# The present 9 digits are altered THROUGH THE 1 VALUE OUT OF the Simple fractions of 1 

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#### Abstract

If the Simple fractions of 1 such as $0 \rightarrow 1 / 4 \rightarrow 1 / 2 \rightarrow 3 / 4 \rightarrow$ till the marking of 1 give a one value, the Mixed fractions of 1 such as $1 \rightarrow 1^{1 / 4} \rightarrow 1^{1 / 2} \rightarrow 1^{3 / 4} \rightarrow$ till the fullness of 1 further give the Other 1 value, where then totally there are two $\mathbf{1}^{\text {s }}$. From the added value of the two values of these two $\mathbf{1}^{\text {s }}$, here Digit 2 originates. Similar to the Digit Other 1, Digit 2 is having  Digit 3 is having only the Mixed fractions such as $3 \rightarrow \mathbf{3 1}^{1 / 4} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \mathbf{3 1 / 2} \rightarrow \mathbf{3} / 4 \rightarrow$ till the fullness of $\mathbf{3}$, and so on with the same stage of the Mixed fractions till Digit 9 . This is because there are no Simple fractions for 2 or 3 or for any further digits till Digit 9 .


Keywords : Power of 01, marking of 1, simple fractions of 1, mixed fractions, Digit Real 1, Digit Other 1 , once-again ' 0 ' value as $\frac{0}{0}$

## Introduction

## So there are 9 Mixed fractions as 9 normal digits.

1. Mixed fractions of 1 start from the marking of 1 as Digit Other 1
2. Mixed fractions of 2 start from the marking of 2 as Digit 2
3. Mixed fractions of 3 start from the marking of 3 as Digit 3
4. Mixed fractions of 4 start from the marking of 4 as Digit 4
5. Mixed fractions of 5 start from the marking of 5 as Digit 5
6. Mixed fractions of 6 start from the marking of 6 as Digit 6
7. Mixed fractions of 7 start from the marking of 7 as Digit 7
8. Mixed fractions of 8 start from the marking of 8 as Digit 8
9. Mixed fractions of 9 start from the marking of 9 as Digit 9

But the Simple fractions of 1 starting from 0 give the Real 1 value.
In addition to the above-seen 9 Mixed fractions as 9 normal digits, at the very left side of all of them, that is at the beginning, there are the Simple fractions of 1 as the Digit Real 1, which is with all the Simple fractions of 1 that end in 01 , with its meaning conveyed as the 1 value starting from the marking of 0 till the 01 that touches the marking of 1 at its left side. So there are 10 Digits starting from the Digit Real 1. The 01 makes the way for the Digit Real 1, which contains only the Simple fractions of 1 that start from 0 . The $\mathbf{0 1}$, further when a little more developed into the Real 1 value till the marking of 1 or till the beginning of 1, is the Digit 1 . Nevertheless, from the marking of 1 to its right side start the Mixed fractions of 1.

## In the Simple fractions of $\mathbf{1 ,}$ ' $\mathbf{0}$ ' seen at the very left side is the starting point.

So, this Beginning value 0 at the very left side is valuable in the Simple fractions of 1 .
Both the Simple fractions of 1 and its Beginning value 0 are not applicable in the Counting value. Rather, the counting starts from the Other 1, only from which start the Mixed fractions of 1 . But for the Space value and for the Circle value, both the Simple fractions of 1 and its Beginning value 0 are applicable valuably.

So, on all the scales used to measure the Space value, ' 0 ' is marked as the Beginning value.

Apart from the ' 1 ' in use for counting (as the 1 with the Mixed fractions of 1 in that 1 ), there is a one value still at the left side, that is from 0 till the marking of 1 or till the beginning of 1 , where there are all the Simple fractions of 1 with the Real 1 value out of all those Simple fractions. This shows that the Simple fractions of 1 from 0 till the beginning of 1 give the Real 1 value.

## From the power of the Simple fractions, Digit Real 1 arises.

The power of the Simple fraction $1 / 4$ is from 0 till the $1 / 4$ point on a measuring scale.

