

Terry Bollinger 2007-11-04. 15:14 Sun

2007-11-04. 11:18 Sun - 4D Circulations III:22

$P_{h,n} =$  Full-length axis count for inner (void) form (0 for "penetrating" axes)

h = Dimensional:	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Voids (exterior) <sup>TS</sup>  
 • Inner void area never make contact with the surface  
 15:46 Inner Void Objects (IVO<sub>s</sub>)

a single-axis hole "torus" <sup>TS</sup>  
 • Not radially symmetric, except...  
 • In 3D, where the SAH torus and true toruses intersect, remain Linear Hole Objects, LHO<sub>s</sub>

"Planar hole objects" (PHO<sub>s</sub>)  
 • In 4D, two "very thin" ones, may be able to rotate independently around the same center.

"Cubic hole objects" (CHO<sub>s</sub>)  
 • Only exist in 4D and above.

"True toruses" (all radially symmetric under single-plane rotation)  
 • Number of "axes of rotation" needed increases, by one with each added dimension  
 • Rotation occurs around: a point (n=2), line (n=3), square (n=4), cube (n=5), (True Torus Objects, TTO<sub>s</sub>)

"Splits" (2 objects) <sup>TS</sup>  
 15:45 TS "Fully split Objects, FSO<sub>s</sub>"

This chart shows that great care must be taken in generalizing to higher dimensions. In particular, there are two distinct ways to define a torus. The True Torus Objects (TTO<sub>s</sub>), which are defined by starting with a Saturn-ring geometry planar void and generating new objects in higher dimensions,

[15:24]

2007-11-04.11:18 Sun - 4D Circulations [11:22]

n = dimensions	p = full-length axis count for inner (void) form (p for "penetrating" axis)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
	<p>Voids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Inner void area never make contact with the surface</li> </ul> <p>15:46 Inner Void Objects (IVOs)</p>	<p>"Single-axis hole" toruses (SAH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>Not</u> radially symmetric, <u>except</u>...</li> <li>* In 3D, where the S.A.H toruses and true toruses interest.</li> </ul> <p>Rename: Linear Hole Objects, LHOs</p>	<p>"Planar hole objects" (PHOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* In 4D, two "very thin ones, 1, <u>may</u> be able to rotate independently around the same center</li> </ul>	<p>"Cubic hole objects" (CHOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Only exist in 4D and above.</li> </ul>	<p>\ "True toruses" (all radially symmetric under single-plane rotation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Number of "axes of rotation" needed increases by one with each added dimension</li> <li>* Rotation occurs around: a point (n=2), line (n=3), square (n=4), cube (n=5).</li> </ul> <p>(True Torus Objects, TTOs)</p>	<p>\ "Splits" (2 objects)</p> <p>14:45 TB "Fully split Objects, FSOs"</p>

This chart shows that great care must be taken in generalizing to higher dimensions. In particular, there are two distinct ways to define a torus. The True Torus Objects (TTOs), which are defined by starting with a Saturn-ring geometry planar void and generating new objects in higher dimensions. [15:24]

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