

Universal Cross Product {Version II}

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White Paper One {TRL88VersionII}

of

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Abstract

In this research manuscript, the author has elucidated the ‘*Universal Cross Product*’ of two Sets not necessarily equal in Size.

Theory

Before the author presents the concept of ‘*Universal Cross Product*’ the author presents three of his concepts (mentioned in the *References* below) ‘*Universal Recursive Algorithmic Scheme For The Generation Of Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)*’, ‘*Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, Rth} Space*’, ‘*Classification Of Prime Numbers*’ presented in Blue-Boxes:

Universal Recursive Scheme For Generating The Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)

Abstract

In this research monograph, the author presents a novel ‘*Universal Recursive Scheme For Generating The Sequence Of Prime Numbers (Of 2nd Order Space)*’.

Theory

One can note that we can represent any *Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme* as

$$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \{x-a\} \leftrightarrow \{x+b\}$$

One can simply *Normalize* it by simply doing the operation

$$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{x - \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)\right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{x + \left(\frac{b}{x}\right)\right\}$$

i.e.,

$$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{x^2 - a}{x}\right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{x^2 + b}{x}\right\}$$

Now, we consider the first three consecutive numbers starting from 0, i.e., {0, 1, 2} (that are supposed to indicate some (*Universal Recursion Scheme*) $0 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2$).

We now re-write all possible 6 arrangements of $0 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2$ namely:

<i>Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Normalized Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Values Of x, a, b</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Finalized Pick From The Result</i>
	$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{x^2 - a}{x}\right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{x^2 + b}{x}\right\}$			
$0 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{0\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{(0)^2 - (-1)}{0}\right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{(0)^2 + 2}{0}\right\}$	$x = 0, a = -1, b = 2$	Undefined	
$1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 0$	$\{1\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{(1)^2 - (-1)}{1}\right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{\frac{(1)^2 - 1}{1}\right\}$	$x = 1, a = -1, b = -1$	$1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 0$	No Prime Number To Select New

$2 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 1$	$\{2\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - (2)}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - 1}{2} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 2, b = -1$	$4 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$	3 (Prime Number Nearest to 2)	
$1 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{1\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 - (1)}{1} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 + 1}{1} \right\}$	$x = 1, a = 1, b = 1$	$1 \leftrightarrow 0 \leftrightarrow 2$	No New Prime Number To Select	
$0 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 1$	$\{0\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(0)^2 - (-2)}{0} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(0)^2 + 1}{0} \right\}$	$x = 0, a = -2, b = 1$	Undefined		
$2 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 0$	$\{2\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - 1}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - 2}{2} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 1, b = -2$	$4 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 1$	3 (Prime Number Nearest to 2)	

Now, noting that the next nearest *Prime Number* found being 3, we now use the set {0, 1, 2} given in the beginning and use its two highest {*Prime*} numbers and couple the recently found 3 to form a new set {1, 2, 3} and consequently a *Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme* $1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$. Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for $1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$

<i>Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Normalized Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Values Of x, a, b</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Finalized Pick From The Result</i>	
	$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 - a}{x} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 + b}{x} \right\}$				
$1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$	$\{1\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 - (-1)}{1} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 + 2}{1} \right\}$	$x = 0, a = -1, b = 2$	$1 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$	No New Prime Number To Select	
$2 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 1$	$\{1\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - (-1)}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - 1}{2} \right\}$	$x = 1, a = -1, b = -1$	$2 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 3$	5 (Prime Number Nearest to 3)	
$3 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{3\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - (2)}{3} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - 1}{3} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 2, b = -1$	$9 \leftrightarrow 7 \leftrightarrow 8$	7 (Prime Number greater than 5)	
$2 \leftrightarrow 1 \leftrightarrow 3$	$\{2\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - (1)}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 + 1}{2} \right\}$	$x = 1, a = 1, b = 1$	$4 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 5$	5 (Prime Number Nearest to 3)	
$1 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{1\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 - (-2)}{1} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(1)^2 + 1}{1} \right\}$	$x = 0, a = -2, b = 1$	$1 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 2$	No New Prime Number To Select	
$3 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 1$	$\{3\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - 1}{3} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - 2}{3} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 1, b = -2$	$4 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 1$	No New Prime Number To Select	

