Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Eight:
"Sibling Similarity and Base Charge"

Throughout many of the previous chapters, we have encountered the characteristic of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring', which we have also referred to as *'Sibling Similarity'*. In this Standard Model of Physics themed chapter, we will use the 'Four Functions' to more thoroughly examine this 'Sibling Similarity' characteristic, as well as the overall concept of 'Negative Numbers' (which we have for the most part ignored up to this point). (To clarify, the term 'Negative Numbers' is short for 'Negative Base Charged Numbers', while standard Numbers (such as 1, 2, 3, etc.) are technically considered to be 'Positive Base Charged Numbers', as has been explained previously.)

We will start with the 'Addition Function'. As has been seen in previous chapters, the Addition of any 'Positive Base Charged Number' (to another Number) is equivalent to the Addition of its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling (in terms of the condensed value of the sum which is yielded). This can be seen in the two arbitrary examples which are shown below. (The simple color code which we will be using throughout this chapter will only involve arbitrary blue highlighting, which will be used to indicate instances of Matching.)

7 + 4=11(2)	8 + 2=10(1)
7 + -5= 2(2)	8 + -7= 1(1)

Above, we can see that the Addition of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' is equivalent to the Addition of its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling (in terms of the condensed values of the sums), which illustrates the basic characteristic of 'Sibling Similarity'.

This 'Sibling Similarity' characteristic arises due to two separate though interrelated aspects of the oppositional (Polar) Relationships which are shared between the Numbers, in that the Polar of a Polar would Logically be required to be a Match (at least when we are working with interrelated Dualities, which is the case here). This means that if we consider Siblings to be a form of Polar opposites of one another, then we could consider the 4 to be the opposite of the 5. While if we also consider a 'Positive Base Charged Number' to be the Polar opposite of a 'Negative Base Charged Number', then we could also consider this 5 to be the opposite of the -5. This would Logically mean that the 4 displays Matching in relation to the -5, due to the fact that the Polar of a Polar would Logically be required to be a Match (as was mentioned a moment ago). This indicates that when we are working with 'Negative Base Charged Numbers', we are actually working with another aspect of the 'Sibling Polarity' which is displayed between the pairs of 'Base Numbers' which we have been referring to as *Siblings*. (This concept will be explained more thoroughly in a moment.)

While we have worked with (or around) this Positive and Negative Number concept throughout many of the previous chapters, we have yet to examine the unique 'Base Charge' which causes a Number to be Positive or Negative (in the Numerological "1" vs. "-1" sense). This means that before we progress any further, we need to establish a better understanding of this unique 'Base Charge'.

In previous chapters, we have examined two separate overall forms of Charge (these being 'Color Charge' and 'Reactive Charge'), and we have seen how these two forms of Charge are unique, yet completely compatible with one another. We will now examine a third overall form of Charge (this being 'Base Charge'), and reconcile it compatibly with the other two overall forms of Charge. In keeping first things first, we will continue to refer to this specific overall form of Charge as 'Base Charge', as has been the case throughout previous chapters. While in examining 'Base Charge', we can see that it is already fully compatible with the other two overall forms of Charge, in that it is really just a separate aspect of the familiar (and Familiar) concept of Siblings. As has been explained in previous chapters, 'Sibling Numbers' share an inherent Relationship between one another which exists due to a unique form of Polarity, with this unique form of Polarity causing the Siblings to display a form of opposition between one another. This 'Sibling Charge' (as we have just officially named it) is responsible for all of the behavior which we have seen displayed between 'Sibling Numbers' throughout these chapters. While 'Base Charge' is essentially the Positive and Negative Number equivalent of 'Sibling Charge'. This means that each 'Positive Base Charged Number' has a fellow 'Positive Base Charged Number' which acts as its Polar (these 'Positive Base Charged' Polars are considered to be Siblings of one another), and inversely, each 'Negative Base Charged Number' has a fellow 'Negative Base Charged Number' which acts as its Polar (these 'Negative Base Charged' Polars are also considered to be Siblings of one another). While each 'Positive Base Charged Number' also has a Numerically Matching 'Negative Base Charged' Polar (and vice versa), with this form of a 'Positive/Negative Polarity' involving what we have been referring to as *'Base Charge'*. The opposition which is displayed between 'Sibling Charge' and 'Base Charge' is due to the unique Duality of the '9/0 Unity', in that these Polars will always Add to (or merge to Become) either the 9 or the 0. We already know that Siblings will always Add to the 9 (as this is what makes them Siblings, as has been explained in previous chapters), and in looking at 'Negative Base Charged Numbers', we can see that Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers will always Add to the 0 (which is the same Number as the 9, as has been explained previously). (Also, while 'Base Charge' is fully compatible with both 'Color Charge' and 'Reactive Charge', the reversal of the 'Base Charge' of a Number (from a 'Positive Base Charge' to a 'Negative Base Charge', or vice versa) causes an "Introversion" of both the Color and Reactive Charges of that Number, as will be explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Nine: 'Conserved Interactions' ".)

