

## The Quintic Equation

We are going to start with the Quintic Equation where mathematics claims that his equation can't be solved. We then want to show what the real solution is related to.

The work shown in "puremaththeory.com" was done over a period of many years and needs updating. Our probability models shown in the Quintic Equation are correct whereas somehow they got changed in the other sets shown. We will review everything shown to make corrections in rotation starting after the Quintic Equation. We will add new insight to what was already presented as there are now many additional proofs. We will start by adding additional proofs to the Quintic Equation in regard to our probability models. We will also show one more additional part to where we are in the stream of time.

## The Solution For The Quintic Equation

This is the first time in the history of mathematics that this equation has been solved. This is also true for equations higher than the fifth degree equations.

$$x = 1/2$$

$$ex = \text{minus } 1/2$$

$$f = 1/32$$

$$(ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ex + f = 0)$$

### Results

$$(A) 1/32 + 1/16 + 1/8 + 1/4 = 15/32 \quad (-1/2) = -1/32 + f \quad 1/32 = 0$$

If you exchange the + and – signs your results will be the same.

$$(B) \text{ Reduced Quintic } x^5 + Px + Q = 0 \quad (Px = \text{minus } 1/2)$$

$$\text{Results } 1/32 + -1/2 + 15/32 = 0$$

The parts that (B) is minus from (A) total 15/32.

### Related Groups

<u>Coin Tosses</u>	<u>All Possible Outcomes</u>
5 Coin Tosses	One of 32    1/32
4 Coin Tosses	One of 16    1/16
3 Coin Tosses	One of 8    1/8
2 Coin Tosses	One of 4    1/4
1 Coin Toss	One of 2    1/2

There is good reason to believe that this is the only solution for this Quintic.

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The solution for many Quintics

$$X^5 - Px + Q = Rx \quad (x = 1/2)$$

Example  $P = 6$ ,  $Q = 3$ ,  $R = 1/16$

Results

$$1/32 - 3 + 3 = 1/32 \quad R = 1/16x = 1/32$$

Infinitely Many

By always maintaining  $Q$  as  $1/2$  of  $P$  we have infinitely many solutions, for both fractions or whole numbers.

On our first page (the General Quintic)

Our end result was plus  $1/2$  and minus  $1/2$  (Total of Plus and Minus Signs)

Then our beginning and ending result was  $1/32$  just as we have in the solutions for infinitely many Quintic Solutions.

Thanks

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## INFINITELY MANY

Equations of higher degrees where  $x$  is  $1/2$ .

We start with the General Quintic Equation.

$$ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ex + f = 0$$

The fifth part ( $ex$ ) was our minus part  $1/2$ . We will now form our 6<sup>th</sup> degree equation where our sixth part is our minus part. Our minus part will always be the first part after squaring, for all higher degree equations.

For our 6<sup>th</sup> degree equation we add one part to our 5<sup>th</sup> degree equation ( $ax^6$ ).

$$ax^6 + bx^5 + cx^4 + dx^3 + ex^2 + fx + g = 0$$

Results:  $1/64 + 1/32 + 1/16 + 1/8 + 1/4$ , these total plus parts are  $31/64$ , then we add our minus part (minus  $1/2$ ) = minus  $1/64$  plus  $g$   $1/64 = 0$ .

For each higher degree equation we add one additional part in number rotation.

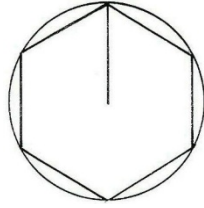
Example our 7<sup>th</sup> degree equation.

$ax^7 + bx^6 + cx^5 + dx^4 + ex^3 + fx^2$  (then our minus  $1/2$  part  $gx$ ) then plus  $h = 0$  in this case  $ax^7$  and  $h$  are both  $1/128$ , we then have our 8<sup>th</sup> degree, 9<sup>th</sup> degree and so on.

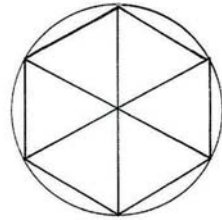
In each case we are minus  $1/2$  and plus  $1/2$ , that has application to the structure of the universe. (Poincare Conjecture).

