

Chapter Nine: "Epilogue"

Throughout the previous twenty-nine chapters and interludes, we have worked with a variety of single and multiple digit Numbers, all of which have been comprised of the single-digit 'Base Numbers' 1-9 (as well as the 0). We have seen how this 'Base Set' of the Numbers 1-9 consists of two Core Groups (these being the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' and the '3,6,9 Core Group'), with these two Core Groups being comprised of three Family Groups, in that the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' contains the '1,4,7 Family Group' intertwined with the '2,5,8 Family Group', while the '3,6,9 Core Group' can also be referred to as the '*3,6,9 Family Group*'. We have also seen how all of these 'Base Numbers' are Related to one another as both Siblings and Cousins (as well as fellow Family Group members and fellow Core Group members), and how the 'Sibling Relationship' which is maintained between various pairs of 'Base Numbers' involves an 'Additive Reciprocity' around the 9, while the 'Cousin Relationship' which is maintained between various pairs of 'Base Numbers' involves a 'Multiplicative Reciprocity' around the condensed 1 (with the exception of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins', both of which are Additively and Multiplicatively Reciprocal around the condensed 9).

Also, we have worked extensively with the 'Four Functions', which are comprised of the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' and the '(X / /) Sibling Functions' (which can also be grouped as the '(+X) Cousin Functions' and the '(- / /) Cousin Functions'). We have seen how these four Functions (whether they are grouped as 'Sibling Functions' or 'Cousin Functions') involve two basic forms of Interaction, with these overall forms of Interaction involving the Polar concepts of Growth and Reduction (with the concepts of Growth and Reduction being an example of a Duality). This Duality of Growth and Reduction involves the Polar concepts of Absorption and Release (respectively), with the concepts of Absorption and Release also being an example of a Duality, in that Absorption involves a merging via an 'Addition Function' (or an 'Additive Interaction'), while Release involves a giving off via a 'Subtraction Function' (or a 'Subtractive Interaction'). (It should be noted that the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' are another example of a Duality.)

While a variation on the Duality of Growth and Reduction can also be facilitated by the '(X / /) Sibling Functions' (which themselves are an example of a Duality), though in an alternate, and as of now, poorly understood manner. We have seen how the 'Division Function' involves an Exponential form of Subtraction, with this 'Exponential Subtraction' involving multiple simultaneous instances of Matching 'Subtraction Functions' which Divide a Number into a predetermined Quantity of Lesser Numbers, all of which display Matching between one another. While the 'Multiplication Function' involves an Exponential form of Addition, with this 'Exponential Addition' involving multiple simultaneous instances of Matching 'Addition Functions', all of which are performed in relation to the same Number. This Exponential behavior has to do with the fact that the '(X / /) Sibling Functions' work with the Quantity of a Number, as opposed to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', which work with the Quality of a Number, as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: 'Color and Reactive Charges'".

Dualities such as those which are mentioned above have been ubiquitous throughout these chapters, and have involved concepts such as 'Sibling Numbers', 'Cousin Numbers', 'Sibling Functions' (as well

as the two opposing pairs of 'Sibling Functions'), 'Cousin Functions' (as well as the two opposing pairs of 'Cousin Functions'), Growth and Reduction, up and down, left and right, forward and backward, Odd and Even, Like and Similar (as well as Polar and Polar), positive and negative, Mirroring and Matching (as well as 'Anti-Mirroring' and 'Anti-Matching'), Charge and 'Anti-Charge', and the '9/0 Unity', as well as others which I have neglected to mention here.

