

## Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Four: "An Examination of the Four Functions"

Throughout the previous chapters, we have worked with the 'Four Functions' (individually), these being the 'Addition Function', the 'Subtraction Function', the 'Multiplication Function', and the 'Division Function'. In this Standard Model of Physics themed chapter, we are going to examine the forms of Mirroring which are displayed between the Related 'Collective Functions' of the various instances of Related Numbers, in order to determine what exactly these Functions are (or do) in relation to Quantum Mathematics. (To recap, there are two pairs of opposing, or Polar 'Sibling Functions', these being the '(+/-) Sibling Functions' and the '(X / /) Sibling Functions'. While two of the alternate pairs of Functions, these being the '(+X) Cousin Functions' and the '(- / /) Cousin Functions', are considered to be 'Cousin Functions' due in part to the fact that each of the '(- / /) Cousin Functions' possesses the quality of Locality, and each of the '(+X) Cousin Functions' possesses the quality of Non-Locality, as was explained in "Interlude Three".)

In this chapter, we will be working with the Relationships which are displayed between the three Family Groups, which for the purposes of this chapter (as well as a few others), will be referred to as "*Similar*", "*Like*", and *Polar* (though the specific and unique form of Polarity which we will be working with in this chapter differs from those which we have worked with in previous chapters, as will be explained in a moment). First, the designation of *Similar* will always mean *same*, and therefore will always involve an instance of Matching, which means that the 1,4,7, 2,5,8, and 3,6,9 Family Groups are all (individually) Similar to themselves. While the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups are considered to be Like to one another, in that they share a unique oppositional Relationship which is not shared by the '3,6,9 Family Group', which means that the '2,5,8 Family Group' is Like to the '1,4,7 Family Group' (and vice versa), while the '3,6,9 Family Group' is Polar to both of them. (To clarify, the previously explained opposition which the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups maintain between one another is also a Polar opposition, though that form of Polarity is separate and distinct from the unique Polarity which is displayed between the two oppositional Family Groups (these being the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups) and the third independent '3,6,9 Family Group', with this particular form of Polarity being a 'Core Group Polarity', in that the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups come together to form the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group', which is Polar to the '3,6,9 Core Group'.) The Similar, Like, and Polar Relationships which are displayed between the three Family Groups will all be explained more thoroughly as we work our way through this chapter. (It should be mentioned at this point that whenever we are working with Function Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', these designations will change to *Similar* in relation to the '3,6,9 Family Group', "*Polar1*" in relation to the '1,4,7 Family Group', and "*Polar2*" in relation to the '2,5,8 Family Group', as will be explained a bit later in this chapter.)

With all of that said, we will move on to the four 'Collective Functions' of the 1. We will start with the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1', both of which are 'No Change Collective Functions' (as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Three: Collective Multiplication and Division Functions"), which means that any Number which is Multiplied or Divided by the 1 will always yield a solution which involves that same original Number, as is shown below. (It should be noted at this point that in relation to this pair of 'Collective Functions', the pre- and post-Function Numbers (these being the original Numbers and the solutions which they yield) are all

highlighted arbitrarily in red, as will be the case in relation to all of the 'Collective Functions' which will be seen in this chapter.)

**'Collective X1 Multiplication Function'**

1X1=1 (No Change)  
2X1=2 (No Change)  
3X1=3 (No Change)  
4X1=4 (No Change)  
5X1=5 (No Change)  
6X1=6 (No Change)  
7X1=7 (No Change)  
8X1=8 (No Change)  
9X1=9 (No Change)

**'Collective /1 Division Function'**

1/1=1 (No Change)  
2/1=2 (No Change)  
3/1=3 (No Change)  
4/1=4 (No Change)  
5/1=5 (No Change)  
6/1=6 (No Change)  
7/1=7 (No Change)  
8/1=8 (No Change)  
9/1=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' display behavioral Matching between one another, in that neither of these 'Collective Functions' cause a change in any of the 'Base Numbers'. Therefore, since neither of these 'Collective Functions' cause a change in the Family Group membership of any of the Numbers which are involved in the individual Functions, the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' are each considered to be 'Family Group Neutral', with this being a concept which will be explained more thoroughly as we progress.

Also, we can determine that neither of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' cause a change in the orientation of any of the original Numbers within their respective Family Groups, which means that each of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' is considered to be "Family Group Non-Reactive". (The term '*Family Group Non-Reactive*' will be explained more thoroughly along with the next pair of 'Sibling Collective Functions'.)

(At this point, it should be noted that the characteristics of 'Family Group Neutrality' and 'Family Group Non-Reactivity' are unique qualities which are independent of, though fully compatible with one another, with this being a concept which will be explained more thoroughly as we progress.)

Next, we will move on to the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' (individually), starting with the 'Collective +1 Addition Function', which is shown below. (It should be noted at this point that throughout this chapter, we will be working exclusively with the condensed values of the solutions which are yielded by each of the individual Functions.)

1+1=2 (up one Family Group)  
2+1=3 (up one Family Group)  
3+1=4 (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
4+1=5 (up one Family Group)  
5+1=6 (up one Family Group)  
6+1=7 (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
7+1=8 (up one Family Group)  
8+1=9 (up one Family Group)  
9+1=1 (up one Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we can see that the Addition of the 1 to any of the 'Base Numbers' yields a sum which is a member of the next Family Group, as is indicated by the nine instances of the designation of "up". (To

clarify, the three Family Groups occur in the order of 1,4,7, then 2,5,8, then 3,6,9, as was explained in "Chapter Zero".) While we can also see above that there are three instances of movement of the Number within its Family Group, all of which involve movement to the right, as is indicated by the three instances of the designation of "*right*". This means that the 1 raises to the 2, and the 2 raises to the 3, with all of these Numbers maintaining Matching orientations within their respective Family Groups (in that all four of these Numbers are the first digit of their respective Family Groups), while the 3 raises to the 4, with this particular change in value involving a movement from the first digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group' over to the second digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 3,6,9 to 1,4,7. Furthermore, the 4 raises to the 5, and the 5 raises to the 6, with all four of these Numbers again maintaining Matching orientations within their respective Family Groups, in that all three of these Numbers are the second digit of their respective Family Groups, while the 6 raises to the 7, with this particular change in value involving a movement from the second digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group' over to the third digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 3,6,9 to 1,4,7. Continuing on, the 7 raises to the 8, and the 8 raises to the 9, with all four of these Numbers being the third digits of their respective Family Groups, while the 9 raises to the 1, with this particular change in value involving a movement from the third digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group' over to the first digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is highlighted arbitrarily here: 3,6,9 to 1,4,7. (The overall behavior which is described above repeats to Infinity, in that " $10+1=11(2)$ ", " $11+1=12(3)$ ", " $12+1=13(4)$ ", etc. .)

This means that while the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' which were examined earlier are both 'Family Group Neutral' 'Collective Functions' (as was explained a moment ago), the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' is not a 'Family Group Neutral' 'Collective Function'. The 'Collective +1 Addition Function' is instead "Family Group Charged", in that it causes each of the original Numbers to raise to the next Family Group, regardless of the Family Group membership of the Number. This exclusivity of raises in relation to 'Family Group Charge' qualifies the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' as 'Family Group Positive'. (Throughout these Standard Model of Physics themed chapters, this unique form of a 'Positive Charge' will be highlighted in green, as is the case in relation to the example which is seen above, in that all of the designations of "*up*" which are seen above are highlighted in green.)

