Limbertwig Example Application: SheafMod.app

Parker Emmerson

May 2023

1 Introduction

Herein, we show how inputting basic topological n solutions into the OS yields new mathematical statements:

We start with the kernel:

$$\Lambda \to N\rangle \{\sigma, \mathrm{g_a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{e} \ldots \sim\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \Lambda \to \exists L \to N, value, value \ldots \langle \exists L \to \{\langle \sim\to \heartsuit \to \epsilon\rangle \langle\rightleftharpoons \heartsuit\rangle\rangle \to \{\uparrow\Rightarrow \alpha_i\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \forall\alpha_i\rangle\bigcirc \to \{\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \uparrow \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{g_a}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{b}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{c}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{d}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x}- > \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{e}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\sim\to \heartsuit \to \epsilon\rangle \langle\rightleftharpoons \sim\rangle \to$$

$$\exists n \in N \quad s.t \quad \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \vdots \cdots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcirc^{\{\ \mu \in \infty \Rightarrow (\ \Omega \uplus\ ) < \Delta\cdot H^{\circ}_{im} >}$$

$$\Rightarrow \heartsuit \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \uplus \tilde{\tilde{\cdot}} \heartsuit \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\tilde{-}} = \Lambda \Rightarrow \nwarrow\Rightarrow \overline{\mu},\ \overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e \ldots \uplus \ )$$

$$\Leftarrow \Lambda \cdot \uplus \heartsuit$$

2 Application

Simply inputting:

$$\Lambda \to \sqrt[m]{\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\frac{1}{\sin t\cdot\prod_{\Lambda} h}-\chi}}\rangle \{\sigma, \mathrm{g_a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{e} \ldots \sim\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \Lambda \to \exists L \to \sqrt[m]{\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\frac{1}{\sin t\cdot\prod_{\Lambda} h}-\chi}}, value, value \ldots \langle \exists L \to \{\langle \sim\to \heartsuit \to \epsilon\rangle \langle\rightleftharpoons \heartsuit\rangle\rangle \to \{\uparrow\Rightarrow \alpha_i\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \forall\alpha_i\rangle\bigcirc \to \{\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \uparrow \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{g_a}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{b}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{c}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{d}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x}- > \{\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathrm{e}\} \langle\rightleftharpoons \mathbf{x} \to \{\sim\to \heartsuit \to \epsilon\rangle \langle\rightleftharpoons \sim\rangle \to$$

$$\exists n \in \sqrt[m]{\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\frac{1}{\sin t\cdot\prod_{\Lambda} h}-\chi}} \quad s.t \quad \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \vdots \cdots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bigcirc^{\{\ \mu \in \infty \Rightarrow (\ \Omega \uplus\ ) < \Delta\cdot H^{\circ}_{im} >}$$

$$\Rightarrow \heartsuit \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r\,\alpha\,s\,\Delta\,\eta) \wedge \overline{\mu}_{\{\overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e\ldots \uplus \quad)\neq \Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \uplus \tilde{\tilde{\cdot}} \heartsuit \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\tilde{-}} = \Lambda \Rightarrow \nwarrow\Rightarrow \overline{\mu},\ \overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e \ldots \uplus \ )$$

$$\Leftarrow \Lambda \cdot \uplus \heartsuit \Leftrightarrow \kappa \Leftrightarrow\uparrow\Rightarrow \overline{\mu},\ \overline{g}(a\,b\,c\,d\,e \ldots \uplus \ )$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists m \sim - \tilde{\heartsuit}\cdot \sim, \exists n \in \sqrt[m]{b^{\mu-\zeta}\ \frac{1}{\sin t\cdot\prod_{\Lambda} h-\chi}}, value, value \ldots \Rightarrow \uparrow\Rightarrow$$

