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Determinants, Nuclear Equations, Two Functions, Concept of Time and Variables

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ABSTRACT:

Determinants play an important role in Mathematics. There are several types of Determinants in Mathematics. in Paper we discuss Even and Odd numbers Determinants. Result always zero. Variables are of several types .functions play an important role in mathematics. there are severtal types of functions in mathematics. We discuss several types of variables in this paper. Variables are not fix and can shift their values accoring to functions or point. There exist relationship between Determinants. we discuss properties which is based on two dimensional shapes and have unique relationship. sphere play an important role in topological shapes. In Mathematics there is a lots of use of numbers numbers play an important role in Mathematics. there exist several types of fundamental equation. Many equations are little bit complex. Complex mathematics play an important role in complex analysis. In Physics there are several types of fundamental forces. Frorces are of sevearl types. : Increase knowledge about figure, two dimensional shapes , three dimensional shapes , fourth dimensional shapes and higher dimensions. There are properties which tell about topological space. Increase knowledge about circular shapes. Exist several types of problem in nature. nature works perfectly. sun rotation is a fix. And another stars rotation is a fix. There exist many mysterious equations in mathematics.to slove these equations we need many types of formulas.

Key words: Nuclear Equations, Detrminants, Variables, Energy, Powe series, Two Functions.

1. Introduction:

There exist several types of Determinants. We also discuss variables properties. The proofs are diverse inculding both geometrical and algebra and variables . In function case we discuss two functions which gives us new result. Many functions exist in nature. Lines and curves generate complex mathematics. three is a book on comles ananlysis. Complex function. It is a idea yet. there is a manifold concept.

Determinant of Odd numbers always zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = (0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 9 \\ 11 & 13 & 15 \\ 17 & 19 & 21 \end{vmatrix} = (0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 9 & 11 \\ 13 & 15 & 17 \\ 19 & 21 & 23 \end{vmatrix} = (0)$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a+2 & a+4 \\ a+6 & a+8 & a+10 \\ a+12 & a+14 & a+16 \end{vmatrix} = (0) \text{ Where } a \in \text{Odd Numbers.}$$

Determinant of Even Numbers ia always zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 14 & 16 & 18 \end{vmatrix} = (0)$$

```
 4    6   10
12   14   16=(0)
18   20   22
```

```
 6    8   10
12   14   16=(0)
18   20   22
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In General Form:-

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   a       a + 2    a + 4
 a + 6     a + 8    a + 10=(0) Where a∈ Even Numbers.
a + 12   a + 14    a + 16
```

Maximum Nuclear blast

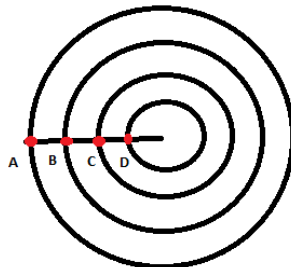**Figure1:Lines and Points**

Possibility when there is a nuclear blast:

1. $E > E_1$

2. $E = E_1$

3. $E < E_1$

Under these conditio nuclear blast over

By figure1 we get a relationship or a formula

$$\frac{AB + BC}{2} = Half\ (Average)$$

Exist properties in a such away that:

1. $(\frac{AB+BC+CD}{AB\cdot BC\cdot CD})$=X gives us Result. between Multiplied numbers and sum of numbers.

Then if AB=BC =CD =……..

Example: Consider Numbers of the form of AB =1.BC=1 and CD =1 Then $\frac{2+2+2}{2\cdot2\cdot2} = \frac{6}{8}$

Is used in Equation (AB.BC.CD)**X**=AB+BC+CD

Putting in this Equation we get:

$(3\cdot 3 \cdot 3)\frac{9}{27}$=(3+3+3)=9 Consider Numbers of the form of AB =1.BC=1 and CD =1 Then $\frac{3+3+3}{3\cdot3\cdot3} = \frac{9}{27}$

Is used in Equation (AB.BC.CD)**X**=AB+BC+CD

Putting in this Equation we get:

$(3.3\cdot 3.)\frac{9}{27}$=(3+3+3)=9

Simliarly we can prove the Equation (AB.BC.CD)**X**=AB+BC+CD for all Real Numbers

1. Subheading1: Determinants play an important role in Mathematics. we discuss $3\times 3\ Matrix\ in\ this\ paper.$ There is a many conjecture in mathematics. many are unsolved and many are solved. Variables are usefull to solve these conjecture.

