Big Bang of the Universe

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Composition of two opposite ideal thing is Bang for instance bell metal (Love).

$$ds.Rds.\cos\theta \text{ ------------------------> } (1)$$

where, $\cos\theta$ completes a complete thing.

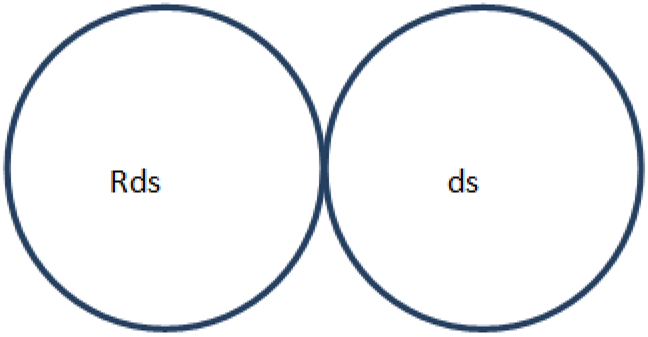

Diagram: 0.0001

ds and *Rds* are two opposite where, R is reflection. $\text{Cos}\theta$ completes a complete thing. (Duality complete theorem i.e., diagram: a)

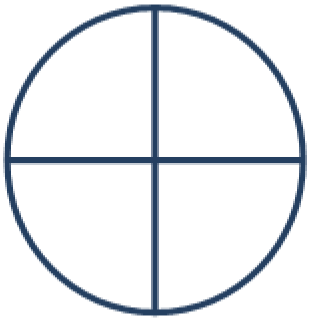

Diagram: a

Theorem 02: Duality complete when there exist in between another two opposite element.

Let, $\xi \in IN$

Then, $I = (\xi - \epsilon, \xi + \epsilon) \in IR$, where, $\epsilon \in IN$

Conversely, we know opposite numbers are equal.

Therefore, $(\xi - \epsilon) + (\xi + \epsilon) = 0$

$=> 2\xi = 0$

$=> \xi = 0$ ------------------------> (i)

ξ and 0 is equal to each other therefore opposite and zero is complete.

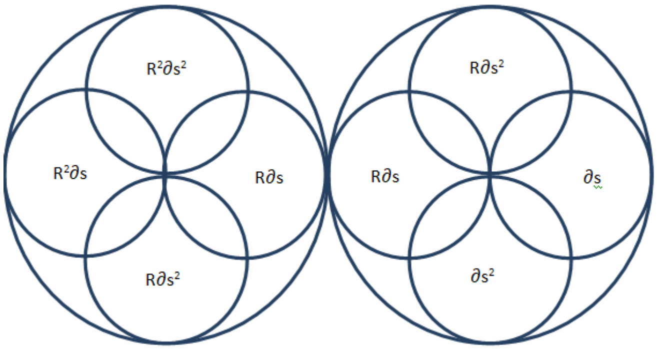

Diagram: 0.001

<u>The math</u>

$\partial s.R\partial s.R\partial s^2\tan\theta = \partial s^2$ ------------------------> (i)

$R\partial s.R^2\partial s.R^2\partial s^2\tan\theta = R\partial s^2$ ------------------------> (ii)

⇨ $\partial s.R\partial s.R\ \partial s^2\tan\theta = R\ \partial s.R^2\ \partial s.R^2\ \partial s^2\tan\theta$

⇨ $R^2\ \partial s^4\ \tan = R^5\ \partial s^4\tan\theta$

⇨ $R^2\ \partial s^4\frac{\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} = R^5\ \partial s^4$

⇨ $R^2\ \partial s^4\ \tan\theta = R^5\ \partial s^4$.

⇨ $R^3 = \tan\theta$. ------------------------> (b)

[$\tan\theta$ is continuous movements and it does possible for R^3]

⇨ $\partial s.R\partial s.R\partial s^2\frac{\cos\theta}{\cos\theta} = \partial s^2$

⇨ $\partial s.R\partial s.R\partial s^2.1 = \partial s^2$.

⇨ $\partial s.R\partial s.R\partial s^2\ \tan\theta = \partial s^2$.

$\tan\theta$ is continuous.

From diagram: 0.001 $R^3 = \tan\theta$.

Similarly, $ds^2.Rds^2.\cos\theta$ ------------------------> (2)

Where, ds^2 and Rds^2 two opposite.