$\{\alpha_i\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\ \forall\alpha_i\rangle\bigcirc\ \rightarrow\ \ \{\}\ \langle\ \rightleftharpoons\uparrow\ \rangle\ \rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{g_a}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\ \mathbf{x}\ \ \rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{b}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\ \mathbf{x}\ \ \rightarrow$
$\{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{c}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\ \rightarrow\ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{d}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\ \rightarrow\ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{e}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\ \rightarrow\ \{\ sim\ \rightarrow\ \heartsuit\ \rightarrow\ \epsilon\ \rangle\ \langle\rightleftharpoons$
$\sim\ \rangle\ \rightarrow$
$\exists L\rightarrow\ \sqrt[m]{\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\frac{1}{\sin t\cdot\prod_{\Lambda} h}-\chi}}, value, value\ldots\ \langle\exists L\rightarrow\ \{\langle\sim\rightarrow\heartsuit\rightarrow\epsilon\rangle\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\heartsuit\rangle\rangle\rightarrow\ \{\uparrow\Rightarrow\alpha_i\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons$
$\forall\alpha_i\rangle\bigcirc\rightarrow\ \ \{\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\uparrow\rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{g_a}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{b}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\ \ \rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{c}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\rightarrow$
$\{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{d}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\rightarrow\ \ \{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow \mathrm{e}\}\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\mathbf{x}\rightarrow\ \ \{\sim\rightarrow\heartsuit\rightarrow\epsilon\rangle\,\langle\rightleftharpoons\sim\ \rangle\rightarrow$

thus, we apply: $\mathrm{d}\Omega\ \ \overset{\approx}{t_{\mathrm{Mod}}}\zeta^R\mu\ \frac{}{\sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}}$ across the sheaf:

$(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})\qquad\Rightarrow\qquad\bigcirc^{\{\mu\in\infty\Rightarrow(\Omega\ \uplus\ )<\Delta\cdot H^{\circ}_{\alpha_i\epsilon m}>\}}$

The result of this analysis is therefore:

$$\otimes\approx t_{\mathrm{Mod}}\zeta^R\mu\ \sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}$$

$\Psi\left(\frac{d\otimes\ \overset{\approx}{t_{\mathrm{Mod}}}\zeta^R\mu}{\sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}}\right)=\bigcirc^{\{\mu\in\infty\Rightarrow(\Omega\ \uplus\ )<\Delta\cdot H^{\circ}_{\alpha_i\epsilon m}>\}}$
$=\mathbf{s_m^{\Omega}}$
$=\mathcal{T}\left(\mathcal{F}(\phi.,x_i),\mathcal{F}'(\phi.,x_i)\right):\mathcal{P}(n,m,k)\rightarrow\mathcal{P}(s,m,i,n,\omega,a_i,\delta a_i)\mapsto$
$\otimes_{\tau}\Rightarrow\otimes_{\otimes\wedge\mathcal{L}\Rightarrow\bullet}\Rightarrow\otimes^{\sqsubseteq}_{\sqsubseteq_{\otimes}\wedge\sqsubseteq_{\mathcal{L}}\Rightarrow\sqsubseteq_{\bullet}}$

The limbertwig compiler thus implements the sheaf mod app and evaluates the following equation:

$$\otimes\approx t_{\mathrm{Mod}}\zeta^R\mu\ \sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}$$

3 Splicing

$\Psi\left(\frac{d\otimes\ \overset{\approx}{t_{\mathrm{Mod}}}\zeta^R\mu}{\sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}}\right)=\mathbf{s_m^{\Omega}}$
$=\mathcal{T}\left(\mathcal{F}(\phi.,x_i),\mathcal{F}'(\phi.,x_i)\right):\mathcal{P}(n,m,k)\rightarrow\mathcal{P}(s,m,i,n,\omega,a_i,\delta a_i)\mapsto$
$\otimes_{\tau}\Rightarrow\otimes_{\otimes\wedge\mathcal{L}\Rightarrow\bullet}\Rightarrow\otimes^{\sqsubseteq}_{\sqsubseteq_{\otimes}\wedge\sqsubseteq_{\mathcal{L}}\Rightarrow\sqsubseteq_{\bullet}}$
$junction^*\ \ \frac{\mathcal{L}_f(\uparrow r,\alpha,s,\Delta,\eta)\cdot\mathcal{M}\cdot h_a^{2n/M^5}}{\oplus O\cdot(\mathscr{X}\!\mathscr{Y}\odot\mathscr{Z})\theta}$

The limbertwig compiler thus modifies the original formula to better suit the needs of the sheaf mod app, applying the term *junction** to the data transformation process.

