Damak Campus Journal 2025, **14 (1): 100-123**
ISSN : 2565-4772 (Print)

DOI: https://doi.org/10.3126/dcj.v14i1.89249

Living Wonders in Mathematics

Shantiram Subedi
Department of Physics and Mathematics
Damak Multiple Campus
Emal: shantiramsubedi2020@gmail.com

Abstract

Mathematics is often seen as a rigid, logical displine, but beneath its structured surface lie astonishing patterns, paradoxical truth, wonderful logical consequences, and applications that shape our world. This paper highlights some of the captivating Wonders of Mathematics and then explores indepth their intutive mathematical aspects from timelss theorems, facts to modern breakthoughts revealing why mathematics remains one of the humanity's most imaginative and poweerful tools. This paper presents materials that evoke the wonders on mathematics in an accessible style its primary goal.

Key Words: wonderful, complex plane, real numbers, inderterminants, hyperbolic, Fibonacci sequence.

Introduction

Mathematics is full of fascinating and surprising wonders, that is from the infinite nature of pi symbolized π to the patterns found in nature, logical consequences, the building blocks of all numbers (prime numbers), Fibonacci number pattern, Golden number Φ and there are a lot to marvel at. Bertrand Russel once wrote, "mathematics possesses not only truth but supreme beauty, a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture, sublimely pure and capable of a stern perfection, such as only a greatest art can show". Mathematics, often considered a mysterious realm of numbers and equations, plays a crucial role in unraveling the wonders of the natural world. Nature, the greatest artist, follows intricate patterns governed by mathematical principles. From the spirals in a seashell to the arrangement of petals in a flower, mathematical concepts like Fibonacci sequences and the golden ratio help us comprehend the aesthetic harmony in the living world (Mathnasium, n.d.).

Alfred Renyi once wrote, “ if I feel unhappy, I do mathematics to become happy. If I am happy, I do mathematics to keep happy.”. This quote beautifully captures the deep emotional connection some people feel with mathematics. This reflects how mathematics can be much more than just numbers, formulas or anstract logic ,but it can be a source of joy, peace, challenge and creativity. Mathematics does to mind what music does to heart and poem does to soul (Anonymous, n.d.). This metaphors reveals the wonders of mathematics not just as science of numbers but as an art of intellect and sprit. Just as a musician finds joy in harmony, and a poet in metaphor, a mathematician finds joy in truth that is both beautiful and eternal. Galilio Galilei once wrote, “ The laws of nature are written by the hand of God in the language of mathematics”. This quote captures a profound idea: that mathematics is not merely a human invention, but a divine or universal language used to express the deepest truth of the universe such as motion, gravity, light, growth, stars and more. The qoute by Einstein:“Imagination is more important than knowlwdge. Knowlwdge is limited. Imagination encircles the world.” This paper offers the silent logic of numbers to the subtle grace of geometric spaces, and also tools to understand the world as well as the metaphors to reflect on life itself. This work is to undertake some mathematical ideas that excel the harmony between abstraction and reality, form and function, open interval (0,1) holds the same as the set $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers, replicating the richness of s single human life within the expansion of the universe. This study aims to present logic, aesthetics, and philosiphy setting a bridge to realm of wonders in mathematics.

Statement of the Problem

Mathematics is often seen as strict and logical discipline. But deep inside it, there are many ideas that makes us surprising, wonderful, beautiful, interesting, mysterious and many more. Concepts like completeness axiom of the set $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers, uncountability of the numbers in (0,1), strange geometry where parallel line meet, wonderful behaviour of the form $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ all show that mathematics is full of wonders. This papaer aims to collect such concepts, explore the connction with real life, highlights their rigorous logic and their beauty.

Litrature Review

Mathematics is known for its logic, rules, problem solving, formulas. But many scholars also describes it as beautiful and full of mystery. Some researchers in education believed that teaching mathematics with wonder make it more interest.Roger Penrose and Ian Stewart also wrote about strange and surprising ideas in mathematics. They discussed topics like infinity, non-Euclidean geometry, and unusual numbers series. Akin to the mathematical recreations, John Wilkins ' *Mathematical Magock(1648)* ' elaborates the pleasant, useful and wondrous part of practical mathematics, dealing in particulars with its material culture of machines and instruments. (Boyer &Merzbach, 2011) trace the evolution of mathematical thought, highlighting how Euclid's Elements laid the groundwork for geomerric reasonongs, while AI-Khwarizmi's work introduced algebra to the world. (Devlin, 2000) explores this idea in *The Main Gene*, suggesting that humnas have an innate appreciation for mathematical pattern, much like music, or visual art. The Fibonacci sequence and the Golden Ratio, for instance, appear repreatedly in nature, and architecture, demonstrating mathematics' deep connction with asthetics (Subedi, 2024). (Singh, 2013), in *The Simpsons and their Mathematical Secrets*, even highlights how popular culture reflects society's intrigue with mathematical mysteries.

Research Objectives

This study targets to explore the hidden surprising and fascinating mathematical concepts. While mathematics is often viewd only as a tool for computation, it also comprises facts that are surprising, elegant, and even potic.

The general objective of this research is:

- To present selected mathematical facts that reflects the theme " Living Wonders in Mathematics".

The Specific objective of this research are:

- To identify mathematical topics that illustrate beauty, mystery, profound ideas.
- To clarify these topics in ways that are both logically accurate and intuitively meaningful.
- To relate mathematical cincepts of to real-life ideas,, emotions, or philosophical metaphors.,
- To encourage and motivate deeper appreciation and curosity in mathematics among readers.