Having established a basic understanding of the overall concepts of 'Sibling Similarity' and 'Base Charge', we can now continue along with this chapter. Next, we will see that the Addition of any 'Negative Base Charged Number' is equivalent to the Subtraction of a Numerically Matching 'Positive Base Charged Number' (and vice versa), as can be seen in relation to the two examples which are shown below. (This basic concept applies in relation to traditional Mathematics as well as 'Quantum Mathematics'.)

7 +-4= 3(3)	7+ 4=11(2)
7 - 4= 3(3)	7 - -4=11(2)

Above, we can see that each of these pairs of Numerically Matching '(+/-) Sibling Functions' yields a pair of solutions whose non-condensed and condensed values display Matching between one another.

This indicates that the Polarity which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' (which themselves involve a Duality) is interchangeable with the Polarity which is displayed between the two forms of 'Base Charge' (as well as that which is displayed between each of the instances of 'Sibling

Numbers'), in that the concept of a Polar of a Polar being a Match still applies here (in this case, the two Polars are the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' and the Positive And Negative 'Base Charged' Numbers 4 and -4).

The concept which involves the Polar of a Polar being a Match also applies to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' in relation to 'Sibling Numbers', as can be seen in relation to the arbitrary example which is shown below.

7 + 4=11(2)
7 - 5= 2(2)

Above, we can see that switching the specific type of Function (in this case from Addition to Subtraction), as well as the Sibling (in this case, from the 4 to the 5), yields solutions whose condensed values display Matching between one another.

This form of Mirroring (that which causes the Matching) is due to the fact that the 'Color Charges' and 'Reactive Charges' of the various instances of 'Sibling Numbers' display Matching between one another in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', as is shown below. (The list which is seen below involves specific forms of Charge which were determined in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Four: 'Examining the Four Functions' ".)

'Collective -1 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(+/-)(+/-)'
'Collective +8 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(+/-)(+/-)'

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(-)(+/-)'
'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(-)(-)(+/-)'

'Collective -3 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-*)'
'Collective +6 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(-*)'

'Collective -4 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(-)(-)'
'Collective +5 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(-)(-)'

Above, we can see that a Function which involves the Subtraction of any of the 'Base Numbers' is equivalent to a Function which involves the Addition of the Sibling of that particular 'Base Number' (in terms of the condensed values of the solutions), as has been explained in previous chapters.

While this overall form of Matching is also displayed when the Functions are reversed, as is shown below.

'Collective +1 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)(+/-)(+)'
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)(+/-)(+)'

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)(+)(+)'
'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(-)', 'Reactive Charge(+/-)(+)(+)'

'Collective +3 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+*)'
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(+/-)', 'Reactive Charge(+*)'

'Collective +4 Addition Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(+)(-)'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function': 'Color Charge(+)', 'Reactive Charge(+)(+)(-)'

Above, we can see that these reversed order Functions display a form of Matching between one another which is similar to that which was seen in relation to the previous example.

