

Ultraexponentiation, ultraradical, ultralogarithm Ультрарастепень, ультракорень, ультралогарифм

$$x^B - R_0x^{N_0} - R_1x^{N_1} - R_2x^{N_2} \dots - 1 = 0$$

$$x^B = Rx^N + 1$$

$$R = \frac{x^B - 1}{x^N} = f_{B,N}(x)$$

$$x = \text{arcf}_{B,N}(R) = \text{brn}_{B,N}(R)$$

$$\text{brn}_{B,N}(R) = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^g}{B^g g!} \prod_{r=1}^{g-1} (-Br + 1 + Ng) \right)$$

$$x = 1 + \frac{R}{B} + \frac{(1-B+2N)R^2}{2B^2} + \frac{(1-B+3N)(1-2B+3N)R^3}{3!B^3} + \frac{(1-B+4N)(1-2B+4N)(1-3B+4N)R^4}{4!B^4} + \dots$$

radius of convergence

ряд сходится когда

$$\left| \frac{N^N (B-N)^{B-N} R^B}{B^B} \right| < 1$$

4nom

$$x^B - R_0x^{N_0} - R_1x^{N_1} - 1 = 0$$

$$x^B - 1 = R_0x^{N_0} + R_1x^{N_1}$$

$$\frac{x^B - 1}{R_0x^{N_0} + R_1x^{N_1}} = 1$$

$$S_0 = \frac{R_0}{B} + \frac{((1-B+2N_0)R_0^2)}{2B^2} + \frac{(1-B+3N_0)(1-2B+3N_0)R_0^3}{3!B^3} + \frac{(1-B+4N_0)(1-2B+4N_0)(1-3B+4N_0)R_0^4}{4!B^4} + \dots$$

$$S_1 = \frac{R_1}{B} + \frac{(1-B+2N_1)R_1^2}{2B^2} + \frac{(1-B+3N_1)(1-2B+3N_1)R_1^3}{3!B^3} + \frac{(1-B+4N_1)(1-2B+4N_1)(1-3B+4N_1)R_1^4}{4!B^4} + \dots$$

$$S_2 = (1-B+N_0+N_1) \frac{R_0 R_1}{B} + (1-B+2N_0+N_1)(1-2B+2N_0+N_1) \frac{R_0^2 R_1}{2B^2 B} + (1-B+3N_0+N_1)(1-2B+3N_0+N_1)(1-3B+3N_0+N_1) \frac{R_0^3 R_1}{3!B^3 B} + \dots$$

$$S_3 = (1-B+N_0+2N_1)(1-2B+N_0+2N_1) \frac{R_0 R_1^2}{B 2B^2} + (1-B+2N_0+2N_1)(1-2B+2N_0+2N_1)(1-2B+2N_0+2N_1) \frac{R_0^2 R_1^2}{2B^2 2B^2} + (1-B+3N_0+2N_1)(1-2B+3N_0+2N_1)(1-3B+3N_0+2N_1)(1-4B+3N_0+2N_1) \frac{R_0^3 R_1^2}{3!B^3 2B^2} + \dots$$

$$S_4 = (1-B+N_0+3N_1)(1-2B+N_0+3N_1)(1-3B+N_0+3N_1) \frac{R_0 R_1^3}{B 3!B^3} + (1-B+2N_0+3N_1)(1-2B+2N_0+3N_1)(1-3B+2N_0+3N_1)(1-4B+2N_0+3N_1) \frac{R_0^2 R_1^3}{2B^2 3!B^3} + (1-B+3N_0+3N_1)(1-2B+3N_0+3N_1)(1-3B+3N_0+3N_1)(1-4B+3N_0+3N_1)(1-5B+3N_0+3N_1) \frac{R_0^3 R_1^3}{3!B^3 3!B^3} + \dots$$

$$x = 1 + S_0 + S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4 + \dots$$

go beyond the radius of convergence
выйти за пределы радиуса сходимости

$$x^B - Rx^N - 1 = 0$$

1. $\frac{f}{x^N}$

$$x^{B-N} - R - x^{-N} = 0$$

$$x = yk$$

$$y^{B-N} - Ry^{-N} - 1 = 0$$

2. $\frac{f}{x^B}$

$$1 - Rx^{N-B} - x^{-B} = 0$$

$$x = yk$$

$$y^{-B} - Ry^{N-B} - 1 = 0$$

General form

Общий вид

$$Fx^f + Gx^g + Hx^h = 0$$

$$|f| > |g| > |h|$$

$$D = F^{g-h} * G^{h-f} * H^{f-g}, \quad T = \frac{(g-h)^{g-h} * (f-g)^{f-g}}{(f-h)^{f-h}}$$

$B = f - h$	$v = \left(-\frac{H}{F}\right)^{1/B}$	$N = g - h$	$R = \frac{-G}{Fv^{B-N}}$	Blue	$ D > T $
$B = f - g$	$v = \left(-\frac{G}{F}\right)^{1/B}$	$N = h - g$	$R = \frac{-H}{Fv^{B-N}}$	Red	$ D \leq T $
$B = g - h$	$v = \left(-\frac{H}{G}\right)^{1/B}$	$N = f - h$	$R = \frac{-F}{Gv^{B-N}}$	Navy	

$$z^{1/B} = e^{\frac{\text{Ln}Z}{B}}$$

$$x = v * brn_{B,N}(R)$$

$$brn_{B,N}(R) = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R^g}{B^g g!} \prod_{r=1}^{g-1} (-Br + 1 + Ng) \right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{R}{B} + \frac{(1-B+2N)R^2}{2B^2} + \frac{(1-B+3N)(1-2B+3N)R^3}{3!B^3}$$

$$+ \frac{(1-B+4N)(1-2B+4N)(1-3B+4N)R^4}{4!B^4} + \dots$$

$$brn^a_{B,N}(R) = brn_{\frac{B}{a}, N}(R)$$

Galaxy-Plato

Галактика-Платон

<http://glax-plato.ru/>

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