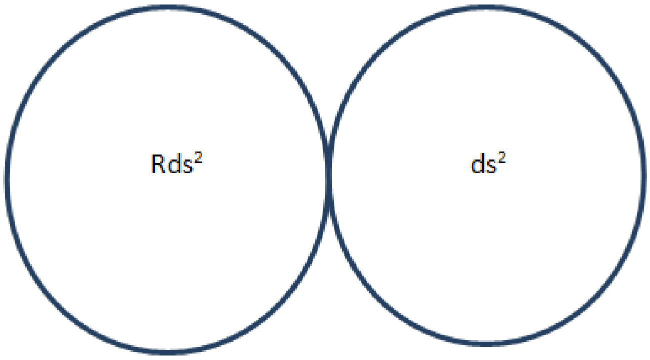

Diagram: 0.01

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Diagram 0.01 is and from theorem 02.

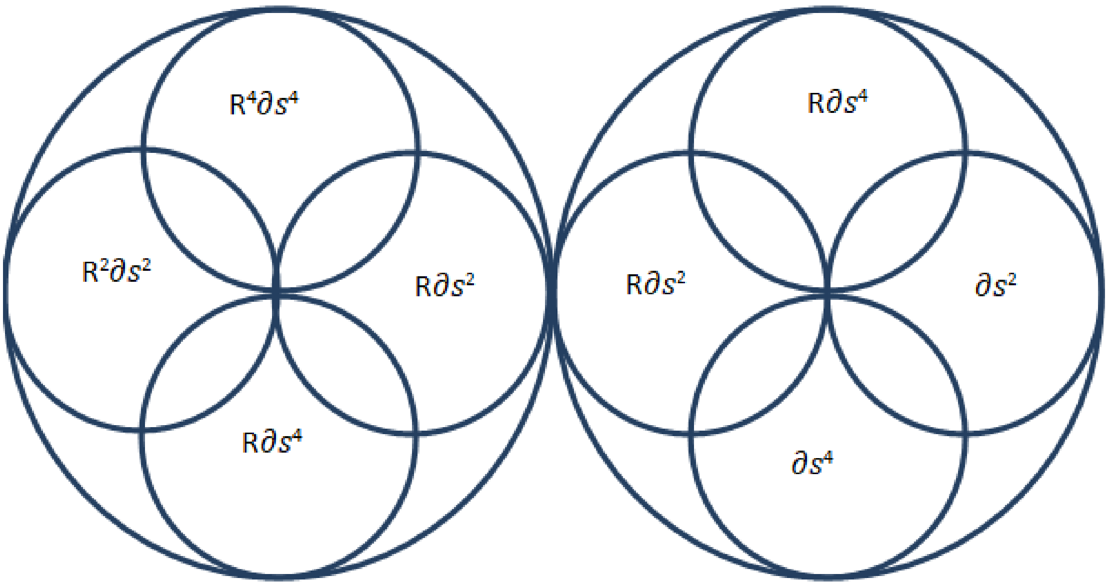

Diagram: 0.1

From diagram: 0.1, $R^3 = \tan\theta$.

Since both fulfills duality completeness from (1) & (2),

$ds.Rds.\cos\theta = ds^2.Rds^2.\cos\theta$ -----------------------> (i)

Again,

$\partial s.R\partial s.\cos\theta$ -----------------------> (3)

Where, ∂s and $R\partial s$ are two opposites.

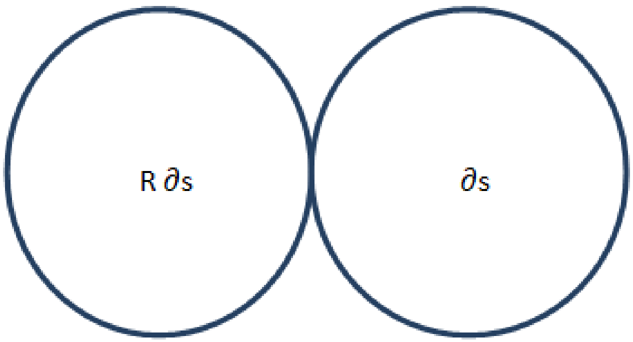

Diagram: 01

Again from the theorem 02.

