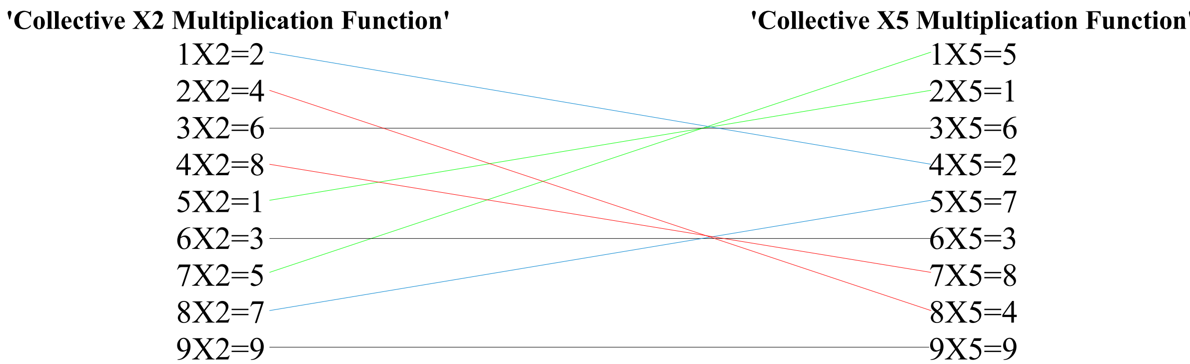
Chapter Eight: "Validating the Invalid Functions"

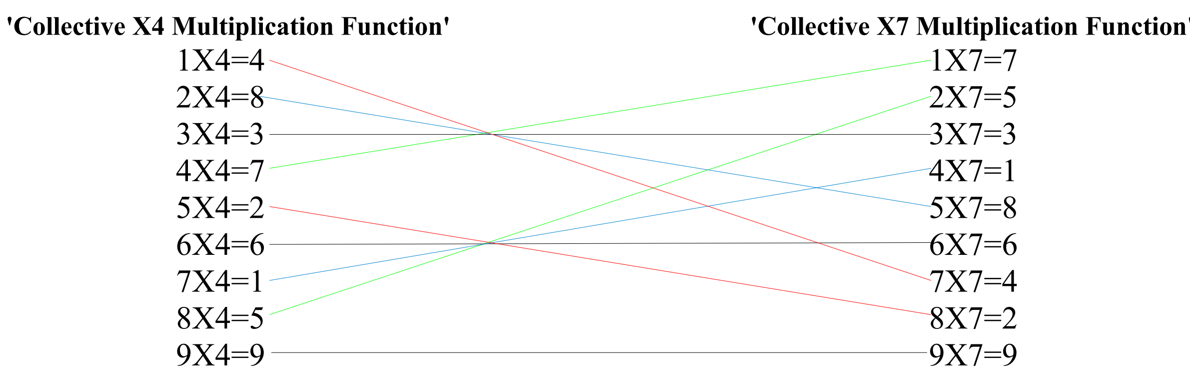
In this chapter, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the various 'Invalid Functions'. In the first section of this chapter, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the individual 'Invalid Functions' which involve the '/7 Division Function', and then in the following sections, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the individual 'Invalid Functions' which involve Division by the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'.

We will start by determining the condensed values of the quotients which are yielded by the individual '/7 Division Functions' (these being "1/7", "2/7", "3/7", etc.), which will require us to turn to the forms of 'Shuffled Mirroring' which are displayed between the 'Collective Multiplication Functions' of each of the 'External Cousin' pairs, which themselves display Mirroring between the two pairs of 'External Cousins' (as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Seven: 'Mirroring between Collective Functions' "), all of which is shown and explained again below.

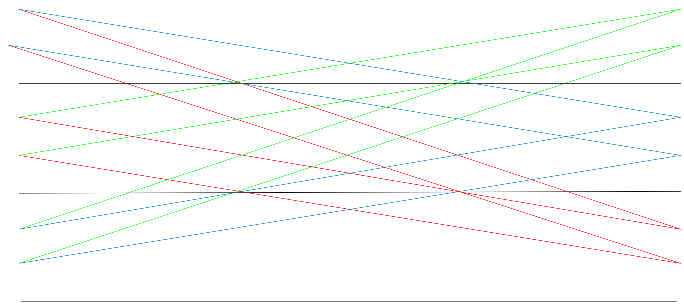


Above, we can see (again) that in relation to the '2/5 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', the Shuffle lines all intersect (at two vertically aligned intersection points) towards the right side of the diagram.

While the Shuffle lines of the '4/7 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions' display a form of Mirroring in relation to those of the '2/5 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', in that they all intersect (at two vertically aligned intersection points) towards the left side of the diagram, as is shown below.

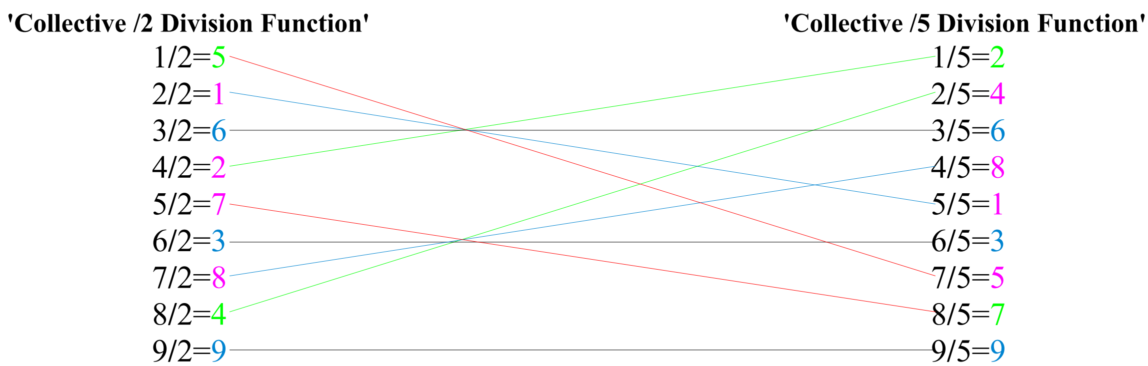


The two instances of Shuffle lines which are seen above are both shown again below, with the Shuffle lines of the '2/5 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions' shown laid atop those of the '4/7 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions'. (This diagram also indicates the instances of Mirroring which are displayed between the arbitrary colors of the Shuffle lines, in that the top-left of the diagram involves blue and red Shuffle lines, while the bottom-left of the diagram involves blue and green Shuffle lines, and the top-right of the diagram involves exclusively green Shuffle lines, while bottom-right of the diagram involves exclusively red Shuffle lines.)



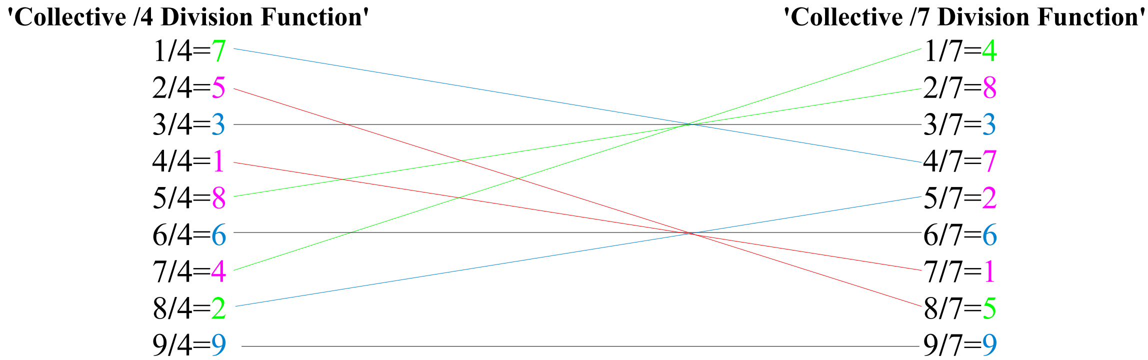
It is the Mirroring which is displayed between these two forms of 'Shuffled Mirroring' which will allow us to determine the correct condensed values of the solutions to the individual '/7 Division Functions', as is explained below.

