

Introduction

If we examine the content of a set in terms of the symmetry concept, we can find at least two levels of symmetries that can be ordered by their simplicity degrees.

The most symmetrical and simplest content is Emptiness, which is represented by the empty set notation $\{\}$ = content does not exist.

On top of this simplicity we can define two opposite types of symmetry contents, $\{_\}$ and $\{._.\}$.

Let power 0 be the simplest level of existence of some set's content.

$\{_\}$ is an infinite non-localized element that notated as $0^0 = 1$ (1 continuum)

$\{._.\}$ is infinitely many elements that are notated as $\infty^0 = 1$ (connector XOR point)

So, what we get is this basic information structure: $\{._.\}$ $\{_\}$
 $\{\}$

Let $\{\}$ be *E* simplicity or *Esim* (*E* for Emptiness).

Let $\{_\}$ be *Csim* (*C* for Continuum).

Let $\{._.\}$ be *Dsim* (*D* for Discreteness).

\sim = NOT

Any transformation from $\{\}$ to $\{_\}$ or $\{._.\}$ is based on phase transition, because we have $|\{\}|(=0)$ to $\sim|\{\}|(=\sim 0)$ transition.

A *Csim* and a *Dsim* are opposites because *Csim* is a one continuum and *Dsim* is finite or infinitely many elements.

The above identification is based on the structure property, and it can not be done by the quantity property, because *Csim* XOR *Dsim* are exclusively = 1 .

So, in the case of the symmetry concept, the structure property is more sensitive than the quantity property, when we examine them by the information concept.

If we want to go beyond the information about the existence of *Csim* XOR *Dsim*, we have to associate between them, by changing XOR to AND connective.

By doing this we can define elements that have properties, which are combinations of *Esim*, *Csim* and *Dsim*.

Let us find a definition for existence under Complementary Associations Theory (CAT) :

Existence

Definition AA: Un-explorable Existence is a state of some opposite concepts, before there is any mutual influence on each opposite's property.

Example: Light before turning into darkness, darkness before turning into light.

Definition BB: Explorable Existence is a state of some opposite concepts, where there is a mutual influence between their opposite properties.

Example: Light turning into darkness, darkness turning into light.

Let us write the CAT's axiom and definitions.

The Axiom of exploration:

Explorable is any association between C_{sim} AND D_{sim} .

Definition A:

Explorable Product (**EP**) exists iff it is an association between Continuum (C_{sim}) and Discreteness (D_{sim}) concepts, so **CD** is C_{sim} AND D_{sim} .

Now, let us answer some questions:

Q: What is an "association"?

A: Association is any possible mutual influence between opposite concepts.

Q: What is an "explorable product"?

A: According to definition BB, it is the element coming from association, and it can be explored.

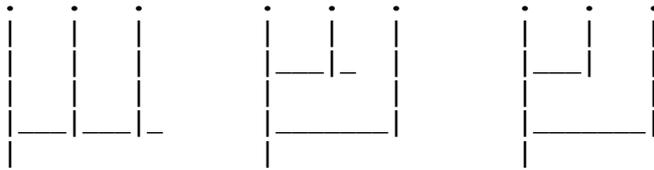
Definition B:

Association-Level (**AL**) is an invariant quantity, being kept through **CD** associations.

Definition C:

Computational Root (**CR**) is **EP** in **AL**.

(An example of definitions B and C:



CR quantity is being kept through **CD** associations)

Definition D:

Redundancy and Uncertainty (**RU**) concepts, are used as invariant structural degree of **CR**, determining its exact position in **AL** (there is an algorithm for this).

Definition E:

Full **RU** (**FRU**) is the first **CR** in **AL**.

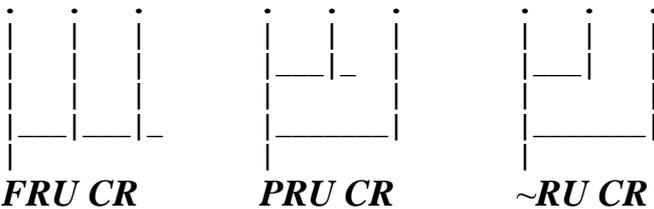
Definition F:

Not **RU** (**~RU**) is the last **CR** in **AL**.