Materials and Methods

This study is qualitative, conceptual, and descriptive in nature. The mathematical concepts that express beauty, surprise, depth are explained rigouriously. The metaphors , logics and connections to real life are used to explore deeper undestanding of mathematics. Diagrams and visual illustrations are used to support the clarifications.

let's wonder through wonders of mathematics:

The Stillness of Zero in a World of Change:

The rational number is defined as any number of the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0$. Then 0 is a rational number because 0 can be expressed as But the number 0 can also be expressed as $0 = \frac{0}{\sqrt{5}}$, this expression is opppsite of the theme to the definition of rational number but 0 is still a rational number. $0 = \frac{0}{a}; a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0.$

In the world of numbers, division and multiplication usually change things:

$\frac{6}{2} = 3,$ reduced to halved, whare as $\frac{0}{2} = 0$, still refuses to change.

4×5 =20, 5 is amplified larger, whare as $0 \times 5 = 0$, still 0 does not budge. Thus, Zero sits silently at the center, untouched by all the chaos around — yet unifying everything with perfect stillness.Like zero, in life symmetrically we find inner peace when we stay true to ourselves—unshaken by pressure, untouched by praise, and content in simply being.

Infinite Series Wonders:

It might seem beyond belief, even paradoxical, that adding infinitely many numbers could even results in a finite sum. Yet, mathematics defines ordinary intuition through the fascinating concept of convergent infinite series of real numbers. Take, for instance, the series: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots$to ∞. It stretches on forever, yet it precisely equals to 1. This surprising outcome is neither a trick nor a magic but it is a rigorous truth grounded in mathematical logic. Mathematical reasoning behind it is explained here:

Consider the geometric series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$,

where a is the first term of the series, r is the common ratio between the consecutive terms and n is the term number. This series has a finite sum (converges) if r lies exclusively in between -1 to 1. In this case the sum of the above series become $\frac{a}{1-r}$.

Immediately, let us glance upon a financial area where an asset that gradually decreases its price. Its price gets smaller and smaller over time yet never vanish completely or its existence never may collapse. This is the truth. But mathematics tells a more nuanced story: the value never truly becomes zero in finite time. Mathematically, we say it reaches zero only at infinite. Mathematical reasoning behind it is explained here:

Consider the compound depreciation rule:

$A = P(1 - i)^n$, where $A$the scrap value, $P$the original cost, $i$the depreciation rate per annum and n the number of years.

Here, in this equation A will be zero only when n becomes ∞, because $1-i$ is positively less than 1. It seems as: $0 = P(1-i)^{\infty}$ is true only when $|1-i| < 1$. The symmery in parctical is that an asset value goes on decreasing over the time but never be zeor, and it approaches to zero as number of years goes to infinite.

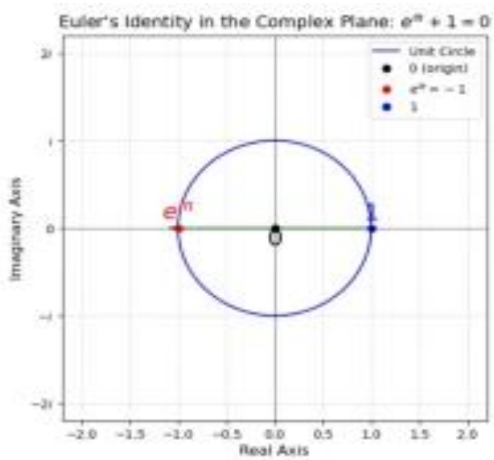
A Universe in an equation

Let us glance a short string of symbols: $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. This Euler's formula brings together the most fundamental in all of mathematics:

- e the base of natural growth from calculus,
- i, a unique imaginary unit from complex algebra,
- π, the fundamental irrational number from trigonometric geometry,
- 1, the multiplicative identity from number theory.
- And 0, symbol of nothingness from arithmetic.

Each constant has a distinct origin and geometry, yet they meet in perfect harmony, woven into a single, compact truth. It's as if God left us a signature in symbols, suggesting that behind the surface of reality, everything is deeply connected. The mystery can live in simple in a line but wonderful presence in depth. Euler's formula in general is $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$. This describes a point on the unit circle at an angle θ radians from a positive real axis.

Graphical presentation of Euler's equation: $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ is a circle in a complex plane as shown below:



Picture 1: A circle of unite length

Wonder in Linear system

Let's consider a system of linear equations with two unlnowns x and y:

$400x - 201y = 200$

$800x - 401y = 200$

This system has solution $x =- 100,\ y =- 200$.

By making a slight chnage in the sysyem (400 to 401 only), this system looks:

$401 - 201y = 200$

$800x - 401y = 200$

And here the solution floats far at $x = 40000, y = 79000$.

Thus, with a small change in one of the coefficients one would expect only a small change in the solution. But the change is quite significant and to expect the unexpected circumtances. This is a wonderful system of linear equation.

Wonder in Fermat numbers

The Fermat numvers are defined as

$F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1$ for n = 0,1,2,3,...

The first five Fermat numbers are: $F_0 = 3, F_1 = 5, F_2 = 17, F_3 = 257, F_4 = 65537, \ldots$

These first five Fermat numbers are all prime and skipping first two numbers all the three numbers end at 7. This reasoning led in the 17^{th} century to conjecture that all Fremat numbers are prime. Thsi bold belief can't remain true more time . At 1732 Leonard Euler disproved the Fermat's conjucture that all Fermat numbers are prime. He showed that the fifth Fermat number

$F_5 = 2^{2^5} + 1 = 4294967297$ is not prime because $4294967297 = 6700427 \times 641$

That is, Fermat fifth number is composite being divisible by 641. This was a wonderful achievement for that time, considering the lack of modern computational tools and the size of the number. Fermat's falsity reveals that when we don't use rigorous proof method like induction, pattern may deceive us.

Wonder in the decimals expansion of $\frac{1}{109}$

The rational number is defined as the set $Q = \{x : x \in Q, x = \frac{p}{q}; p, q \in Z, q \neq 0\}$. Thsi always has a terminating or repeating decimal expansion. Look at the simple rational number $\frac{1}{109}$. We often think that its decoal expansion will start repeating quickly. But when we actually calculate it, something surprising happens:

$\frac{1}{109} =$ 0.00917431192660550458715596330275229357798165137614678899082568807339449541284403669724770642201834 86...