At this point, we only have one complete pair of 'External Cousin' 'Collective Division Functions' which we can work with, this being the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions', which are shown below (with the condensed quotients highlighted in an arbitrary color code which is explained below the diagram).



Above, we can see that the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions' involve Shuffle lines which intersect towards the left side of the diagram (where as in relation to the '2/5 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', the Shuffle lines intersect towards the right side of the diagram). Also, in this example, the condensed quotients of these two 'Collective Functions' are highlighted in an arbitrary color code which indicates the previously established forms of Matching which these horizontally aligned condensed quotients display between one another (in this case, the two instances of 'Cousin Matching' are both highlighted in green, the four instances of 'Family Group Matching' are all highlighted in purple, and the three instances of Numerically Matching Numbers are all highlighted in blue). (The assumed condensed quotients which will be seen in relation to the next example will all display similar forms of horizontal Matching, as will be seen in a moment.)

The specific form of 'Shuffled Mirroring' which is seen above implies that the form of 'Shuffled Mirroring' which is assumed to be displayed between the '4/7 Cousin Collective Division Functions' would involve Shuffle lines which display Mirroring in relation to those of the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions' (in that the Shuffle lines should intersect towards the right side of the diagram), as is shown below.



Above, we can see that the condensed values of the quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the various '/7 Division Functions' display the appropriate forms of Matching in relation to the horizontally aligned condensed quotients of the 'Collective /4 Division Function', which indicates that these could indeed be the correct condensed values of the solutions which are yielded by these individual 'Invalid Functions'. (While the Function of "7/7" yields the condensed quotient of 1, which is likely condensed from the intuitive non-condensed quotient of 1, with this being another indication that these are likely the correct condensed values of the solutions which are yielded by these nine 'Invalid Functions'.) Also, the assumed condensed solutions which are seen above indicate that these individual '/7 Division Functions' are all 'Color Charge Neutral', in that they all yield a condensed quotient which maintains the Family Group of the original Number (this being the dividend). This is another indication that these are the correct condensed values of these solutions, as we would expect these individual '/7 Division Functions' to be 'Color Charge Neutral', due to the fact that the 'Collective Division Functions' of the 1 and the 4 are both 'Color Charge Neutral' (with the 1 and the 4 being fellow Family Group members of the 7). (Also, the assumed condensed values of the solutions of the 'Collective /7 Division Function' display Matching in relation to those of the 'Collective X4 Multiplication Function', which is another indication that these are indeed the correct condensed solutions to these 'Invalid Functions'.)

Next, we will include the Neutral 'Color Charge' of the 'Collective /7 Division Function' within the incomplete chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function', as is shown below. (The chart which is shown below was first seen in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: 'Color and Reactive Charges' ".)

'Collective /1 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+,-,+/-)(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /3 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(-)(+)(+/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /6 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'
'Collective /7 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'
'Collective /8 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(-,+/-,+)(-,+/-,+)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /9 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'

Above, with the designation of "(+/-)" included in the chart to indicate the Neutral 'Color Charge' of the 'Collective /7 Division Function', we can see that this 'Color Charge' fits right in with the established instances of 'Color Charge Matching' which are displayed between the fellow Family Group members.

Next, we will use the 'Reactive Charge' which is possessed by each of the 'Base Numbers' to confirm the condensed values of three of the assumed solutions to these '/7 Division Functions' (in that the specific 'Reactive Charges' which are possessed by the 'Base Numbers' display Mirroring in relation to those which are possessed by the fellow Family Group members of that Number), as is shown and explained below.

We will start with a list which involves the Division of each of the three '1,4,7 Family Group' members by the first member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' (this being the 1), which is shown below. (This means that the rightmost three Numbers which are seen below are the condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are yielded by the 'Intra-Family Group Division Functions' of "1/1", "4/1", and "7/1", respectively.)

"/1" - 1,4,7

Above, we can see that these three condensed values constitute a complete '1,4,7 Family Group', which in this case runs horizontally, and involves its standard arrangement.

Next, we will include the three Functions which involve the Division of each of the three '1,4,7 Family Group' members by the second member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' within this chart, as is shown below (with the condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are yielded by the Functions of "1/4", "4/4", and "7/4", shown below the three condensed values which were determined in relation to the previous example).

"/1" - 1,4,7
"/4" - 7,1,4

Above, we can see that these three condensed values constitute a complete '1,4,7 Family Group', which again runs horizontally, though in this case is Shifted one step to the right.

The fact that the Function Numbers of 1 and 4 both yield a trio of non-condensed quotients whose condensed values comprise a complete '1,4,7 Family Group' when they Divide each of the three '1,4,7 Family Group' members indicates that the Function Number of 7 likely displays this same behavior when it Divides each of the three members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is partially indicated below. (The chart which is shown below only contains the condensed value of the intuitive non-condensed quotient of 1 which is assumed to be yielded by the Function of "7/7", while the condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the Functions of "1/7" and "4/7" are represented with "*'s".)

"/1" - 1,4,7
"/4" - 7,1,4
"/7" - *,*,1

Above, we can see a clear pattern in the three 1's which run diagonally from the top-left to the bottom-right of the chart. Also, we can see that the far-right vertical column of condensed values involves a complete '1,4,7 Family Group' (which in this case runs from bottom to top), which implies that the other two vertical columns of condensed values should also involve complete '1,4,7 Family Groups'.

Next, we will complete this chart by including the condensed values of the two non-condensed quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the Functions of "1/7" and "4/7" (those which were determined earlier in this section), as is shown below. (To clarify, the bottommost horizontal row of Numbers which is contained within this chart contains the condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the Functions of "1/7", "4/7", and "7/7".)

"/1" - 1,4,7
"/4" - 7,1,4
"/7" - 4,7,1

Above, we can see that the three vertical columns of Numbers all involve complete '1,4,7 Family Groups', as do the three horizontal rows of Numbers. The various instances of complete Family Groups which these condensed values comprise strongly imply that the condensed values which were determined earlier in this section are indeed the correct condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the nine individual '/7 Division Functions'.

At this point, we can consider these various behaviors and characteristics as tentative confirmation that these nine condensed values are indeed the correct condensed values of the non-condensed quotients which are assumed to be yielded by the nine '/7 Division Functions'. Therefore, we will use these nine condensed values to determine the overall 'Reactive Charge' of the 'Collective /7 Division Function', which we will include in the chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function' which was seen earlier in this section, and is shown again below.

'Collective /1 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+,-,+/-)(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /3 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(-)(+)(+/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /6 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'
'Collective /7 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+/-)',	'Reactive Charge(+)(-)(+/-)'
'Collective /8 Division Function':	'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)',	'Reactive Charge(-,+/-,+)(-,+/-,+)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /9 Division Function':	'Color Charge(*)',	'Reactive Charge(*)'

Above, we can see that the 'Reactive Charges' of the three members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' display the appropriate form of Mirroring between one another, in that the 'Reactive Charge' of the 'Collective /4 Division Function' (this being "(-)(+)(+/-)") displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to that of the 'Collective /7 Division Function' (this being "(+)(-)(+/-)"). While the 'Collective /1 Division Function' completes this overall form of Mirroring with its 'Self-Mirrored' 'Neutral Reactive Charge'. (The overall form of Mirroring which is displayed between these three 'Reactive Charges' could also be considered to involve two instances of 'Cousin Mirroring', in that the 'Reactive Charges' of the '4/7 Cousins' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, while that of the 'Self-Cousin 1' displays 'Perfect Matching' in relation to itself.)

Next, in the second half of this section, we will unsuccessfully attempt to determine the non-condensed quotients which yield the condensed values which were determined in the first half of this section. Since all of these 'Invalid Functions' yield 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients (with the exception of the Function of "7/7", which will be disregarded here), we will initially be examining 'Decimal Patterns', as is explained below (with the concept of 'Decimal Patterns' having been explained in "Chapter 7.1").

The first of the individual '/7 Division Functions' which we will examine is the Function of "1/7", which yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which involves the familiar 142857... 'Enneagram Pattern', with this 'Repetition Pattern' yielding the 'Decimal Pattern' of 1,5,7,6,2,9,..., as is shown below.

1/7= .142857... 'Decimal Pattern' 1,5,7,6,2,9,...

