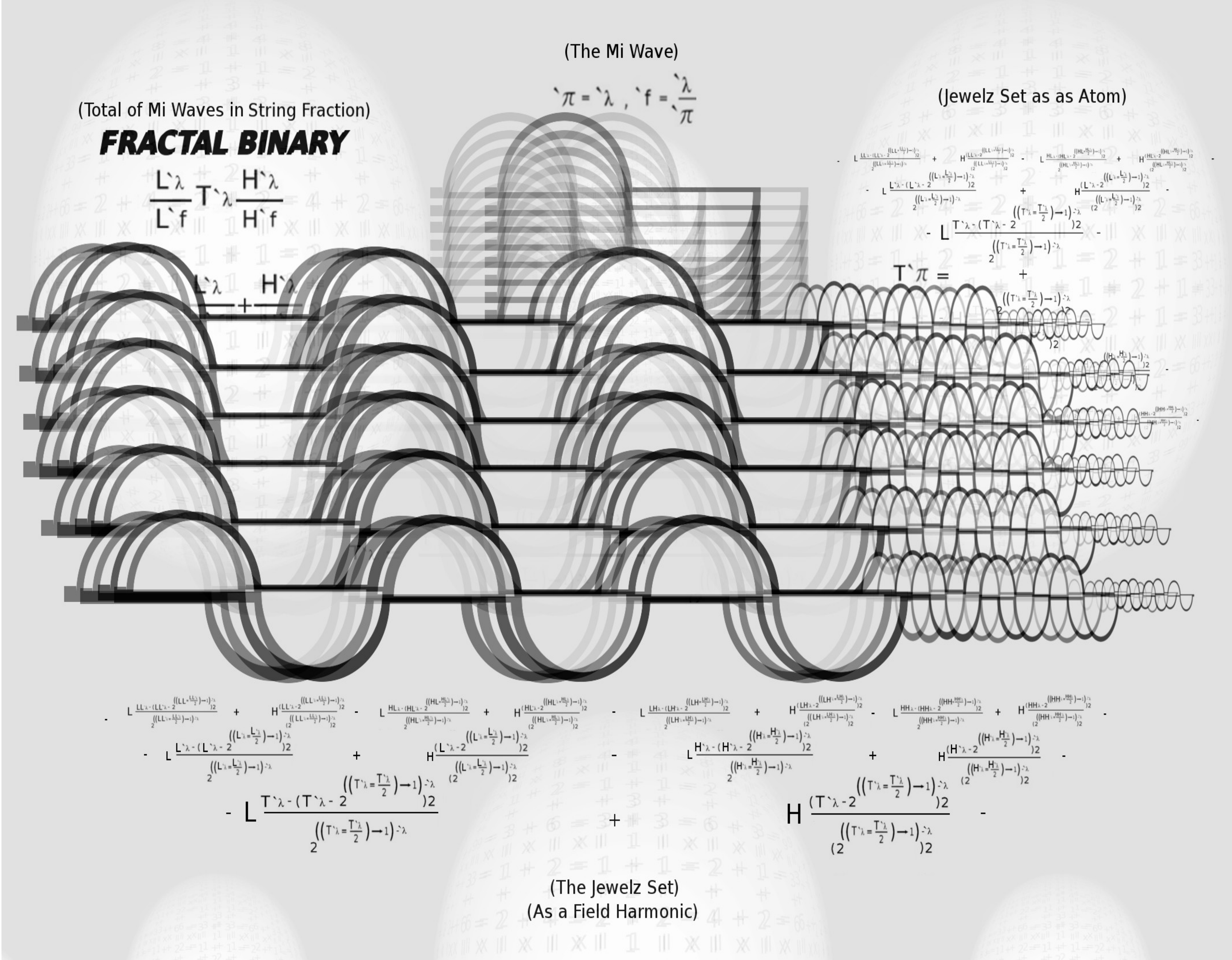

(Total of Mi Waves in String Fraction)
FRACTAL BINARY
(The Mi Wave)
`π = `λ , `f = `λ/`π
(Jewelz Set as as Atom)
T`π =
(The Jewelz Set)
(As a Field Harmonic)

The Ashes Mi Method of Splitting the "One" Where "1" is Pi and Pi is Wave

Deffinition of symbols

1. $T`\lambda =$ The Number we want to Convert to a Wave / Frequency Bit Set — $T`\lambda$
2. $s`\lambda =$ Total Physical Wave Sequences — $s`\lambda = \left(T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$
3. $L\lambda' =$ Total Low Wave Potentual — $L\lambda' = 2^{s`\lambda \cdot `\lambda}$
4. $H`\lambda =$ Total High Physical Wave — $H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - L\lambda')2$
5. $L`\lambda =$ Total Low Physical Wave — $L`\lambda = T`\lambda - H`\lambda$
6. $L`f =$ Total Low Physical Frequency — $L`f = L\lambda'$
7. $H`f =$ Total High Physical Frequency — $H`f = (L`f)2$

Fractal Binary

$$\pi^{\pi^{\pi}} = \frac{0}{0} 1 \frac{1}{1}$$

GUMMY LSD DEVELPOMENT

(The Jewelz Set) (As an Atom)

$$T`\pi = - L\frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} -$$

$$- L\frac{L`\lambda - (L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} - L\frac{H`\lambda - (H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} -$$

$$- L\,LL \ldots + H\,LL \ldots - L\,HL \ldots + H\,HL \ldots - L\,LH \ldots + H\,LH \ldots - L\,HH \ldots + H\,HH \ldots -$$

(The Jewelz Set)

$$T`\pi = - \frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + \frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} -$$

Example Problem

Problem a.