Here we have calculated its value more than 100 places but no period appears and seemingly irregulary. Now, it created us a doubt that the fraction $\frac{1}{109}$ is really a rational number? If we try to calculate its decimals futher we reached its wonderful behaviour:

$\frac{1}{109}$ =0.009174311926605504587155963302752293577981651376146788990825688073394495412844036697247706422018348623853211009174311926605504587155963302752293577981651376146788990825688073394495412844036697247706422018348623853211009174311926605504587155963302752293577981651376146788990825688073394495412884403669724770642291834862385321100917431192660550458715596330275229357798165137614678899082568807339449541288440366972477064220183486238532 11...

Thus, the digits repeats perodically only after 108 decimal places verifying itself a rational number. Yes, $\frac{1}{109}$ is really a rational number, but it acts as if wearing the mask of an irrational number for a quite a while. This is samll but powerful wonder in mathematics.

The wonder of infinite primes

Over two thousand years ago Euclid, the father of geometry, gave an idea that "prime numbers are infinite" . At a time when mathematical tools were few and symbolic language was initially crawling, Euclid used pure logic to prove this statement truly eternal. For this he used contradiction technique to serve reasonings, that sounds wonderful.

Consider the sequence of infinite prime numbers

$A = 2,3,5,7,11.13\ldots$

It has to prove that there are infinite primes or equivalently there is no largest prime number.

Let us suppose that there exists a largest prime number say

$2,5,7,11,\ldots,P$

be the complete series (so that P is the largest prime number). On this hypothesis consider the number Q defined as $Q = (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \ldots \cdot P) + 1$. It can be claim that the number so formed Q is not divisible by any number up to P. When we divide Q by any number from the series A, there leaves a remainder 1, because of the construction of Q. Therefor Q is a prime but greater than P. This contradicts our hypothesis that there is no prime greater than P. Hence this hypothesis is false and concludes that there are infinite prime numbers. The proof is by contradiction technique, which Euclid loved so much, is one of the mathematicians' finest weapon (Hardy,G.H., 2005).It turns finiteness into infinity with a few lines of reasonings using a brilliance logic. The first is Euclid's proof of the existence of an infinity of

prime numbers.

The wonder of $\frac{d}{dx}$

Let us discuss slowly and carefully the following explanation: We take the exponential series expansion:

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots$$

Operating by $\frac{d}{dx}$both sides

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = \frac{d}{dx}(1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots)$$

Operating on RHS using linearity property over addition of $\frac{d}{dx}$, we get

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = \frac{d}{dx}1 + \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x}{1!}\right) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2}{2!}\right) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^3}{3!}\right) + \ldots$$

Differentiating, $e^x = 0 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{2x}{2!} + \frac{3x^2}{3!} + \ldots$

Or,

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots$$

Differentiability and linearity of $\frac{d}{dx}$ holds true on this series.

On the other hand, take the identity: $x^2 = x + x + x + \ldots$ (x-times x)

Operating by $\frac{d}{dx}$ on both sides, $\frac{d}{dx}x^2 = \frac{d}{dx}(x + x + x + \ldots)$

Operating $\frac{d}{dx}$ using linearity over addition, $\frac{d}{dx}x^2 = \frac{d}{dx}x + \frac{d}{dx}x + \frac{d}{dx}x + \ldots$

Differentiating, $2x = 1 + 1 + 1 + \ldots$(x-times 1)

Or $2x = x$

Or $2 = 1$, if we cancelled non zero x on both.

This is absurd.

Now what is false here in the processing? It is a big mystery of $\frac{d}{dx}$ and need deep perspective. The first was good because that infinite series converges and so linearity property holds true, while second expansion the sum depends just on the value of x but on how many times you are adding, that should count in natural number way. But x is itself a function not a count. So, Linearity property fails in second expansion.

The derivative $\frac{d}{dx}$ is more than just a symbol. It is the language of change, the lens of motion, and the heartbeat of calculus. With a single stroke, it reveals:

- how fast a planet travels its path

- how quickly a flower blooms with time
- how a curve bend
- and how a light dance across waves
  Where number are still and silent
  The derivative is alive and dynamic (Inspired and co-written with ChatGpt(OpenAI), 2025).

Wonder of algebra

Let us move thoroughly into a very simple statement:

Select any three digits number with all digits different from one another. Write all possible two digits numbers that can be formed from the three digits selected earlier. Then divide their sum by the sum of the digits in the original three digits number, the result will be 22.

For example, consider three digits number 365. Take the sum of all possible two digits number that that can be formed from these digits: 36+63+35+53+56+65 = 308. The of the digits of the original number is 3+6+5 = 14. Then, $308 \div 14 = 22$. This is, the number 22 is mysterious. But how this number 22 becomes mysterious? let's ask this to algebra. To analyze this surprising result, we may begin with general representation of the three-digit number

$100x + 10y + z$.

We now take the sum of the all two digits numbers taken from the three digits:

$$(10x + y) + (10y + x) + (10y + z) + (10z + y) + (10x + z) + (10z + x) = 22(x + y + z).$$

This is in fact the product of 22 and the sum of the digits (x+y+z). This is a wonderful algebraicjustification that quenched our curiosity. One of the real advantages of algebra is the facility with which, through its use, we can justify many mathematical applications.

Recursive Logic and the Inevitability of *0! =1!*

Mathematics is built on logical consistency. If a logical recursion breaks, many mathematical structures lose their meaning.