Above, we can see that this 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient contains a 'Repetition Pattern' which yields a 'Decimal Pattern' of 1,5,7,6,2,9,... (with the 9 being the repetition point of the 'Decimal Pattern', as was explained in "Chapter 7.4"). Though in this case, we are looking for a condensed value of 4, and the 4 is not represented within this 'Decimal Pattern'. Furthermore, since this 'Decimal Pattern' will repeat Infinitely, we can be sure that the requisite 4 will never appear within this 'Decimal Pattern'. While all of the rest of these individual '/7 Division Functions' will also display this missing condensed value characteristic, which indicates that we need to find an alternate manner in which we can yield the appropriate condensed values from these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients.

Next, in examining the alternate manner in which we can yield the appropriate condensed values, we will discover a previously unmentioned characteristic of the 'Enneagram Pattern' (and therefore the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group'), as is shown and explained below (with an arbitrary color code which will be used throughout these examples).

1/7= .142857...
.142857...
.142857...
.142857...
.142857...
.142857...
.142857...
.142857...

Above, we can see that within one single iteration of this particular 'Repetition Pattern', there are a total of seven unique options available to us as to the manners in which we can yield the condensed 4, none of which are typical in this type of situation. The red options involve (from top to bottom) one single-digit option (which involves the 4), one two-digit option (this being 85), three separate three-digit options (these being 148, 427, and 157), one four-digit option (this being 2857), and one five-digit option (this being 14287), with all of these options Adding to non-condensed sums which condense to the 4 (in that "8+5=13(4)", "1+4+8=13(4)", "4+2+7=13(4)", "1+5+7=13(4)", "2+8+5+7=22(4)", and "1+4+2+8+7=22(4)"). While the previously unmentioned characteristic of the 'Enneagram Pattern' lies in the blue Numbers, in that the remaining Numbers will always Add to a non-condensed sum which condenses to the Sibling of the condensed sum of the red Numbers. For example, in the first of these examples (this being the single-digit option), the red 4 condenses to the 4, while the blue 1,2,8,5, and 7 condense to its Sibling the 5 (in that "1+2+8+5+7=23(5)"). This condensed Sibling characteristic is due to the fact that the 'Enneagram Pattern' (and also the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group') Adds to a non-condensed sum which condenses to the 9.

This means that the first of the individual '/7 Division Functions' (this being the Function of "1/7") yields seven unique options as to which digits can yield its non-condensed quotient, all of which display a form of 'Sibling Mirroring' (individually), and none of which stands out as an ideal option. The eight of '/7 Division Functions' which will be examined in this section will all display similar characteristics, which will be seen as we progress.

Next, we will examine the Function of "2/7", which is shown below.

2/7= .285714...
.285714...
.285714...
.285714...
.285714...
.285714...
.285714...
.285714...

Above, we can see that as was the case in relation to the previous example, the Function of "2/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 8). Also, we can see that the digit counts of these seven options display Matching in relation to those which were seen in relation to the Function of "1/7", in that there is one single-digit option (which involves the 8), one two-digit option (this being 71), three separate three-digit options (these being 251, 287, and 854), one four-digit option (this being 2574), and one five-digit option (this being 28574). While all seven of these options display the same form of 'Sibling Mirroring' between the condensed values of the non-condensed sums which are yielded by their red and blue Numbers, which is due to the fact that this 'Repetition Pattern' involves a shifted 'Enneagram Pattern', and therefore condenses to the 9 (as will be the case in relation to the rest of the examples which will be seen in this section). Also, we can see that in this case, the two-digit option again involves two digits which are adjacent to one another, with these two Neighboring digits displaying orientational Matching in relation to the two digits which are involved in the lone two-digit option which was seen in relation to the previous example, as is indicated here: .142857 and .285714.

Next, we will examine the Function of "3/7", which is shown below.

3/7= .428571...
.428571...
.428571...
.428571...
.428571...
.428571...
.428571...
.428571...

Above, we can see that as was the case in relation to the Functions of "1/7" and "2/7", the Function of "3/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 3). Also, we can see that these seven digit counts are different than those which were seen in relation to the previous two examples, in that in this case, there is no single-digit option available to us, which this is due to the fact that the 3 is not contained within the 'Enneagram Pattern' (nor are the other two '3,6,9 Family Group' members). Therefore, in relation to the Function of "3/7", we have no single-digit options, three two-digit options (these being 57, 21, and 48), one three-digit option (this being 471), three four-digit options (these being 4251, 4287, and 8571), and no five-digit options (which is due to the fact that a five-digit option would not be possible here, as there are no '3,6,9 Family Group' members contained within the 'Enneagram Pattern', therefore there is no Number which could occupy the lone 'Sibling Mirrored' blue digit). Also, we can see that the first of the two-digit options (this being **.**428571...) involves Neighboring red Numbers which display orientational Mirroring in relation to those which were seen in relation to the previous two examples.

Next, we will examine the Function of "4/7", which is shown below.

4/7= **.**571428...
.571428...
.571428...
.571428...
.571428...
.571428...
.571428...
.571428...

Above, we can see as has been the case in relation to all of the previous examples, the Function of "4/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 7). Also, we can see that this example reverts back to the original digit count (that which is displayed by the Functions of "1/7" and "2/7"), which indicates that this Matching digit count characteristic is exclusive to the examples which involve dividends which are members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group'. This will be confirmed by the remaining examples which involve dividends which are members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', all of which will display similar characteristics (while the examples which involve dividends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' will display characteristics which are similar to those which are displayed by the example which involved the Function of "1/3"). Also, we can see that in this case, the two-digit option does not involve Neighboring Numbers, which brings an end to that (likely coincidental) form of behavioral Matching.

Next, we will examine the Function of "5/7", which is shown below.

5/7= **.**714285...
.714285...
.714285...
.714285...
.714285...
.714285...
.714285...
.714285...

Above, we can see that as has been the case in relation to all of the previous examples, the Function of "5/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 2). Also, we can see that these seven options involve a digit count which displays Matching in relation to those which were seen in relation to the Functions of "1/7", "2/7", and "4/7" (all of which involve dividends which are members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group').

Next, we will examine the Function of "6/7", which is shown below.

6/7= .857142...
.857142...
.857142...
.857142...
.857142...
.857142...
.857142...
.857142...

Above, we can see that as has been the case in relation to all of the previous examples, the Function of "6/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 6). Also, we can see that these seven options involve a digit count which displays Matching in relation to that which was seen in relation to the Function of "3/7" (which is due to the fact that these two examples involve dividends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group').

(As was mentioned in the beginning of this section, we will be skipping over the Function of "7/7", as this Function yields the non-condensed 'Whole Number' quotient of 1, which obviously condenses to the appropriate value of 1.)

Next, we will examine the Function of "8/7", which is shown below. (This Function yields an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient which is preceded by a 'Whole Number' (as will also be the case in relation to the next example), though as has been explained in previous chapters, the 'Whole Number' is usually disregarded in these situations.)

8/7=1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...
1.142857...

Above, we can see that as has been the case in relation to all of the previous examples, the Function of "8/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 5). Also, we can see that these seven options involve a digit count which displays Matching in relation to those which were seen in relation to the Functions of "1/7", "2/7", "4/7", and "5/7" (all of which involve dividends which are members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group').

Next, we will examine the Function of "9/7", which is shown below.

9/7=1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...
1.285714...

Above, we can see that as has been the case in relation to all of the previous examples, the Function of "9/7" involves seven unique options as to the manners in which we can yield the requisite condensed value (which in this case is the 9). Though we can see that this digit count involves a unique variation on those which were seen in relation to the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'. The only variation in this unique digit count involves the six-digit option which is available due to the fact that the complete 'Enneagram Pattern' condenses to the 9 (though the count of seven options is maintained due to the lack of a three-digit option).

The digit counts of the nine examples which were examined in this section are all contained within the chart which is shown below, with the dividends which yield them listed on the far-left side of the chart.

	1digit	2digit	3digit	4digit	5digit	6digit
1,2,4,8,7,5	1,	1,	3,	1,	1,	0
3	0,	3,	1,	3,	0,	0
6	0,	3,	1,	3,	0,	0
9	0,	3,	0,	3,	0,	1

Above, we can see that the 1's and 3's which are contained within this chart displays a somewhat intertwined pattern, in that six of the 1's form a vague "Y" shape which is surrounded by the inverted "V" shape which is formed by the seven 3's. While these intertwined 1's and 3's are surrounded by 0's, with the exception of the lone 1 which is oriented on the bottom-right of the chart.