Moving on, we can use the knowledge that the 9 and the 0 are the same Number in order to assist us in our examination of the overall characteristic of 'Sibling Similarity', by simply Subtracting the same Number from both the 9 and the 0, as is shown below.

9-4= 5(5)
0-4= -4(5)

Above, we can see that Subtracting the 4 from the 9 yields a non-condensed difference of 5, while Subtracting the 4 from the 0 yields a non-condensed difference of -4, with both of these non-condensed differences condensing to the 5.

Even though the 9 and the 0 are the same Number, in this case, they each Interact (with another Number) in a slightly different manner. Even though the two Functions which are seen above yield condensed differences which display Matching between one another, the non-condensed differences which they yield display two separate forms of Polarity between one another, one of which involves their Positive and Negative 'Base Charges', and the other of which involves the fact that these non-condensed differences involve an instance of 'Sibling Numbers'. We have already established that the 9 is the source of 'Sibling Charge', while the behavior which is seen above indicates that the 0 is central to the concept of 'Base Charge', in that the Subtraction of any ('Positive Base Charged') 'Base Number' from the 9 will always yield a 'Positive Base Charged' difference which displays 'Sibling Mirroring' in relation to the subtrahend (for example, "9-5=4"), while the Subtraction of any 'Positive Base Charged Number' from the 0 will always yield a 'Negative Base Charged' difference which displays Matching in relation to the subtrahend (for example, "0-5= -5"). (Furthermore, there is no 'Positive Base Charged Base Number' in existence which would yield a 'Negative Base Charged' difference when it is Subtracted from the 9, which means that 'Negative Base Charge' only occurs when a 'Positive Base Charged Number' is Subtracted from the 0, or a non-condensed multiple-digit Number is Subtracted from the 9.)

Moving on, the Addition of one 'Positive Base Charged Number' to another 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed sum which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as can be seen in the arbitrary examples which are shown below.

2+6= 8(8)
8+8=16(7)

Above, we can see that both of these non-condensed sums possess a 'Positive Base Charge', as the sums which are yielded by these Functions would have no reason to flip to a 'Negative Base Charge'.

Inversely, the Addition of one 'Negative Base Charged Number' to another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed sum which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge', as can be seen in the arbitrary examples which are shown below.

-2 + -2= -4(5)
-8 + -8= -16(2)

Above, we can see that both of these non-condensed sums possess a 'Negative Base Charge', as the sums which are yielded by these Functions would have no reason to flip to a 'Positive Base Charge'.

While the Addition of a pair of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers will always yield a non-condensed sum which maintains the same 'Base Charge' as that which is possessed by the Greater of the addends, as can be seen in the arbitrary examples which are shown below. (To clarify, in this case, the term *Greater* refers to the Numerical value of a Number, independent of the 'Base Charge' which that Number possesses.)

$$2 + -3 = -1(8)$$
$$2 + -1 = 1(1)$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the first of these two individual examples, the 'Negative Base Charged 3' is the Greater of the addends, and therefore the non-condensed sum of -1 possesses a 'Negative Base Charge'. While in relation to the second of these two examples, the 'Positive Base Charged 2' is the Greater of the addends, and therefore the non-condensed sum of 1 possesses a 'Positive Base Charge'.

This all indicates that the Addition of two Numbers with Matching 'Base Charges' will always yield a sum which inherits a Matching 'Base Charge' (in that its 'Base Charge' will display Matching in relation to that of the addends), while the Addition of two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers will always yield a sum which inherits the 'Base Charge' of the (Numerically) Greater of the two addends.

