

Numbers of the Exponential Flip Flop Form

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Abstract

Article on numbers such that the product of two exponential entities equal or nearly equals the product of the two exponential entities inverted. Key numbers 137, 2036, 5435817984.

Main Text

Perfect exponential flip flop number

$$w^x y^z = N = x^w z^y$$

w, x, y, and z; natural numbers greater than one.

$$w \neq x, y, z$$

$$x \neq y, z$$

$$y \neq z$$

I: $2^{18} 12^4 = 5435817984 = 18^2 4^{12}$

II: ?

Greater offset exponential flip flop number.

$$w^x y^z - g_i = N = x^w z^y + i_g$$

w, x, y, and z; natural numbers greater than one.

g_i = first exponent + second exponent + base greater than the other base.

i_g = first exponent + second exponent + base greater than the other base.

I: $2^5 4^3 - (5+3+4) = 2036 = 5^2 3^4 + (2+4+5)$

II: ?

Lesser offset exponential flip flop number.

$$w^x y^z - L_i = N = x^w z^y + i_L$$

w, x, y, and z; natural numbers greater than one.

L_i = first exponent + second exponent + base less than or equal to the other base.

i_L = first exponent + second exponent + base less than or equal to the other base.

I: $3^2 4^2 - (2+2+3) = 137 = 2^3 2^4 + (3+4+2)$

II: ?

Alpha exponential flip flop system

$$w^x y^z - L_i = Q = x^w z^y + i_L$$

w, x, y and z; real numbers

$$1 < x \leq w, 1 < z \leq y$$

L_i = first exponent + second exponent + base less than or equal to the other base.

i_L = first exponent + second exponent + base less than or equal to the other base.

If all variables are natural numbers Q necessarily equal 137.

If Q equals 137 not all variables are necessarily natural numbers.