At this point, with an excess of options to work with, it is difficult for us to determine which of these options is the ideal option (assuming that there is one ideal option). Each of the simplest options (such as that which involves all of the one-digit options, that which involves all of the two-digit options, that which involves all of the three-digit options, etc.) involves its own unique complications, as not all of the dividends yield all of the possible digit counts. Though there is a vague pattern which is displayed by the (mostly) single-digit options, as is shown and explained below (with arbitrary colors).

1/7= .142857...
2/7= .285714...
3/7= .428571...
4/7= .571428...
5/7= .714285...
6/7= .857142...
8/7=1.142857...
9/7=1.285714...

Above, we can see that in relation to this particular choice of options, all of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' member dividends involve their respective single-digit options (all of which are highlighted in red). While in relation to the '3,6,9 Core Group' member dividends, the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' each involve their respective (adjacent) two-digit options (both of which involve an instance of Neighboring Numbers which are highlighted in blue), and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' involves its six-digit option (which is also highlighted in blue). This overall selection of digits (this being 485772425285714) is reasonably patterned, in that the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' members all involve their single-digit options, while in relation to the '3,6,9 Core Group' members, the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' both involve Neighboring pairs of Numbers (which in both cases are the smallest available options), while the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' involves its own unique six-digit option (as the 9 tends to behave in its own unique manner, as has been seen throughout previous chapters).

While the slightly flawed pattern which is displayed by this overall choice of options involves the flawed forms of Sibling and Cousin Parity which are maintained by this overall selection of digits, as is shown and explained below.

First, we will highlight all of the instances of complete Sibling pairs which are contained within this overall selection of Numbers, as is shown below (with the Siblings highlighted in an arbitrary color code which is explained below the diagram).

485772425285714

Above, we can see that this overall selection of Numbers is highlighted in an arbitrary color code which indicates the slightly flawed form of 'Sibling Parity' which this selection of Numbers maintains. In this case, the three complete instances of the '2/7 Siblings' are all highlighted in green, and the three complete instances of the '4/5 Siblings' are all highlighted in red. While the only flaw in this overall form of 'Sibling Parity' involves the instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins', in that this overall selection of Numbers contains two 8's and only one 1 (with these three Numbers shown above in non-highlighted black).

Next, we will highlight all of the instances of complete Cousin pairs which are contained within this overall selection of Numbers, as is shown below (with the Cousins highlighted in an arbitrary color code which is explained below the diagram).

485772425285714

Above, we can see that this overall selection of Numbers is highlighted in an arbitrary color code which indicates the slightly flawed form of 'Cousin Parity' which this selection of Numbers maintains. In this case, the three complete instances of the '2/5 Cousins' are all highlighted in green, and the three complete instances of the '4/7 Cousins' are all highlighted in red. While the only flaw in this overall form of 'Cousin Parity' involves the instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' (all of which are shown in non-highlighted black), as was the case in relation to the previous example. Though in this case, one or more of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' could be acting as their own 'Self-Cousin', in which case this overall selection of Numbers would maintain 'Cousin Parity'.

Though similar forms of Sibling and Cousin Parity are maintained by the overall selection of Numbers which involves the two-digit options in relation to the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' member dividends (and the same options in relation to the '3,6,9 Core Group' member dividends), as is shown and explained below.

1/7= .142857...
2/7= .285714...
3/7= .428571...
4/7= .571428...
5/7= .714285...
6/7= .857142...
8/7=1.142857...
9/7=1.285714...

Above, we can see that this choice of options involves exclusively two-digit options, with the exception of the six-digit option which is seen in relation to the Function which involves a dividend of 9. While these highlighted digits maintain display flawed forms of Sibling and Cousin Parity, as is shown below.

857157527442142857l4

Above, we can see that this overall selection of Numbers is highlighted in an arbitrary color code which indicates the flawed form of 'Sibling Parity' which this selection of Numbers maintains. In this case, the three complete instances of the '2/7 Siblings' are all highlighted in green, the three complete instances of the '4/5 Siblings' are all highlighted in red, and the two complete instances of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' are both shown in non-highlighted black. While the flaws in this overall form of 'Sibling Parity' involve the extra instances of the 1 and 7, both of which are highlighted in blue. (This overall selection of Numbers also displays a flawed form of 'Cousin Parity' which involves an extra instance of the 1 and the 5, though this flawed form of 'Cousin Parity' will not be highlighted here.)

The two overall examples which were examined above both involve the same two-digit options in relation to the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'. These two-digit options maintain a form of 'Sibling Parity' between one another, in that the two-digit option which is seen in relation to the 3 involves the Numbers 5 and 7, while that which is seen in relation to the 6 involves the Numbers 4 and 2, and these two pairs of Numbers maintain 'Sibling Parity' between one another, as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 5/7, 4/2. (These two pairs of Numbers also maintain 'Cousin Parity' between one another, as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 5/7, 4/2.)

Though 'Sibling Parity' is also maintained if we substitute a pair of the three-digit options in relation to the 3 and the 6, as is shown below.

1/7= .142857...
2/7= .285714...
3/7= .428571...
4/7= .571428...
5/7= .714285...
6/7= .857142...
8/7=1.142857...
9/7=1.285714...

Above, we can see that the three-digit options which are seen in relation to the dividends of 3 and 6 each involve an instance of a complete Family Group, in that the three-digit option which is seen in relation to the 3 involves a complete '1,4,7 Family Group', while that which is seen in relation to the 6 involves a complete '2,5,8 Family Group'. This means that in addition to the obvious form of 'Family Group Parity' which these options maintain (individually), these two options also maintain 'Sibling Parity' between one another (as was the case in relation to both of the two-digit options which were examined a moment ago), as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 4,7,1, 8,5,2. (While these three-digit options also maintain 'Cousin Parity' (individually), as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 4,7,1, 8,5,2.)

While 'Sibling Parity' is also maintained if we substitute the other pairs of two-digit options in relation to the 3 and the 6, as is shown below. (The leftmost of the two examples which are seen below involves the two-digit options of 21 and 87, while the rightmost of these two examples involves the two-digit options of 48 and 51.)

1/7= .142857...	1/7= .142857...
2/7= .285714...	2/7= .285714...
3/7= .428571...	3/7= .428571...
4/7= .571428...	4/7= .571428...
5/7= .714285...	5/7= .714285...
6/7= .857142...	6/7= .857142...
8/7=1.142857...	8/7=1.142857...
9/7=1.285714...	9/7=1.285714...

Above, we can see that both of these pairs of two-digit options maintain 'Sibling Parity' (individually), as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 2/1 and 8/7, and 4/8 and 5/1. While these two pairs of two-digit options maintain 'Cousin Parity' between one another, as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 2/1, 8/7, and 4/8, 5/1.

Furthermore, 'Sibling Parity' is also maintained if we substitute the four-digit options in relation to the 3 and the 6, as is shown below.

1/7= .142857...
2/7= .285714...
3/7= .428571...
4/7= .571428...
5/7= .714285...
6/7= .857142...
8/7=1.142857...
9/7=1.285714...

Above, we can see that the four-digit options maintain 'Sibling Parity' between one another, as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 8,5,7,1 and 8,1,4,2. (While these options also maintain 'Cousin Parity' between one another, as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 8,5,7,1 and 8,1,4,2.)

The examples which are seen above indicate that these various overall options all maintain some form of Sibling and/or Cousin Parity, which means that Parity alone is not going to help us to determine which of these overall options is the ideal option. As of now, we cannot even be sure that there is one single ideal option as to the overall manner in which we can yield the requisite condensed values. (I suspect that there are a variety of different manners in which these condensed values can be yielded, each being appropriate to a specific situation.)

This all means that as of now, we have determined the condensed values of the solutions to the nine individual '/7 Division Functions', though at this point, we cannot determine the specific instances of non-condensed Numbers which yield those condensed values.