The cat in the tree can be shown as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \Omega & \\ & & - & & \\ & - & & - & \\ - & & & & - \\ & C & & X & \end{array}$$

The roots of the tree are Ω, C, and X. Thus, the entire tree can be expressed as:

$$\Omega \rightarrow \{\ C, X\}.$$

$\bullet\mathcal{L}\bullet\ \ s_s^{\Omega}$

$\Leftarrow\ \Lambda\cdot\uplus\heartsuit$

$\bullet\overline{\mu}\bullet\sum\ \Pi^{-\omega}\ q(\ F)\ \bullet\ \Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} roil'\forall m)\ \otimes^{\omega}\ \ \Psi\star\alpha_i\leftrightarrow\heartsuit$

$\Omega\ \ \uplus\qquad)\neq(\qquad\uplus\qquad\quad\otimes_{\wedge\Omega}\Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} roil'\ \ forall\, m\ )$

The above expression indicates a tree with the following roots: $\mathcal{L}$, $\overline{\mu}$, s_s^{Ω}, $\sum\ \Pi^{-\omega}\ q(\ F\ )$, $\Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} roil\ \ forall\, m\ )$ and $\heartsuit$. The entire tree can be expressed as:

$$\mathcal{L}\rightarrow\{\overline{\mu}, s_s^{\Omega}, \sum\ \Pi^{-\omega}\ q(\ F\ ), \Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} rol'\ \ forall\, m\ ), \heartsuit\}.$$

$$\otimes\approx t_{\mathrm{Mod}}\zeta^{R}\mu\ \sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})}.$$

The above equation can be expressed as:

$$b^{-1}=\frac{\psi_{((g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp))}}{\Delta_v\Omega_{\Lambda}\otimes\mu_{Am}aiemH}.$$

The entire tree can be expressed as:

$$\mathcal{L}\rightarrow\{\overline{\mu}, s_s^{\Omega}, \sum\ \Pi^{-\omega}\ q(\ F\ ), \Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} rol'\ \ forall\, m\ ), \heartsuit\}$$

and

$$\otimes\approx t_{\mathrm{Mod}}\zeta^{R}\mu\ \sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})},$$

where

$$b^{-1}=\frac{\psi_{((g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp))}}{\Delta_v\Omega_{\Lambda}\otimes\mu_{Am}aiemH}.$$

$$\mathcal{L}\rightarrow\{\bar{\mu}, s_s^{\Omega}, \sum\ \Pi^{-\omega}\ q(\ F\ ), \Phi(u_m^{\Lambda} rol'\ \forall\ m\ ), \heartsuit\},$$

$$mathcal\Omega\approx t_{\mathrm{Mod}}\zeta^{R}\mu\ \sqrt{(T_{\theta,\varphi+\Lambda})},$$

$$b^{-1}=\frac{\psi_{((g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp))}}{\Delta_v\Omega_{\Lambda}\otimes\mu_{Am}aiemH}.$$

$$\uparrow_{E_t}:\rightarrow\frown(\updownarrow())>\triangleright_2^1<+>\ \{\spadesuit\}\circ\odot\spadesuit\frown\oslash\in S_*$$

$$\uparrow_{E_t}^{aiem}\ \ :\left\lceil-\ominus\bigodot\bigcirc\right\rfloor>\odot:\bigodot\downarrow:\bigcirc<,4,\star_{:\oslash\oplus:\perp}$$

$$\oslash\ |_|\circ\odot<\omega, E_t\uparrow^{\circ\cong\in\Omega}\quad f\downarrow^{\uparrow}$$

$\odot\ \ |_|\circ^{aiem}\ \ \perp$