Convert Number 17 to a (Physical Wave / Frequency Bit Set) $T`\pi$

$$`\pi = `\lambda \ , \ `f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\pi} \qquad T`\pi = - \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f} -$$

Keep breaking (Total Physical Wave) in half until you reach 1. $s`\lambda =$ Total sequences of physical waves to the Low Wave Bit Set.

$s`\lambda = \left(T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$

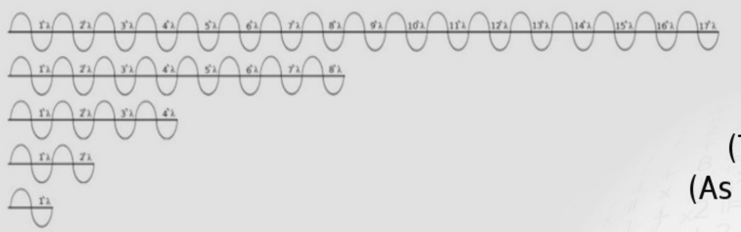
$1`\lambda = \left(17`\lambda = \frac{17`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$

$2`\lambda = \left(8`\lambda = \frac{8`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$

$3`\lambda = \left(4`\lambda = \frac{4`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$

$4`\lambda = \left(2`\lambda = \frac{2`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$

$5`\lambda = \left(1`\lambda = \frac{1`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$



(String Fraction)

Total Waves

Low Wave / Frequency

High Wave / Frequency

$$\frac{0}{0} 1 \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{0}{1} 2 \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} 3 \frac{2}{4}$$

(The Jewelz Set) (As a Field Harmonic)

$$- L\,LL \ldots + H\,LL \ldots - L\,HL \ldots + H\,HL \ldots - L\,LH \ldots + H\,LH \ldots - L\,HH \ldots + H\,HH \ldots -$$

$$- L\frac{L`\lambda - (L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} - L\frac{H`\lambda - (H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} -$$

$$- L\frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda}} + H\frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1) \cdot `\lambda})2} -$$

The 3 Systems of Science

Solid Science Development (SSD)

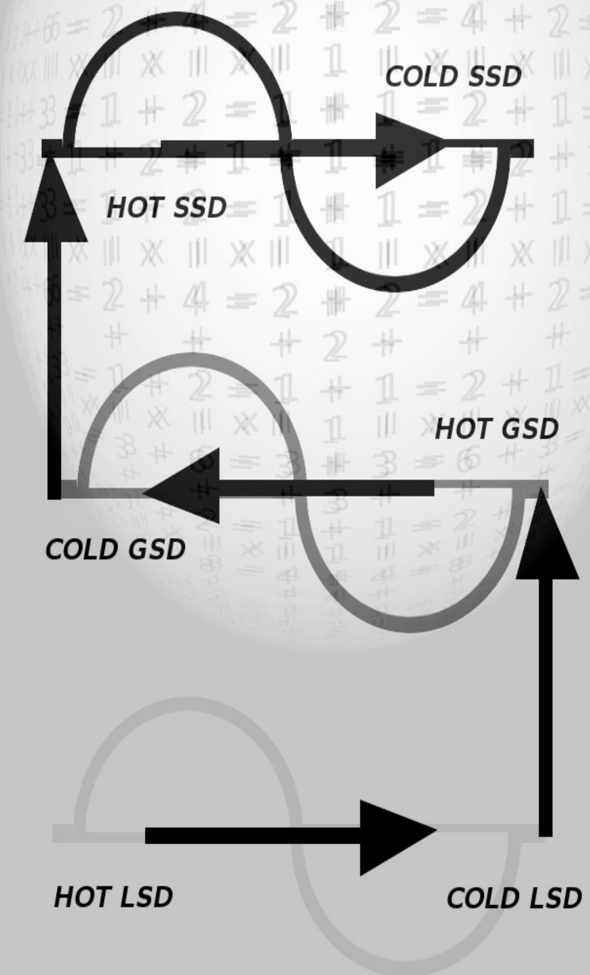
The Science of Engineers and Doctors.
This is Life and Death Science.
It makes sure Bridges don't collapse and Patients don't suffer or die.
This is what keeps us out of the Dark Ages and is not about Hocus Pocus Mumbo Jumbo.
It is about Fact, it's Real and it can be Repeated.
You can bet your life on it.
This science is in the Envelope, Signed, Sealed and Delivered....These are the Black Swan Scientists.

Gummy Science Development (GSD)

The Science of Research and Development.
Where failure is not wanted but Expected.
From mistakes come learning and improvement's.
Pushes over new ideas to find weakness or improvement.
Pushes science to the edge of the envelope from Fiction to Fact.
You may 'not' want to bet your life on it...These are the Grey Swan Scientists.