****

Next, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the individual 'Invalid Functions' which involve the '/3 Division Function'. Though the divisor of 3 is a member of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', which are 'Internal Cousins', which means that their 'Collective Functions' do not display 'Shuffled Mirroring' between one another. This means that in this section, we will not be able to turn to any instances of 'Shuffled Mirroring', as we did in the previous section in relation to the 'Collective /7 Division Function'. Furthermore, we cannot determine if there are any instances of Mirroring and/or Matching displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', as the individual '/6 Division Functions' which comprise the 'Collective /6 Division Function' are all currently Invalid. This means that in this section, we need to start from scratch, and begin by determining the intuitive (traditional Mathematical) non-condensed quotients which are yielded by the nine individual '/3 Division Functions', all of which are included in the chart which is shown below.

1/3= **.**3...
2/3= **.**6...
3/3=1*
4/3=1**.**3...
5/3=1**.**6...
6/3=2*
7/3=2**.**3...
8/3=2**.**6...
9/3=3*

Above, we see a chart which contains nine individual 'Invalid Functions', three of which appear to yield single-digit, 'Whole Number' quotients (these being the Functions of "3/3", "6/3", and "9/3", which yield the non-condensed quotients of 1, 2, and 3, respectively). Though we can immediately determine that two of these 'Whole Number' solutions cannot be correct (these being the solutions which involve the 1 and the 2), and this is due to the previously established fact that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members never Divide or Multiply outside of their own Family Group. (The fact that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members are all 'Family Group Attractive' in relation to the 'Multiplication Function' was determined in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Four: 'Examining the Four Functions' ", while the fact that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members are all 'Family Group Attractive' in relation to the 'Division Function' will be seen as we progress.) This means that before we continue on any further, we need to correct the incorrect 'Whole Number' solutions (all of which are indicated above with "*'s"). This will be simple enough, as we can see that the first two of these individual Functions yield

'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which involve non-condensed values which exclusively involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', and therefore condense exclusively to members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', as we would expect them to (due to the previously referenced 'Family Group Attraction' which the '3,6,9 Family Group' members display in relation to the 'Division Function'). The first of these non-condensed quotients is .3..., while the second of these non-condensed quotients (this being .6...) involves the sum which is yielded by the Addition of two instances of the first of these non-condensed quotients (in that ".3... + .3... = .6..."). Traditional Mathematics indicates that the third of these non-condensed quotients should be equivalent to the sum which is yielded by the Addition of three instances of the first of these non-condensed quotients, which means that the non-condensed quotient which is yielded by the Function of "3/3" should be .9... (as ".3...+.3...+.3...=.9..."). The intuitive 'Whole Number' solution of 1 is simply an approximation of the true solution of .9..., which in relation to traditional Mathematics is typically rounded up to the 1 for convenience. This fact, coupled with the previously established inability of the '3,6,9 Family Group' members to Multiply or Divide outside of their own Family Group, indicates that the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient of .9... is the correct solution to the Function of "3/3" (as the non-condensed and condensed values of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient of .9... both involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'). (Also, the concept of the 'Whole Number' 1 and the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' .9... being the same Number is a pre-existing (though debated) traditional Mathematical concept which is mainstream enough to have its own Wikipedia page.)

This concept can be applied to the other '/3 Division Functions' which yield incorrect 'Whole Number' solutions (these being "6/3" and "9/3"), which should actually yield the non-condensed quotients of 1.9... and 2.9..., respectively. All three of these modified non-condensed quotients are included in the corrected chart of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' which is shown below.

1/3= .3...
2/3= .6...
3/3= .9...
4/3=1.3...
5/3=1.6...
6/3=1.9...
7/3=2.3...
8/3=2.6...
9/3=2.9...

Next, working with the corrected chart of the 'Collective /3 Division Function', if we limit all of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients to only one iteration of their respective single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', this will yield our first overall option as to the possible non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions to these nine 'Invalid Functions', as is shown below (with the 'Repetition Patterns' all highlighted arbitrarily in red, and the condensed values of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients all highlighted in blue).

1/3= .3...(3)
2/3= .6...(6)
3/3= .9...(9)
4/3=1.3...(3)
5/3=1.6...(6)
6/3=1.9...(9)
7/3=2.3...(3)
8/3=2.6...(6)
9/3=2.9...(9)

Above, we can see that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', which means that this overall option is potentially viable. (It should be noted at this point that the 'Whole Numbers' will be disregarded throughout these examples, as they usually are in these situations.)

While the above option is the simplest of the overall options which are available to us (in that it involves only one iteration of each of the 'Repetition Patterns'), it is not the only option which is available to us. There are also two alternate options which are available to us, both of which are shown and explained below. (To clarify, while the condensed value of an 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' is usually determined by Adding together the Numbers which are contained within one iteration of its 'Repetition Pattern', the 'Invalid Functions' are unique, and therefore may (or may not) display unique forms of condensive behavior, as was seen in the first section of this chapter, in relation to the '/7 Division Functions'.)

Next, we will examine the first of the alternate options which are available to us, with this overall option involving two iterations of each of the single-digit 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, as is shown below.

1/3= .33...(6)
2/3= .66...(3)
3/3= .99...(9)
4/3=1.33...(6)
5/3=1.66...(3)
6/3=1.99...(9)
7/3=2.33...(6)
8/3=2.66...(3)
9/3=2.99...(9)

Above, we can see that this overall option is also potentially viable, in that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (Also, we can see that this overall option involves condensed values which display 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' in relation to those which were seen a moment ago in relation to the first of these overall options.)

Next, we will examine the second of the alternate options which are available to us, with this overall option involving three iterations of each of the single-digit 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, as is shown below.

1/3= .333...(9)
2/3= .666...(9)
3/3= .999...(9)
4/3=1.333...(9)
5/3=1.666...(9)
6/3=1.999...(9)
7/3=2.333...(9)
8/3=2.666...(9)
9/3=2.999...(9)

Above, we can see that this overall option is also potentially viable, in that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Though in this case, the condensed solutions exclusively involve 9's, which means that this is the least likely of these three options.

The three overall options which are seen above are the only unique options which are available to us, as carrying these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients out through additional iterations of their respective 'Repetition Patterns' will simply yield condensed values which display Matching in relation to those which are seen above (for example, the quotient of .3333... condenses to the same value as the quotient of .3..., the quotient of .33333... condenses to the same value as the quotient of .33..., the quotient of .333333... condenses to the same value as the quotient of .333..., etc.).

Next, we will examine the 'Reactive Charge' of the simplest of these three overall options, this being the option which involves one iteration of each of the 'Repetition Patterns', which is shown again below.

1/3= .3...(3)
2/3= .6...(6)
3/3= .9...(9)
4/3=1.3...(3)
5/3=1.6...(6)
6/3=1.9...(9)
7/3=2.3...(3)
8/3=2.6...(6)
9/3=2.9...(9)

Above, we can see that this overall option involves a 'Reactive Charge(+/-,-,+)(+,+/-,-)(-,+,+/-)', with this 'Reactive Charge' displaying the appropriate characteristics, in that it contains one of each of the three Charges within each of its sets of parentheses, with each of these sets of parentheses involving a unique arrangement (all of which display a form of overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another).

Though the same can be said in relation to the 'Reactive Charge' of the second of these overall options (this being the two-iteration option), which is shown again below.

1/3= .33...(6)
2/3= .66...(3)
3/3= .99...(9)
4/3=1.33...(6)
5/3=1.66...(3)
6/3=1.99...(9)
7/3=2.33...(6)
8/3=2.66...(3)
9/3=2.99...(9)

Above, we can see that this overall option involves a 'Reactive Charge(+,+/-,-)(+/-,-,+)(-,+,+/-)', with this 'Reactive Charge' also displaying the appropriate characteristics, in that it involves three unique sets of parentheses which display a form overall 'Weak Mirroring between one another.

Next, we will examine the 'Reactive Charge' of the third of these overall options, which is shown again below.

1/3= .333...(9)
2/3= .666...(9)
3/3= .999...(9)
4/3=1.333...(9)
5/3=1.666...(9)
6/3=1.999...(9)
7/3=2.333...(9)
8/3=2.666...(9)
9/3=2.999...(9)

Above, we can see that this overall option involves a 'Reactive Charge(-,+,+/-)(-,+,+/-)(-,+,+/-)', with this 'Reactive Charge' involving Matching sets of parentheses, which means that this 'Reactive Charge' does not display the expected form of Mirroring between its sets of parentheses. This indicates that this overall option is most likely not a viable option.