Next, we will move on to an examination of 'Base Charge' in relation to the 'Subtraction Function'. To start, the Subtraction of one 'Positive Base Charged Number' from another 'Positive Base Charged Number' will yield a non-condensed difference whose 'Base Charge' will depend on the Quality of the subtrahend in relation to the minuend, as is shown below. (To clarify, the Quality of a Number is simply its Numerical value, as has been explained previously.)

$$5 - 2 = 3(3)$$
$$5 - 6 = -1(8)$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the first of these individual examples, the 'Positive Base Charged' subtrahend (this being the 2) is Lesser than the 'Positive Base Charged' minuend (this being the 5), and therefore the non-condensed difference which is yielded by this Function possesses a 'Positive Base Charge'. While in relation to the second of these examples, the 'Positive Base Charged' subtrahend (this being the 6) is Greater than the 'Positive Base Charged' minuend (this being the 5), and therefore the non-condensed difference which is yielded by this Function possesses a 'Negative Base Charge'. This indicates that the Subtraction of a Greater 'Positive Base Charged Number' from a Lesser 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge' (while the Subtraction of a Lesser 'Positive Base Charged Number' from a Greater 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge').

Next, the Subtraction of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' from another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will yield a non-condensed difference whose 'Base Charge' will again depend on the Quality of the subtrahend in relation to the minuend (though in a manner which displays Mirroring in relation to the previous example), as is shown below.

$$-5 - -2 = -3(6)$$
$$-5 - -6 = 1(1)$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the first of these individual examples, the 'Negative Base Charged' subtrahend (this being the -2) is Lesser than the 'Negative Base Charged' minuend (this being the -5), and therefore the non-condensed difference which is yielded by this Function possesses a 'Negative Base Charge' (again, the term *Lesser* is in reference to Numerical value, independent of 'Base Charge'). While in relation to the second of these examples, the 'Negative Base Charged' subtrahend (this being the -6) is Greater than the 'Negative Base Charged' minuend (this being the -5), and therefore the non-condensed difference which is yielded by this Function possesses a 'Positive Base Charge'. This indicates that the Subtraction of a Greater 'Negative Base Charged Number' from a Lesser (in Numerical value) 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge' (while the Subtraction of a Lesser 'Negative Base Charged Number' from a Greater 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge').

Next, in relation to 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers, the Subtraction of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' from a 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$5 - -2 = 7(7)$$
$$5 - -6 = 11(8)$$

Above, we can see that both of these Functions yield non-condensed differences which possess a 'Positive Base Charge'.

While inversely, the Subtraction of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' from a 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed difference which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$-5 - 2 = -7(2)$$
$$-4 - 5 = -9(9)$$

Above, we can see that both of these individual Functions yield non-condensed differences which possess a 'Negative Base Charge'. This behavior (as well as that which was seen in relation to the previous example) is due to a form of Mirroring, in that these two individual Functions display behavioral Matching in relation to the two individual Functions which involve the Addition of one 'Negative Base Charged Number' to another 'Negative Base Charged Number'. (This is due to the fact that the Subtraction of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' is equivalent to the Addition of a Numerically Matching 'Negative Base Charged Number', and vice versa.)

This all indicates that the Subtraction of two 'Positive Base Charged Numbers' will yield a non-condensed difference which inherits its 'Base Charge' based on the Quality of the subtrahend in relation to that of the minuend, which is also the case in relation to the Subtraction of two 'Negative Base Charged Numbers'. In relation to the Subtraction of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' from another 'Positive Base Charged Number', if the subtrahend is Greater than the minuend, the difference will always possess a 'Negative Base Charge', while in relation to the Subtraction of a 'Negative Base

Charged Number' from another 'Negative Base Charged Number', if the subtrahend is Greater than the minuend, the difference will always possess a 'Positive Base Charge'. This means that in relation to the 'Subtraction Function', when a Number Releases a (new) Number which possesses a Matching 'Base Charge', the original Number will maintain its original 'Base Charge', unless the original Number Releases more of its 'Base Charge' than it has in its possession (in that the Function involves a subtrahend which is Greater than its minuend), at which point, the original Number will develop a deficit of its original 'Base Charge', which becomes its new default 'Base Charge'. (To clarify, a lack or a deficit of a Positive is a Negative, and a lack or a deficit of a Negative is a Positive, as has been explained in previous chapters.) While in relation to the Subtraction of two 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers, the Subtraction of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' from a 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always be equivalent to the Addition of a Numerically Matching 'Positive Base Charged Number' to that same 'Positive Base Charged Number', while the Subtraction of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' from a 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always be equivalent to the Addition of a Numerically Matching 'Negative Base Charged Number' to that same 'Negative Base Charged Number' (with both of these types of 'Additive Interactions' having been examined earlier in this chapter).