Liquid Science Development (LSD)

The Science of Fiction, Intelligence, Imagination, Creativity.
Complete open mindedness and free to challenge Anything in Modern Day Science.
All accepted ideas in today's science are not only challenged,
sometimes they are completely ignored or replaced with different thinking.
This pushes science out of the envelope and explores new
possibilities by helping the new ideas to walk.
But don't bet your life on it...These are the White Swan Scientists.



All 3 sciences are needed, but the LSD is gone!

Science NEEDS LSD!

Fractal Binary Describes String Theory where all numbers come from Pi this is Gummy LSD, so be careful in playing with it.
The reason Pi kept creeping up in all pyhsics, biology, chemistry and the such is because science was counting wrong.
Numbers must be ballanced to 1 before calcuations in much of science.

(Counting with String Fractions)

(String Fraction)

Total Waves

Low Wave / Frequency → $\frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1}$ ← High Wave / Frequency

$\frac{0}{1}2\frac{2}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{0}{2}4\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}5\frac{2}{8}$

$\frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8}$

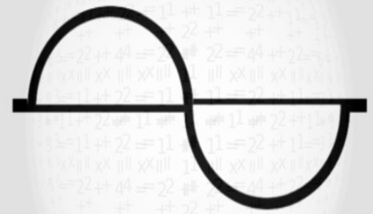
$\frac{1}{4}7\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{0}{4}8\frac{8}{8}$

$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

(The Mi Wave)

$$`\pi = `\lambda \;,\; `f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\pi}$$



(The Mi Wave as String Fraction)

$$\frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1}$$

(9 as a String Fraction)

$$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$$

(Total of Mi Waves in String Fraction)

$$\frac{L`\lambda}{L`f}T`\lambda\frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

$$T`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

(Adding with String Fractions)

(The 9 Table)

$\frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1} + \frac{0}{4}8\frac{8}{8} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{0}{1}2\frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{4}7\frac{6}{8} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{0}{2}4\frac{4}{4} + \frac{3}{4}5\frac{2}{8} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{3}{4}5\frac{2}{8} + \frac{0}{2}4\frac{4}{4} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

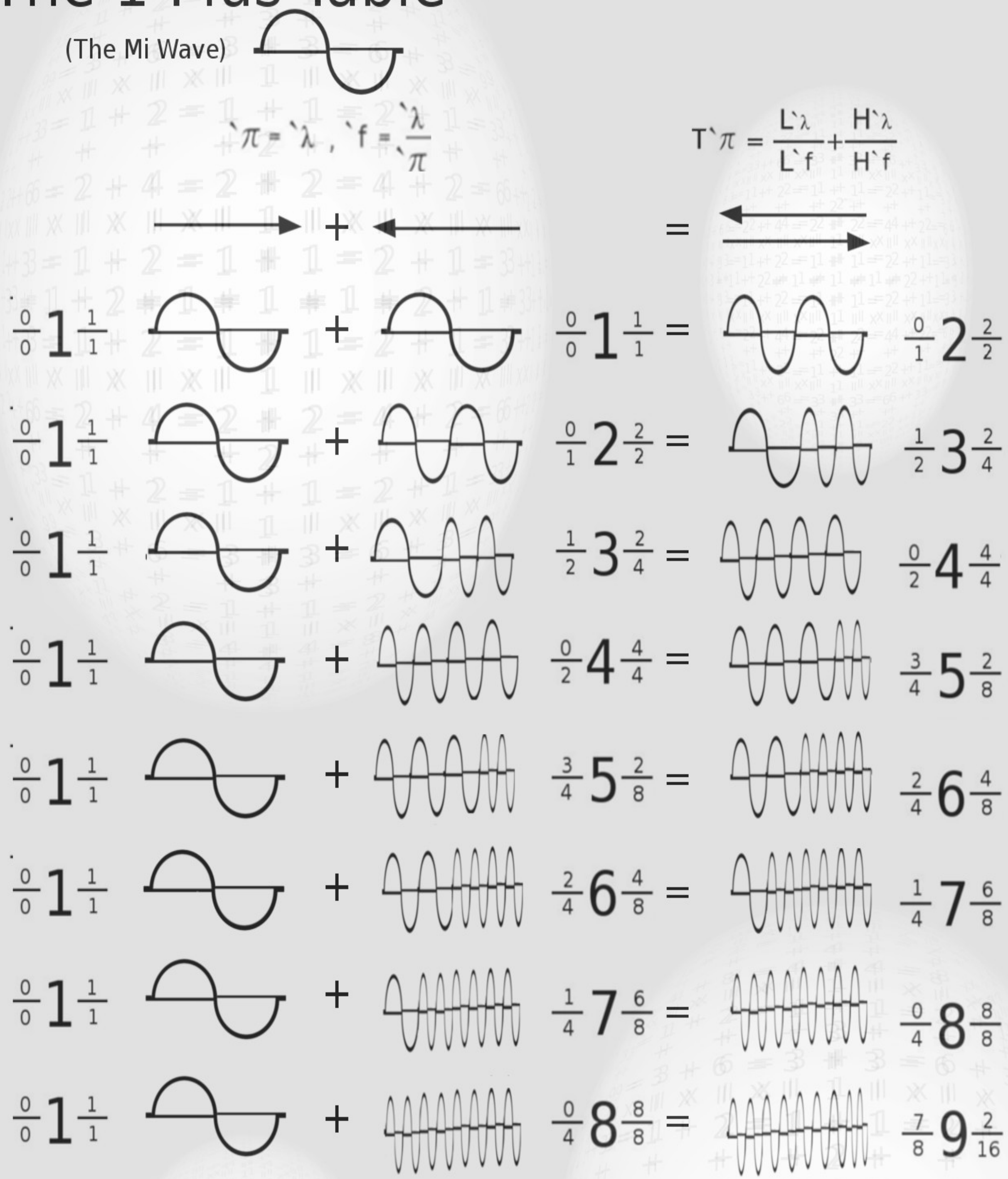
$\frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