In addition to the various Dualities which are mentioned above, we have also worked with a variety of Trinities, one of these being the three unique, independent forms of Charge which are possessed by each of the 'Base Numbers'. The three forms of Charge which are possessed by a Number (these being 'Base Charge', 'Color Charge', and 'Reactive Charge') are all unique, though fully compatible with one another, as has been explained previously. While each of these overall forms of Charge involves its own unique Trinity, all of which involve variations on the generic Polar concepts of positive and negative, which we have determined always include an inherent form of neutrality. In relation to 'Base Charge', the generic concepts of positive and negative are represented by 'Positive Base Charge' and 'Negative Base Charge', with the Polarity which these two forms of 'Base Charge' maintain allowing for (and requiring) the inherent concept of neutrality, which in this case takes the form of a 'Neutral Base Charge'. While in relation to 'Color Charge', the generic concepts of positive and negative are represented by 'Green Charge' and 'Red Charge', with the Polarity which these two forms of 'Color Charge' maintain allowing for (and requiring) the inherent concept of neutrality, which in this case takes the form of 'Blue Charge', and in relation to 'Reactive Charge', the generic concepts of positive and negative are represented by 'First Charge' and 'Second Charge', with the Polarity which these two forms of 'Reactive Charge' maintain allowing for (and requiring) the inherent quality of neutrality, which in this case takes the form of 'Third Charge'. The overall concept of neutrality is an inherent characteristic of the Duality of positive and negative, in that without the Duality of positive and negative, the default option is neutrality (in the form of Nothing), while the inclusion of the Duality of positive and negative includes the additional option of both positive and negative together, with this inherent option involving another form of neutrality, in that "positive + negative = neutral". The fact that every seeming Duality is, in fact, a Trinity, is a very important concept, one which is generally overlooked in modern western philosophies. Generally, we consider the extremes of option "A" and option "B", while rarely considering the vast middle ground of option "C". (The inclusion of an option "C" tends to tie everything together, and allows us to see the interconnectedness of everything.) For example, we have seen in previous chapters how a positive is simply a lack of a negative (in that "neutral - negative = positive"), and inversely, a negative is simply a lack of a positive (in that "neutral - positive = negative"), while a positive and a negative together merge into a neutral (in that "positive + negative = neutral"). What all of this means is that option "A" (this being positive) only arises due to a lack of option "B" (this being negative), while option "B" only arises due to a lack of option "A", and a lack of both option "A" and option "B" yields the default of option "C", which, as a balanced form of neutrality, inherently contains the "Potential" for the Duality of positive and negative, which together yield option "D", which involves another balanced form of neutrality.

A simple explanation of the interrelations which are explained above can be seen in the chart which is shown below, with the "A's" representing a generic positive, and the "B's" representing a generic negative, while the "C" and the "D" represent two unique forms of a generic neutrality (all of which is explained below the chart).

	option	quality
(positive)	A	-B
(negative)	B	-A
(neutral)	C	-A,-B
(neutral)	D	A, B

Above, we can see that option "A" involves a lack of option "B", and option "B" involves a lack of option "A", while option "C" involves a lack of both option "A" and option "B". While option "D" involves both option "A" and option "B" together, with these two options involving a lack of option "B" and a lack of option "A" (respectively), which means that option "D" involves a Mirrored variation on option "C". This all indicates that the concepts of Neutrality and Infinity are intimately connected, with both of these concepts relying heavily on the interrelated concept of Nothing.

Moving on, we have determined that the inclusion of the nine 'Negative Base Charged' instances of the 'Base Numbers' gives us a total of seventeen unique single-digit Numbers with which we can work (as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part One: 'The Birth of Siblings' "). The complete list of these single-digit Numbers is shown below, with the Numbers listed in the order of their traditional Mathematical value. (The list which is shown below contains nineteen Numbers, which is due to the fact that the -9 and the 0 are shown independent of the 9, though all three of these single-digit Numbers are variations on the same overall Number (this being the '9/0 Unity'), as has been explained previously.)

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

Above, we can see that the three variations on the '9/0 Unity' (all of which are highlighted in blue) comprise the Least, the Median, and the Greatest of the nineteen single-digit Numbers. (The concepts of the Least, the Median, and the Greatest are another example of a Trinity.)

These same nineteen single-digit Numbers are all included in the chart which is shown below, though in this case, the Numbers are all referred to and indicated as Quanta, as will be the case throughout the remainder of this chapter. In this chart (which was first seen in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Nine: 'Conserved Interactions and Anti-Charge' "), each of the Quanta are shown three times (vertically), with the topmost row of Quanta all highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code, the middle row of Quanta all highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code, and the bottommost row of Quanta all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code.