Now, noting that the next nearest Prime number found being 5, we now use the set {1, 2, 3} given in the beginning and use its two highest {*Prime*} numbers and couple the recently found 5 to form a new set {2, 3, 5} and consequently a *Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme* $2 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 5$. Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for $2 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 5$

<i>Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Normalized Universal Asymmetric Recursion Scheme</i>	<i>Values Of x, a, b</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Finalize d Pick From The Result</i>
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	$\{x\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 - a}{x} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{x^2 + b}{x} \right\}$			
$2 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 5$	$\{2\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - (-1)}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 + 2}{2} \right\}$	$x = 0, a = -1, b = 3$	$4 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 7$	7 (Prime Number Nearest to 5)
$3 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{3\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - (-2)}{3} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - 1}{3} \right\}$	$x = 1, a = -2, b = -1$	$9 \leftrightarrow 11 \leftrightarrow 8$	11 (Prime Number greater than 7)
$5 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 3$	$\{5\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(5)^2 - (3)}{5} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(5)^2 - 2}{5} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 3, b = -2$	$25 \leftrightarrow 22 \leftrightarrow 23$	23 (Prime Number greater than 7)
$3 \leftrightarrow 2 \leftrightarrow 5$	$\{3\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 - (1)}{3} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(3)^2 + 2}{3} \right\}$	$x = 1, a = 1, b = 2$	$9 \leftrightarrow 8 \leftrightarrow 11$	11 (Prime Number greater than 7)
$2 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 3$	$\{2\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 - (-3)}{2} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(2)^2 + 1}{2} \right\}$	$x = 0, a = -3, b = 1$	$4 \leftrightarrow 7 \leftrightarrow 5$	7 (Prime Number Nearest to 5)
$5 \leftrightarrow 3 \leftrightarrow 2$	$\{5\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(5)^2 - 2}{5} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(5)^2 - 3}{5} \right\}$	$x = 2, a = 2, b = -3$	$25 \leftrightarrow 23 \leftrightarrow 22$	23 (Prime Number greater than 7)

Now, noting that the next nearest Prime number found being 7, we now use the set {2, 3, 5} given in the beginning and use its two highest {Prime} numbers and couple the recently found 7 to form a new set {3, 5, 7} and consequently a *Asymmetric Universal Recursion Scheme* $3 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 7$. Using the same above scheme we again find a similar table for $3 \leftrightarrow 5 \leftrightarrow 7$ and can consequently find the next Prime Number to be 11.

We can keep repeating the aforementioned scheme many, many times so on, so forth and can generate the entire 'SequenceOfPrimeNumbers' up to a desired limit.

Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, R^{th} } Space

Abstract

In this research manuscript, the author has detailed a 'Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, R^{th} } Space'.

Theory

Firstly, we present a *Definition*,

Definition

The First Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively $(R-1)$ Number of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of

$(R-1)$ Number Of Product Forming Factors

of the Form $\left\{ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \dots \dots \{P_{(R-3)}\} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R-1)}\} \right\}$ which becomes the First Prime of any R^{th} Order Space

Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_1$.

The Second Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively $(R-1)$ Number of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of

$(R-1)$ Number Of Product Forming Factors

of the Form $\left\{ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \dots \dots \{P_{(R-3)}\} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R)}\} \right\}$ which becomes the Second Prime of any R^{th} Order Space

Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_2$.
 The Third Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, starting from the First Prime of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes, i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of

(R-1) Number Of Product Forming Factors
 the Form $\left\{ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \dots \dots \{P_{(R-3)}\} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R-1)}\} \right\}$ which becomes the Second Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_3$.

We also note that the above denoted $P_{(R-i)}$ is an $(R-i)^{\text{th}}$ Prime of Sequence Of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space.

We now consider the thusly computed First Three Consecutive Primes of R^{th} Order Space, i.e., ${}^R P_1$, ${}^R P_2$, and ${}^R P_3$ and Follow Author's 'Universal Recursive Algorithmic Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes {Of Second (2^{nd}) Order Space}' to Generate the Complete Sequence Of Primes Of R^{th} Order Space, Up To Any Desired Limit.

Conclusion

In the fashion presented above, one can find the Sequence(s) of Primes Of Any Higher Order Space(s).

Moral

A Hungry Man Knows Best Where To Find Food.

Classification Of Prime Numbers

Abstract

In this research manuscript, the author has presented a System of 'Classification Of Prime Numbers'.