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' involves three instances of Reactivity (this being movement of the original Number within its Family Group), with these three instances of Reactivity exclusively involving original Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. This means that while the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' which were examined earlier are both 'Family Group Non-Reactive', the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' is instead 'Family Group Reactive'. Specifically, the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar +)', in that this Reaction only occurs in relation to original Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', which is Polar to the '1,4,7 Family Group', as is indicated by the designation of "(Polar)". (To clarify, the '3,6,9 Family Group' is Polar to the Family Group of which the Function Number is a member, which in this case is the '1,4,7 Family Group'.) While the designation of "+" indicates that the movement of the original Numbers within their Family Group is exclusively to the right. (Throughout these Standard Model of Physics themed chapters, this unique form of a 'Positive Charge' will be highlighted in green, as is the case in relation to the example which is seen above, in that all of the designations of "*right*" which are seen above are highlighted in green.)

To recap, we have established that 'Family Group Charge' and 'Family Group Reactivity' are separate and independent forms of Charge, though both of these forms of Charge will (separately and uniquely) use a color code which involves green highlighting in relation to Positive ("+"), red highlighting in

relation to Negative ("-"), and blue highlighting in relation to Neutral (" +/- "). (This is a familiar and important color code which will be used throughout these Standard Model of Physics themed chapters.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

- 1-1=0 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 2-1=1 (down one Family Group)
- 3-1=2 (down one Family Group)
- 4-1=3 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 5-1=4 (down one Family Group)
- 6-1=5 (down one Family Group)
- 7-1=6 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 8-1=7 (down one Family Group)
- 9-1=8 (down one Family Group)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' displays behavioral Mirroring in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function', in that the Subtraction of the 1 from any of the 'Base Numbers' yields a difference which is a member of the previous Family Group, as is indicated by the nine instances of the designation of "down". Also, we can see above that the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' involves three instances of Reactivity, with these three instances of Reactivity displaying both Weak and Perfect Mirroring in relation to the three instances of Reactivity which were seen in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function'. In this case, the 1 drops to the 0(9), which involves a movement from the first digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group' over to the third digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 2 drops to the 1 and the 3 drops to the 2, with all four of these Numbers being the first digit of their respective Family Group, the 4 drops to the 3, which involves a movement from the second digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group' over to the first digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 5 drops to the 4 and the 6 drops to the 5, with all four of these Numbers being the second digit of their respective Family Groups, the 7 drops to the 6, which involves a movement from the third digit of the '1,4,7 Family Group' over to the second digit of the '3,6,9 Family Group', and the 8 drops to the 7 and the 9 drops to the 8, with all four of these Numbers being the third digit of their respective Family Groups, at which point this overall behavior repeats.

This means that the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' is also not 'Family Group Neutral' (as is the case in relation to the '(X / ) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1'), nor is it 'Family Group Positive' (as is the case in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function'). Instead, the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' exclusively causes a drop in the original Number by one Family Group, which means that the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' is considered to be 'Family Group Negative'.

While we have also determined that the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive', in that it causes an occasional movement of the original Number within its Family Group. Though where the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' which was examined a moment ago causes movement in Numbers which maintain the Polar '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' instead causes movement in Numbers which maintain the same Family Group as the Function Number (which in this case is the 1). While the movement itself also displays Mirroring in relation to the movement which was seen in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function', in that this movement involves one step to the left, where as the movement which was seen in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' involves one step to the right. This means that the 'Collective -1 Subtraction

Function' is considered to be 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)', with the designation of "-" indicating that the movement of the Numbers within the Family Group is exclusively to the left.

All of this means that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' display various forms of Mirroring between one another (where as the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' which were examined a moment ago display overall Matching between one another). Specifically, the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' display Mirroring in relation to the 'Family Group Charges' which they possess (as can be seen in relation to the designations of "*up*" and "*down*"), the 'Family Group Reactivities' which they possess (as can be seen in relation to the designations of "*right*" and "*left*"), and the Family Group membership of the Numbers which are involved in the instances of Reactivity (in that the instances of Reactivity of the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' exclusively involve '3,6,9 Family Group' members, while the instances of Reactivity of the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function' exclusively involve '1,4,7 Family Group' members). Though the Mirroring which is displayed between the instances of Reactivity which are involved in the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' is Weak, in that the '1,4,7 Family Group' only displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to the '2,5,8 Family Group' (while the '3,6,9 Family Group' only displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to itself, via a form of "Perfect Matching"). (To clarify, the term '*Perfect Matching*' refers to any form of Matching which involves Neutrals or Polars, as will be explained in a moment.) It is the instance of 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between these two overall instances of Reactivity which prevents the overall Mirroring which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' from qualifying as Perfect, as is shown and explained below. (It should be noted at this point that the arbitrary color code which we will be using in relation to all of the comparisons which will be seen in this chapter is as follows. All of the instances of 'Perfect Mirroring' will be highlighted arbitrarily in the opposing colors of *green* and *red*, while all of the instances of 'Perfect Matching' will be highlighted arbitrarily in *blue*.)

'Family Group Charge'	'Perfect Mirroring'
'Collective +1 Addition Function':	'Family Group <i>Positive</i> '
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <i>Negative</i> '

'Family Group Reactivity'	'Weak Mirroring'
'Collective +1 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Polar +)'
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)'

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, with the only flaw which is keeping the overall Mirroring from being Perfect being the aforementioned fact that the two instances of 'Family Group Reactivity' display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Before we move on, it should be noted that in relation to the example which is seen above, the designations of *Polar* and *Similar* are both shown in non-highlighted black, and this is due to the fact that these two designations do not display 'Perfect Mirroring' or 'Perfect Matching' between one another (instead, they display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another). The various forms of Mirroring and Matching which are displayed between the designations of *Like*, *Similar*, and *Polar* are all explained below.

The designations of *Similar*, *Like*, and *Polar* all share the previously established interrelations which are maintained between the three Family Groups, with these interrelations involving the fact that the

1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups maintain an oppositional relationship between one another, while the '3,6,9 Family Group' maintains its independence. The designations of *Similar* and *Like* (whose opposition to one another is equivalent to that which is displayed between the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups) can only display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, otherwise they will either display 'Weak Mirroring' in relation to the designation of *Polar*, or Matching in relation to themselves, with neither of these options being considered to be Perfect. Where as the designation of *Polar* (whose independence is equivalent to that of the '3,6,9 Family Group') must display Matching in relation to itself in order to display 'Perfect Mirroring' (through an instance of 'Perfect Matching'), as each of the other two options (these being Polar/Similar and Polar/Like) involves an instance of 'Weak Mirroring'. Furthermore, since this particular form of 'Perfect Matching' involves an instance of Polars, it is considered to be a form of "Polar Matching", which itself is a form of "Neutral Matching" (the concepts of 'Polar Matching' and 'Neutral Matching' will be explained as we progress). (It should be noted that we will be working with examples which involve the designation of *Like* in the next section of this chapter, at which point all of these concepts will be explained more thoroughly.)

That concludes our examination of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 1.

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Next, we will examine the four 'Collective Functions' of the 2, starting with the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', which are shown below.