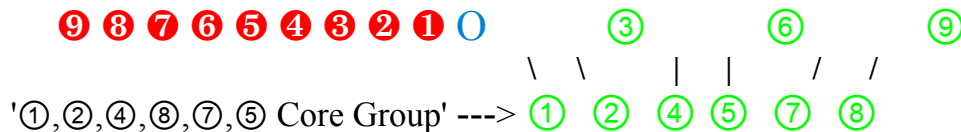
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	- 'Base Charge'
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	- 'Color Charge'
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	- 'Reactive Charge'

Above, we see a chart which indicates the three overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' which occur in relation to the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to a Numerically Matching instance of a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' (as well as the three overall forms of 'Charge Antiversion' which occur in relation to the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling), all of which were explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Nine:

'Conserved Interactions and Anti-Charge' ". These various forms of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion' yield a total of seven unique forms of 'Anti-Charge', these being 'Anti-Base Charge', 'Anti-Green Charge', 'Anti-Red Charge', 'Anti-Blue Charge', 'Anti-First Charge', 'Anti-Second Charge', and 'Anti-Third Charge'. As has been explained previously, the concept of 'Charge Introversion' involves the flip to a behaviorally Polar though semantically similar form of Charge, while the concept of 'Charge Antiversion' involves the flip to a behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar form of Charge. (Though as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Nine: 'Conserved Interactions and Anti-Charge' ", the instances of 'Reactive Charge Introversion' which occur in relation to the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling are mostly Weak, with this being an important characteristic which unfortunately will not be examined any further in this book.)

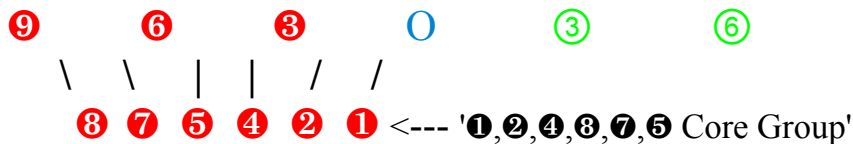
Next, we will separate these nineteen single-digit Quanta out into a variety of familiar (and Familiar) groupings, in order to get another look at some of the previously established characteristics which are displayed by these various groups of Quanta. (Throughout this section, we will be disregarding the 'Cousin Relationships' which are maintained between the pairs of 'Base Quanta', all of which involve their own unique oppositional quality which involves 'Multiplicative Reciprocity' around the ①, as has been explained previously.)

We will start with the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', which is shown below. (In the chart which is shown below, the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group' is removed from and shown below the horizontal row of single-digit Quanta. While these Quanta are all highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code, with this being the color code which we will be using throughout this section.)



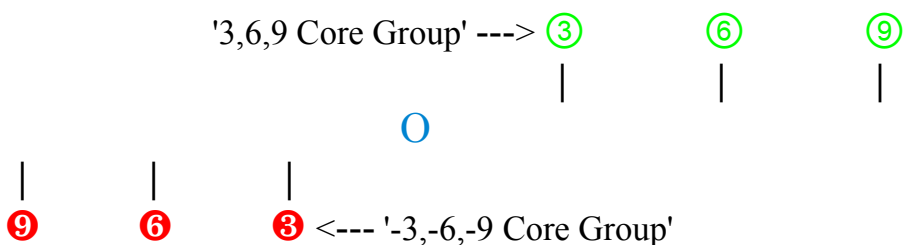
Above, we see the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', which we have determined to be comprised of six 'Positive Base Charged Quanta'. These six Quanta maintain three unique 'Sibling Relationships' between one another, in that the ① and the ⑧ are Sibling/Self-Cousins of one another, while the ② and the ⑦ are Siblings of one another, as are the ④ and the ⑤. Also, we have determined that these six 'Positive Base Charged Numbers' maintain two unique 'Family Group Relationships' between one another, in that the ①, the ④, and the ⑦ comprise the '①,④,⑦ Family Group', and the ②, the ⑤, and the ⑧ comprise the '②,⑤,⑧ Family Group'.