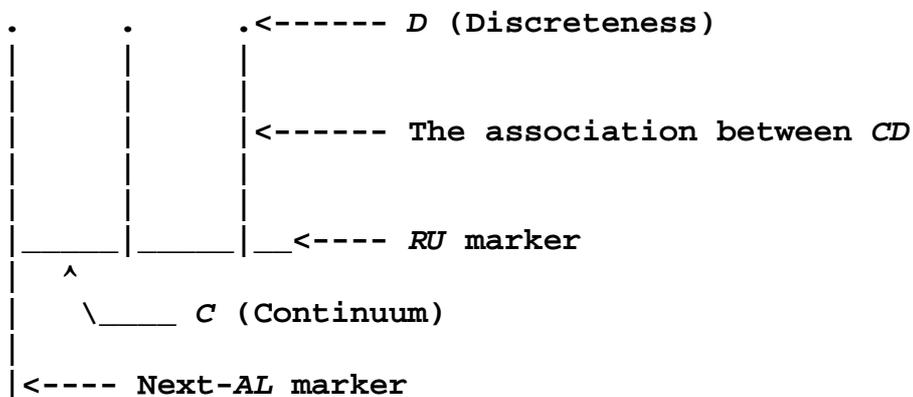
Definition G:

Partial **RU** (**PRU**) is any **CR** which is not **FRU** and not **~RU**.

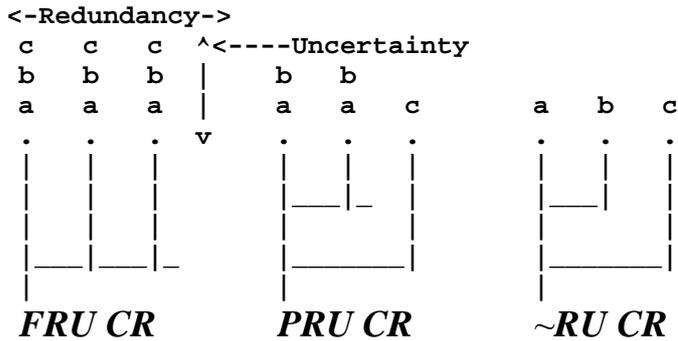
An example of definitions E, F and G:



A general graphic description of a **CR**



If we connect ideas coming from Information Theory and Topology, then we can use a concept like symmetry, to describe a connection between structure and information's clarity-degree, for example:



CAT's number system representation

Now let us examine the number system representation of *ALs* 0 to 4:

$$0 = \text{---} \cdot = \{ \} \text{ (Before Association)}$$

$$1 = \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \cdot \\ | \\ * \end{array} \text{ (First Association between Continuum and Discreteness)}$$

$$2 = \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ * \end{array}$$

$$3 = \begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ * \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ * \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 3 \\ 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \end{array}$$

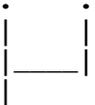
$$4 = \begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 3 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 1 \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ * \end{array}$$

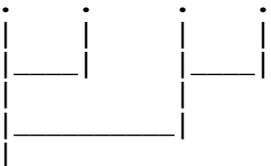
The *CRs* marked by * are number system representations, based on Peano's axioms.

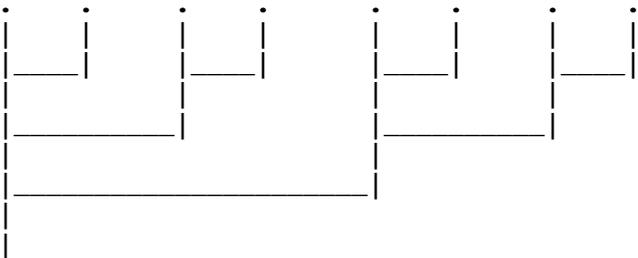
Let us examine the structure of * representations, through CAT's eyes:

$$0 = \{ \} = _ . \text{ (Before } CD \text{ associations)}$$

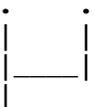
$$1 = \{ \{ \} \} = \{0\}$$


$$2 = \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \} \} = \{0,1\}$$


$$3 = \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \}, \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \} \} \} = \{0,1,2\}$$