**'Collective X2 Multiplication Function'**

- 1X2=2 (up one Family Group)
- 2X2=4 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 3X2=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)
- 4X2=8 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 5X2=1 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 6X2=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)
- 7X2=5 (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 8X2=7 (down one Family Group)
- 9X2=9 (No Change)

**'Collective /2 Division Function'**

- 1/2=5 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 2/2=1 (down one Family Group)
- 3/2=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)
- 4/2=2 (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 5/2=7 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 6/2=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)
- 7/2=8 (up one Family Group)
- 8/2=4 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 9/2=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' are not 'Family Group Neutral' (as is the case in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 1'), nor are they strictly 'Family Group Positive' or 'Family Group Negative' (as is the case in relation to the 'Collective +1 Addition Function' and the 'Collective -1 Subtraction Function', respectively). Instead, we can see in the chart which is shown above that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' display an alternate form of behavior, in that they each can cause a raise, a drop, or no change at all in the Family Group membership of the original Number. This means that each of these 'Collective Functions' is considered to be uniquely 'Family Group Charged', in that their effect is dependent on the Family Group membership of the original Number, as is explained below.

To start, we can see above that the individual Functions which involve original Numbers which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' all cause an effect which is 'Family Group Positive', in that the Multiplication or Division of either the 1, the 4, or the 7 by the 2 causes the original Number to raise up to the next Family Group. Inversely, we can see that all of the individual Functions which involve

original Numbers which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' all cause an effect which is 'Family Group Negative', in that the Multiplication or Division of either the 2, the 5, or the 8 by the 2 causes the original Number to drop **down** to the previous Family Group. Furthermore, we can see that the individual Functions which involve original Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' all cause an effect which is 'Family Group Neutral', in that the Multiplication or Division of the 3, the 6, or the 9 by the 2 causes **no change** in the Family Group membership of the original Number. This all means that the term '*Family Group Charged*' indicates that the 'Family Group Charge' of the 'Collective Function' varies depending on the Family Group membership of the original Number which is involved in each of the individual Functions. In this case, the 'Family Group Charge' is "+, -, +/-", which means that this particular 'Family Group Charge' is Positive in relation to the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' (all of which raise **up** to the next Family Group), Negative in relation to the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' (all of which drop **down** to the previous Family Group), and Neutral in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (all of which maintain their Family Group membership). This all qualifies each of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' as 'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'.

To clarify, in the first section of this chapter, we encountered two specific forms of 'Family Group Charge', these being 'Family Group Charged(Polar)(+)' and 'Family Group Charged(Similar)(-)'. Though in relation to those two forms of 'Family Group Charge', the 'Family Group Charge' is only active (Positive or Negative) in relation to one of the three Family Groups, and is Neutral in relation to the other two Family Groups. Therefore in those cases, rather than unnecessarily note the 'Neutral Charges' which yield the instances of 'No Change Functions', we will only note the active Charge. Though as was explained a moment ago, the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' cause a different reaction in relation to each of the three Family Groups, and as such, they each require three separate designations of Charge, which in these cases will always be listed in the standard order of 1,4,7, then 2,5,8, then 3,6,9.

While we can also see above (on the previous page) that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' are 'Family Group Reactive', in that they each cause a movement of the majority of the original Numbers within their Family Group, with this movement of digit again varying based on the Family Group membership of the original Number. While even this movement itself varies based on the orientation of the original Number within its Family Group, as well as which of the 'Collective Functions' we are working with, as is explained below (first in relation to the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function', and then in relation to the 'Collective /2 Division Function'). (As has been explained previously, the movement of the Numbers within the Family Groups is separate from, and independent of, the movement of the Numbers between the Family Groups.)

To start, we can see above that the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' causes varying changes in the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', in that the 1 displays **no change** in orientation, the 4 moves one digit to the **right**, and the 7 moves one digit to the **left**. This means that the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' is Reactive to the '1,4,7 Family Group' in the order of "+/-, +, -". While we can also see that in relation to the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' causes the 2 to move one digit to the **right**, the 5 to move one digit to the **left**, and the 8 to display **no change** in orientation. This means that in relation to the '2,5,8 Family Group', the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' is Reactive in the order of "+, -, +/-". Furthermore, we can see that in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' causes movements which display Matching in relation to those of the '2,5,8 Family Group' members, which

means that in relation to the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' is Reactive in the order of "+, -, +/-". Therefore, taking all of that into account (and putting all of those qualities together into one descriptor), we can conclude that the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' is considered to be 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/+,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'.

To clarify, the designation of *Similar* which is contained within the descriptor which is seen above refers to the '2,5,8 Family Group'. This is due to the fact that we are currently working with 'Collective Functions' which involve the 2 as their Function Number, and the designation of *Similar* always refers to the Family Group which the Function Number is a member of, as was explained in the first section of this chapter. This also means that the designation of *Like* which is contained within this descriptor refers to the '1,4,7 Family Group', which is considered to be Like to the '2,5,8 Family Group' due to the fact that these two Family Groups share a unique opposition between one another which neither of them maintain in relation to the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as has been explained previously). While the designation of *Polar* which is contained within this descriptor again refers to the '3,6,9 Family Group' (as is also the case in relation to the 'Collective Functions' of the 1), which is due to the fact that the '3,6,9 Family Group' acts as a Polar to both the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups. (As has been explained previously, whether the Function Number involves a member of the '1,4,7 Family Group' or the '2,5,8 Family Group', the '3,6,9 Family Group' will always be the Polar. Though this will not be the case in relation to the 'Collective Functions' of the 3, as will be explained in the third section of this chapter.) This is all due to the aforementioned fact that we will always be referring to the Family Groups in their standard order of 1,4,7, then 2,5,8, then 3,6,9. The designations of *Like*, *Similar*, and *Polar* will change depending on the Family Group membership of the Function Number, though the order of the Family Groups which are being referenced will never change.

With that said, we can see above (on a previous page) that the 'Collective /2 Division Function' involves Reactions which display 'Weak Mirroring' in relation to those which are involved in the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function', in that in relation to the '1,4,7 Family Group' members, the 1 moves one digit to the **right**, the 4 moves one digit to the **left**, and the 7 displays **no change** in orientation, in relation to the '2,5,8 Family Group' members, the 2 displays **no change** in orientation, the 5 moves one digit to the **right**, and the 8 moves one digit to the **left**, and in relation to the '3,6,9 Family Group' members, the 3 moves one digit to the **right**, the 6 moves one digit to the **left**, and the 9 displays **no change** in orientation. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective /2 Division Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like+,-,+/-)(Similar+/-,+,-)(Polar+,-,+/-)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(X //) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'
<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring' and Matching</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/+,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that the '(X //) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, with this overall instance of Mirroring being considered to be Weak due in part to the fact that the 'Family Group Charges' display Matching between one another. In this case, this instance of Matching is considered to be an instance of 'Weak Mirroring', in that while the



vertically aligned pair of Neutrals display 'Perfect Matching' between one another (as is highlighted in blue), the vertically aligned pairs of Positive and Negative Charges (none of which are highlighted) would each be required to display Mirroring between one another in order to contribute to an overall instance of 'Perfect Mirroring'. While this overall instance of Mirroring is also considered to be Weak due to the 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the 'Family Group Reactivities', in that while each of their sets of parentheses contain one instance of Mirroring or 'Perfect Matching' (which are highlighted in green and red in relation to the Mirrored instances of Positive and Negative Charges, and blue in relation to the instance of Matching Polars), the overall Mirroring which is displayed between them is considered to be Weak.