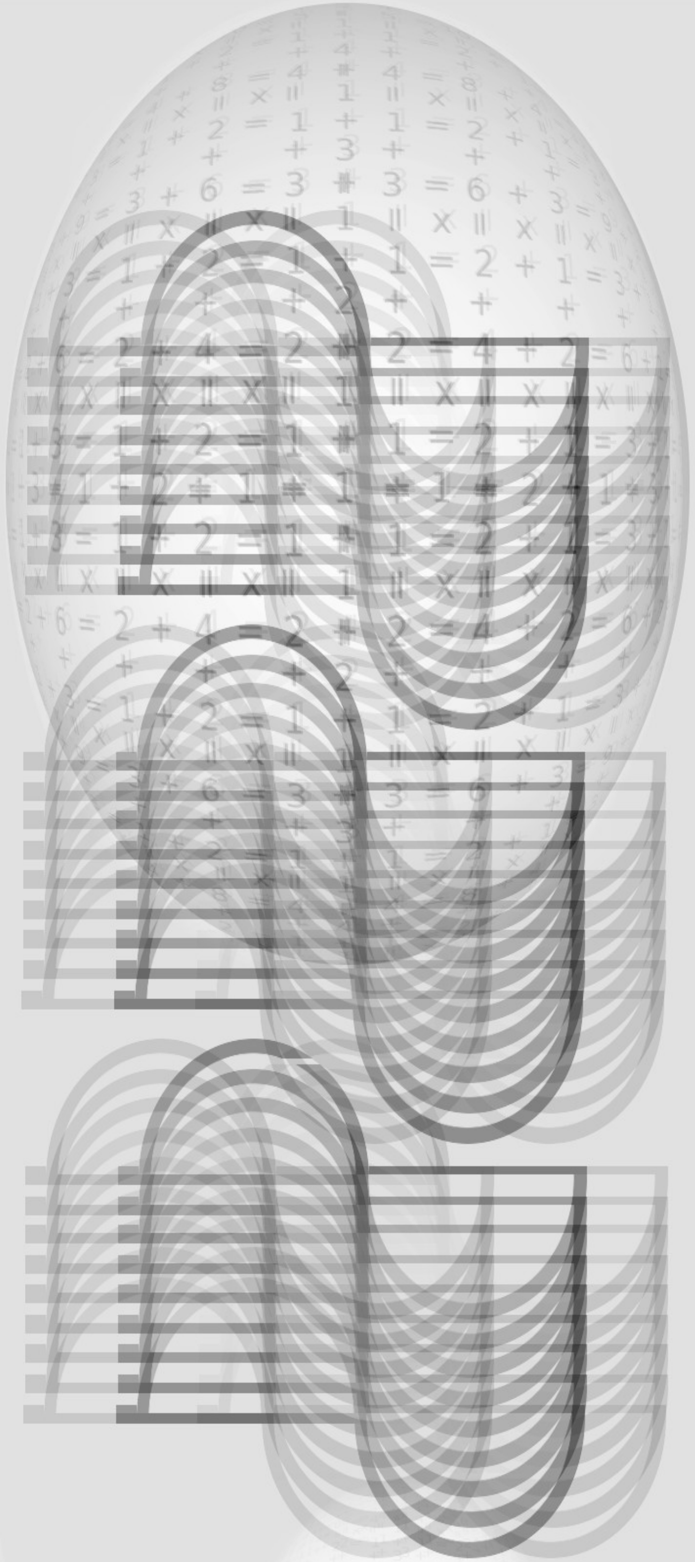
$\frac{1}{4}7\frac{6}{8} + \frac{0}{1}2\frac{2}{2} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{0}{4}8\frac{8}{8} + \frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16} + \frac{0}{0}0\frac{0}{0} = \frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$