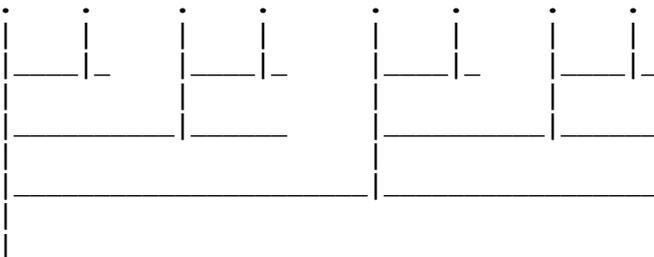
$$4 = \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \}, \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \} \}, \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \}, \{ \{ \}, \{ \{ \} \} \} \} \} = \{0,1,2,3\}$$


This Fractallic-Information-Structure (*FIS*) is based on



which is $\sim RU$ CR in AL 2 .

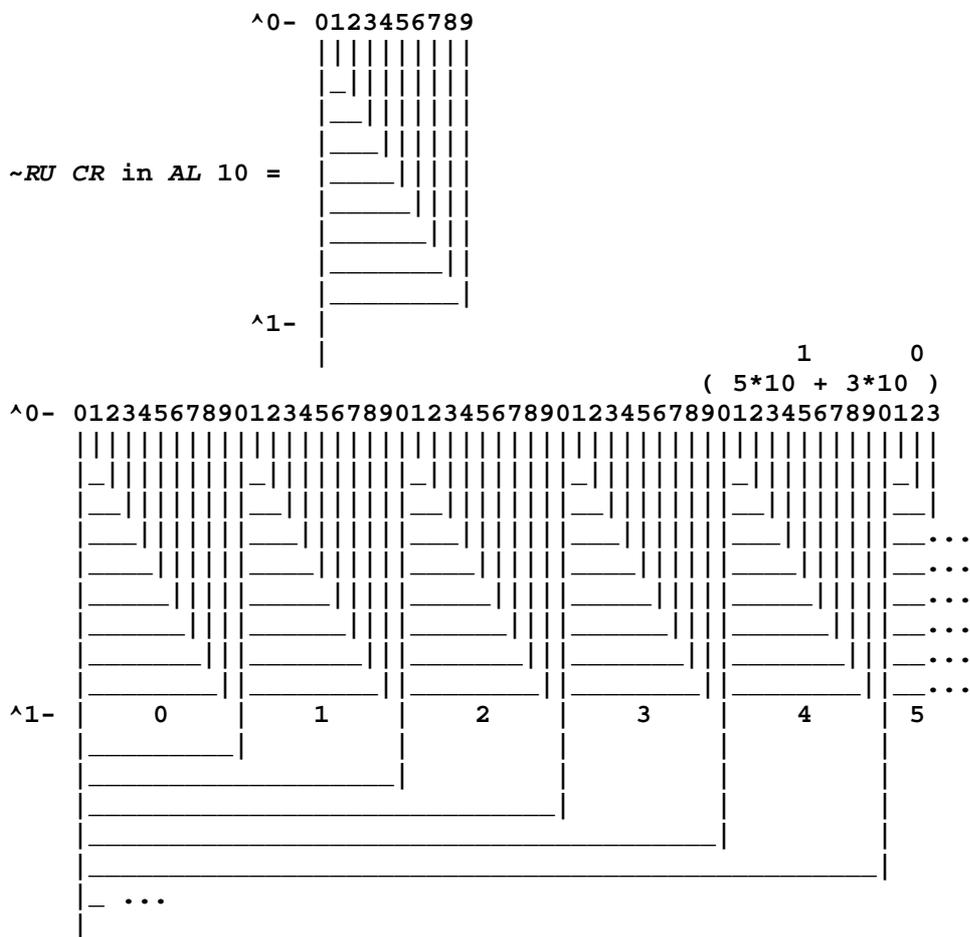
If we build the *FIS* by using FRU CR in AL 2, we get *FIS*