To clarify, in relation to comparisons such as that which is seen above (on the previous page), instances of 'Neutral Matching' are considered to be instances of 'Perfect Matching', which can contribute to overall instances of 'Perfect Mirroring'. This is due to the lack of Polar opposition to Neutral, in that the only Perfect option available is a Match (" +/- and +/-"), which is considered to be a 'Perfect Match', which can contribute to 'Perfect Mirroring' (the alternative options are "+/- and +", and "+/- and -", both of which involve Charges which display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another). (It should be noted that while Positive and Negative Charges can also display Matching in relation to themselves, these instances of Matching are not considered to be Perfect.)

Also, before we move on to the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', it should be noted that the 'Family Group Reactivities' of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' display a form of "Cross Matching" between one another, as is shown below. (To clarify, the overall concept of Cross will be seen in a few upcoming chapters (in relation to Numbers, patterns, Mirroring, Matching, etc.), and will always involve a diametric opposition, such as upper-left and lower-right, and upper-right and lower-left, as is the case in relation to this example.)

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Cross Matching'**

'Collective X2 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/+,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)  
 'Collective /2 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/+,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)

Above, we can see that there is Matching displayed between the sets of three Charges which are contained within the diametrically opposed sets of parentheses of the Likes and Similar (which is highlighted arbitrarily in green and red), as well as the sets of three Charges which are contained within the vertically aligned sets of parentheses of the Polars (which is highlighted arbitrarily in blue).

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +2 Addition Function', which is shown below.

- 1+2=3 (down one Family Group)
- 2+2=4 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 3+2=5 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 4+2=6 (down one Family Group)
- 5+2=7 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 6+2=8 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 7+2=9 (down one Family Group)
- 8+2=1 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 9+2=2 (down one Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we can see that the 'Collective +2 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Negative', in that it exclusively causes the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions to **drop** down to the previous Family Group, regardless of the Family Group membership of the original Number.

Also, we can see above (on the previous page) that the 'Collective +2 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive', in that it causes a movement of most of the original Numbers within their respective Family Groups. In relation to the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', the 'Collective +2 Addition Function', is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar)(+)', in that it causes a movement of one digit to the **right**. While in relation to the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', the 'Collective +2 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like)(+/-)', in that it causes **no movement** of the original Numbers within their Family Group, and in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective +2 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar)(+)', in that it causes a movement of one digit to the **right**. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective +2 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)'.

Also, before we move on, it should be mentioned that in this case, the descriptor of '*Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)*' only contains one sign within each of its individual sets of parentheses, where as the individual sets of parentheses which are contained within the descriptors of the 'Family Group Reactivities' of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' which were examined earlier each contain three different signs. This is due to the fact that in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', the individual members of each of the Family Groups React in a unique manner, where as in this case, all three members of each of the individual Family Groups React in the same manner.

Next we will examine the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

1-2= -1 (8)(**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 2-2= 0 (9)(**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 3-2= 1 (**up** one Family Group)  
 4-2= 2 (**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 5-2= 3 (**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 6-2= 4 (**up** one Family Group)  
 7-2= 5 (**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 8-2= 6 (**up** one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 9-2= 7 (**up** one Family Group)

Above, we can see that the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Positive', in that it exclusively causes the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions to raise **up** to the next Family Group, regardless of the Family Group membership of the original Number.

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive'. In relation to the members of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups, the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function' causes a movement of one digit to the **left**, while in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function' causes **no movement** of the Number within its Family Group. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective -2 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'.

Before we move on, it should be mentioned that the example which is seen above involves a lone instance of a 'Negative Base Charged' non-condensed difference, with this non-condensed difference of -1 condensing to the 'Positive Base Charged 8', which is due to the fact that a 'Negative Base Charged Number' will always condense to its 'Positive Base Charged' Sibling, as was explained briefly in "Chapter Four". The 'Sibling Similarity' which is displayed between Positive and Negative 'Base Charged' Siblings is an important behavior which will eventually be examined in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Eight: Sibling Similarity and Base Charge". Therefore for now, we will just continue on with this chapter, substituting a 'Positive Base Charged' Sibling wherever we encounter a 'Negative Base Charged' non-condensed difference.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective+2 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Negative'</b>
'Collective -2 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Positive'</b>
<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective+2 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar <b>+</b> )(Polar <b>+</b> )'
'Collective -2 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like <b>-</b> )(Similar <b>-</b> )(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, in that while their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another. (In this case, while the sets of parentheses of the Similar display Mirroring between one another, the sets of parentheses of the Likes do not, nor do the sets of parentheses of the Polars display 'Perfect Matching' between one another.)

That concludes our examination of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 2.

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Next, we will examine three of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 3. As has been explained in previous chapters, the '/3 Division Function', the '/6 Division Function', the '/7 Division Function', and the '/9 Division Function' are all considered to be 'Invalid Functions', due to the fact that they yield 'Infinitely Repeating Decimal Number' quotients which have been (or will be) covered extensively in other chapters, and which would be of no immediate use to us here. Therefore in this chapter, we will be disregarding the 'Collective /3 Division Function', the 'Collective /6 Division Function', the 'Collective /7 Division Function', and the 'Collective /9 Division Function'.

With that said, we will start by examining the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function', which is shown below.

$1 \times 3 = 3$  (down one Family Group)  
 $2 \times 3 = 6$  (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $3 \times 3 = 9$  (same Family Group, one digit left)  
 $4 \times 3 = 3$  (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $5 \times 3 = 6$  (up one Family Group)  
 $6 \times 3 = 9$  (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $7 \times 3 = 3$  (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $8 \times 3 = 6$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $9 \times 3 = 9$  (same Family Group)

Above, we can see that the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' causes varying changes in the Family Group membership of the Numbers which are involved in the individual Functions. However, unlike the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' of the 2, the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is not 'Family Group Charged', at least not in the same manner. The various 'Family Group Charged' 'Collective Functions' which we have examined thus far all cause a change in the Family Group membership of the original Numbers based on the initial Family Group membership of the Number. Though as can be seen above, the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' draws the products into the '3,6,9 Family Group', independent of the Family Group membership of the original Number. This means that the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is not 'Family Group Charged', it is instead 'Family Group Attractive', in that it draws all of the original Numbers into the Family Group of the Function Number (in this case, the Function Number is the 3, which is drawing the Numbers into the '3,6,9 Family Group'). (It should be noted that the individual Functions which involve the original Numbers 3, 6, and 9 all yield products which condense to the 9, with these three Functions all technically maintaining this 'Family Group Attractive' behavior.) This 'Family Group Attractive' behavior has been seen briefly in previous chapters (always in relation to the '3,6,9 Family Group'), and will eventually be examined in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: Color and Reactive Charges".

While we can also see above that in addition to being 'Family Group Attractive', the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is also 'Family Group Reactive'. In relation to the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' causes the 1 to display **no movement**, the 4 to move one digit to the **left**, and the 7 to move one digit to the **right**, which means that in relation to the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 +/-,-+)'. Furthermore (without getting too bogged down in the details), in relation to the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar2 +,+/-,-)', and in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -,+,+/-)'. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 +/-,-+)(Polar2 +,+/-,-)(Similar -,+,+/-)'.