Theory

Definition

A Number is considered as a Prime Number in a Certain Higher Order Space, say R is Only factorizable into a Product of (R-1) factors of (R-1) Distinct Non-Reducible Numbers (Primes).

Example: The general Primes that we usually refer to are Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space.

Prime Numbers can be categorized mainly into the following three types:

1. Multi Same Dimensional Primes.

Here, a Number, Prime in Certain Higher Order Space, say N is only factorizable into a Product of (N-1) factors of the Same Non-Reducible Number (Prime).

For Example: $4 = 2 \times 2$ is Multi Same Dimensional Prime of Third Order Space.

2. Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes.

Here, a Number, Prime in Certain Higher Order Space, say M is only factorizable into a Product of (M-1) factors of (M-1) Distinct Non-Reducible Numbers (Primes).

For Example: $30 = 2 \times 3 \times 5$ is Multi Same Dimensional Prime of Fourth Order Space.

Example: See author's 'Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of {Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes} Primes Of Any Order {Say, R^{th} } Space', shown in the Blue-Box below:

Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, R^{th} } Space

Abstract

In this research manuscript, the author has detailed a 'Universal Recursive Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes Of Any Order {Say, R^{th} } Space'.

Theory

Firstly, we present a Definition,

Definition

The First Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes,

(R-1) Number Of Product Forming Factors
 i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of the Form $\left\{ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \dots \dots \{P_{(R-3)}\} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R-1)}\} \right\}$ which becomes the First Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_1$.

The Second Prime of any R^{th} Order Space Sequence Of Primes can be Computed by simply considering Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2^{nd} Order Space Sequence Of Primes,

(R-1) Number Of Product Forming Factors
 i.e., 2 and Forming a Product Term of the Form $\left\{ 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \dots \dots \{P_{(R-3)}\} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R)}\} \right\}$ which

becomes the *Second Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes* as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_2$.

The *Third Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes* can be Computed by simply considering *Consecutively (R-1) Number of Primes of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes*, starting from the *First Prime of 2nd Order Space Sequence Of Primes*.

i.e., 2 and *Forming a Product Term of the Form* $\overbrace{2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times \dots \times \{P_{(R-3)}\}}^{(R-1) \text{ Number Of Product Forming Factors}} \times \{P_{(R-2)}\} \times \{P_{(R+1)}\}$ which becomes the *Second Prime of any Rth Order Space Sequence Of Primes* as it cannot be factored in terms of R Number of Unique Factors. We Label this Number as ${}^R P_3$.

We also note that the above denoted $P_{(R-i)}$ is an $(R-i)^{th}$ Prime of Sequence Of Primes of 2nd Order Space.

We now consider the thusly computed First Three Consecutive Primes of Rth Order Space, i.e., ${}^R P_1$, ${}^R P_2$, and ${}^R P_3$ and Follow Author's '*Universal Recursive Algorithmic Scheme To Generate The Sequence Of Primes (Of Second (2nd) Order Space)*' to Generate the Complete Sequence Of Primes Of Rth Order Space, Up To Any Desired Limit.

Example:

First Few Elements Of Sequence's Of {Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes} Primes	Of R th Order Space
{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, ...}	R=2
{6 (3x2), 10 (5x2), 14 (7x2), 15 (5x3), 21 (7x3), 22 (11x2), 26 (13x2), 33 (11x3), 34 (17x2), 35 (7x5), 38 (19x2), 39, (13x3), 45 (9x5), ... }	R=3
{30 (5x3x2), 42 (7x3x2), 70 (7x5x2), 84 (7x4x3), 102 (17x3x2), 105 (17x3x2), 110 (11x5x2), 114 (19x3x2), 130 (13x5x2), ...}	R=4
210 (7x5x3x2), 275 (11x5x3x2), 482 (11x7x3x2), 770 (11x7x5x2), 1155 (11x7x5x3), ...	R=5
...	...

Conclusion

As detailed above, one can classify Primes in the aforementioned fashion.

Moral

There Is Beauty In Optimal Diversity.

In this research manuscript, the author has elucidated the '*Universal Cross Product*' of two Sets not necessarily equal in Size.