While at this point, since we are finally comfortable working with 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', we can establish that there is also a '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', which is shown below (again removed from and shown below the horizontal row of single-digit Quanta). (The row of single-digit Quanta which is shown below is missing the members of the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', as those six Quanta have already been removed in relation to the previous example.)



Above, we see the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', which we have determined to be comprised of six 'Negative Base Charged Quanta'. These six Quanta maintain three unique 'Sibling Relationships' between one another, in that the ① and the ⑧ are Sibling/Self-Cousins of one another, while the ② and the ⑦ are Siblings of one another, as are the ④ and the ⑤. Also, we have determined that these six 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' maintain two unique 'Family Group Relationships' between one another, in that the ①, the ④, and the ⑦ comprise the '①,④,⑦ Family Group', and the ②, the ⑤, and the ⑧ comprise the '②,⑤,⑧ Family Group'.

We have also determined that in addition to (and independent of) the two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' instances of the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group' which are explained above, the nineteen single-digit Quanta can also be separated out into two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' instances of the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group', as is shown below (with both instances of the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' removed from the horizontal row of single-digit Quanta, and with the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' shown above the row of Quanta, and the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' shown below the row of Quanta). (The row of single-digit Quanta which is shown below is missing the members of the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group' and the '①,②,④,⑧,⑦,⑤ Core Group', as those twelve Quanta have already been removed in relation to the previous two examples.)



Above, we see two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' instances of the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group'. These two Core Groups are comprised of a total of five Numbers, these being the ③, the ⑥, the ③, the ⑥, and the ⑨. (The two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' instances of the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' only involve one instance of the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin ⑨' due to the fact that the ⑨, the O, and the ⑨ are all simply aspects of the same overall Quanta (this being the '⑨/O Unity'), as has been explained previously.) As has been seen throughout these chapters (and will be explained again in a moment), the members of the '③/⑥ Sibling/Cousins' tend to display behavioral Mirroring between one another, while the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin ⑨' (in any of its forms) tends to display unique forms of behavior, which is due to the previously established fact that the ⑨ is the Dominant Quanta in the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' (as well as the '③,⑥,⑨ Core Group' and the overall 'Base Set'). (The Dominance which the ⑨ displays in relation to all of the other Quanta has been seen throughout previous chapters, and will be reexamined in a moment.)

As has been explained in previous chapters, the 'Intra-Family Group' changes in the Quanta are facilitated by the Absorption or Release of one of the members of the '③/⑥ Sibling/Cousins', in that