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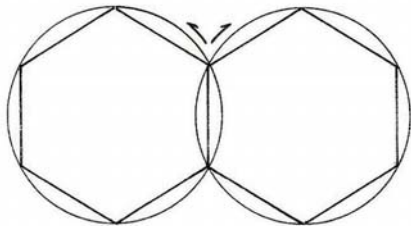
## TIME ACCORDING TO GEOMETRY



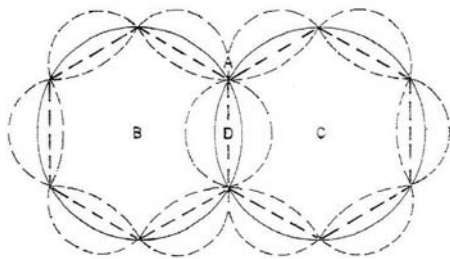
**A. The Structure of Time According to Geometry**



**B. Gives us the most possible time lines (12).**



**C. Our Dual Universal Time Structure**



**D. Universe Standing Wave Structure - 34 curved lines of construction and 11 time lines within our  $\frac{1}{2}$  waves structures total 45, the total of our 9 Quantum integers 1 through 9.**

### **A. Time and Space (Not Spacetime)**

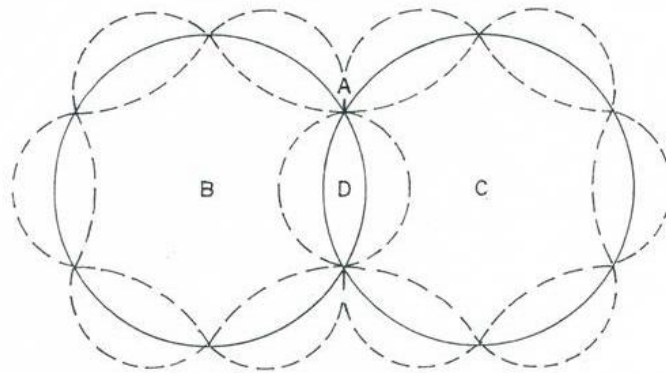
Curved lines represent space and straight lines represents time. Here we have 7 lengths of time. However, time is a perimeter measure, our negative part (radius) is  $\frac{1}{7}$  (negative time) and our positive parts are  $\frac{6}{7}$  positive time.

**B.** 12 equal time lengths gives us six equal areas for both our triangles and our related circumference.

**C.** By going to Illustration C, we are minus our negative part subtracted from the perimeter, leaving 5 time lengths to the exterior for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  of our time structured universe, with our central overlapping part corresponding to negative time. When we apply our Riemann Hypothesis for fractions to our perimeter parts, our fraction for time is  $\frac{10}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$ . Our negative  $\frac{1}{7}$  is our overlapping negative central time line.

**D.** A is our starting point where time became 2-directional, both clockwise and counter-clockwise to construct our dual time structured universe. D is our overlapping negative time curved lines of construction. Our first Illustration A is related to our D Illustration by our 4-D application for time and space, where we find our fractions for both positive and negative time  $\frac{6}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{7}$ , when making application to our 34 curved lines of construction. We will also find our 10 points and ten  $\frac{1}{2}$  time wave structures to the perimeter of our universe.

## FROM THE ATOM TO THE UNIVERSE



### DUAL UNIVERSE ANTI-GRAVITATIONAL STANDING WAVE STRUCTURE

Broken lines represents our universe wave structures.

**A** - Point A, black hole, where time became two-directional. For our location on a vacuum sphere, our line of site would be the curvature of space. That would include huge voids between our  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave structures.

10 black holes (points), where our wave structures meet. Our black holes separate mass, the Yang-Mills Mass Gap in the universe.

Our wave structures are 3-dimensional, however, galaxies lie on the perimeter of our vacuum spheres within our  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave structures, so that space would appear flat.

**B** and **C** - Two 3-dimensional vacuum spheres with outward force counterbalancing inward gravitational force, for a none expanding universe.

Newton's Gravitation is correct for the universe. Einstein's Gravitation is correct for the interior of each  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave structure.

**D** - Negative time area separating B and C so that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave structures of B and C, could be matter and anti-matter. Each one half wave structure is 2,520,000,000 light years long.