For example, the value *0!* must be equal to 1 because the factorial function follows a strict recursive pattern:

The factorial is defined through the recursion $n! = n \cdot (n-1)!$

Which when reversed yields,

$$\frac{n!}{n} = (n-1)!$$

Thus, $\frac{3!}{3} = (3-1)! = 2!$

$\frac{2!}{2} = (2-1)! = 1!$

$\frac{1!}{1} = (1-1)! = ?$

To preserve the same pattern we must have, $\frac{1!}{1} = (1-1)! = 0!$

Since *1! =1*, it follows necessarily that *0! =1.*

The value is a logical requirement of the recursive structure and it is the inevitable outcome of respecting the internal logic of the system. There is one way to arrange nothing, that is nothing can be arrange in one way. It feels us delightful little wonder and little surprising in the context of logical necessity.

Calculus Breaks, the Minimum Remains

Let us now turn to another quiet wonder of mathematics: the function

$f(x) = |x|$.

At first glance, this function seems to defy the usual rules. Its graph is not smooth at *x=0* indeed, the derivative does not exist there.

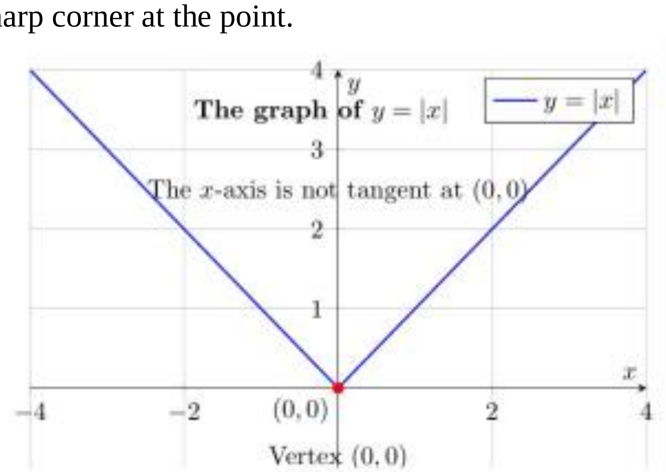
The left-hand derivative at $x = 0$, $\mathrm{L}f'(0) = \lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h}$

$$\lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{|0+h|-|0|}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0^-} \frac{-h-0}{h} =-1$$

The left-hand derivative at $x = 0$, $\mathrm{R}f'(0) = \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(0+h)-f(0)}{h}$

$$\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{|0+h|-|0|}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{h-0}{h} = 1$$

Since $\mathrm{L}f'(0) \neq \mathrm{R}f'(0)$, so the derivative at x=0 of $f(x) = |x|$ does not exists at x=0. Instead of having a smooth corner point at (0,0), the curve form a sharp corner at the point.



In elementary calculus, we are taught a familiar principle: for a function to have a local minimum at a point, it is often required that

$f'(x_0) = 0$ and $f''(x_0) \geq 0$.

Yet, despite this lack of differentiability, the function achieves its minimum value precisely at

$x = 0$ where f(0)=0. One small wonder in this case is that : a minimum does not require smoothness; it requires only that nearby values of the function be no smaller.

Paradox in the form $\frac{0}{0}$

Indeterminant form are interesting because they repredent situations where the limits of a combine expression cann‘t be determined simply by examining the limits of its individual components but they simply lead to undefined results like: $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \infty - \infty, 0^{\infty}, 1^{\infty}, \infty^{0}, 0 \cdot \infty$.

Indeterminant forms are wonderful because these forms signals that the limit‘s value is not immediately obvious. Any thing that can‘t be defined to have proper outcome by math is called indeterminant form.This forces mathematicians to use techniques like l‘Hospital‘s rile or some algebraic manipulation to evaluate the limit, revealing hodden relationships and behaviours within the functions involved.

The indeterminant form $\frac{0}{0}$ is not a absolutr number. Let ‘s watch a brief interesting explanation:

If we suppose $\frac{0}{0}$ be a single absolute number k. Then

$$k = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{0 \times 1}{0 \times 2} = \frac{0}{0} \times \frac{1}{2} = k \times \frac{1}{2}.$$

So, $k = \frac{k}{2}$

Or, $2k = k.$

Or, $2 = 1$, by cancelling k on both sides.

We arrived at ridiculous absurdity.

Instantly, let‘s move to another interesting explanation. We take the expression:

$$\frac{x^n - 1}{x - 1}$$

We easily accept the equation : $\frac{x-1}{x-1} = 1.$

When x = 1,

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

Rising integral n successively, we get,

$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = x + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$

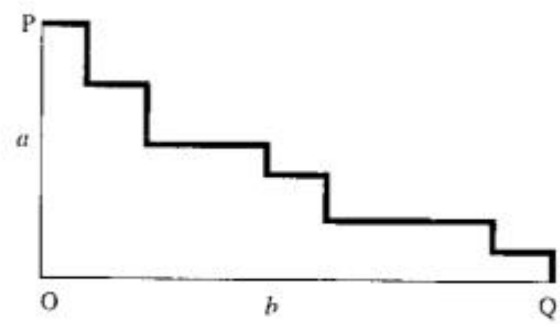
$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = x^2 + x + 1 = 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 3$

$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 1^3 + 1^2 + 1 + 1 = 4$

Ans so on

This explanation shows that of we consider $\frac{0}{0}$ a number, then all the integers 1,2,3, 4, … will be equal to a single number $\frac{0}{0}$. This is impossible. This may be a reason in mathematics that we call the number $\frac{0}{0}$is meaningless. Now, I emphasis that if we discuss more on $\frac{0}{0}$, it will be just waste of valuable time.

