15 * 2 + 0 = 30 \ 2$
$3 * 2 - 1 = 5 \ P \ 2$	$9 * 2 - 1 = 17 \ P \ 2$	$15 * 2 - 1 = 29 \ P \ 2$
<u><math>3 * 2 + 1 = 7 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>9 * 2 + 1 = 19 \ P</math></u>	<u><math>15 * 2 + 1 = 31 \ P</math></u>
$4 * 2 + 0 = 8 \ 2$	$10 * 2 + 0 = 20 \ 2$	$16 * 2 + 0 = 32 \ 2$
$4 * 2 - 1 = 7 \ P \ 1$	$10 * 2 - 1 = 19 \ P \ 1$	$16 * 2 - 1 = 31 \ P \ 1$
$4 * 2 + 1 = 9 \ 3$	$10 * 2 + 1 = 21 \ 3$	$16 * 2 + 1 = 33 \ 3$

An underlying (overriding) set of one and two numbers within a set of three numbers, shows a prime occurs one and two times, within any set of three numbers (achieved by moving one unit in two directions). Thus, plus and minus articulate a circle, as does the square root of minus one.

Thus, we should expect to find a vanishing point surrounding us, and, thus, we do find it (we see it, it sees us).

There is a perpetual horizon, that can be deduced as, pi (a set of vanishing points that never vanish). Once we make the vanishing point the focal point (observe it as pi), we have observed reality.

This is implied infinity, which is observed, easily as zero.

Thus, any unit is implied infinity (and or 'as' implied inversion). Two continues to expand and reduce to 'two.'

Thus, inversion is infinity is identity (one is two is three) because pi holds diameter and circumference together, allowing us to move (in any direction, for any distance), and it is easy to deduce, then, a cycle is the most basic unit (cycle is another word for circle).

Thus, we have unified our systems with the number 'two,' which is more realistically observed 'circle' and-or 'pi.'

The line is a hidden circle, the circle is a hidden line, any movement makes the opposing movement real, and movement (in general, universally) is possible and probable because of pi.

Thus 'I' and 'is,' from line and circle, a circle (cycle) as the most basic unit (movement), means observation is made possible by pi. Identity comes from (goes to, universally) pi.

Thus, to go back to our initial questions (answers): pi is the underlying (overriding) pattern in all of mathematics that sheds light on an underlying pattern for all systems. Pi is the proper name for this underlying pattern, which is also articulated (absolute, infinite, relative) unit.

A unification theory has to be aligned with this underlying pattern, caused by, and resulting in, pi.

Pi (circle-line) is observed as the underlying pattern, thus, pi (line-circle) is the overriding pattern, and we have, finally (foundationally), figured it out.