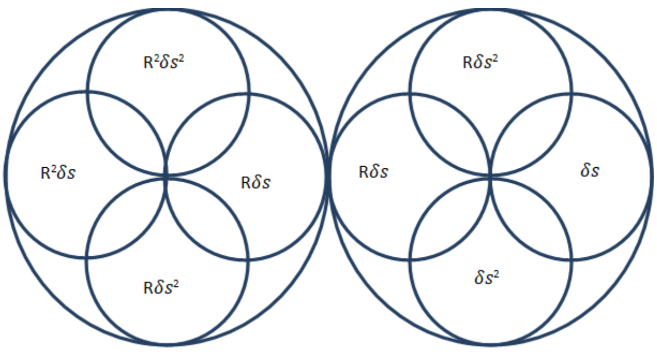

Diagram: 02

From diagram: 02 $R^3 = \tan\theta$

$\partial s^2.R\partial s^2.\cos\theta$ -----------------------> (4)

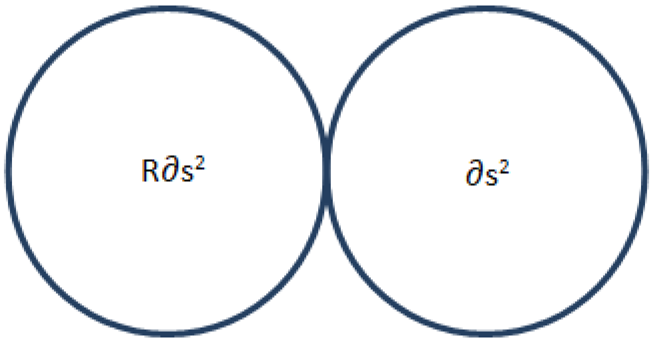

Diagram: 03

From the theorem 02.

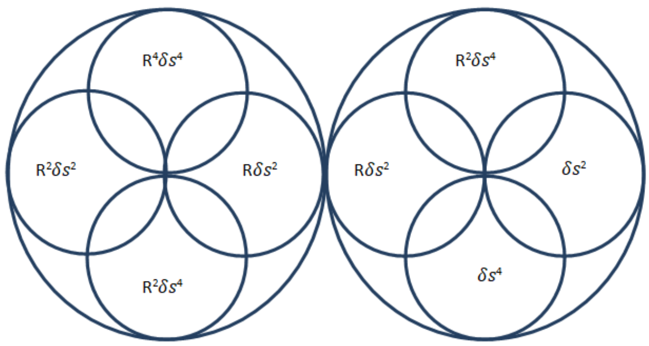

Diagram: 04

From diagram: 04 $R^3 = \tan\theta$

From (3) & (4),

$\partial s.R\partial s.\cos\theta = \partial s.R\partial s.\cos\theta$ -----------------------> (ii)

Equation (i) and (ii) continuous from the both side.

Therefore,

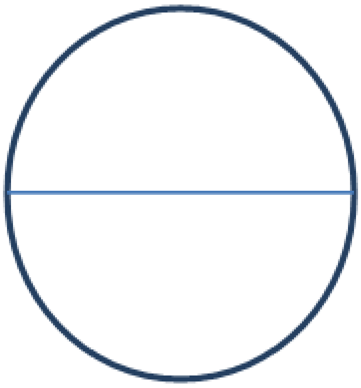

Diagram: 0

Referential math for the diagram: 0

$4 \times 4 = 16$

Conclusion of the diagram: 0 is Continuous movement of two opposite side is 180^0 and the 'θ' is - $\cos^2\theta$

4 5 , "45" indicates "$\tan\theta$".

× 4

180

The equation is,

$ds.Rds.\cos\theta = ds^2.Rds^2.\cos\theta\ \partial s.R\partial s.\cos\theta = \partial s^2.R\partial s^2.\cos\theta$ ------------------------> (d)

'–, ve is a force for the movement

And $\cos^2\theta$ is for cancellation incompleteness procedure.

Stability form of the diagram:0 is A = A,′where A′is reflection.
Equation (d) is the result.

<u>Referential math:</u>

$\delta s^2.R\delta s^2.R\delta s^4\tan\theta = \delta s^4$ (α)

$R\ \delta s^2.R^2\delta s^2.R^4\delta s^4\tan\theta = R^2\ \delta s^4$ (β)

$\frac{tan\theta}{tan\theta} = \tan\theta$

(α) & (β) => $\tan\theta = R^4$; for the zero character with $\tan\theta$, $\delta s^4 = R^2\ \delta s^4$

=> $\tan\theta = R$

So, $R^3 = \tan\theta$

And, ds, ∂s and δs are spaces