- Meaningless form : $0 \cdot \infty$



In the beginning, lets observe the figure along side:

The sum of all bold segments (both Vertical and horizontal Stairs)is found to be $a + b$, the sum all

Picture 2: A rectangle having stairs

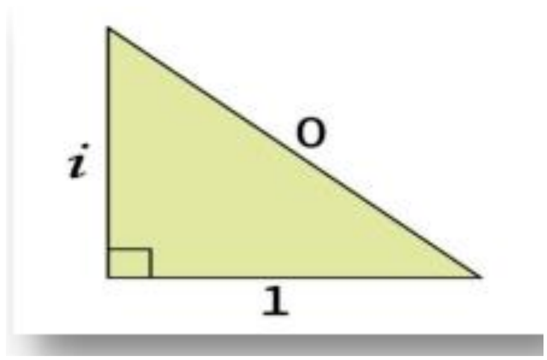
horizontal stairs is a and the sum of all vertical stairs is b. If the number of stairs increases, the sum is still $a + b$. When the number of stairs get increases, the length of stairs (both horizontal and vertical) gets smaller and hence will be closer to zero . Consequently, the sliant segment approximately looks like a straight line segment PQ. In this case of limit, the length of PQ will be $PQ = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. But infact we have earlier discussed that the length of PQ is $PQ = a + b$. Here, we arrived at contradiction result:

$a + b \neq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. If we thought intutiavely, in fact we have approximately zero length of the stairs and there are infinite stairs. So this is a particular indeterminant form : $0 \cdot \infty$. There are a lot of strangest paths in mathematics, so as falls in nature. We can feel wonder both in nature and in mathematics.A human event is like the expression $\frac{0}{0}$ indeterminate, unresolved, and resistant to immediate meaning. At the moment it occurs, nothing is fully defined—neither the force that drives it nor the outcome it promises.

The destination may appear fixed, deliberately chosen; it may linger in hesitation; or it may dissolve again into uncertainty. So too with $\frac{0}{0}$ its resolution depends entirely on the path taken. It may converge to a finite value, rush toward infinity, or remain forever undefined.

The wonder of a vanishing hypotenuse

Let me bring forth a strange right-triangle involving an imaginary unit i.



Picture 3: A paradoxical zero length hypotenuse.

Hypotenuse $= \sqrt{1^2 + i^2} = \sqrt{1 - 1} = 0$. This triangle is not just a shape, it is a portal to wholeness of mathematics.

Here's the poetic wonder of it:

In the theatre of numbers, a triangle stands
With one leg real, the other surreal.
But when you stretch a thread to tie both ends,
It vanishes into a dream, a zero, a spell.

The hypotenuse disappearing into zero reveals a failure of Euclidean geometry when applied to complex number. This paradox reminds us that mathematics is not rigid, it breaths, evolves, and reflects our imagination.

The conditional wonder of $\sqrt{a \cdot b} = \sqrt{a}.\sqrt{b}$

For the clarification, we observe one example through two ways of calculation:

$\sqrt{(-1).(-1)} = \sqrt{(1)^2} = 1$, after caocelling the square root.

But, $\sqrt{(-1)\cdot(-1)} = \sqrt{-1}\cdot\sqrt{-1} = i\cdot i = i^2 = -1$.

So, we reached at $\sqrt{(-1)\cdot(-1)} \neq \sqrt{(-1)\cdot(-1)}$.

This is a mathematical shcok, if we stepped beyond the realms without care leads to contradiction.. It reveals intuitive idea that what is true in reals may not be hold true in complex numbers, unless conditions are respected.

The Illusion of Infinity series

The infinite series:

$1-1+1-1+1-1+\ldots$

When we try its sum, mathematically it plays most fascinating mind puzzle.

By arranging its terms this way:

$(1-1)+(1-1)+(1-1)+\ldots = 0+0+0+\ \ldots = 0$

By rearranging it again:

$1+(-1+1)+(-1+1)+\ldots = 1+0+0+\ \ldots = 1$

Which is its sum, 0 or 1?

It seems like a puzzle. But wait, mathematics has strong ideas over it. Its partial sums are

$S_1 = 1, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 1, S_4 = 0, \cdots$

So, it oscillates between 0 and 1. It is the behavior of divergence series and in fact it does not has a sum. So, mathematics is rich in rules and structure.

Divergent series paradox

Consider a divergent series: $1+2+4+8+18+\ \ldots$

Let $S = 1+2+4+8+16+\ \ldots$

Clearly, S is positive.

So that, $2S = 2+4+8+16+32+\ \ldots$ (1)

Or, $S-1 = 2+4+8+16+\ \ldots$

Using equation (1), we get

$S-1 = 2S$

Or, $S = -1$.

Showing S is negative.

From this paradox, we come to know that every infinite series has not sum. For those divergent series, and trying to employ them like a convergent series we reach forth to a contradiction.

A peculiar summation

The Ramanujan's summation is:

$1+2+3+4=-\frac{1}{12}.$

This the zeta regularization of divergent series. Let's begin with the definition of Riemann zeta function

$\zeta(s)$ with the complex number s,

$$\zeta(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^s},\ with\ Re(s)>1\ and\ n=integer.$$

Putting s =2, from Basel problem solution,

$$\zeta(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

The zeta function $\zeta(s)$ satisfies the symmetric functional equation

$$\zeta(s)=\ 2^s\pi^{s-1}\sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right)\Gamma(1-s)\zeta(1-s).$$

Putting s = -1,

$$\zeta(-1)=\ 2^{-1}\pi^{-2}\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\Gamma(2)\zeta(2).$$

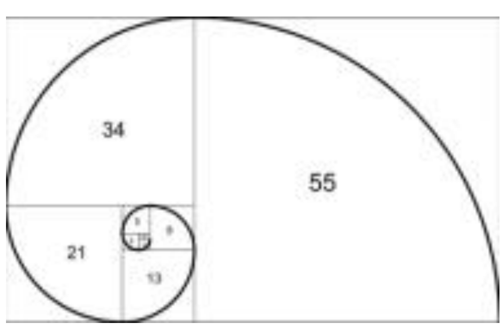
$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{\pi^2}\cdot(-1)\cdot 1\cdot\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{12}.$$

But, wait! All the terms are positive! How can the sum be negative? It is the masterpiece of mathematical imagination. Even in the chaos of divegence, Ramanujan opens a new gateway in number theory, phisics and comples analysis.