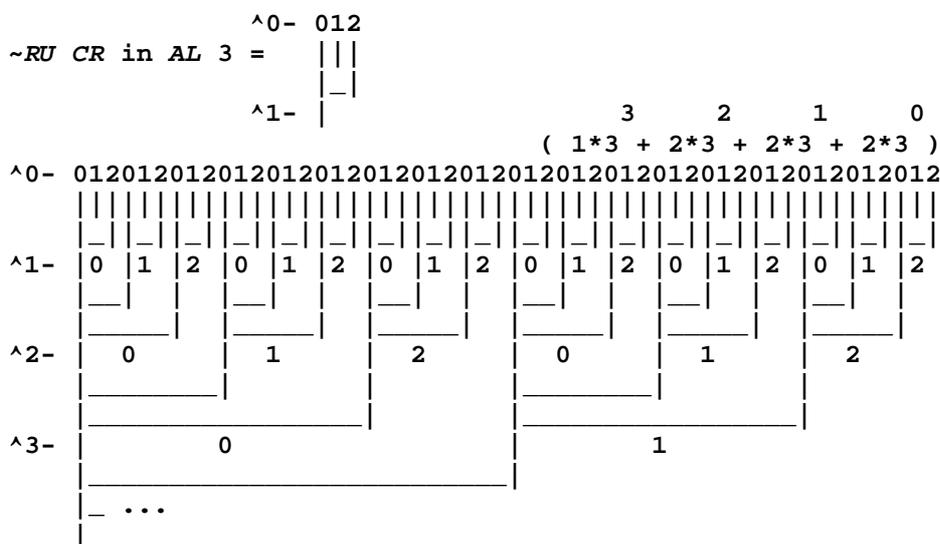
which has a different structure of number system representation.

Let us examine how a number system representation, based on Peano's axioms, uses $\sim RU CR$ to represent a number system which is based on base value expansion representation, and for example we shall use number 53 represented by base 10 and base 3:

Number 53 represented by base 10:



Number 53 represented by base 3:



A detailed representation of ALs 1 to 5

1
 $\frac{1}{-}$
 (1) → 1

(some of the *RU* markers (please see page 2)
 have been changed by numerals)

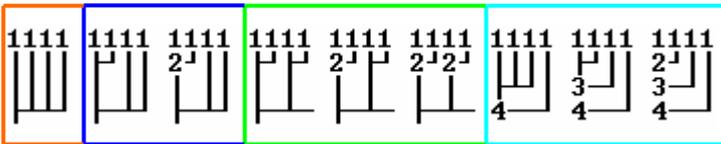
2
 $\frac{2}{-}$
 (1;1)*2 → 2 —



3
 $\frac{3}{-}$
 $\begin{matrix} (1;1;1)*1 \rightarrow 1 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & + \\ (2\ll;1)*2 \rightarrow 2 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & + \\ & & 3 \end{matrix}$



4
 $\frac{4}{-}$
 $\begin{matrix} (1;1;1;1)*1 \rightarrow 1 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (2\ll;1;1)*2 \rightarrow 2 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (2;2\ll)*3 \rightarrow 3 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (3\ll\gg;1)*3 \rightarrow 3 & \text{---} \\ & & & 9 \end{matrix}$



5
 $\frac{5}{-}$
 $\begin{matrix} (1;1;1;1;1)*1 \rightarrow 1 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (2\ll;1;1;1)*2 \rightarrow 2 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (2;2\ll;1)*3 \rightarrow 3 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (3\ll\gg;1;1)*3 \rightarrow 3 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (3;2\ll)*6 \rightarrow 6 & \text{---} \\ \cup & \cup & \cup & \cup & + \\ (4\ll\ll\gg;1)*9 \rightarrow 9 & \text{---} \\ & & & & 24 \end{matrix}$