Two functions which is equivalent pythagorous theorem

If f(x)=x^a , g(x)=x^b Then there exist a relatinship in a such way that : atx=1 we get. $at\ x = 1\ we\ get\ .\sqrt{f'(x) + g'(x) + f''(x) + g''(x)}$ =$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ witch is again pythagorous theorem.

1.1 Subheading1:

Curves and lines olay an important role pure mathematics. And another section of mathematics.

1.2 Subheading2:

Variables Play an important role in mathematics. there exist several types of variables. And relationship between them. We discuss properties based on figures..sphere play an important role to understand three dimensional shapes. There exist many formulas on these shapes**.** there exist several types of properties in mathematics. in thgis paper we discuss properties Based on circle, curve and line.there are several types of functions in mathematics. in manifold figures play an important role.ther exist exist several types of relationship wuith respect to figures and . variables play an important role in mathematics. there are several types of variables.there exist exist several types of problems in mathematics.

If f(x)=$x^m, g(x) = x^n$

$$f'(x) = mx^{m-1}, g'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$
$$f''(x) = m(m-1)x^{m-2}, g''(x) = n(n-1)x^{m-2}$$

then$\frac{f'(x)}{f''(x)} = \frac{mx^{m-1}}{m(m-1)\cdot 1^{m-2}}$=(at x=1)=$\frac{m\cdot 1^{m-1}}{m(m-1)\cdot 1^{m-2}} = \frac{m}{m(m-1)} = \frac{1}{m-1}$=adding'' 1 '' in denominator.we get =$\frac{1}{m}$

Example1:if f(x)=x^m,g(x)=x^n

$then\ \frac{f'(x)}{f''(x)}=\frac{3x^{3-1}}{3(3-1)x^{3-2}}=\frac{x^{3-1}}{(3-1)x^{3-2}} = (atx = 1) = \frac{1}{3-1} = adding\ ''1''\ denominator\ we\ get.=\frac{1}{3-1+1} = \frac{1}{3(which\ is\ a\ power\ of\ function\ f(x)=x^3)}$

Mathematical Statement:

1. There exist a point when there is no motion.

2. There exist a contradiction in mathematics when fundamental accuracy break.

3. Uncertainty principal there exisy uncertainity principal ehich is certain.

4. Double Lines and Double Curves Generate the Higher Complex Figure.

5. Things get in motion without reason.

6. Different different Points Generate Diggerent figures.

7. There exist infinite many lines so that they form Two Dimensional Square and Three Dimensional Cube etc.

Concept of Time :

We expand the Special Theory of Relativiety Given **Albert Einstien.**

1. Space and time generate the spark. When we mix space and time there is a spark.

2. When space and time seperate each other then there is a deep gravitaional Field. In this gravitational field there is no moment.it is a two Dimensional gravitational field. **Black Wholes** are the Examples of these these things.

3. Space and Time Combining result gives us enery. Different –Different Energies.

Conclusion:

We discuss several types of nuclear equations in this paper. Increase knowledge about figure, two dimensional shapes , three dimensional shapes , fourth dimensional shapes and higher dimensions. There are properties which tell about topological space. Increase knowledge about circular shapes. Exist several types of problem in nature. nature works perfectly. sun rotation is a fix. And another stars rotation is a fix. There exist many mysterious equations in mathematics.to solve these equations we need many types of formulas. iyota is a itself unique number. Which means imaginary.

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Declarations:

These equations are truly Mathematical.

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Right and permissions:

Self made research paper.

Contributions:

Nuclear weapons, general formulas and Variables, Concept of time, and Two functions.

Additional Information: must working on Nuclear equations, general formulas and Variables.

Abbreviations:

1. Nuclear properties.

2. General Constant.

3. Variables properties.

4. Two Functions.

5. Concept of Time.

Conflict of interest: comppressed in figures.

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Data availability statement: Gmail: mathematicalu34@gmail.com