Next, having completed our examination of 'Base Charge' in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', we will move on to an examination of 'Base Charge' in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions' (individually), starting with the 'Multiplication Function', which is shown and explained below.

To start, the Multiplication of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' by another 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed product which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as is shown below.

4X5=20(2)

Above, we can see that this non-condensed product possess a 'Positive Base Charge', as the product which is yielded by this Function would have no reason to flip to a 'Negative Base Charge'.

Next, the Multiplication of a pair of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numbers will always yield a non-condensed product which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge', as is shown below.

1 X-2= -2(7)
-5 X 4=-20(7)

Above, we can see that these two Functions display intuitive behavior, in that the Multiplication of a factor by a specific Number involves a determination of the Quantity of that factor, which in these cases, would be a 'Negative Quantity'. This means that the first of the two individual examples which are seen above can be considered to involve a 'Negative Quantity Of Two' instances of the 'Positive Base Charged 1', with this 'Negative Quantity Of Two' indicating that two instances of the 'Positive Base Charged 1' would be required in order to return this product to baseline, or Neutralize this product out to the 0 (or no instances of the 'Positive Base Charged 1'). While in this case, the non-condensed product of -2 is an appropriate solution, in that Adding two instances of the 'Positive Base Charged 1' to the 'Negative Base Charged 2' would yield the 'Neutral Base Charged 0', in that "-2+1+1=0" (this overall concept applies to the second of these examples as well).

Next, the Multiplication of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' by another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed product which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$-2 \text{ X } -2 = 4(4)$$

Above, we can see that the Multiplication of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' by another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed product which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', with this behavior again being due to the concept of Quantity, in that a 'Negative Quantity' of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' is equivalent to a 'Positive Quantity' of a 'Positive Base Charged Number'. (Again, a lack or a deficit of a Negative is a Positive, and a lack or a deficit of a Positive is a Negative, as has been explained previously.)

This all indicates that when the three individual 'Base Charges' (these being 'Positive Base Charge', 'Negative Base Charge', and 'Neutral Base Charge') are Multiplied by one another, they display behavior which is similar to that which is displayed by the three individual 'Color Charges' when they are Multiplied by one another, with this behavior being similar to that which is displayed by traditional Positive, Negative, and Neutral Numbers when they are Multiplied by one another, as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: 'Color and Reactive Charges' ". (To clarify, 'Neutral Base Charge' is possessed solely by the 0, and this 'Neutral Base Charged 0' displays Attractive behavior in relation to the 'Multiplication Function', as will be explained towards the end of this chapter.)

Next, we will examine 'Base Charge' in relation to the 'Division Function', which as has been seen in previous chapters, tends to display behavior which is more complex than that which is displayed in relation to the other three Functions. Though in these Positive and Negative 'Base Charged' situations, the 'Division Function' displays overall behavior which is similar to that which is displayed by the 'Multiplication Function', as is shown and explained below.

To start, the Division of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' by another 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed quotient which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$4/2=2(2)$$

Above, we can see that the Division of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' by another 'Positive Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed quotient which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as the quotient which is yielded by this Function would have no reason to flip to a 'Negative Base Charge'.