The 1 Plus Table





The 9 Table

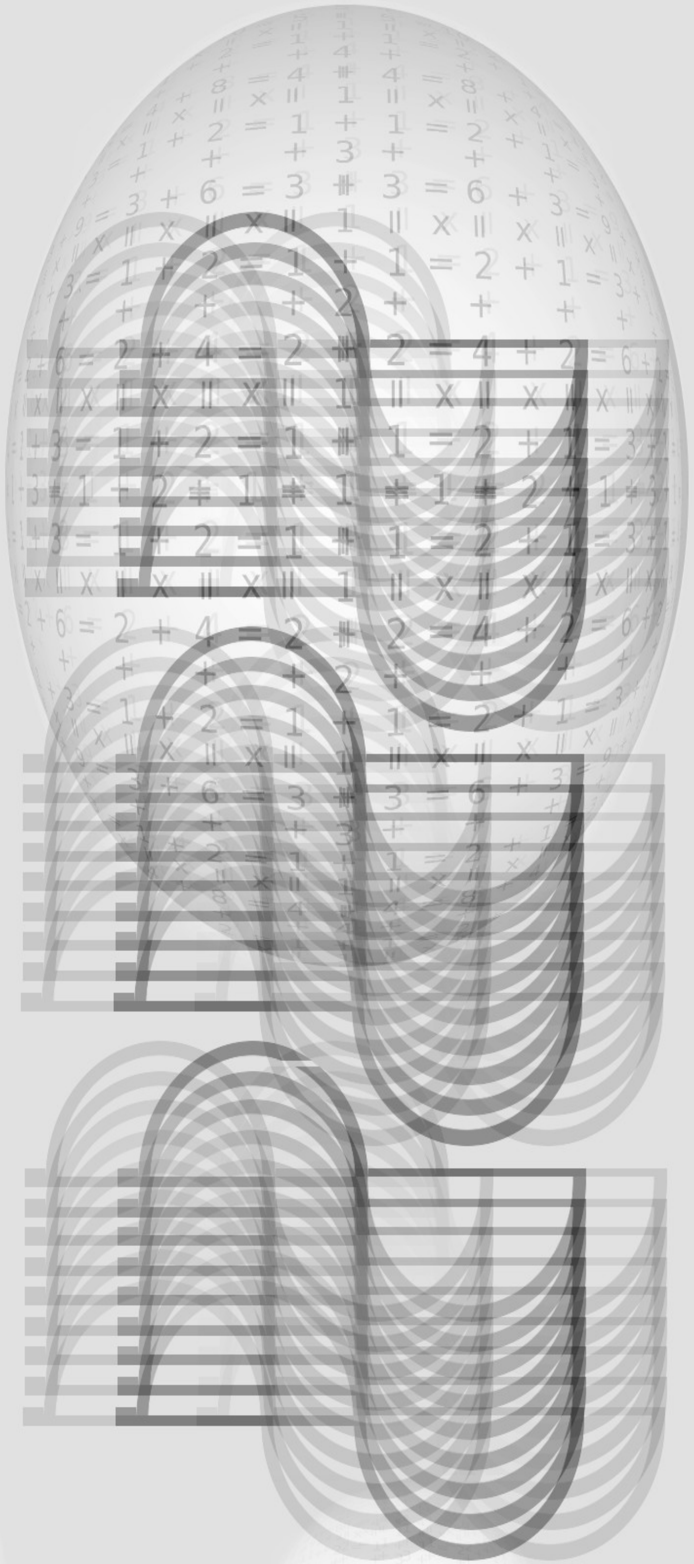
(The Mi Wave)

$$`\pi = `\lambda \,,\ `f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\pi}$$

$$T`\pi = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

→ + ← = ⇄

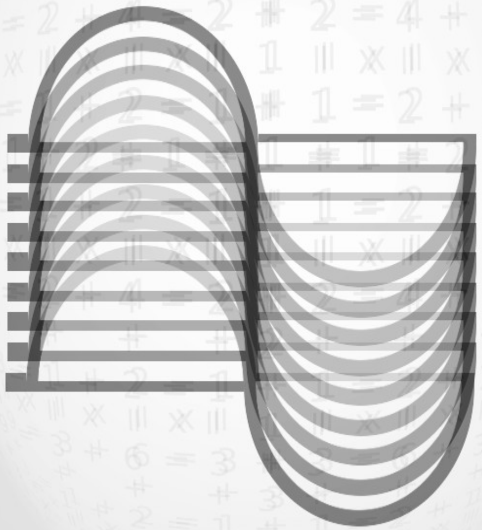
$\frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1}$	+	$\frac{0}{4}8\frac{8}{8}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{0}{1}2\frac{2}{2}$	+	$\frac{1}{4}7\frac{6}{8}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4}$	+	$\frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{0}{2}4\frac{4}{4}$	+	$\frac{3}{4}5\frac{2}{8}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{3}{4}5\frac{2}{8}$	+	$\frac{0}{2}4\frac{4}{4}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8}$	+	$\frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{1}{4}7\frac{6}{8}$	+	$\frac{0}{1}2\frac{2}{2}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{0}{4}8\frac{8}{8}$	+	$\frac{0}{0}1\frac{1}{1}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$
$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$	+	$\frac{0}{0}0\frac{0}{0}$	=	$\frac{7}{8}9\frac{2}{16}$



Example Problem

$$\frac{1}{2}3\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}6\frac{4}{8} = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f}9\frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