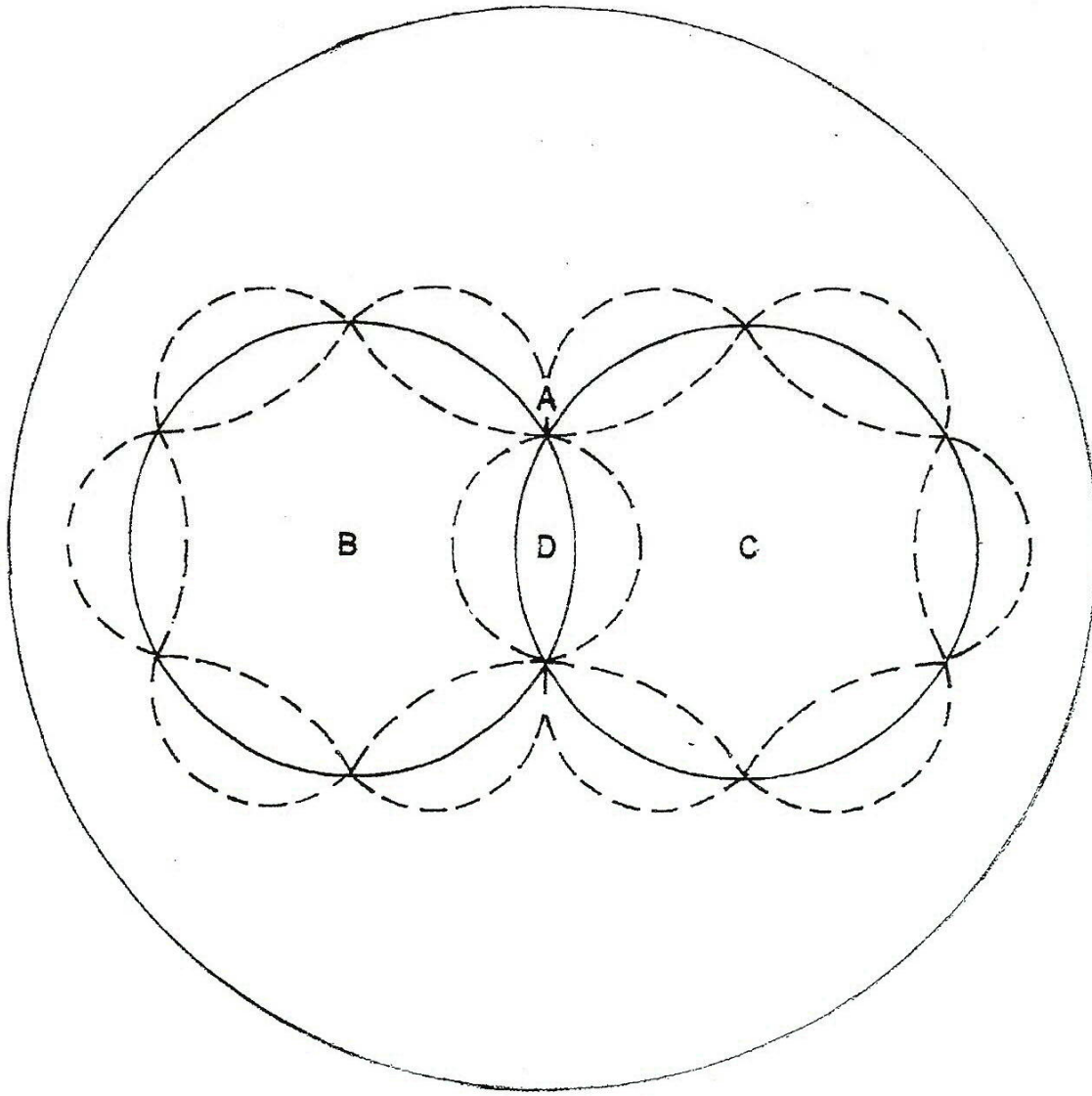
If we would separate each half of the universe, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  would be a 3-wave structure. The universe has ten  $\frac{1}{2}$  wave structures to the perimeter.

**A** also represents Quantum Mechanics, as with the two slot experiment we obtain the 2 directions of time and wave structure.