Next, the Division of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' by a 'Negative Base Charged Number' (or vice versa) will always yield a non-condensed quotient which possesses a 'Negative Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$-4 / 2 = -2(7)$$
$$4 / -2 = -2(7)$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the 'Division Function', if either the divisor or the dividend possess a 'Negative Base Charge', then the non-condensed quotient which is yielded will always possess a 'Negative Base Charge'. This behavior is similar to that which is displayed in relation to the 'Multiplication Function', in that this behavior again involves the concept of Quantity. In the first of these two individual examples, the 'Quality Of -4' is being separated into a 'Quantity Of Two', with both of these individual non-condensed quotients maintaining the 'Base Charge' of the dividend. (This means that the Function of "-4/2" yields two instances of the -2, with these two quotients maintaining Conservation, in that they can be Added back together to yield the initial dividend of -4.) While in relation to the second of these examples, the ('Positive Base Charged') 'Quality Of 4' is being separated into a 'Negative Quantity Of Two', which means that there is now a lack (in that there is a 'Negative Quantity Of Two' instances of the 2), which would mean that two instances of the 'Positive Base Charged 2' would be required in order to return this quotient to baseline (as Negative two instances of the -2 is equivalent to two instances of the 2).

Next, the Division of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' by another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed quotient which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', as is shown below.

$$-4 / -2 = 2(2)$$

Above, we can see that the Division of a 'Negative Base Charged Number' by another 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always yield a non-condensed quotient which possesses a 'Positive Base Charge', with this behavior again being due to the concept of Quantity. The separation of the -4 into a 'Quantity Of Two' yields a pair of 'Negative Base Charged 2's' (as was seen in relation to the previous example), while in relation to this example, we can see that the separation of the -4 into a 'Negative Quantity Of Two' yields a pair of 'Positive Base Charged 2's' (as a 'Negative Quantity' of a 'Negative Quality' is equivalent to a 'Positive Quantity' of a 'Positive Quality').

This all indicates that in relation to the 'Division Function', the two opposing 'Base Charges' display the same overall form of behavior as they do in relation to the 'Multiplication Function'.

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Next, we will examine 'Base Charge' in relation to the '9/0 Unity' (as well as the overall concept of Octaves), as is shown and explained below. (Throughout all of the examples which will be seen in this section, the 9 and the 0 will be Interacting with the 2 and the -2 (individually), with this specific choice of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Numerically Matching Numbers being completely arbitrary).

We will start by examining the 0 in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', as is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2 + 0 = 2(2) & 2 - 0 = 2(2) \\ -2 + 0 = -2(7) & -2 - 0 = -2(7) \end{array}$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', the 0 has no effect on the Number which it is Interacting with (in terms of both its non-condensed and condensed values), which means that these four individual examples all involve 'No Change Functions'. (The 'Neutral Base Charged 0' is unique in this no change characteristic, in that any other Number, be it 'Positive Base Charged', 'Negative Base Charged', condensed or non-condensed, will cause a change in the non-condensed value of the Number which it is Interacting with through either of the '(+/-) Sibling Functions'.)

While in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions', the 0 displays Attractive behavior, as is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2X0=0(9) & 2/0=0(9) \\ -2X0=0(9) & -2/0=0(9) \end{array}$$

Above, we can see that the 0 displays Attractive behavior through all four of these individual examples, in that Multiplying or Dividing by the 0 yields the non-condensed 0 in all four examples (as would also be the case in relation to the Multiplication or Division of any Number by the 0). This means that the 'Neutral Base Charged 0' displays Attractive behavior in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions', with this form of Attractive behavior being similar to that which is displayed by 'Blue Charge' in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions' (with 'Blue Charge' also acting as an Attractive form of Neutrality, as has been explained in previous chapters).

Next, moving on to the 9 aspect of the '9/0 Unity', we will examine the 9 in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', as is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2 + 9=11(2) & 2 - 9= -7(2) \\ -2 + 9= 7(7) & -2 - 9= -11(7) \end{array}$$

