

?? y ??

$$e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} = 2 \cos \theta$$

o bien:

$$e^{i\theta} - e^{-i(\theta \pm \pi)} = 2 \cos \theta$$

The phi ratio occurs when material and cosmic motion interact. That would indicate that equivalent space (2D) is interacting with the space region (1D). The space region can appear as counterspace, because it references the point at infinity (the center), not the plane at infinity.

(RT) → (SR)

2D( $\vec{t}$ ) → 1D( $\vec{e}$ )

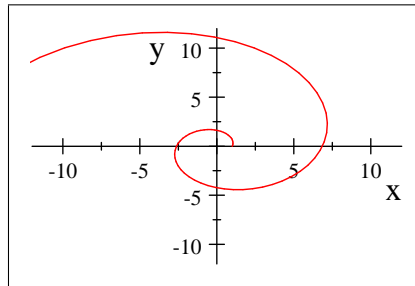
$v^2(\text{RT}) = 1 - v^1(\text{SR})$ , Solution is:  $\Phi, 1 - \Phi$  Siendo  $\Phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

Esas dos rotaciones en la region del tiempo generan un desplazamiento en la region del espacio:

$$e^{iwt} + e^{-iwt} = 2 \cos wt$$

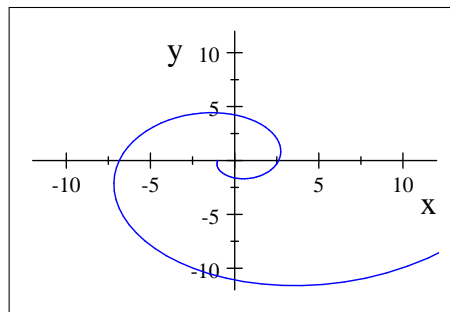
$$e^{i\theta} - e^{-i(\theta \pm \pi)} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$r = e^{\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \Phi\right)(\theta)}$$



Orite

$$r = e^{\left(\frac{2}{\pi} \ln \Phi\right)(\theta + \pi)}$$



Orene