**C**



**PRESENT UNIVERSE  
REFERRED TO AS POINCARÉ ONE**



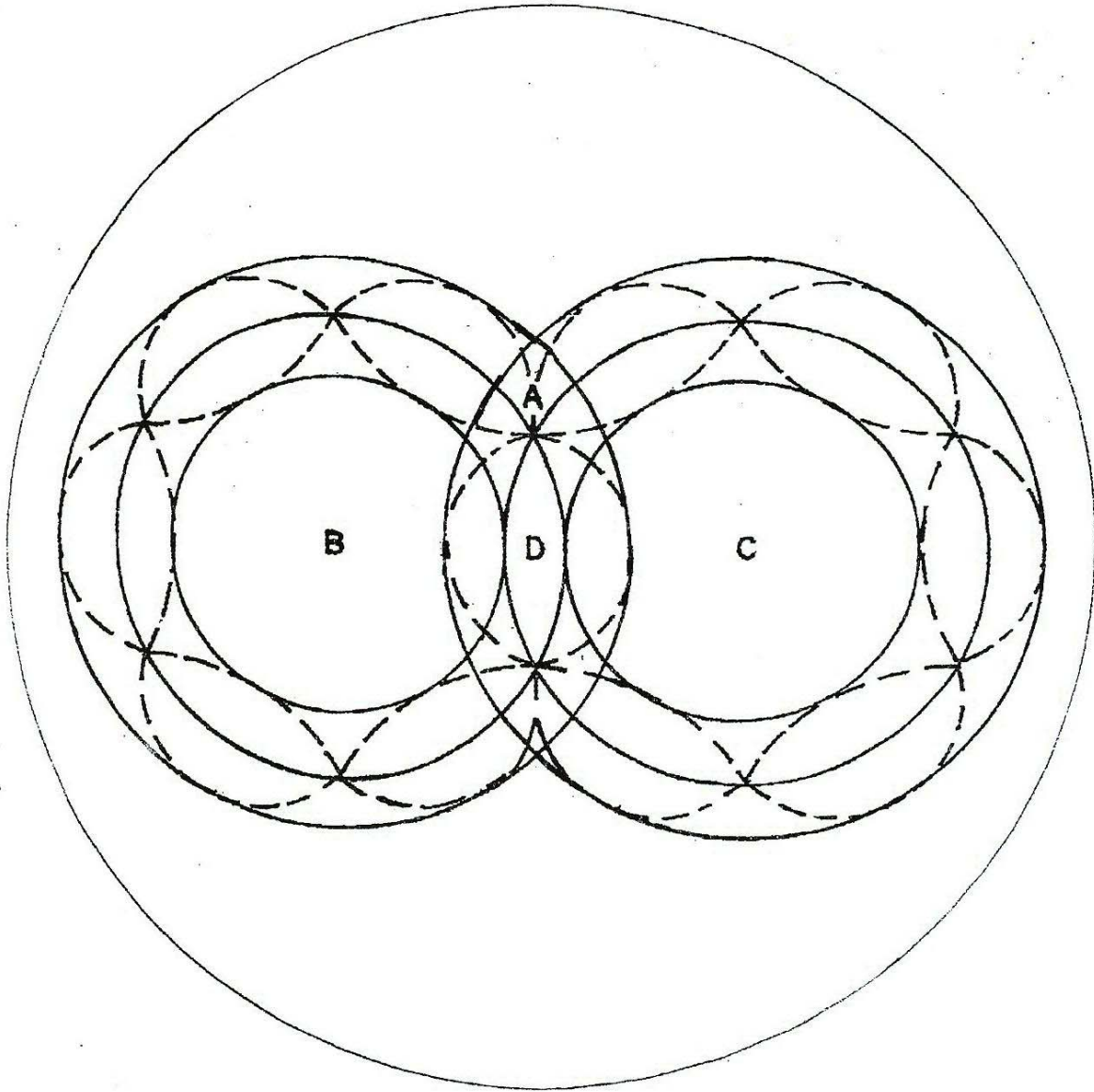
**THE POINCARÉ CONJECTURE**

**ILLUSTRATION ONE  
NETWORK OF 10 POINTS, 34 LINES AND 25 FACES**

The total of both Poincaré Illustrations One and Two for points, lines, and faces is 322, the same as the total parts of our six Probability Models. Our larger sphere lines for our Poincaré One and Two are not counted as part of network structures.

