Equation of Zero

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First, $\pm\infty$ is constant at any observation point (position).

If a set of real numbers is R, then

$$R\times(\pm\infty)=\pm\infty$$
$$R+(\pm\infty)=\pm\infty$$
$$(-1)\times(\pm\infty)\neq\mp\infty$$

On the other hand, when x ($\in$R)is taken on a number line, the absolute value X becomes larger toward $\pm\infty$ as the absolute value X is expanded.

Similarly, as the size decreases, the absolute value X decreases toward 0.

Furthermore, x (-1) represents the reversal of the direction of the axis.

$$R\times(-1)\times(\pm\infty)=\frac{R}{\pm\infty}$$
$$-1=\left(\frac{1}{\pm\infty}\right)^2=i^2$$
$$1=(\pm\infty)\times i$$

$$\therefore(\pm\infty)\cdot i-1=0$$