Fibonacci Sequence

A Fibonacci sequence has a simple form: $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \cdots$, each term is the sum of its immediate two preceding terms. It emerges a wonderful pattern that seems to echo across nature and art.



Picture 4: The Fibonacci sequence is expressed in Spiraling Shell

The Fibonacci pattern has a wonderful connection in nature like as in the petal of flowers, in the branching of tree, the curve of seashell, in the galaxies (S Subedi, 2024).

Proof and truth: Mathematics as a mirror of life

First of all, let‘s observe how the structure are ued in mathematics to give a proof for a statement.

To prove that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = e^x$ is one to one, we explain the following structural proof in mathematics.We assume at first $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x_1 \neq x_2$. Then,

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ gives $e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \Rightarrow lne^{x_1} = lne^{x_2} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$. Concluding from definiton of one to one function that this given f being one to one function for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Immediately turning to another function:

To prove that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = e^{x^2}$ is not one to one, we forward the proof with a counterexample: taking $x_1 = -1 \,\&x_2 = 1$ $(any\, choice)$, we evaluate

$f(x_1) = f(-1) = e^{(-1)^2} = e$

And $f(x_1) = f(1) = e^{(1)^2} = e$

So $x_1 \neq x_2 \implies f(x_1) = f(x_2)$. Disproving that f is one to one.

In the first proof we could not serve an ecample for the conclusion, whareas in the second example only one counterexample is enough logic to prove the statement. Why are diffferent techniques of proof applied to prove the similar statement?.

Wait, lets us descibe a real life example here. To justify we are honest, we must live consitenty, truthfully, and consciously building trust slowly everywhere forever over the time in a life. But to appear dishonest, it takes only one (enough) misstep. A single wrong deed can outweigh a lifelong right ones. This symmetry between logic and living shows that mathematics is not only a living science, but also a mirror image of life‘s truth and falsity.

The empty set:Silent, Yet Suprem

Mathematics is a wonder not only because it explains what it exists, but because it gives meaning to what does not.In the world of mathematical analysis, the empty set, denoted $\emptyset$, contents no elements, seems nothing, no content, no shape. But yet, it is quite atonishingly a bounded set, a clopen set. Why?.

Proof of the empty set $\emptyset$ is bounded set is logically drafted here. Any set S in $\mathbb{R}$ is unbounded if for any number $r \in \mathbb{R}$, S can produce a number $s \in S$ such that: $r < s$, s being lager that r. But the empty set $\emptyset$

has no such element for being larger than $r \in \mathbb{R}$. This concludes that $\emptyset$ is bounded set. Also, the empty set $\emptyset$ is open. The proof of this is scripted logically: If $\emptyset$ is not an open set. Then

$c \in B(c,r) \not\subset \emptyset \Rightarrow c \notin \emptyset$, where $B(c,r)$ is a basic open interval with center at c and length equal to 2r. This logic is true for the empty set $\emptyset$ because it contains no any element.

It is logically equivalent to Its contrapositive statement:

$c \in \emptyset \Longrightarrow c \in B(c,r) \subseteq \emptyset$. This means every point of $\emptyset$ (if any) is its interior point of $\emptyset$, concludong that the empty set $\emptyset$ is open.

Mathematics teaches even in nothingness there is meaning and in that meaning we glimps still power of infinite. The empty set teaches us that scilence too has a voice speaking through absence and defines everything, symmerically our mind after meditaiton has a deepest kind of clarity. This litrature In the poetic quote is:

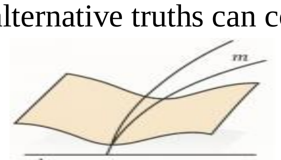
From the void, comes clarity
From emptiness, comes balance
In philosophy , emptiness is peace
In sprituality, emptiness is awakening.

Hyperbolic Geometry: When Space bends Logic Expands

In the Euclidean Geometry, through a point not on a line, there is only one parallel line. But in hyperbolic geometry, challenges this reimagines space itself. The Hyperbolic Geometry has the following strange properties:

- There are infinitely many parallel lines passing through a point that never intersect the given line.
- Sum of angles in a triangle is always less that 180°.
- In hyperbolic geometry, space expands exponentially as one moves from a given point, resulting in a curvature.

Thus, the wonder in this geometry is that mathematics is not fixed to a single truth, it is a vast and creative where alternative truths can coexist beautifully.

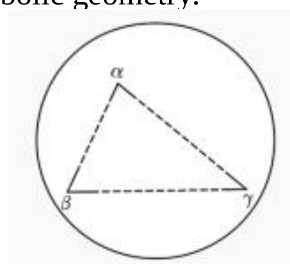


Picture 5: Non-Euclidean Geometry when parallel lines meet

In hyperbolic geometry, there are infinitely many lines to a given lime l, and these lines can intersect.

Picture 6: Hyperbolic Triangles

Hyperbolic triangle is formed by three geodesics each meeting at a vertex within a model of a hyperbolic geometry.



Picture 7: Hyperbolic triangle inside the Poincare disc.

The area of a hyperbolic triangle is directly proportional to how much ita angle sum falls short of 180°. Area $= \pi - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$. This is an elegant and powerful result that the triangle's geometry controls its size. The wonderful fact is that the hyperbolic triangle defines the expectation of flat space, when space curves, the shapes like triangle reveal unexpected truths.

The Real number line: A living Universe of Truth

At first glance, the set of real numbers, $\mathbb{R}$, appear as a simple straight line, continuous and unbroken. Yet underneath the surface this quiet straight line lies manywonders in mathematics.

