

The Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 3

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics/2005-08/msg01194.html>

- *From:* "Douglas Eagleson" <eaglesondouglas@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 7 Aug 2005 18:51:12 -0700
-

The Philosophical Physicist, Statement NO. 3
Douglas Eagleson, 2005

A sentence in analogy is considered
a specific relation used in the
alternative context.

And here the relation of mathematics to
that of geometry is discussed.

A mathematical relation as opposed to
that of geometry is a real distinctly
separate subject.

A geometric relation is always
geometer's angle related.

While the mathematical relation appears
the set.

And the means of analogy between mathematics
and geometry is an exact science.

A set as the membership of the abstract is
unrelated to the ratio of angles.

And to cause the set to equal the
angle is the proper usage of the
geometric analogy.

A set as the relationship to
cause existence of membership
appears the resolution of the analogy
of geometry to mathematics.

A relation of the angle causes the
existence, also.

Except the angle itself appears to

relate angle to ratio.

And here the ratio of sides is found
a member as opposed to the cause to exist.

A sentence of profound nature was
the last.

A distance to the distance relation
as opposed to the effect of the distance
appears the dilemma.

A size of triangle side as a cause to
set existence is the dilemma stated
once more in mathematical terms.

A ratio to cause the size as opposed to
the size causing the size.

And here again is the statment to cause
a resolution. An angle as a size is
clearly independent of the ratio of sides.

A concept of unit ratio is introduced
to cause mathematical resolution.

A radian of angle causes the unit
ratio.

And when the triangle appears nonstandard
the ratio of sides appears only the
relation of the triangle.

A clear ratio of any angle to any side
is infinitely variable when not associated
as the triangle.

Yes, the geometer's protractors must
cause the two sided line segment intersection.

And this commonly ignored relation of
the angle to the ratio appears the
dilemma in reality.

An angle is independent of the
side size ratio.

And the set of the angle is then
the exact geometric construction.

Yes, the angle set on the protractor

defines the set.

And to cause the two line segments to intersect with differing side sizes, requires two different angle settings.

A triangle as the means of resolution to the set dilemma is a common existence.

A segment as the angle's outcome is the point to point relation of the compass with sides assumed unknown.

Yes, the geometer must cause the equilateral triangle with a compass with unequal side lengths.

And here an exact understanding of the capacity of the compass is the mere line segment without a known length.

An arbitrary line length in relation to the compass setting is assumed in geometry.

And the discovery of the means of equilateral triangle generation, by compass, is forever the resolution of mathematics to geometry.

An intersection of equal circles causes the triangles to exist.

And the power of the compass to cause the intersection is its capacity to cause equal sets.

Making the equilateral triangle a mathematical set.

Many constructions of geometry are not commonly equatable to mathematics.

A line segment of unknown size is caused to exist without knowledge.

A set without membership is the result.

A compass with unknown sides causes this

set existence without set membership.

And here the relation of the equilateral triangle is seen as the cause to mathematical set membership.

A three sided membership of equal size, for the triangle sides, is distinct from the set of known sides of equal size.

Yes, triangle existence is independent of the sides.

And all sides are line segments.

Making the set of segments of a certain size inclusive of their existence in the triangle.

A side in geometry is always a mere line segment.

In common usage the side is held independent of the line segment by common convention.

A convention to ensure the resolution of mathematics to geometry.

And in fact the set of line segments exists without relation to the angle itself.

A meaning to intersection is the set of this relation.

And all triangles are therefor the intersection of the compass's arcs.

An arc of geometry must therefor be caused to equal the set of mathematics.

And once again the arc of 2π gives the impression of the resolution.

In fact the arbitrary arc has a certain chord.

The Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 3

And the ratio of chord appears the resolution.

Given the arbitrary compass arc and the chord defined, what mathematical set exists with set membership?

An area of chord appears.

And this chord area is independent of the ratio of the compass arms.

- ***Follow-Ups:***

- ◆ ***Re: The Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 3***

- ◆ *From:* Uncle Al

- Prev by Date: ***Re: A Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 2***

- Next by Date: ***Re: Are There Any Actual Physicists/Scientists Here?***

- Previous by thread: ***A Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 2***

- Next by thread: ***Re: The Philosophical Physicist, Statement No. 3***

- Index(es):

- ◆ ***Date***

- ◆ ***Thread***