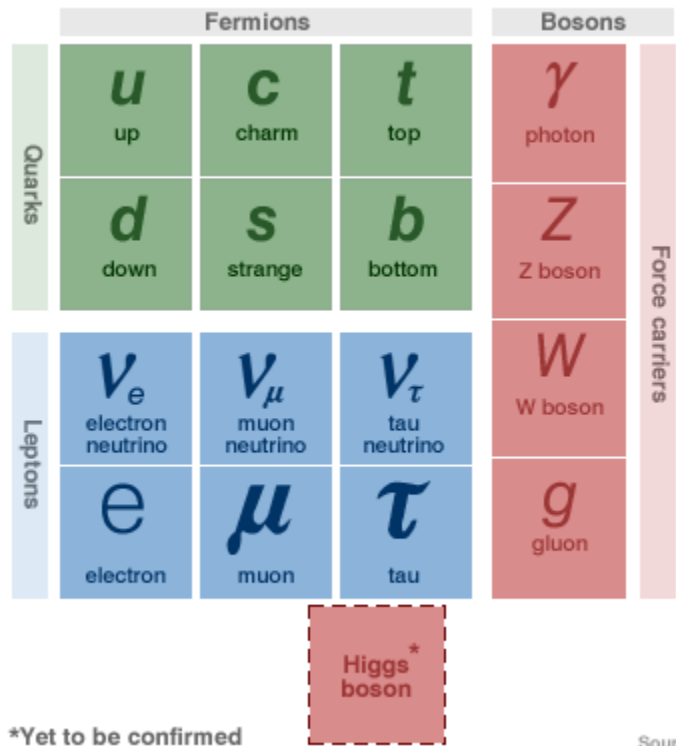
the Addition of the ③ causes a Quanta to Become the next (Greater) member of its Family Group, and the Addition of the ⑥ causes a Quanta to become the previous (Lesser) member of its Family Group (for example, " $4+3=7$ " and " $4+6=1$ "), while inversely, the Subtraction of the ③ causes a Quanta to Become the previous member of its Family Group, and the Subtraction of the ⑥ causes a Quanta to Become the next member of its Family Group (for example, " $4-3=1$ " and " $4-6=7$ "). These 'Intra-Family Group' changes in the Quanta all cause a change in the 'Reactive Charge' of the Quanta, while leaving the 'Color Charge' of the Quanta unchanged (unless the Release involves a flip to a 'Negative Base Charge', which would cause an Antiversion of the 'Color Charge' of the Quanta, or vice versa, in that an Absorption which involves a flip to a 'Positive Base Charge' would cause a Proversion of the 'Color Charge' of the Quanta).

While we have also determined that the Addition or Subtraction of the ⑨ causes a raise or a drop in the Octave of a Quanta (respectively), with these Interactions causing no change in the Reactive or Color Charges of the Quanta (unless the Addition or Subtraction of the ⑨ causes the 'Base Charge' of the Quanta to flip, in which case, the Interaction will cause an Antiversion or Proversion of the Color and Reactive Charges of the Quanta, respectively). This unique behavior has to do with the fact that the '⑨/O Unity' is independent, complete (in and of itself), and Dominant over all of the other Quanta (as has been seen throughout the previous chapters). This Dominance is due to the fact that all of the other Quanta derive their various Charges from the '⑨/O Unity', with these Charges being the root cause of the various characteristics and behaviors which the Quanta display in relation to one another. It is the '⑨/O Unity' which gives birth to the Siblings (as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part One: 'The Birth of Siblings' "), and the '⑨/O Unity' is also central to the Duality of the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' (as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Eight: Sibling Similarity and Base Charge' "). This all means that without the '⑨/O Unity', there would be no instances of Siblings, nor would the Quanta possess Charges of any kind.

This all means that the '⑨/O Unity' is unique, and Dominant over all of the other Quanta. While all of the other single-digit Quanta can be grouped into a pair of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' six-member Core Groups (each of which consists of two opposing three-member Family Groups, which collectively involve three pairs of Quanta, each of which maintain a 'Sibling Relationship' between one another), along with two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' pairs of Sibling/Cousins (with these two pairs of Sibling/Cousins containing the four individual Quanta which are responsible for the 'Intra-Family Group Interactions' which occur between all of the other Quanta, as well as themselves).

When the nineteen single-digit Quanta are framed in the manner which is explained above, a chart which contains all of these independent groups of Quanta would look something like what is shown below.

THE STANDARD MODEL



Source: AAAS

Above, we see a chart which contains a common interpretation of the Standard Model of Physics. (The chart which is seen above is thanks to AAAS.)

At this point, there are many differences between the characteristics of the Quanta which are contained within the Standard Model of Physics and those which are displayed by the single-digit Quanta in relation to 'Quantum Mathematics'. Though I believe that there are also enough similarities between the two to justify further investigation. Furthermore, it would appear that modern science has about as firm of a grasp on the Standard Model of Physics as I do on 'Quantum Mathematics', which is to say that both of these overall concepts are far from fully understood. It is my suspicion that as modern physics closes in on a complete understanding of Quantum Mechanics, and modern metaphysics closes in on a complete understanding of 'Quantum Mathematics', we will come to find that these two theories are in fact describing the same overall concepts.