Firstly, we consider two sets $\{S_1\}$ and $\{S_2\}$ such that their elements are given by

$$\{S_1\} = \{ {}^3_4 S_1, {}^3_5 S_1, {}^2_3 S_1, {}^1_4 S_1, {}^5_6 S_1, {}^5_7 S_1, {}^3_8 S_1, {}^4_4 S_1 \} \text{ and}$$

$$\{S_2\} = \{ {}^3_4 S_2, {}^3_5 S_2, {}^3_{11} S_2, {}^3_8 S_2, {}^5_7 S_2, {}^4_4 S_2 \}$$

where, the notation ${}^\alpha_\beta S_i$ implies that it is β^{th} Position Prime Metric Base Element

{see authors References at www.vixra.org/author/ramesh_chandra_bagadi}

of Sequence Of Primes of Order Space α

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and that this element belongs to the i^{th} Set, namely S_i .

Therefore, $\{S_1\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}^3_4S_1, {}^3_5S_1 \\ {}^2_3S_1 \\ {}^1_4S_1, {}^5_6S_1, {}^5_7S_1 \\ {}^3_8S_1 \\ {}^4_4S_1 \end{array} \right\}$ which can be represented by

$$\{S_1\} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^1_4S_1 & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & {}^2_3S_1 & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^3_4S_1 & {}^3_5S_1 & \Phi & \Phi & {}^3_8S_1 \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^4_4S_1 & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^5_6S_1 & {}^5_7S_1 & \Phi \end{array} \right)$$

where Φ indicates a Null Set, i.e., no Element.

And $\{S_2\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {}^3_4S_2, {}^3_5S_2, {}^3_7S_2 \\ {}^5_7S_2 \\ {}^4_4S_2 \end{array} \right\}$ which can be represented by

$$\{S_2\} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^3_4S_2 & {}^3_5S_2 & \Phi & {}^3_7S_2 \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^4_4S_2 & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & {}^5_7S_2 \end{array} \right)$$

Where Φ indicates a Null Set, i.e., no Element.

We note that the two sets $\{S_1\}$ and $\{S_2\}$ are of different Size after the rendering in the afore-detailed rectangular array, therefore, we upgrade the Lower Sized

Set to the Higher Sized Set by simply inserting a Φ , i.e., a Null Set, i.e., no Element at the Blank Spaces.

We now consider the *Universal Cross Product* of the two sets $\{S_1\}$ and $\{S_2\}$ in the following fashion

$$\{S_1\} \times \{S_2\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & & \Phi & & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & & \Phi & & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & \binom{3}{4}S_1 \times \binom{3}{4}S_2 & \binom{3}{5}S_1 \times \binom{3}{5}S_2 & \Phi & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & & \Phi & & \Phi & \Phi \\ \Phi & \Phi & \Phi & & \Phi & & \Phi & \binom{5}{7}S_1 \times \binom{5}{7}S_2 & \Phi \end{array} \right\}$$

i.e.,

$$\{S_1\} \times \{S_2\} = \left\{ \binom{3}{4}S_1 \times \binom{3}{4}S_2, \binom{3}{5}S_1 \times \binom{3}{5}S_2, \binom{5}{7}S_1 \times \binom{5}{7}S_2 \right\}$$

where, the *Operation* ‘ \times ’ can be anything, for example, *An Ordered Pair, Addition, Multiplication, Subtraction, etc.*

Conclusion

One can note that this concept of *Universal Cross Product* finds use in many facets of Mathematics, Science and Engineering.

Moral

Marriages Are Made In Heaven.

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Ramesh Chandra Bagadi

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Computer Science > Data Structures and Algorithms

1. One, Two, Three and N Dimensional String Search Algorithms

Ramesh C. Bagadi

(Submitted on 20 Sep 2010 (this version))

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The author pays his sincere tribute to all those dedicated and sincere folk of academia, industry and elsewhere who have sacrificed a lot of their structured leisure time and have painstakingly authored treatises on Science, Engineering, Mathematics, Art and Philosophy covering all the developments from time immemorial until then, in their supreme works. It is standing on such treasure of foundation of knowledge, aided with an iota of personal god-gifted creativity that the author bases his foray of wild excursions into the understanding of natural phenomenon and forms new premises and scientifically surmises plausible laws.

The author strongly reiterates his sense of gratitude and infinite indebtedness to all such 'Philosophical Statesmen' that are evergreen personal librarians of Science, Art, Mathematics and Philosophy.

Dedication

All of the aforementioned Research Works, inclusive of this One are **Dedicated to Lord Shiva.**