The Archemedean Property states that for $c > 0$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}$, there exists a natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $b < n \cdot c$. From this statement we can easily conclude that the set of natural number $\mathbb{N}$is unbounded above. Again, the set of natural number $\mathbb{R}$ is superior of $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{N}$ is unbounded above so $\mathbb{R}$ is also unbounded above.Since the set $\mathbb{R}$is symmetrical at origin it is unbounded below too.Hence this concludes that the set of real number $\mathbb{R}$ **is unbounded** set. The set of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ **holds the completeness axiom**, meaning every cauchy sequence converges within $\mathbb{R}$ itself. This justifies that the set $\mathbb{R}$ has no gap and no break and no hole within $\mathbb{R}$.

The set of real number $\mathbb{R}$ **is open** because for every $c \in \mathbb{R}$, there exists the real number $r > 0$ such that $c \in B(c, r) \subset \mathbb{R}$. Also, the set $\mathbb{R}$ **is closed** because its complement $\bar{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{R} = \emptyset$, and $\emptyset$ is open set. The set $\mathbb{R}$of real numbers is **perfect** because $\mathbb{R}$is closed and every point of $\mathbb{R}$ **is** a limit point of $\mathbb{R}$**.**

The set of rational numbers $\mathbb{Q}$ **is dense in** $\mathbb{R}$. The proof of this theorem is explained here. Let a and b be real numbers such that $a < b$. Then $b - a > 0$. For $1 \in \mathbb{R}$,by the Archimedean property there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$1 < (b - a)n$

i.e. $\frac{1}{n} < b - a$

For the real number na, by the well ordering property there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$m - 1 \leq na < m$,

Then, $na < m$

So, $a < \frac{m}{n}$

Next, $m - 1 \leq na$,

i.e. $m \leq na + 1$,

i.e. $\frac{m}{n} < a + \frac{1}{n}$,

i.e. $\frac{m}{n} < a + b - a$,

i.e. $\frac{m}{n} < b$

Hence, $a < \frac{m}{n} < b$,

Here, we found a rational number $\frac{m}{n}$ between any two real numbers a and b. Hence, the rational number is dense in $\mathbb{R}$.

From the similar reasonings the set **of irrational number is dense in** $\mathbb{R}$.

The set of real number $\mathbb{R}$ is uncountable. To clarify this first of all we observe how the set of open intervals (0,1) contains uncountable real numbers. For this we proceed to its contradiction approach. If possible, assume that the set of real numbers between real numbers 0 and 1 is countable. Then, there exists one to one correspondence function

$f: \mathbb{N} = \{1,2,3,4, \cdots\} \longrightarrow (0,1)$.

Since each real number between 0 and 1 can be written in the form of infinite decimal except a finite set of digits, are zeros, we write the equivalent decimal representation having an infinite number of nines, for example 0.5000 ⋯ =0.4999 ⋯. Thus we can create an one to onr mapping:

$f(1) = a_1 = 0.a_{11}a_{12}a_{13}\cdots$

$f(2) = a_2 = 0.a_{21}a_{22}a_{23}\cdots$

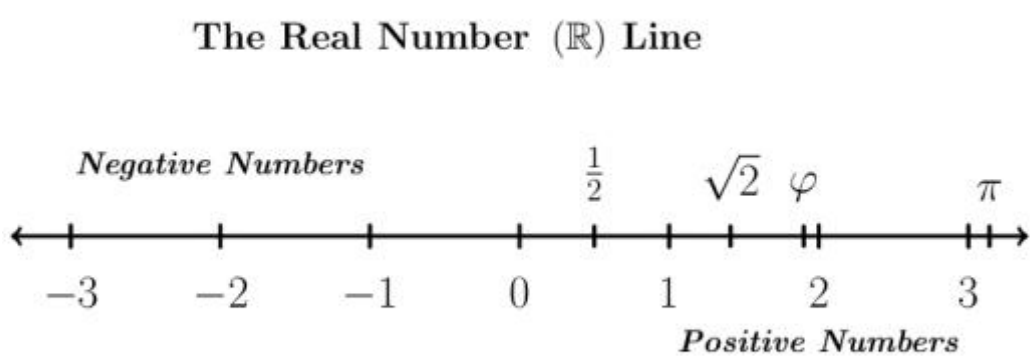
$f(3) = a_3 = 0.a_{31}a_{32}a_{33}\cdots$

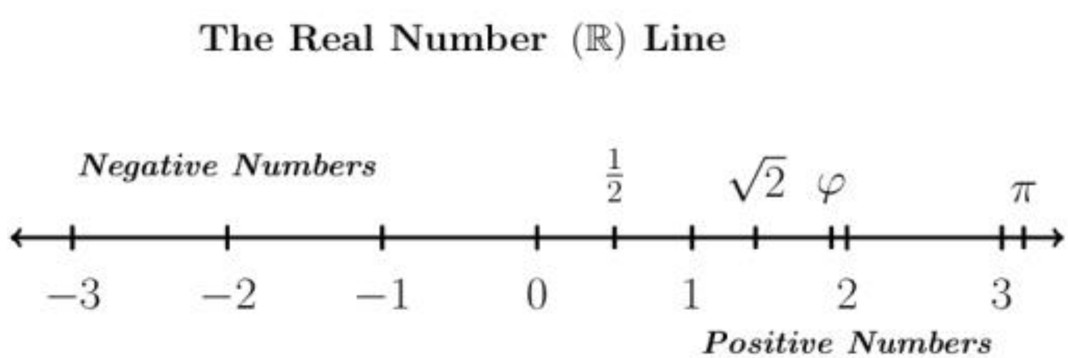
where $a_{ij} \in \{0,1,2,3,4,5,5,6,7,8,9\}$ for all $i \,\&\, j \epsilon \mathbb{N}$.

