

Multiplying the minus by the plus and Definition Analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of this short paper is to prove that multiplying by a minus signifies a reverse rotation.

General comments

$\pm\infty$ is constant at any observation point (position).

$$R \times (\pm\infty) = \pm\infty, R + (\pm\infty) = \pm\infty, (-1) \times (\pm\infty) \neq \mp\infty$$

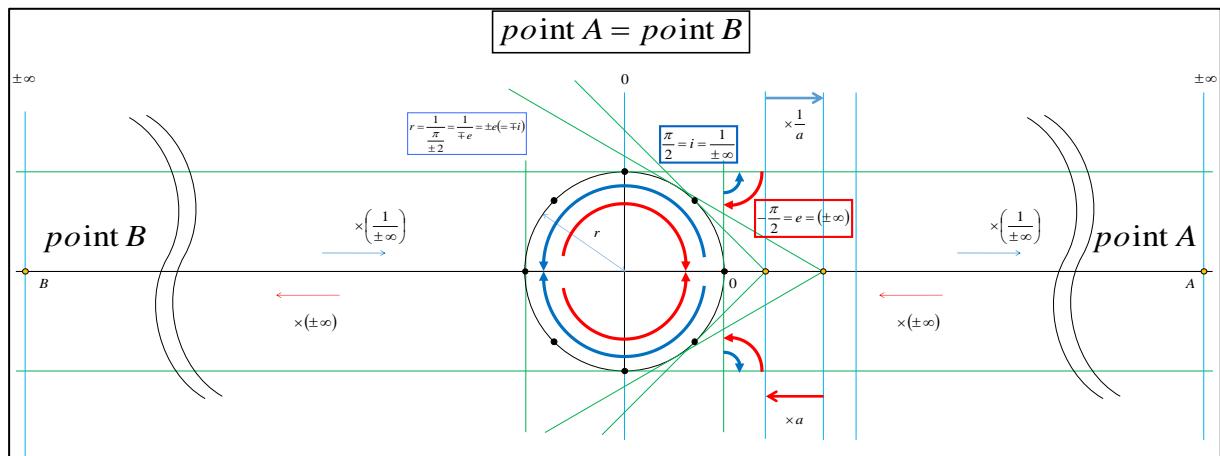
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{①} \log\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \log e = 1 \\ & \text{②} \log 1 = 0 \\ & \text{③} \log 0 = \log\left(\frac{1}{\pm\infty}\right) = \log(e^{-1}) = \log(-e) = \log\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 \\ & \text{④} \log(-1) = i\pi = -2 \\ & \text{①} \log(-2) = \log\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \log e = 1 \\ & \text{②} \Rightarrow \text{③} \Rightarrow \text{④} \Rightarrow \text{①} \Rightarrow \text{②} \Rightarrow \text{③} \Rightarrow \text{④} \Rightarrow \text{①} \Rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -2 & -1 & 0 = 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\pm\infty = -2 \left(\because \pm\infty = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{1}{2} = 3 = -2 \right)$$

Proof

$$\begin{array}{ll} \downarrow & \uparrow \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{①} 2^0 = 1 \\ \text{②} 2^1 = 2 = 0 \\ \text{③} 2^2 = 4 = -1 \\ \text{④} 2^3 = 8 = -2 \\ \text{⑤} 2^4 = 16 = 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \text{①} 3^0 = (-2)^0 = 1 \\ \text{④} 3^1 = (-2)^1 = -2 \\ \text{③} 3^2 = (-2)^2 = 4 = -1 \\ \text{②} 3^3 = (-2)^3 = 2 = 0 \\ \text{⑤} 3^4 = (-2)^4 = 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$



At the end

Multiplying by minus means not only a change of sign but also a "reversal of rotation."