**E**

EARLY UNIVERSE  
REFERRED TO AS POINCARÉ TWO

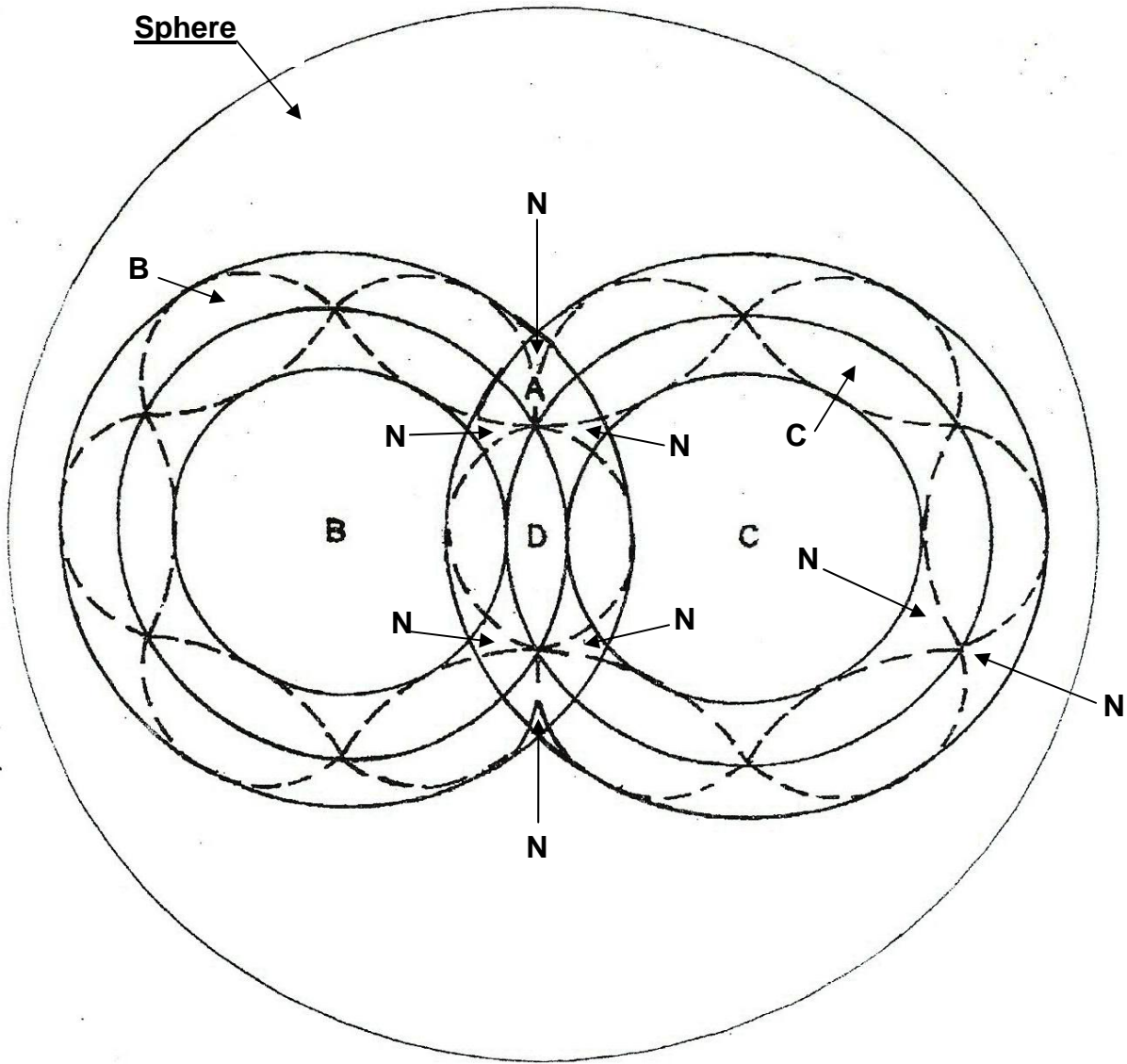


**THE POINCARÉ CONJECTURE**

**ILLUSTRATION TWO  
NETWORK OF 56 POINTS, 126 LINES AND 71 FACES**

The total of both Poincaré Illustrations One and Two for points, lines, and faces is 322, the same as the total parts of our six Probability Models.

## REFERRED TO AS POINCARÉ THREE



### Three 3-Dimensional Shapes

Here we marked some of the neck shapes, cigar shapes, and banana shapes, which many who tried to solve the Poincaré Conjecture wanted to eliminate to get constant curvature. In doing so, they destroyed the very geometry that solves the Poincaré Conjecture. A 2-torus that contains loop shrinking properties, yet our 2-torus is not a 3-sphere.

G

## Set Theory

In our first 3 pages we used zero to represent our symbols a,b,c, and so on for two reasons. The first one is that it gives a clearer view of the transformations of obtaining higher degree equations, and step by step of obtaining our matching end points in fractions for each set, as our fractions of our end points are ever decreasing.