This all means that at this point, we have three viable options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the quotients which are yielded by the nine '/3 Division Functions', though at this point, we do not have enough information to determine which of these overall options is ideal (or if there even is an ideal option). This means that in order to (hopefully) determine an ideal option, we will need to turn to the Mirroring which is assumed to be displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions'. Though in order to examine this assumed instance of Mirroring, we will first need to determine the correct solutions to the nine individual '/6 Division Functions'. (While the appropriate 'Reactive Charge' of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' will be included in the chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function' in an upcoming section of this chapter.)

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Next, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the individual 'Invalid Functions' which involve the '/6 Division Function'. We will start by examining the intuitive (traditional Mathematical) non-condensed quotients which are yielded by the nine individual '/6 Division Functions', all of which are included in the chart which is shown below. (The green digits which are contained within the chart which is shown below are the non-repeating parts of these individual 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients (as has been explained previously). These green Numbers will be disregarded throughout this chapter, as they are irrelevant in relation to our current purposes.)

1/6= .16...
2/6= .3...
3/6= .5*
4/6= .6...
5/6= .83...
6/6=1*
7/6=1.16...
8/6=1.3...
9/6=1.5*

Above, we can see that this chart involves three intuitive though incorrect solutions, these being the solutions which involve 'Whole Numbers' and/or non-repeating 'Decimal Numbers' (all of which are indicated above with "*'s"). Though these three incorrect solutions can be corrected in the same manner as those which were seen in relation to the 'Collective /3 Division Function', in that we simply need to determine the sum which is yielded by repeatedly Adding the first of these non-condensed quotients to itself. The first of these non-condensed quotients is .16..., while the second of these non-condensed quotients involves the sum which is yielded by the Addition of two instances of the first of these non-condensed quotients (in that ".16... + .16... = .3..."). This means that the third of these non-condensed quotients should be equivalent to the sum which is yielded by the Addition of three instances of the first of these non-condensed quotients, which means that the non-condensed quotient which is yielded by the Function of "3/6" should be .49... (as ".16... + .16... + .16...= .49..."). This means that the non-condensed quotient of .49... is the true non-condensed solution to the 'Invalid Function' of "3/6". (Also, we can determine that the non-condensed quotient of .49... condenses to the 9, with this condensed value of 9 indicating that this solution maintains the expected form of 'Family Group Attractive' behavior.)

This concept can be applied to the other '/6 Division Functions' which yield incorrect 'Whole Number' or non-repeating 'Decimal Number' solutions (these being "6/6" and "9/6"), which actually yield the non-condensed quotients of .9... and 1.49..., respectively. All three of these corrected non-condensed quotients are included in the corrected chart of the 'Collective /6 Division Function' which is shown below.

1/6= .16...
2/6= .3...
3/6= .49...
4/6= .6...
5/6= .83...
6/6= .9...
7/6=1.16...
8/6=1.3...
9/6=1.49...

Above, we can see that the green non-repeating parts of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients display patterned behavior, in that they occur in relation to alternating Functions. This form of patterned behavior indicates that these non-condensed quotients are indeed the correct solutions to these individual 'Invalid Functions'.

Next, working with the corrected chart of the 'Collective /6 Division Function', if we limit all of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients to only one iteration of their respective single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', this will yield our first overall option as to the possible non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions to these nine 'Invalid Functions', as is shown below (with the 'Repetition Patterns' all highlighted arbitrarily in red, and the condensed values of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients all highlighted in blue). (Again, we will be disregarding the green non-repeating parts of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients throughout this chapter.)

1/6= .16...(6)
2/6= .3... (3)
3/6= .49...(9)
4/6= .6... (6)
5/6= .83...(3)
6/6= .9... (9)
7/6=1.16...(6)
8/6=1.3... (3)
9/6=1.49...(9)

Above, we can see that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', which means that this overall option is potentially viable. (We will examine the appropriate 'Reactive Charge' of the 'Collective /6 Division Function' in the next section of this chapter.)

Next, we will examine the first of the two alternate options which are available to us, with this overall option involving two iterations of each of the single-digit 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, as is shown below.

1/6= .166...(3)
2/6= .33... (6)
3/6= .499...(9)
4/6= .66... (3)
5/6= .833...(6)
6/6= .99... (9)
7/6=1.166...(3)
8/6=1.33... (6)
9/6=1.499...(9)

Above, we can see that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', which means that this overall option is also potentially viable.

Next, we will examine the second of the two alternate options which are available to us, with this overall option involving two iterations of each of the single-digit 'Repetition Patterns' which are contained within these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, as is shown below.

1/6= .1666...(9)
2/6= .333... (9)
3/6= .4999...(9)
4/6= .666... (9)
5/6= .8333...(9)
6/6= .999... (9)
7/6=1.1666...(9)
8/6=1.333... (9)
9/6=1.4999...(9)

Above, we can see that this option is also potentially viable, in that all of these condensed values involve members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Though in this case, the condensed solutions exclusively involve 9's, which means that this is the least likely of these three options.

The three overall options which are shown above are the only unique options which are available to us, as carrying these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients out through additional iterations of their respective 'Repetition Patterns' will simply yield condensed values which display Matching in relation to those which are seen above (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective /3 Division Function').

This all means that at this point, we have three viable options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the quotients which are yielded by the nine '/6 Division Functions', though at this point, we do not have enough information to determine which of these overall options is ideal (or if there even is an ideal option). Therefore, in order for us to determine which of these overall options is the ideal option, we will need to turn to the Mirroring which is assumed to be displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', which will be the subject of the next section of this chapter.

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Next, we will examine the various forms of Mirroring and/or Matching which are displayed between the various overall options as to the ideal non-condensed and condensed values of the quotients which are yielded by the individual Functions which are contained within the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', all of which are shown and explained below.

First, we will examine the form of Mirroring which is displayed between the two simplest overall options, these being the single-iteration options, both of which are contained within the chart which is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring'	'Collective /6 Division Function'
1/3= .3...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	1/6= .16...(6)
2/3= .6...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	2/6= .3... (3)
3/3= .9...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	3/6= .49...(9)
4/3=1.3...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	4/6= .6... (6)
5/3=1.6...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	5/6= .83...(3)
6/3=1.9...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	6/6= .9... (9)
7/3=2.3...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	7/6=1.16...(6)
8/3=2.6...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	8/6=1.3... (3)
9/3=2.9...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	9/6=1.49...(9)

Above, we can see that the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions of these 'Collective Division Functions' display 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' between one another, with this form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' indicating that these two options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions' display a form of 'Inverted And Shifted Mirroring' between one another, as is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	Matching	(Inverted and Shifted) 'Collective /6 Division Function'
0/3=0 (9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	9/6=1.49...(9)
1/3= .3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	8/6=1.3... (3)
2/3= .6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	7/6=1.16...(6)
3/3= .9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	6/6= .9... (9)
4/3=1.3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	5/6= .83...(3)
5/3=1.6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	4/6= .6... (6)
6/3=1.9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	3/6= .49...(9)
7/3=2.3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	2/6= .3... (3)
8/3=2.6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	1/6= .16...(6)
9/3=2.9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	0/6=0 (9)

Above, we can see that in relation to the two single-iteration options, Inverting the 'Collective /6 Division Function' and Shifting it one step upwards yields Matching between the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', which means that these two options display 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' between one another, which would qualify this overall option as ideal. (This behavior is similar to that which was seen in relation to the other instance of 'Internal Cousins' in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Seven: 'Mirroring between Collective Functions' ".)

Though an appropriate form of Mirroring is also displayed between the two-iteration options, as is shown below. (The form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the two options which are shown below displays Mirroring in relation to the form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' which is displayed between the two options which were seen in relation to the previous example.)