The power of the Simple fraction $1 / 2$ is from 0 till the $1 / 2$ point on a measuring scale.

The power of the Simple fraction $3 / 4$ is from 0 till the $3 / 4$ point on a measuring scale.

The power of 01 is almost the 1 value from 0 till the brimming point of touching the marking of 1 at its left side.

All the Simple fractions of 1 are the Simple fractions of Real 1 which is the Digit Real 1. Among all these Simple fractions of 1 , the 01 alone touches the marking of 1 , where as the power of the totality of all, the Digit Real 1 arises. So, practically 01 is transformed as the Digit Real 1.

Figure 1


Diagram for Digit Other 1

Figure 2


Diagram for Digit 2


## Digit 2

...and the diagrams so on for the remaining digits.

Diagram for Digit 9


## Digit 9

The brimming value is seen at the last point of each diagram, where the next digit originates

## Again, for measuring any Circle value, 0 at the left side gives double value.

For measuring a circle such as the circular clock, the circular planet earth and the circular universe, 0 at the left side is with double value.

This is because every circle starts from 0 and ends in the same 0 point in $360^{\circ}$.

## Circle is with exclusive calculation system

In an encircled fist, there are five gaps between the five fingers. So here the gaps are equal to five fingers' number. Here the numbering of both the fingers and the gaps is the same as in Figure 5. The encircling of the five fingers on the fist is with five gap values, where the numbering of both the fingers and the gap values is the same.

Figure 5


The uniqueness of the circle is again in the starting point and in the ending point. Every circle starts from ' 0 ' and that circle ends in the same ' 0 ' point in $360^{\circ}$. So there is an (once) again ' 0 ' value in every circle with the evaluation of $\frac{0}{0}$.

The above-said two unique facts are seen exclusively in the circle. So the same theory is seen in the clock, in the circular planet, in the circular stars, and in the circular universe. In the clock, there are two zero values such as the ' 0 ' o'clock as the starting point, and in the same 0 point there is the 12 o'clock as the ending point in $360^{\circ}$. Here everyone should know that in reality 12 o'clock is the once-again counted same ' 0 .' Again, on the clock we see and count twelve markings with the same 12 gaps or 12 gap values in between those 12 markings because of the encircled state or being a circle.

Surely, the same theory is to be made applicable for all the calculations of the planet circular earth. For every interplanetary journey, surely this unique calculation is necessary and is to be applied for easy and speedy reaching to the other planets, even to the other planets beyond our Solar system.

## The calcualtion of the Space whichis with

 HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LINES HAVING ' 0 ' AS THE STARTING POINTBut for the calculation of the space with horizontal and vertical lines, the calculation is starting only from the once counted ' 0 ' being the valuable ' 0 ,' which now we see on every scale by its starting from ' 0 ' point on all the scales.

From 0 to 9, there are IX gap values,
because 0 is the starting point to scale the space. (Figure 6)


## Counting value is the very normal value from the Neolithic Age

The counting starts from ' 1 ,' where 0 at the left side is valueless. Not only is 0 at the left side valueless in the counting, but the Simple fractions of 1 till 01 at the left side as $1 / 4,1 / 2,3 / 4,01$ are also valueless in the counting, because counting starts from the Mixed fractions of 1 at the right side, where there are $\mathbf{1} 1 / 4, \mathbf{1} 1 / 2, \mathbf{1} 3 / 4$ etc. which is the Other 1 . So in between 1 to 9 there are only 8 gap values (Figure 7).

This counting theory is totally different from the calculation of the circle theory and from the calculation of the space theory. Using the calculation of the counting theory, either for the circle or for the space, is limiting the calculation with wrong result in the enormous level of calculation.

By this reason, till now we are not able to calculate or measure the universal phenomena correctly and exactly.

This limitation in calculation is straightaway seen through the VIII gap values in between 1 to 9 while the counting starts from 1.