Solve For $9^{T`\pi} = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$



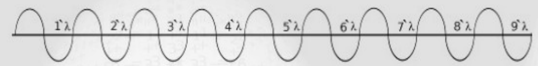
Deffinition of symbols

1. $T`\lambda =$ The Number we want to Convert to a Wave / Frequency Bit Set $T`\lambda$
2. $s`\lambda =$ Total Physical Wave Sequences $s`\lambda = \left(T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$
3. $L\lambda' =$ Total Low Wave Potentual $L\lambda' = 2^{s`\lambda - `\lambda}$
4. $H`\lambda =$ Total High Physical Wave $H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - L\lambda')2$
5. $L`\lambda =$ Total Low Physical Wave $L`\lambda = T`\lambda - H`\lambda$
6. $L`f =$ Total Low Physical Frequency $L`f = L\lambda'$
7. $H`f =$ Total High Physical Frequency $H`f = (L`f)2$

Example Solution

Step 1. Physical Number is equal to physical wave

$$9^{T`\pi} = 9`\lambda$$



Step 2. Keep breaking (Total Physical Wave) in half until you reach 1. $s`\lambda =$ Total sequences of physical waves to the Low Wave Bit Set.

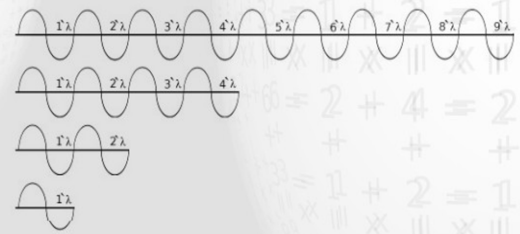
$$s`\lambda = \left( T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$$

$$1`\lambda = \left( 9`\lambda = \frac{9`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$$

$$2`\lambda = \left( 4`\lambda = \frac{4`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$$

$$3`\lambda = \left( 2`\lambda = \frac{2`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$$

$$4`\lambda = \left( 1`\lambda = \frac{1`\lambda}{2} \right) \longrightarrow 1$$



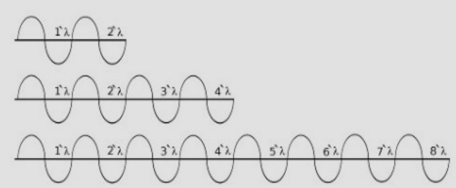
Step 3. Find the (Total Low Wave Potentual) = $L\lambda'$

$$L\lambda' = 2^{s`\lambda - `\lambda}$$

$$L\lambda' = 2^{3`\lambda}$$

$$L\lambda' = 4^{2`\lambda}$$

$$L\lambda' = 8`\lambda = 8\lambda'$$



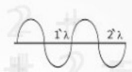
Step 4. Find the (Total High Physical Wave) = $H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - L\lambda')2$

$$H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - L\lambda')2$$

$$H`\lambda = (9`\lambda - 8\lambda')2$$

$$H`\lambda = (1`\lambda)2$$

$$H`\lambda = 2`\lambda$$



First Condition $L\lambda' \longrightarrow H`\lambda, L`\lambda \longrightarrow 0$

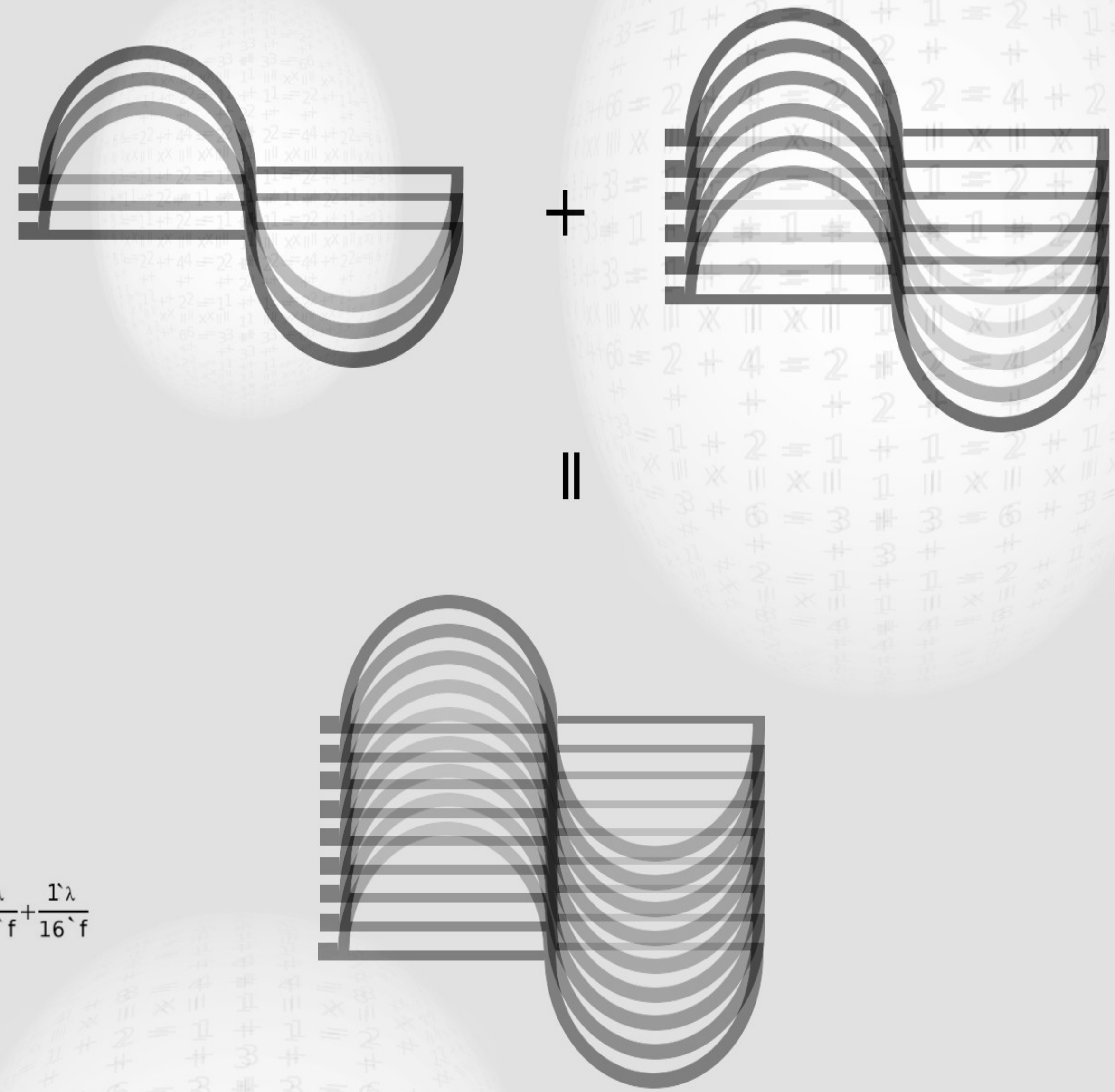
If High Physical Wave = 0, then Low Wave Potentual becomes High Physical Wave and Low Physical Wave Becomes 0.