'Collective /3 Division Function'	'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring'	'Collective /6 Division Function'
1/3= .33...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	1/6= .166...(3)
2/3= .66...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	2/6= .33... (6)
3/3= .99...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	3/6= .499...(9)
4/3=1.33...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	4/6= .66... (3)
5/3=1.66...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	5/6= .833...(6)
6/3=1.99...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	6/6= .99... (9)
7/3=2.33...(6)	(6/3 Sibling/Cousins)	7/6=1.166...(3)
8/3=2.66...(3)	(3/6 Sibling/Cousins)	8/6=1.33... (6)
9/3=2.99...(9)	(9/9 Self-Sibling/Cousins)	9/6=1.499...(9)

Above, we can see that the two-iteration options display a form of 'Sibling/Cousin Mirroring' between the condensed values of their horizontally aligned assumed solutions, which indicates that these two options also display a form of 'Inverted And Shifted Mirroring' between one another, as is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	Matching	(Inverted and Shifted) 'Collective /6 Division Function'
0/3=0 (9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	9/6=1.499...(9)
1/3= .33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	8/6=1.33... (6)
2/3= .66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	7/6=1.166...(3)
3/3= .99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	6/6= .99... (9)
4/3=1.33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	5/6= .833...(6)
5/3=1.66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	4/6= .66... (3)
6/3=1.99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	3/6= .499...(9)
7/3=2.33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	2/6= .33... (6)
8/3=2.66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	1/6= .166...(3)
9/3=2.99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	0/6=0 (9)

Above, we can see that in relation to the two-iteration options, Inverting the 'Collective /6 Division Function' and Shifting it one step upwards yields Matching between the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', which means that these two options display 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' between one another, which would qualify this overall option as ideal.

At this point, we have two potentially ideal overall options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions'. Though before we attempt to determine which of these two overall options is the ideal option, we will briefly examine some of the other options which are available to us, in order to determine the Matching which they display between one another (individually). (The Matching which is displayed between each of these overall options will exclude them from our list of ideal options.)

First, we will examine the overall option which involves the single-iteration option of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' paired up with the two-iteration option of the 'Collective /6 Division Function', which is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	Matching	'Collective /6 Division Function'
1/3= .3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	1/6= .166...(3)
2/3= .6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	2/6= .33... (6)
3/3= .9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	3/6= .499...(9)
4/3=1.3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	4/6= .66... (3)
5/3=1.6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	5/6= .833...(6)
6/3=1.9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	6/6= .99... (9)
7/3=2.3...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	7/6=1.166...(3)
8/3=2.6...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	8/6=1.33... (6)
9/3=2.9...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	9/6=1.499...(9)

Above, we can see that in relation to this overall option, the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions display Matching between one another, which indicates that this overall option is not a viable option (as it does not involve any form of Inverted and/or Shifted Mirroring).

Next, we will examine the overall option which involves the two-iteration option of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' paired up with the single-iteration option of the 'Collective /6 Division Function', which is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	Matching	'Collective /6 Division Function'
1/3= .33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	1/6= .16...(6)
2/3= .66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	2/6= .3... (3)
3/3= .99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	3/6= .49...(9)
4/3=1.33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	4/6= .6... (6)
5/3=1.66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	5/6= .83...(3)
6/3=1.99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	6/6= .9... (9)
7/3=2.33...(6)	(condensed quotients 6/6 Match)	7/6=1.16...(6)
8/3=2.66...(3)	(condensed quotients 3/3 Match)	8/6=1.3... (3)
9/3=2.99...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	9/6=1.49...(9)

Above, we can see that in relation to this overall option, the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions display Matching between one another, which indicates that this overall option is not a viable option.

Next, we will examine the overall option which involves the three-iteration option of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' paired up with the three-iteration option of the 'Collective /6 Division Function', which is shown below.

'Collective /3 Division Function'	Matching	'Collective /6 Division Function'
1/3= .333...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	1/6= .1666...(9)
2/3= .666...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	2/6= .333... (9)
3/3= .999...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	3/6= .4999...(9)
4/3=1.333...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	4/6= .666... (9)
5/3=1.666...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	5/6= .8333...(9)
6/3=1.999...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	6/6= .999... (9)
7/3=2.333...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	7/6=1.1666...(9)
8/3=2.666...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	8/6=1.333... (9)
9/3=2.999...(9)	(condensed quotients 9/9 Match)	9/6=1.4999...(9)

Above, we can see that in relation to this overall option, the condensed values of the horizontally aligned assumed solutions display Matching between one another, which indicates that this overall option is not a viable option.(These instances of Matching could also be considered to be instances of 'Self-Sibling/Cousin Mirroring', which would technically allow for any and all forms of Inversion and/or Shifting, though in that case, any specific forms of Inversion and/or Shifting would be completely arbitrary.)

This all confirms that we have two viable overall options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', both of which display 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' between one another (individually), with this being the form of Mirroring which we would expect to be displayed between these two 'Collective Functions'. We know (or at least strongly suspect) this due to the forms of Mirroring which are displayed between the various instances of '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Matching Collective Functions', which were examined in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Seven: 'Mirroring between Collective Functions' ", and which are listed again below.

Matching Collective Functions

"X1" - "X8" 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring'
" /1" - " /8" 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring'
"+1" - "+8" 'Shifted (2) Mirroring'
" -1" - "-8" 'Shifted (2) Mirroring'

Above, we can see that the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Addition Functions' display 'Shifted (2) Mirroring' between one another , while the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions' display 'Shifted (2) Mirroring' between one another, with these two forms of Mirroring displaying a form of behavioral Mirroring between one another, as can be seen in their green and red "(2)'s". While the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions' display 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' between one another, as do the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Division Functions'. These overall forms of Mirroring and Matching are similar to those which are assumed to be displayed between the various instances of Matching 'Collective Functions' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', as is shown below.

Matching Collective Functions

"X6" - "X3" 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring'
" /6" - " /3" 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring'
"+3" - "+6" 'Shifted (3) Mirroring'
"-3" - "-6" 'Shifted (3) Mirroring'

Above, we can see that when we include the 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' which is assumed to be displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', the Matching 'Collective Functions' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' display overall forms of Mirroring and Matching between one another which are similar to those which are displayed between the Matching 'Collective Functions' of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' (which are the only other pair of 'Internal Cousins'). This is an indication that the 'Inverted And Shifted (1) Mirroring' which is assumed to be displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions' is the appropriate form of Mirroring.

This all means that we have two potentially ideal overall options as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions to the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', and at this point, the only deciding factor which we can turn to is simplicity, which in this case would make the overall option which involves the two single-iteration options the most ideal of these two overall options. This means that, while bearing in mind that it is merely an educated guess, and leaving open the possibility that different options may be more appropriate in different situations, we have determined the correct non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions which are yielded by the nine individual '/3 Division Functions' and the nine individual '/6 Division Functions', in that the individual single-iteration options appear to be the most ideal options.

Next, we will include the appropriate 'Color Charges' and 'Reactive Charges' of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' and the 'Collective /6 Division Function' in the chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function', as is shown below. (The "*'s" which are seen next to the 'Color Charges' of the 'Collective /3 Division Function' and the 'Collective /6 Division Function' indicate that these 'Collective Functions' are 'Color Charge Attractive', as was explained earlier in this chapter.)

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+,-,+/-)(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /3 Division Function': 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'*,'Reactive Charge(+/-,-,+)(+,+/-,-)(-,+,+/-)'
'Collective /4 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(+)(+/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /6 Division Function': 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'*,'Reactive Charge(+,+/-,-)(+/-,-,+)(-,+,+/-)'
'Collective /7 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(-)(+/-)'
'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-,+/-,+)(-,+/-,+)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /9 Division Function': 'Color Charge(*)', 'Reactive Charge(*)'

Above, we can see that the 'Color Charges' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions' display the appropriate form of Matching between one another, while their 'Reactive Charges' display the appropriate form of 'Cross Matching' between one another. These instances of Matching are both shown below, with the 'Color Charges' highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code, and the 'Reactive Charges' highlighted in an arbitrary color code which indicates the instance of 'Cross Matching'.

Matching	**'Cross Matching'**
"/3" 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'	'Reactive Charge(+/-,-,+)(+,+/-,-)(-,+,+/-)'
"/6" 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'	'Reactive Charge(+,+/-,-)(+/-,-,+)(-,+,+/-)'

Above, we can see that the 'Color Charges' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions' display Matching between one another, as is also the case in relation to the 'Color Charges' of the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions' and the '4/7 Cousin Collective Division Functions' (individually). While we can see that the 'Reactive Charges' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions' display 'Cross Matching' between one another, as is also the case in relation to the 'Reactive Charges' of the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions' and the '4/7 Cousin Collective Division Functions' (individually).

The chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function' which is seen above is almost complete, with the exception of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Collective /9 Division Function', which will be the subject of the next section of this chapter.

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Next, we will attempt to determine the correct solutions to the individual 'Invalid Functions' which involve the '/9 Division Function'. We will start by examining the non-condensed quotients which are yielded by the nine individual '/9 Division Functions', all of which are included in the chart which is shown below. (This chart includes the appropriate solution to the Function of "9/9", in that the Function of "9/9" yields the 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotient of .9..., and not the traditional Mathematical 'Whole Number' quotient of 1, for reasons which were explained earlier.)

1/9= .1...
2/9= .2...
3/9= .3...
4/9= .4...
5/9= .5...
6/9= .6...
7/9= .7...
8/9= .8...
9/9= .9...

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '/9 Division Functions' yield 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients, all of which contain single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', each of which displays Matching in relation to the dividend from which it is yielded.

Next, if we limit all of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients to only one iteration of their respective single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', this will yield our first overall option as to the possible non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions to these nine 'Invalid Functions', as is shown below (with the 'Repetition Patterns' all highlighted arbitrarily in red).

1/9= .1...(1)
2/9= .2...(2)
3/9= .3...(3)
4/9= .4...(4)
5/9= .5...(5)
6/9= .6...(6)
7/9= .7...(7)
8/9= .8...(8)
9/9= .9...(9)

Above, we see that in relation to the single-iteration option, the 'Collective /9 Division Function' involves nine individual 'No Change Functions', in that these nine '/9 Division Functions' all display Matching between the condensed values of their divisors and quotients. This overall option might seem to display the appropriate behavior, in that seeing as how the 9 and the 0 are the same Number, we might assume that since the '/0 Division Function' has no effect on a divisor, then the '/9 Division Function' should also have no effect on a divisor. Though this would be an incorrect assumption, as the '/0 Division Function' is somewhat counterintuitively not a 'No Change Function', as is shown and explained below.

If the '/0 Division Function' were a 'No Change Function', and had no effect at all on any of the 'Base Numbers', then the 'Collective /0 Division Function' which is shown below would be accurate (which it is not).

1/0=1
2/0=2
3/0=3
4/0=4
5/0=5
6/0=6
7/0=7
8/0=8
9/0=9

Above, we can see that this 'Collective /0 Division Function' is incorrect, in that its non-condensed quotients display Matching in relation to those of the 'Collective /1 Division Function', with this being an indication that these cannot be the correct solutions to these nine 'Invalid Functions'.While we can also determine that the non-condensed quotients which are yielded by these nine '/0 Division Functions' will not involve any of the 'Base Numbers' (as for example, "1/0≠2", "1/0≠3", "1/0≠4", etc.), nor will they involve any multiple-digit, non-repeating 'Decimal Number', or 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients (as for example, "1/0≠138", "1/0≠ .5", "1/0≠ .3...", etc.). This means that the only correct non-condensed solution to all of these individual '/0 Division Functions' is the 0. The corrected chart of the 'Collective /0 Division Function' is shown below, with the condensed values of the quotients all highlighted in blue.

1/0=0(9)
2/0=0(9)
3/0=0(9)
4/0=0(9)
5/0=0(9)
6/0=0(9)
7/0=0(9)
8/0=0(9)
9/0=0(9)

Above, we can see that these non-condensed quotients all maintain the '3,6,9 Family Group', as do their condensed values, which means that these nine '/0 Division Functions' are all 'Color Charge Attractive'. This 'Color Charge Attraction' indicates that these are most likely the correct non-condensed and condensed solutions to the nine '/0 Division Functions'.

Though the non-condensed quotients of 0 which are seen above cannot be the correct solutions to the individual '/9 Division Functions', as Dividing by the 9 cannot yield the non-condensed 0 (unless we were Dividing the 0 by the 9, as "0/9=0"). Though we do have an overall option available to us which allows the 'Collective /9 Division Function' to yield non-condensed quotients which condense exclusively to the 9, as is shown below (with the non-condensed quotients all highlighted arbitrarily in red, and the condensed quotients all highlighted in blue).

1/9= .111111111...(9)
2/9= .222222222...(9)
3/9= .333333333...(9)
4/9= .444444444...(9)
5/9= .555555555...(9)
6/9= .666666666...(9)
7/9= .777777777...(9)
8/9= .888888888...(9)
9/9= .999999999...(9)

Above, we can see that when these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients are carried out to nine iterations of their respective single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', they all yield condensed values of 9, which indicates that this overall option is a viable option. Also, the fact that all nine of these individual '/9 Division Functions' involve nine iterations of their respective 'Repetition Patterns' is another indication that these are the correct solutions to these 'Invalid Functions' (in that there are *nine* individual *'/9 Division Functions'*, all of which involve *nine* iterations of their single-digit 'Repetition Patterns', and the 9 tends to display its own unique forms of 'Self-Matching' behavior, as has been seen throughout previous chapters).

There are a variety other options available to us here as to the non-condensed and condensed values of the solutions to these nine 'Invalid Functions', though the knowledge that the '3,6,9 Family Group' members will never Multiply or Divide outside of their own Family Group allows us to limit ourselves to only two alternate (though less likely) options, the first of which is shown below.

1/9= .111...(3)
2/9= .222...(6)
3/9= .333...(9)
4/9= .444...(3)
5/9= .555...(6)
6/9= .666...(9)
7/9= .777...(3)
8/9= .888...(6)
9/9= .999...(9)

Above, we can see that carrying all of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients out through three iterations of their respective 'Repetition Patterns' yields condensed values which maintain the '3,6,9 Family Group' (with this form of condensive behavior being similar to that which is displayed by each of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions'.)

Next, we will examine the second of these alternate options, which is shown below.

1/9= .111111...(6)
2/9= .222222...(3)
3/9= .333333...(9)
4/9= .444444...(6)
5/9= .555555...(3)
6/9= .666666...(9)
7/9= .777777...(6)
8/9= .888888...(3)
9/9= .999999...(9)

Above, we can see that carrying all of these 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients out through six iterations of their respective 'Repetition Patterns' yields condensed values which maintain the '3,6,9 Family Group', with this form of condensive behavior being similar to that which is displayed by each of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Division Functions', as was the case in relation to the previous example.

Technically, neither of these alternate options are viable, as the 9 tends to display a unique form of Attractive behavior in these situations, as has been seen throughout previous chapters. Considering that anything which is Multiplied by the 9 invariably Becomes the 9, it only stands to reason that anything which is Divided by the 9 would also Become the 9 (due to the previously established form of Mirroring which is displayed between 'Sibling Collective Functions'). This confirms that the nine-iteration option is the most ideal of these overall options.

Next, we will complete the chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function' by including the assumed Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Collective /9 Division Function', as is shown below.

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+,-,+/-)(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /3 Division Function': 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'*,'Reactive Charge(+/-,-,+)(+,+/-,-)(-,+,+/-)'
'Collective /4 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(+)(+/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-,+,-)(+,-,+/-)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /6 Division Function': 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'*,'Reactive Charge(+,+/-,-)(+/-,-,+)(-,+,+/-)'
'Collective /7 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(-)(+/-)'
'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Color Charge(+, -, +/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-,+/-,+)(-,+/-,+)(+,-,+/-)'
'Collective /9 Division Function': 'Color Charge(-, +, +/-)'*,'Reactive Charge(-,+,+/-)(-,+,+/-)(-,+,+/-)'*

Above, for the first time, we see the completed chart of the Color and Reactive Charges of the 'Complete Division Function' (with all of the individual 'Collective Functions' which display forms of Attractive behavior indicated with "*'s", in that the 'Collective /3 Division Function' and the 'Collective /6 Division Function' both display 'Color Charge Attraction', while the 'Collective /9 Division Function' displays both 'Color Charge Attraction' and 'Reactive Charge Attraction').

That brings this section, and therefore this chapter, to a close.