Above, we can see that in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', the Addition or Subtraction of the 9 has no effect on the condensed value of the Number which it is Interacting with, which means that the 9 displays a form of behavioral Matching in relation to the 0 (in that the 9 and the 0 both cause no change in the condensed value of the Number which they are Interacting with via the '(+/-) Sibling Functions'). The behavioral difference between the 9 and the 0 in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' involves the non-condensed values of the solutions, in that the 9 causes a raise or a drop in the Octave of the non-condensed Number which it is Interacting with through either of the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' (where as the 0 causes no change in the value of the non-condensed Number which it is Interacting with through either of the '(+/-) Sibling Functions'). Also, in relation to the topmost of the individual '-9 Subtraction Functions' which are seen above, the change in the Octave of the non-condensed Number involves a flip from a 'Positive Base Charge' to a 'Negative Base Charge', with this reversal of the 'Base Charge' of the Number also involving a flip from one Sibling to the other (in this case, from the 2 to the 7), with this Numerical flip involving an instance of 'Sibling Similarity'. (This indicates that any instances of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring', as well as any change in the Octave of a Number, are facilitated exclusively by the Absorption or Release of the 9.)

While in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions', the 9 displays Attractive behavior (as was the case in relation to the 0), as is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2X9= 18(9) & 2/9= .222222222...(9) \\ -2X9= -18(9) & -2/9= -.222222222...(9) \end{array}$$

Above, in relation to the leftmost two examples, we can see that Multiplication by the 9 yields 'Whole Number' products which condense exclusively to the 9. While in relation to the rightmost two examples, Division by the 9 also yields solutions which involve condensed 9's, though this time these condensed 9's are yielded from 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which contain nine iterations of their respective single-digit 'Repetition Patterns' (as was explained in "Chapter Eight"). This means that the 9 maintains Attractive behavior in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions', as is also the case in relation to the 0.

This all means that both aspects of the '9/0 Unity' display Attractive behavior in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Functions', while in relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', the '9/0 Unity' displays slightly more complex behavior. In relation to the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', the 0 causes no change in the Number which it is Interacting with. While the Addition of the 9 to a 'Positive Base Charged Number' raises that Number by one Octave (with this behavior maintaining to Infinity), and inversely, the Subtraction of the 9 from a 'Positive Base Charged Number' lowers that Number by one Octave. This behavior will maintain until the '-9 Subtraction Function' yields a 'Negative Base Charged' non-condensed difference, at which point the 'Base Charge' of the Number flips, and it Becomes its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling (via an instance of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring'). Then, after this flip in 'Base Charge', further '-9 Subtraction Functions' will raise this 'Negative Base Charged Number' by one 'Negative Octave', with this behavior maintaining to Infinity. (While inversely, Adding the 9 to a 'Negative Base Charged Number' lowers that Number by one 'Negative Octave', with this behavior maintaining until the original Number flips to a 'Positive Base Charge', at which point, additional '+9 Addition Functions' will raise the Number by one (Positive) Octave, with this behavior maintaining to Infinity.)

That brings this section, and therefore this chapter, to a close. In this Standard Model of Physics themed chapter, we examined the characteristic of 'Base Charge', and determined that 'Base Charge' is simply an extension of the familiar (though newly identified) characteristic of 'Sibling Charge'. We have also determined that 'Base Charge' and 'Sibling Charge' are both intertwined with the Polarity which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Functions', with all three of these concepts involving aspects of the '9/0 Unity'. We have also determined that the 0 is the only 'Neutral Base Charged Number', while the 9 possesses a slightly more complex (and as of now, poorly defined) form of 'Base Charge', one which is responsible for the characteristic of 'Sibling Similarity', as well as any changes in the (Positive or Negative) Octave of a Number. (The 'Base Charge' of the 9 is poorly defined, in that 'Negative Base Charged' non-condensed 'Octaves Of The 9' will all condense to the 'Positive Base Charged 9' (-18(9), -27(9), -36(9), etc.), due to the fact that the 9 is its own 'Self-Sibling/Cousin'.) Though unfortunately, the specifics and characteristics of Octaves (as well as the 'Base Charge' of condensed Numbers) will not be covered in this book. The next of these Standard Model of Physics themed chapters will involve the concept of 'Conserved Interactions', with these being Interactions (between two Numbers) which maintain Conservation of all three of the overall forms of Charge (these being 'Base Charge', 'Color Charge', and 'Reactive Charge').