Now, we define a real number $y = 0.b_1b_2b_3\cdots$

by setting $b_n = \begin{cases} 1 & if\ a_{nn} \neq 1 \\ 2 & if\ a_{nn} = 1 \end{cases}$

Clearly, $y \in (0,1)$ But, this y is differnt to any x_n's, since it differs from x_1 in the first decimalplace, differs from x_2 in the second decimal place , and so on in general differs from x_n in the n^{th} decimal place. This contradics our supposition that the set (0,1) is countably infinite. This lead to conclude that the set of real numbers between (0,1) is uncountable. Since (0,1)$\subset \mathbb{R}$ or there is ine to one correspondence between (0,1) and $\mathbb{R}$, so the set $\mathbb{R}$ is uncountable.





Picture 8: The real number line

The real number is truely a metaphor of life. Real number has symetric image to human life . Life has unbounded with challenges, oppertuntities and miracles similar to unboundedness of $\mathbb{R}$. Between two moments, life is dense of possibilities. Life is open to growth and closed in resilience. The emotions, choices, stories, events within a single life are uncountable similar to uncountability of numbers in $\mathbb{R}$.

Infinity within bounds: The equinumerosity between (0,1) and $\mathbb{R}$

Yes, there exists one to one correspondence between the set od real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ and the set of real numbers between the open interval (0,1). To clarify this, lets construct a function:

$f:(0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x) = \frac{1}{ln\,2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right)$.

First, we assert that f is one to one. For $u, v \in (0,1)$, then $f(u) = f(v)$

Or, $\frac{1}{ln\,2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-u} - 1\right) = \frac{1}{ln\,2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-v} - 1\right)$

Or, $\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-u} - 1\right) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-v} - 1\right)$

Or, $\frac{1}{1-u} - 1 = \frac{1}{1-v} - 1$

Or, $\frac{1}{1-u} = \frac{1}{1-v}$

Or, $1 - u - 1 - v$

Or, u=v.

So, f is one to one.

Second, we assert that f is onto.

If $y \in \mathbb{R}$, then consider an x such that

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln 2}\ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right)$$

Or, $\ln 2\; y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x} - 1\right)$

Or, $e^{ln\,2\,y} = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1$

Or, $e^{\ln 2^y} = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1$

Or, $2^y = \frac{1}{1-x} - 1$

Or, $2^y + 1 = \frac{1}{1-x}$

Or, $1 - x = \frac{1}{2^y+1}$

Or, $x = 1 - \frac{1}{2^y+1}$

Or, $x = \frac{2^y}{2^y+1}$

Mathematically, $\frac{2^y}{2^y+1} \in (0,1)$ for all $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence, for all $y \in \mathbb{R}$, we found $x \in (0,1)$ clarfying that f is onto function. Therefore, f is both one to one and onto and it concludes that the set of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ and the open set (0,1) are equinumerous.

The wonderful fact lies here is that $(0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}$ but they holding equal numbers. The symmetrical methaphor is that we may feel confined between a beginning and an end between bith and breath like (0,1). Yet through purpose, imagination and consciousness one life reflects the whole existense just as (0,1) maps onto $\mathbb{R}$., surging with infinite potential. Even the smallest stretch of a line holds the same infinity as the entire line $\mathbb{R}$ just as the soul of a single life is no less infinite than the universe itself.

Completeness of the continuum: A Wonder Within $\mathbb{R}$.

Here, we are entering one of the most profound avenues in mathematics. The set $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers is complete under some its theme:

- Every non-empty sunset of $\mathbb{R}$, which is bounded above has a least upper bound (supremum) in $\mathbb{R}$.
- The set $\mathbb{R}$ of real numbers is perfect because it closed and contains all its limit point.
- Every Cauchy sequence in $\mathbb{R}$ converges in $\mathbb{R}$.

Clarification: Let $\{x_n\}$ be a Cauchy sequence. Assume that $A = \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be the range set of the sequence $\{x_n\}$. Then the range set A may build two cases: A is finite or A is infinite.

First case when A is finite. Since the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy, for a minimum distance ε between distinct points of A, there exists N such that

$|x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$ for all $m, n \geq N$.

Particularly, $|x_n - x_N| < \varepsilon$.

Since x_n & x_N are both in A and ε is the minimum distance between distinct points of A . Hence, for all $n > N$, $|x_n - x_N| = 0$ implying $x_n = x_N$.

So, the sequence $\{x_n\}$converges to one of its term say x_N. Second case when A is infinite. Since every Cauchy sequence is bounded, there exists $K > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}, |x_n| \leq K$, clarifying the set A is a bounded set.

Thus, from Bolzano Weir strass Theorem, the set A has a limit point $x\ in\ \mathbb{R}$. In fact, since $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy, for given positive ε, there exists positive integer N such that

$$|x_n - x_m| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\ \forall m, n \geq N$$

Also, since x is a limit point of A, the deleted basic open interval $B^*\left(x, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)$ contains infinitely many points of the set A. In particular,

$$\exists n_o \geq N: x_{m_o} \in B^*\left(x, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right)$$

Thus, for all $n \geq N$, $|x_n - x| \leq \left|x_n - x_{m_o}\right| + |x_{m_o} - x|$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$= \varepsilon$$

Hence, $\{x_n\}$ converges to x.

Just as in the real space $\mathbb{R}$, the limits are not lost, in our life when stability surrounds us, and patience guides our steps, we too may find our limit ─ our destination.

Conclusion

Mathematics is much more than set of formulas, caculations and solutions. It is the world of surprising truth, elegant structures, and deep connction in nature and life. This research revealed some those wonders such as completeness of real numbers $\mathbb{R}$, the uncountability of real numbers between (0,1), wonderful nature of algebra, nonsense behaviour of the from $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ and more. This paper clarifies how mathematics is the source of curiosity and insight. True ultimate goal of this study is to make mathematics as a living, meaningful, and even poetic to reflect both order as well as wonder of the universe.

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