## Simple fractions of 1 alter the totality of nine digits to ten digits.

The Simple fractions of 1 give a Real 1 value, and surely it is the Digit Real 1. If it is so, there are ten Digits; where from the Other 1 as the Mixed fractions of 1 itself, further there are nine digits besides the Digit Real 1.

## The Ten Digits one by one

1. The Simple fractions of 1 from 0 to 01, that is till the marking of 1 give the one value as the Digit Real 1.

From the marking of $\mathbf{0} \rightarrow 1 / 4 \rightarrow 1 / 2 \rightarrow 3 / 4 \rightarrow \mathbf{0 1}$ that touches the marking of 1 at its left side, there arises the Real 1 as the Digit Real 1 out of all the Simple fractions of 1 .
2. The Mixed fractions of 1 from the Just 1 to the fullness of 1 give the Digit Other 1.

Where there is the marking of 1 there is the Just 1 , further with $11 / 4 \rightarrow 11 / 2 \rightarrow 13 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 1 that denote the Digit Other 1.
3. The Mixed fractions of 2 from the Just 2 to the fullness of 2 give the Digit 2.

Where there is the marking of 2 there is the Just 2, further with $\mathbf{2 T}^{1 / 4} \boldsymbol{\operatorname { 2 1 } / 2} \boldsymbol{\rightarrow} \mathbf{2 3} \mathbf{4} \rightarrow$ fullness of 2 that denote the Digit 2 .
4. The Mixed fractions of 3 from the Just 3 to the fullness of 3 give the Digit 3.

Where there is the marking of 3 there is the Just 3 , further with $31 / 4 \rightarrow 31 / 2 \rightarrow 33 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 3 that denote the Digit 3.
5. The Mixed fractions of 4 from the Just 4 to the fullness of 4 give the Digit 4.

Where there is the marking of 4 there is the Just 4 , further with $41 / 4 \rightarrow 41 / 2 \rightarrow 43 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 4 that denote the Digit 4 .
6. The Mixed fractions of 5 from the Just 5 to the fullness of 5 give the Digit 5.

Where there is the marking of 5 there is the Just 5, further with $51 / 4 \rightarrow 51 / 2 \rightarrow 53 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 5 that denote the Digit 5 .
7. The Mixed fractions of 6 from the Just 6 to the fullness of 6 give the Digit 6 .

Where there is the marking of 6 there is the Just 6 , further with $61 / 4 \rightarrow 61 / 2 \rightarrow 63 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 6 that denote the Digit 6 .
8. The Mixed fractions of 7 from the Just 7 to the fullness of 7 give the Digit 7.

Where there is the marking of 7 there is the Just 7 , further with $71 / 4 \rightarrow 71 / 2 \rightarrow 73 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 7 that denote the Digit 7 .
9. The Mixed fractions of 8 from the Just 8 to the fullness of 8 give the Digit 8 .

Where there is the marking of 8 there is the Just 8 , further with $\mathbf{8 1}^{1 / 4} \rightarrow \mathbf{8}^{1 / 2} \rightarrow \mathbf{8 B}_{3} \rightarrow$ fullness of 8 that denote the Digit 8 .
10. The Mixed fractions of 9 from the Just 9 to the fullness of 9 give the Digit 9 .

Where there is the marking of 9 there is the Just 9 , further with $91 / 4 \rightarrow 91 / 2 \rightarrow 93 / 4 \rightarrow$ fullness of 9 that denote the Digit 9 .

## CONCLUSION

So it is very evidently clarified and proved that there are 9 Mixed fractions starting from the Digit Other 1 as 9 normal digits. Prior to all these 9 normal digits, there is the unique Digit Real 1 as the representation of all the Simple fractions of 1.

As the very conclusion, the sum and substance is that the till-now known Digit 1 from the marking of 1 is to be prolapsed as the Digit Other 1 that goes as the $2^{\text {nd }}$ Digit with all the Mixed fractions of 1, whereas hereafter the $1^{\text {st }}$ Digit is the Digit Real 1 as the representation of all the Simple fractions of 1, so that ultimately there are 10 digits starting from the Digit Real 1.

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