To clarify, as was mentioned earlier, in relation to the 'Collective Functions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', we will be using the alternate designations of *Polar1* and *Polar2* (along with the familiar designation of *Similar*). This is again due to the interrelations of the three Family Groups, in that from the perspective of the '3,6,9 Family Group', there is no Like Family Group. The '3,6,9 Family Group' stands alone, and is therefore designated as *Similar* (to itself). From the perspective of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups are each considered to be uniquely Polar. Therefore, whenever we are dealing with Function Numbers which are

members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', we will be using the designations of *Polar1* in relation to the '1,4,7 Family Group', and *Polar2* in relation to the '2,5,8 Family Group'. (Again, despite the alternate designations, the order of the Family Groups which are being described does not change from the standard order of 1,4,7, then 2,5,8, then 3,6,9.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +3 Addition Function', which is shown below.

1+3=4 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
2+3=5 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
3+3=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
4+3=7 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
5+3=8 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
6+3=9 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
7+3=1 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
8+3=2 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
9+3=3 (same Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +3 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', in that the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions all maintain their original Family Group membership.

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective +3 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(+)', in that it causes the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions to move one digit to the right, independent of the Family Group membership of the Number which is involved in the Function.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -3 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

1-3= -2 (7) (same Family Group, one digit left)  
2-3= -1 (8) (same Family Group, one digit left)  
3-3= 0 (9) (same Family Group, one digit left)  
4-3= 1 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
5-3= 2 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
6-3= 3 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
7-3= 4 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
8-3= 5 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
9-3= 6 (same Family Group, one digit left)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -3 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', in that the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions all maintain their original Family Group membership.

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective -3 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(-)', in that it causes the Numbers which are involved in each of the individual Functions to move one digit to the left, independent of the Family Group membership of the Number which is involved in the Function.

Before we move on, it should be noted that each of the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 3' involves exclusivity in the movements of the original Numbers within their unchanging Family Groups.

This is important behavior, which is being displayed by an important pair of 'Collective Functions', the reasons for which will become clearer in upcoming Standard Model of Physics themed chapters.

Next, we will examine the specifics of the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 3', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(+)'
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(-)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 3' display a simple form of 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another through 'Neutral Matching' (as is highlighted in **blue**), while their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that the Charge of "+" displays 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to the Charge of "-" (as is highlighted in **green** and **red**).

That concludes our examination of three of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 3.

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Next, we will examine the four 'Collective Functions' of the 4, starting with the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4', which are shown below.

<b>'Collective X4 Multiplication Function'</b>	<b>'Collective /4 Division Function'</b>
1X4=4 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )	1/4=7 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )
2X4=8 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )	2/4=5 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )
3X4=3 (No Change)	3/4=3 (No Change)
4X4=7 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )	4/4=1 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )
5X4=2 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )	5/4=8 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )
6X4=6 (No Change)	6/4=6 (No Change)
7X4=1 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )	7/4=4 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )
8X4=5 (same Family Group, one digit <b>left</b> )	8/4=2 (same Family Group, one digit <b>right</b> )
9X4=9 (No Change)	9/4=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4' are both 'Family Group Neutral'.

Also, we can see above that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4' are each uniquely 'Family Group Reactive'. In relation to the 'Collective X4 Multiplication Function', the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' all move one digit to the **right**, the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' all move one digit to the **left**, and the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' all display **no movement** at all. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective X4 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'.

Inversely, we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /4 Division Function', the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group' all move one digit to the **left**, the members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' all move one digit to the **right**, and the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' all display **no movement** at all. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective /4 Division Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'.

This all means that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, as is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring' and 'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar <b>+</b> )(Like <b>-</b> )(Polar <b>+/-</b> )'
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar <b>-</b> )(Like <b>+</b> )(Polar <b>+/-</b> )'

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Matching' between one another (via an instance of 'Neutral Matching', which is highlighted in **blue**), and their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that the Charges which are contained within the sets of parentheses of the Similar and Likes each display Mirroring between one another (as is highlighted in **green** and **red**), and the Charges which are contained within the sets of parentheses of the Polars display 'Neutral Matching' between one another (as is highlighted in **blue**).

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +4 Addition Function', which is shown below.

1+4=5 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 2+4=6 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 3+4=7 (up one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 4+4=8 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 5+4=9 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 6+4=1 (up one Family Group, one digit **left**)  
 7+4=2 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 8+4=3 (up one Family Group, one digit **right**)  
 9+4=4 (up one Family Group, one digit **left**)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +4 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Positive'.

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective +4 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive'. In relation to the members of the 1,4,7 and 2,5,8 Family Groups, the 'Collective +4 Addition Function' causes a movement in the Number of one digit to the **right**, while in relation to the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective +4 Addition Function' causes a movement in the Number of one digit to the **left**. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective +4 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like +)(Polar -)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

1-4= -3 (6) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
2-4= -2 (7) (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
3-4= -1 (8) (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
4-4= 0 (9) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
5-4= 1 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
6-4= 2 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
7-4= 3 (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
8-4= 4 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
9-4= 5 (down one Family Group, one digit left)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Negative'.

Also, we can see above that the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive'. In relation to the members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function' causes a movement in the Number of one digit to the right, while in relation to the members of the 2,5,8 and 3,6,9 Family Groups, the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function' causes a movement in the Number of one digit to the left. Therefore, taking all of that into account, we can conclude that the 'Collective -4 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4', which is shown and explained below.

'Family Group Charge'	'Perfect Mirroring'
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group Positive'
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Negative'

'Family Group Reactivity'	'Weak Mirroring'
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like +)(Polar -)'
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 4' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, in that while their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another (as is highlighted in green and red), their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another (in that while the Charges which are contained within the sets of parentheses of the Likes display Mirroring between one another, the Charges which are contained within the sets of parentheses of the Similar display non-Neutral Matching between one another, as do the Charges which are contained within the sets of parentheses of the Polars).

That concludes our examination of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 4.

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Next, we will examine the four 'Collective Functions' of the 5, starting with the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5', which are shown below.



**'Collective X5 Multiplication Function'**

1X5=5 (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
 2X5=1 (down one Family Group)  
 3X5=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 4X5=2 (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 5X5=7 (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 6X5=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
 7X5=8 (up one Family Group)  
 8X5=4 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
 9X5=9 (No Change)

**'Collective /5 Division Function'**

1/5=2 (up one Family Group)  
 2/5=4 (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 3/5=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 4/5=8 (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
 5/5=1 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
 6/5=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
 7/5=5 (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 8/5=7 (down one Family Group)  
 9/5=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' possess 'Family Group Charges' which display Matching between one another, in that the 'Collective X5 Multiplication Function' and the 'Collective /5 Division Function' are both 'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'. (The 'Family Group Charges' of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' display Matching in relation to those of the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', as will be seen in the endnotes of this chapter.)

Also, we can see above that in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective X5 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)', and the 'Collective /5 Division Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5', which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'****Matching**

'Collective X5 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(+,-,+/-)'  
 'Collective /5 Division Function': 'Family Group Charged(+,-,+/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'****'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective X5 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'  
 'Collective /5 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, with this form of 'Weak Mirroring' displaying Mirroring in relation to the overall form of 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2' (as will be seen in the endnotes of this chapter).