We can see from our first 3 pages that this process is infinite as there is no end to listing fractions with our numerator of one  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$ ,  $1/8$ , and so on.

Our second reason for using zero to represent our symbols is that in the new math for time and space zero represents infinity.

The totals of our ever increasing sets of degrees 5, 6, 7, 8 and so on always results in matching end points and our result of plus  $1/2$  and minus  $1/2 = 0$ . However, on the real number lines while plus  $1/2$  and minus  $1/2 = 0$ , the distance between them = 1. This is one basis for computer calculations 1, and 0.

For the computer problem P versus NP. They are not the same as there is no polynomial – time procedure to solve our ever increasing sets of higher and higher degree equations. So then what does our ever decreasing end points represent, for our dual constructed universe, gravitation, infinite in range, ever decreasing.

For each set you can use any number for all the symbols of each set a, b, c, and so on as our plus and minus factors = 0. However, the number two brings our ever decreasing parts to plus one and minus one, likewise 2 is our prime denominator for  $1/2$ , involved in every transaction.

We are showing the Poincare Conjecture. The geometry of our universe that gives us both the early universe and our present universe.

They say that they had an algebraic solution of the Poincare Conjecture about 500 total pages that only a few understood. In one book is said that Perelman solved the Poincare Conjecture. At the end of the book it said we still don't know the shape of the universe.

Our Poincare 3 illustration showed some of the shapes that Perelman deleted. The Necks and Cigar Shapes, so that he would never know that they had a relationship to our early universe (The real Geometry for the Poincare shown in just 3 pages.) 3 pages rather than 500 pages of Algebra that only a few claimed to understand.

There are another 150 pages proving that Fermat's last theorem is impossible. While there are just 2 pages proving a positive solution for Fermat's Last Theorem.

I think we should be aware of long algebraic solutions.

It's like PI "The ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter" after 4,000 years we have no ratio for PI, and yet they call PI the ratio of the circumference to its diameter. It appears that every one quit searching after someone said that you can't calculate PI with the 4 math operations and square root extraction.

Our ruler measurements use the same fractions as our Quintic Equation  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$ ,  $1/8$ , and so on. It's with the application of the 4 math operations and square root extraction that we can calculate the ratio for PI. There are additional proofs that the present day calculation is incorrect.

The present day calculation of PI is from the perimeter. Likewise, time is a perimeter measure as we have shown.

It can be proven that their construction for PI includes both positive and negative time applications. They can never reach an end for time, as time is infinite. What they have calculated is the infinite structure of time, and not the real ratio for PI, the area of any circle.

The information that we can gain from our probability models proves that the geometry of the Poincare Conjecture shown is indeed true. Each model gives all possible outcomes of (A) 5 Coin Tosses (B) 1 Coin Toss (C) 2 Coin Tosses (D) 3 Coin Tosses (E) and (F) 4 Coin Tosses. These 6 models are constructed from the same fractions as our Quintic Equation.  $1/2$ ,  $1/4$ ,  $1/8$ ,  $1/16$ ,  $1/32$ .

Now B, C, D, E, and F, came from (A) these are the five string theories B, C, D, E, and F, that came from M Theory (A).

At first string theory claimed 25 and 26 dimensions just as we have 25 and 26 faces of our Poincare Illustration one. Then they went to 10 and 11 dimensions. It's our Poincare one that has 10 time wave structures to the perimeter and one to the interior for a total of 11, so that string theory could be true with divisions rather than dimensions. Our ever decreasing end points could get down to string lengths.

Later we will show how our probability models indeed prove the geometry of our 2 Poincare Conjectures.

We will also show how to calculate time separate from space, deleting space time. Then we have mass created in transit, rather than "The Big Bang".

Non-Commutatively in physics as well as the structure of the universe is due to negative time. We have our central negative time area one of 25 faces of our Poincare Illustrations one and two.

The direct opposite side also has 25 faces related to the five 3 dimensional solids where we can also show the 2 negative time faces. (The five 3-D solids have a total of 50 faces.)  $1/2$  is the most important part for the one universe divided into 2 parts.

Related to just 2 parts, gravitational, and photons. As a photon can exist in both halves of our matter anti-matter universe, a photon is its own antiparticle.

You can contact us at [bkhomes56@yahoo.com](mailto:bkhomes56@yahoo.com). I hope I can answer any questions you might have.

Thanks

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