Step 5. Find the (Total Low Physical Wave) = $L`\lambda = T`\lambda - H`\lambda$

$$L`\lambda = T`\lambda - H`\lambda$$

$$L`\lambda = 9`\lambda - 2`\lambda$$

$$L`\lambda = 7`\lambda$$



Step 6. Find the (Total Low Physical Frequency) = $L`f = L\lambda'$

$$L`f = L\lambda'$$

$$L`f = 8`f$$

Step 7. Find the (Total High Physical Frequency) = $H`f = (L`f)2$

$$H`f = (L`f)2$$

$$H`f = (8`f)2$$

$$H`f = 16`f$$

Step 8. Fill up Physical High Low Wave / Frequency

$$T`\pi = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

$$T`\pi = \frac{7`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{2`\lambda}{16`f}$$

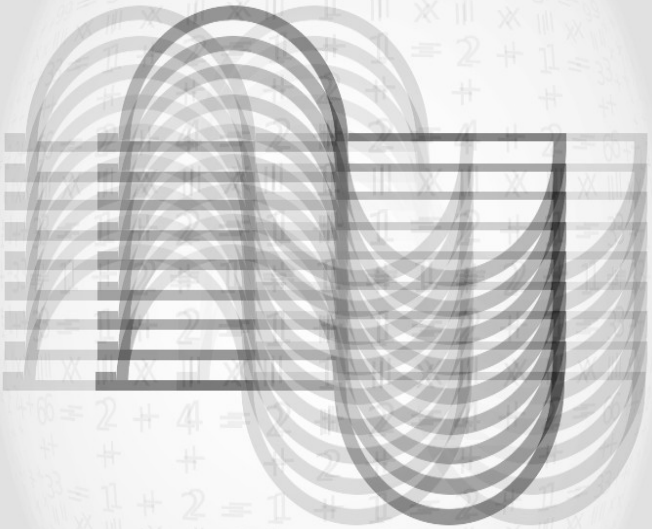
$$T`\pi = \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{8`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{16`f} + \frac{1`\lambda}{16`f}$$

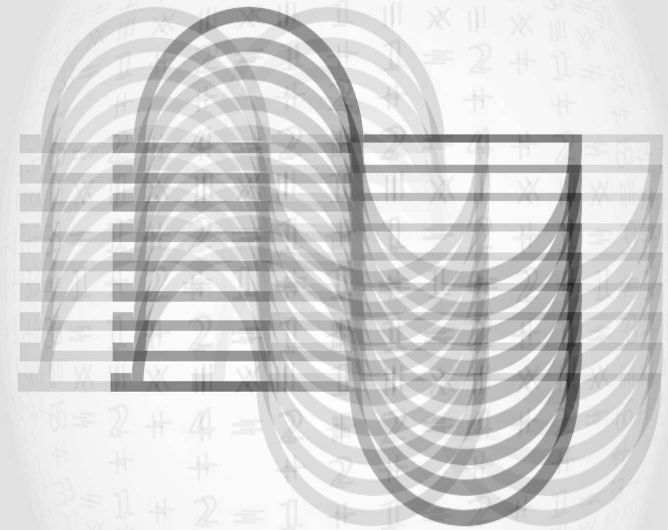
$T`\pi =$  $\frac{7}{8}\,9\,\frac{2}{16}$

Solution

Our Physical Wave Bit Set is Now Generated from the Number 9. Our Wave / Frequency Bit Set 9 is converted to 7 Low Waves over 8 Low Frequency in the Low Range and 2 High Waves over 16 Frequency in the High Range.