It should be mentioned at this point that the 'Family Group Reactivities' which are possessed by the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' display 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to the 'Family Group Reactivities' which are possessed by the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2', in that the 'Family Group Reactivity' of the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Function' displays Matching in relation to that of the 'Collective /5 Division Function', and the 'Family Group Reactivity' of the 'Collective /2 Multiplication Function' displays Matching in relation to that of the 'Collective X5 Division Function'. (Furthermore, the 'Family Group Reactivities' which are possessed by the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' display a form of 'Cross Matching' between one another, with this form of 'Cross Matching' displaying Mirroring in relation to the form of 'Cross Mirroring' which is

displayed between the 'Family Group Reactivities' which are possessed by the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 2'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +5 Addition Function', which is shown below.

- 1+5=6 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 2+5=7 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 3+5=8 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 4+5=9 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 5+5=1 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 6+5=2 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 7+5=3 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 8+5=4 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 9+5=5 (down one Family Group, one digit left)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +5 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Negative', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +5 Addition Function', is 'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar -)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -5 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

- 1-5= -4 (5) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 2-5= -3 (6) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 3-5= -2 (7) (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 4-5= -1 (8) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 5-5= 0 (9) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 6-5= 1 (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 7-5= 2 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 8-5= 3 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 9-5= 4 (up one Family Group, one digit left)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -5 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Positive', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective -5 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective+5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Negative'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Positive'
<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective+5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar -)'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 5' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another, in that while their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

That concludes our examination of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 5.

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Next, we will examine three of the the four 'Collective Functions' of the 6, as is shown and explained below. (We will be disregarding the 'Collective /6 Division Function' for reasons which were explained earlier in this chapter.)

We will start with the 'Collective X6 Multiplication Function', which is shown below.

1X6=6 (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
2X6=3 (up one Family Group)  
3X6=9 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
4X6=6 (down one Family Group)  
5X6=3 (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
6X6=9 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
7X6=6 (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
8X6=3 (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
9X6=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective X6 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Attractive', in that it draws any and all Numbers into its own Family Group, regardless of their initial Family Group membership (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function'). Also, we can see above that in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective X6 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 +,+/-,-)(Polar2 +/-,-,+)' (Similar -,+,+/-)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +6 Addition Function', which is shown below.

1+6=7 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
2+6=8 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
3+6=9 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
4+6=1 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
5+6=2 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
6+6=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
7+6=4 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
8+6=5 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
9+6=6 (same Family Group, one digit left)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +6 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +6 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(-)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -6 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

$1-6 = -5$  (4) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $2-6 = -4$  (5) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $3-6 = -3$  (6) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $4-6 = -2$  (7) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $5-6 = -1$  (8) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $6-6 = 0$  (9) (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $7-6 = 1$  (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $8-6 = 2$  (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $9-6 = 3$  (same Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -6 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective -6 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(+)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 6', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Neutral'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(-)'
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(+)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 6' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Matching' between one another, while their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another.

Also, before we move on to the next section of this chapter, we will examine the overall forms of 'Perfect Mirroring' which are displayed between each of the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'. We will begin by examining the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Addition Functions', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group Neutral'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(+)'
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(-)'

Above, we can see that the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Addition Functions' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Matching' between one another, while their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown and explained below.

'Family Group Charge'	'Perfect Matching'
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Neutral'	
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Neutral'	

'Family Group Reactivity'	'Perfect Mirroring'
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(-)'	
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(+)'	

Above, we can see that the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, in that their 'Family Group Charges' display 'Perfect Matching' between one another, while their 'Family Group Reactivities' display 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another.

The overall forms of Mirroring which are displayed between each of the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' have been included in this section due to the fact that they both qualify as Perfect. (While the less important forms of Mirroring and Matching which are displayed between the other instances of Related 'Collective Functions' which involve the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' will be examined in the endnotes of this chapter.)

That concludes our examination of three of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 6.

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Next, we will examine three of the the four 'Collective Functions' of the 7, as is shown and explained below. (We will be disregarding the 'Collective /7 Division Function' for reasons which were explained earlier in this chapter.)

We will start with the 'Collective X7 Multiplication Function', which is shown below.

1X7=7 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
2X7=5 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
3X7=3 (No Change)  
4X7=1 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
5X7=8 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
6X7=6 (No Change)  
7X7=4 (same Family Group, one digit left)  
8X7=2 (same Family Group, one digit right)  
9X7=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective X7 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective X7 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +7 Addition Function', which is shown below.

$1+7=8$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $2+7=9$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $3+7=1$  (up one Family Group)  
 $4+7=2$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $5+7=3$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $6+7=4$  (up one Family Group)  
 $7+7=5$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $8+7=6$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $9+7=7$  (up one Family Group)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +7 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Positive', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +7 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -7 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

$1-7=-6$  (3) (down one Family Group)  
 $2-7=-5$  (4) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $3-7=-4$  (5) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $4-7=-3$  (6) (down one Family Group)  
 $5-7=-2$  (7) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $6-7=-1$  (8) (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $7-7=0$  (9) (down one Family Group)  
 $8-7=1$  (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $9-7=2$  (down one Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -7 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Negative', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective -7 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 7', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +7 Addition Function':	'Family Group Positive'
'Collective -7 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Negative'

<b>'Family Group Reactive'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +7 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'
'Collective -7 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 7' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '4/7 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**'Perfect Matching'**

'Collective X4 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group **Neutral**'

'Collective X7 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group **Neutral**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective X4 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'

'Collective X7 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that the '4/7 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the exact Matching which is displayed between the '2/7 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+2" and "-7", and then in the reversed order of "-2" and "+7", all of which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**Matching**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Negative'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Negative'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**Matching**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '2/7 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Below, these same '2/7 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**Matching**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Positive'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Positive'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**Matching**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '2/7 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another, as is the case in relation to the standard order '2/7 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions'.

The overall forms of Mirroring and/or Matching which are displayed between the other pairs of 'Collective Functions' which involve the members of the '4/7 Cousins' and the '2/7 Siblings' (these being the the '4/7 Cousin Collective Addition Functions', the '4/7 Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions', the '4/7 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', the '2/7 Sibling Collective Multiplication Functions', the '2/7 Sibling Collective Addition Functions', and the '2/7 Sibling Collective Subtraction Functions') will all be examined in the endnotes of this chapter.

That concludes our examination of three of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 7.

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Next, we will examine the four 'Collective Functions' of the 8, starting with the '(X / /) Sibling Functions Of The 8', which are shown below.

**'Collective X8 Multiplication Function'**

- 1X8=8 (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 2X8=7 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 3X8=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)
- 4X8=5 (up one Family Group)
- 5X8=4 (down one Family Group)
- 6X8=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)
- 7X8=2 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 8X8=1 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 9X8=9 (No Change)

**'Collective /8 Division Function'**

- 1/8=8 (up one Family Group, one digit left)
- 2/8=7 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 3/8=6 (same Family Group, one digit right)
- 4/8=5 (up one Family Group)
- 5/8=4 (down one Family Group)
- 6/8=3 (same Family Group, one digit left)
- 7/8=2 (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 8/8=1 (down one Family Group, one digit right)
- 9/8=9 (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' are both 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' are both 'Family Group Reactive(Like -, +/-, +)(Similar -, +/-, +)(Polar +, -, +/-)'.  
 Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' are both 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' are both 'Family Group Reactive(Like -, +/-, +)(Similar -, +/-, +)(Polar +, -, +/-)'.  
 Next, we will examine the Matching which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**Matching**

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'  
 'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**Matching**

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -, +/-, +)(Similar -, +/-, +)(Polar +, -, +/-)'  
 'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -, +/-, +)(Similar -, +/-, +)(Polar +, -, +/-)'

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +8 Addition Function', which is shown below.

