

The New Discoveries in Mathematics

Two 1^s IN 1

Exclusively for 1 there are two 1^s, one at the left side and the other at the right side from the simple fractions of 1 and from the mixed fractions of 1, respectively.

At the left side of 1

From 0 till the beginning of 1 we get the first value of 1 from the simple fractions of 1 such as:

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \text{till the beginning of 1}$$

This beginning of 1 is 01 as the Real 1 value that begins from 0.

So on the clock the value of the first 1 hour begins from 0 o'clock and ends at the beginning of 1 o'clock. Nevertheless, the 1 o'clock begins at 1 o'clock and fulfills the second 1 hour of the clock at the fullness of 1 o'clock. This fullness of 1 we get through the mixed fractions of 1 (*that is 1 to 1*). But the third 1 hour further begins from 2 o'clock and ends at the fullness of 2 o'clock, totally the third 1 hour, that is 2 to 2 as this fullness of 2 we get through the mixed fractions of 2 [*But no simple fractions for 2 or 3 or 4 or any other digit except for 1. So except for 1 there is no left-side extra/additional 1 value for any other digit*].

Because the first 1 value begins from 0 at the left side of 1,

$$0 \text{ to } 9 = 10 \text{ and } 0 \text{ to } 99 = 100$$

$$10 \text{ to } 19 = 10$$

$$\text{So } 10 \text{ to } 20 = 11.$$

At the right side of 1

From 1 till the fullness of 1 (*that is 1 to 1*) we get the second value of 1 from the mixed fractions of 1 such as:

$$1 \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \text{till the fullness of 1}$$

This second value of 1 is really '1+' because this second/another 1 value begins from 1.

So on the clock the value of the second 1 hour begins from 1 o'clock and that second 1 hour ends at the ending of 1 o'clock.

Because the second 1 value begins from 1 at the right side of 1,

$$1 \text{ to } 9 = 9 \text{ and } 1 \text{ to } 99 = 99$$

$$11 \text{ to } 19 = 9$$

$$\text{So } 11 \text{ to } 20 = 10.$$

Because the simple fractions of 1 begin from 0, **such a 0 at the left side is valuable.**



This is similar to the right-side 0 that is valuable, **but the 0 alone is always valueless.**

In 0 point when the circle begins, at the same 0 point that circle ends in 360° . So here 0 at the left side of a circle gives double value of 0 as $\frac{0}{0}$ to be in Mathematics.

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