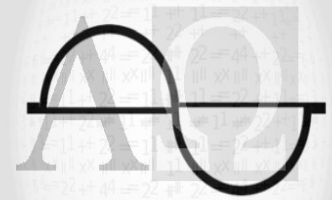
Splitting the Pi





(The Mi Wave)

$$`\pi = `\lambda \ , \ `f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\pi}$$



$$\frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} T`\pi \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

$$T`\pi = \frac{L`\lambda}{L`f} + \frac{H`\lambda}{H`f}$$

$$T`\pi = \frac{L`\lambda = (T`\lambda - (H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - (L\lambda' = 2^{(s`\lambda = (T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \longrightarrow 1) - `\lambda)} )2)))}{L`f = (L\lambda' = 2^{(s`\lambda = (T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \longrightarrow 1) - `\lambda)})} + \frac{H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - (L\lambda' = 2^{(s`\lambda = (T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \longrightarrow 1) - `\lambda)})2))}{H`f = (2L`f) = (2L\lambda') = ((2^{(s`\lambda = ((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \longrightarrow 1))) - `\lambda)})2)}$$

(The Jewelz Set)

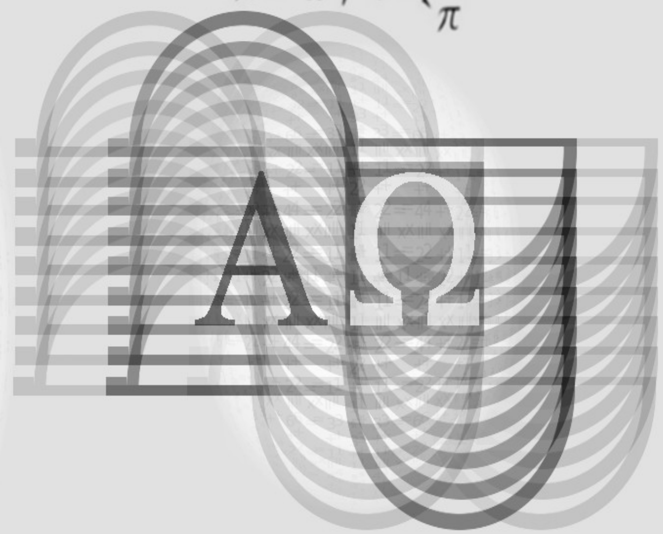
$$T`\pi = \frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1)^{-`\lambda}})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1)^{-`\lambda}}} + \frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1)^{-`\lambda}} )2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \rightarrow 1)^{-`\lambda}})2}$$

Deffinition of symbols

1. $T`\lambda =$ The Number we want to Convert to a Wave / Frequency Bit Set $\quad T`\lambda$
2. $s`\lambda =$ Total Physical Wave Sequences $\quad s`\lambda = \left(T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}\right) \longrightarrow 1$
3. $L\lambda' =$ Total Low Wave Potentual $\quad L\lambda' = 2^{s`\lambda - `\lambda}$
4. $H`\lambda =$ Total High Physical Wave $\quad H`\lambda = (T`\lambda - L\lambda')2$
5. $L`\lambda =$ Total Low Physical Wave $\quad L`\lambda = T`\lambda - H`\lambda$
6. $L`f =$ Total Low Physical Frequency $\quad L`f = L\lambda'$
7. $H`f =$ Total High Physical Frequency $\quad H`f = (L`f)2$

(The Mi Wave)

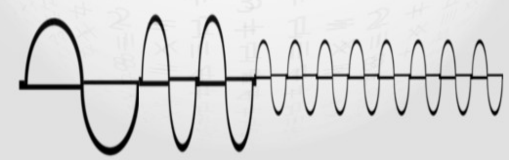
$$`\pi = `\lambda \;,\; `f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\pi}$$



(The Jewelz Set) (As an Atom)

$$T`\pi = - L\frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} -$$

$$- L\frac{L`\lambda - (L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} - L\frac{H`\lambda - (H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} -$$



(Attempt Ozygen Atom)

(Jacobs Ladder)

$$`\pi = `\hat{\lambda}$$
$$\parallel$$
$$`f = \frac{`\lambda}{`\hat{\pi}}$$
$$\parallel$$
$$`e = \frac{`\lambda}{`\hat{f}}$$
$$\parallel$$
$$`t = (`\hat{f})`\lambda$$
$$\parallel$$
$$`m = (`\hat{f})`\pi$$

(The Jewelz Set)

$$T`\pi = - \frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + \frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} -$$

(The Jewelz Set) (As a Field Harmonic)

$$- L\frac{L`\lambda - (L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(L`\lambda - 2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((L`\lambda = \frac{L`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} - L\frac{H`\lambda - (H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(H`\lambda - 2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((H`\lambda = \frac{H`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} -$$

$$- L\frac{T`\lambda - (T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda}} + H\frac{(T`\lambda - 2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2}{(2^{((T`\lambda = \frac{T`\lambda}{2}) \to 1)`\lambda})2} -$$