- 1+8=9 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 2+8=1 (down one Family Group)
- 3+8=2 (down one Family Group)
- 4+8=3 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 5+8=4 (down one Family Group)
- 6+8=5 (down one Family Group)
- 7+8=6 (down one Family Group, one digit left)
- 8+8=7 (down one Family Group)
- 9+8=8 (down one Family Group)

Above, we see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +8 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Negative', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +8 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)'.  
 Above, we see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +8 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Negative', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +8 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)'.  
 Next, we will examine the Matching which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8', which is shown below.



Next, we will examine the 'Collective -8 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

- 1-8= -7 (2) (up one Family Group)
- 2-8= -6 (3) (up one Family Group)
- 3-8= -5 (4) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 4-8= -4 (5) (up one Family Group)
- 5-8= -3 (6) (up one Family Group)
- 6-8= -2 (7) (up one Family Group, one digit right)
- 7-8= -1 (8) (up one Family Group)
- 8-8= 0 (9) (up one Family Group)
- 9-8= 1 (up one Family Group, one digit right)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -8 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Positive', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective -8 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar +)'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +8 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Negative</b> '
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Positive</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +8 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like -)'
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Polar +)'

Above, we can see that the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 8' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another. (To clarify, this overall form of Mirroring is considered to be Weak due to the fact that Like can only display 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to Similar, as was explained earlier in this chapter.)

That concludes our examination of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 8.

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Next, we will examine three of the four 'Collective Functions' of the 9, as is shown and explained below. (We will be disregarding the 'Collective /9 Division Function' for reasons which were explained earlier in this chapter.)

We will start with the 'Collective X9 Multiplication Function', which is shown below.

$1 \times 9 = 9$  (down one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $2 \times 9 = 9$  (up one Family Group, one digit left)  
 $3 \times 9 = 9$  (same Family Group, one digit left)  
 $4 \times 9 = 9$  (down one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $5 \times 9 = 9$  (up one Family Group, one digit right)  
 $6 \times 9 = 9$  (same Family Group, one digit right)  
 $7 \times 9 = 9$  (down one Family Group)  
 $8 \times 9 = 9$  (up one Family Group)  
 $9 \times 9 = 9$  (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective X9 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Attractive', as is also the case in relation to the 'Collective X3 Multiplication Function' and the 'Collective X6 Multiplication Function'. This means that at this point, we can confirm that this 'Family Group Attractive' behavior is a unique characteristic of the 'Collective Multiplication Functions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (Again, this 'Family Group Attractive' behavior will be examined more thoroughly in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: Color and Reactive Charges".)

Also, we can see above that in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective X9 Multiplication Function' is 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 -,+,+/-)(Polar2 -,+,+/-)(Similar -,+,+/-)'. (In this particular descriptor, all three of the sets of parentheses display Matching between one another. This unique form of Matching indicates that the 'Collective X9 Multiplication Function' displays an alternate form of Attractive behavior (one which involves 'Family Group Reactivity'), as will be explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: Color and Reactive Charges".)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +9 Addition Function', which is shown below.

$1 + 9 = 1$  (No Change)  
 $2 + 9 = 2$  (No Change)  
 $3 + 9 = 3$  (No Change)  
 $4 + 9 = 4$  (No Change)  
 $5 + 9 = 5$  (No Change)  
 $6 + 9 = 6$  (No Change)  
 $7 + 9 = 7$  (No Change)  
 $8 + 9 = 8$  (No Change)  
 $9 + 9 = 9$  (No Change)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective +9 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective +9 Addition Function' is 'Family Group Non-Reactive'. (The qualities of 'Family Group Neutrality' and 'Family Group Non-Reactivity' qualify the 'Collective +9 Addition Function' as a 'No Change Collective Function'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -9 Subtraction Function', which is shown below.

- 1-9= -8 (1) (No Change\*)
- 2-9= -7 (2) (No Change\*)
- 3-9= -6 (3) (No Change\*)
- 4-9= -5 (4) (No Change\*)
- 5-9= -4 (5) (No Change\*)
- 6-9= -3 (6) (No Change\*)
- 7-9= -2 (7) (No Change\*)
- 8-9= -1 (8) (No Change\*)
- 9-9= 0 (9) (No Change\*)

Above, we can see that in relation to 'Family Group Charge', the 'Collective -9 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Neutral', and in relation to 'Family Group Reactivity', the 'Collective -9 Subtraction Function' is 'Family Group Non-Reactive'. (The qualities of 'Family Group Neutrality' and 'Family Group Non-Reactivity' qualify the 'Collective -9 Subtraction Function' as a 'No Change Collective Function', as is the case in relation to the 'Collective +9 Addition Function' which was examined a moment ago. Though in this case, the "\*"s indicate the eight individual Functions which are not traditional 'No Change Functions', in that the condensed values of their differences are yielded via instances of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring'.)

Next, we will examine the overall 'Perfect Mirroring' which is displayed between the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 9', which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +9 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '
'Collective -9 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +9 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Non-Reactive</b> '
'Collective -9 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Non-Reactive</b> '

Above, we can see that the '(+/-) Sibling Collective Functions Of The 9' display overall 'Perfect Mirroring' between one another, with this particular instance of 'Perfect Mirroring' exclusively involving 'Neutral Matching', as is highlighted in blue. (To clarify, Non-Reactivity is considered to be a form of Neutrality.)

As was mentioned earlier, we will not be working with the 'Collective /9 Division Function' in this chapter. This means we will not be able to examine the overall form of Mirroring which is displayed between the '(X / /) Sibling Functions Of The 9'. Furthermore, since the 9 is its own 'Self-Sibling/Cousin', there are no Sibling or Cousin Number 'Collective Functions' which we can examine in relation to the 'Collective Functions' of the 9.

That brings this section, and therefore this Standard Model of Physics themed chapter, to a close, with the exception of the endnotes, which are included below.

## Endnotes

In these endnotes, we will examine the various forms of Mirroring and/or Matching which are displayed between the various pairs of Related 'Collective Functions' which were not examined in the main part of this chapter.

We will start with the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/5 Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', which is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

  

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-, +, -)(Similar +, -, +/-)(Polar +, -, +/-)'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +, -, +/-)(Similar +/-, +, -)(Polar +, -, +/-)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/5 Cousin Collective Division Functions', which is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

  

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective /2 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +, -, +/-)(Similar +/-, +, -)(Polar +, -, +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-, +, -)(Similar +, -, +/-)(Polar +, -, +/-)'

Next, we will examine the overall instances of Matching which are displayed between the '2/5 Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "X2" and "/5", then in the reversed order of "X5" and "/2", all of which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

  

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective X2 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-, +, -)(Similar +, -, +/-)(Polar +, -, +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-, +, -)(Similar +, -, +/-)(Polar +, -, +/-)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '2/5 Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Below, the '2/5 Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

**'Family Group Charge'****Matching**

'Collective X5 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

'Collective /2 Division Function': 'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'****Matching**

'Collective X5 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

'Collective /2 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '2/5 Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/5 Cousin Collective Addition Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'****Matching**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Negative'

'Collective +5 Addition Function': 'Family Group Negative'

**'Family Group Reactivity'****'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)'

'Collective +5 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar -)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/5 Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'****Matching**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Positive'

'Collective -5 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Positive'

**'Family Group Reactivity'****'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

'Collective -5 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'

Next, we will examine the overall instances of 'Weak Mirroring' which are displayed between the '2/5 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+2" and "-5", then in the reversed order of "+5" and "-2", all of which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'****'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

'Collective -5 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'****'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)'

'Collective -5 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '2/5 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Below, the '2/5 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Negative'</b>
'Collective -2 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Positive'</b>

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like <b>+</b> )(Similar -)(Polar -)'
'Collective -2 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like <b>-</b> )(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '2/5 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Multiplication Functions', as is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Multiplication Functions'.

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Division Functions', as is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Division Functions'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Addition Functions', which is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Positive'</b>
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Negative'</b>

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like <b>+</b> )(Polar -)'
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like <b>+</b> )(Similar -)(Polar -)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '4/5 Sibling Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Mirroring'</b>
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Negative</b> '
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Positive</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>'Weak Mirroring'</b>
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '4/5 Sibling (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "X4" and "/5", and then in the reversed order of "X5" and "/4", all of which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective X4 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'
'Collective /5 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-,+,-)(Similar +,-,+/-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the standard order '4/5 Sibling (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions'.

Below, the '4/5 Sibling (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group Neutral'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>No Mirroring or Matching</b>
'Collective /4 Division Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'
'Collective X5 Multiplication Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +,-,+/-)(Similar +/-,+,-)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the reversed order '4/5 Sibling (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions'.

Next, we will examine the overall instances of Matching which are displayed between the '4/5 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+4" and "-5", and then in the reversed order of "+5" and "-4", all of which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group Positive'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Positive'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective +4 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like +)(Polar -)'
'Collective -5 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar +)(Polar -)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '4/5 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Below, the '4/5 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Negative'
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Negative'

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective -4 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'
'Collective +5 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar -)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '4/5 Sibling (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display exact (though not Perfect) Matching between one another.

Next, we will examine the overall instances of 'Weak Mirroring' which are displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+3" and "-6", and then in the reversed order of "+6" and "-3", all of which is shown and explained below.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective +3 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(+)'
'Collective -6 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(+)'

Above, we can see that the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Below, the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

<b>'Family Group Charge'</b>	<b>'Perfect Matching'</b>
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group <b>Neutral</b> '

<b>'Family Group Reactivity'</b>	<b>Matching</b>
'Collective -3 Subtraction Function':	'Family Group Reactive(-)'
'Collective +6 Addition Function':	'Family Group Reactive(-)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '3/6 Sibling/Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', which is shown below.



**'Family Group Charged'**

**Matching**

'Collective X3 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Attractive'

'Collective X6 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Attractive'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective X3 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 +/-,-,+)(Polar2 +,+/-,-)(Similar -,+,+/-)'

'Collective X6 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Polar1 +,+/-,-)(Polar2 +/-,-,+)(Similar -,+,+/-)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '4/7 Cousin Collective Addition Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**Matching**

'Collective +4 Addition Function': 'Family Group Positive'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Positive'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective +4 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like +)(Polar -)'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '4/7 Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**Matching**

'Collective -4 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Negative'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Negative'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective -4 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'

Next, we will examine the overall instances of 'Weak Mirroring' which are displayed between the '4/7 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+4" and "-7", and then in the reversed order of "+7" and "-4", all of which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective +4 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective +4 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like +)(Polar -)'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '4/7 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Below, the '4/7 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective -4 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective -4 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +)(Like -)(Polar -)'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '4/7 Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '2/7 Sibling Collective Multiplication Functions', as is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X2 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(+, -, +/-)'

'Collective X7 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Neutral'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X2 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-,+, -)(Similar +, -, +/-)(Polar +, -, +/-)'

'Collective X7 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like +)(Polar +/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the '2/7 Sibling Collective Multiplication Functions'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/7 Sibling Collective Addition Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective +2 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like +/-)(Similar +)(Polar +)'

'Collective +7 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar -)(Like -)(Polar +/-)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/7 Sibling Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**'Perfect Mirroring'**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**'Weak Mirroring'**

'Collective -2 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

'Collective -7 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar +/-)(Like +)(Polar +)'

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions', as is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X1 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Neutral'

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X1 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Non-Reactive'

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -,+/-,+)(Similar -,+/-,+)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Multiplication Functions'.

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Division Functions', as is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Family Group Neutral'

'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Family Group Non-Reactive'

'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -,+/-,+)(Similar -,+/-,+)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Division Functions'.

Next, we will examine the lack of Mirroring and Matching which is displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "X1" and "/8", and then in the reversed order of "X8" and "/1", all of which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X1 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Neutral'

'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective X1 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Non-Reactive'

'Collective /8 Division Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -,+/-,+)(Similar -,+/-,+)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the standard order '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions'.

Below, the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

**'Family Group Charge'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Family Group Neutral'

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Charged(Like +)(Similar -)(Polar +/-)'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**

**No Mirroring or Matching**

'Collective /1 Division Function': 'Family Group Non-Reactive'

'Collective X8 Multiplication Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like -,+/-,+)(Similar -,+/-,+)(Polar +,-,+/-)'

Above, we can see that there is no Mirroring or Matching displayed between the reversed order '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (X / /) Sibling Collective Functions'.

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Addition Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**                      **'Perfect Mirroring'**  
'Collective +1 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'  
'Collective +8 Addition Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**                      **'Weak Mirroring'**  
'Collective +1 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Polar **+**)'  
'Collective +8 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Like **-**)'

Next, we will examine the overall 'Weak Mirroring' which is displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin Collective Subtraction Functions', which is shown below.

**'Family Group Charge'**                      **'Perfect Mirroring'**  
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Negative**'  
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group **Positive**'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**                      **'Weak Mirroring'**  
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar **-**)'  
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Polar **+**)'

Next, we will examine the overall instances of 'Weak Mirroring' which are displayed between the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions', first in the standard order of "+1" and "-8", and then in the reversed order of "+8" and "-1", all of which is shown and explained below.

**'Family Group Charge'**                      **Matching**  
'Collective +1 Addition Function': 'Family Group Positive'  
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Positive'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**                      **'Weak Mirroring'**  
'Collective +1 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Similar **+**)'  
'Collective -8 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(Polar **+**)'

Above, we can see that the standard order '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.

Below, the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' are shown in reversed order.

**'Family Group Charge'**                      **Matching**  
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Negative'  
'Collective +8 Addition Function': 'Family Group Negative'

**'Family Group Reactivity'**                      **'Weak Mirroring'**  
'Collective -1 Subtraction Function': 'Family Group Reactive(**Similar -**)'  
'Collective +8 Addition Function': 'Family Group Reactive(**Like -**)'

Above, we can see that the reversed order '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousin (+/-) Sibling Collective Functions' display overall 'Weak Mirroring' between one another.