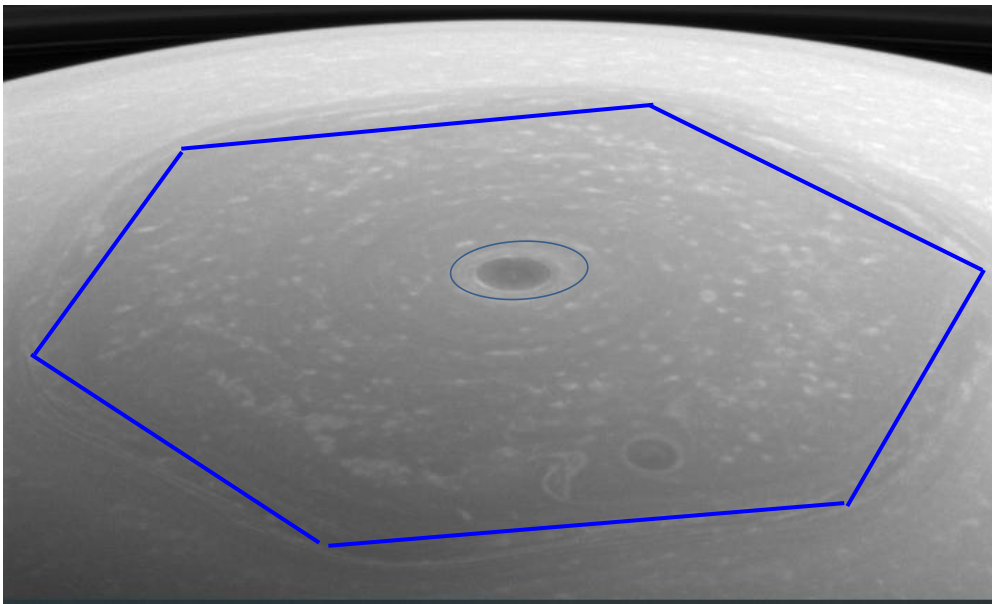


# Planetary storm and principles of object state of symmetrical complex number geometry

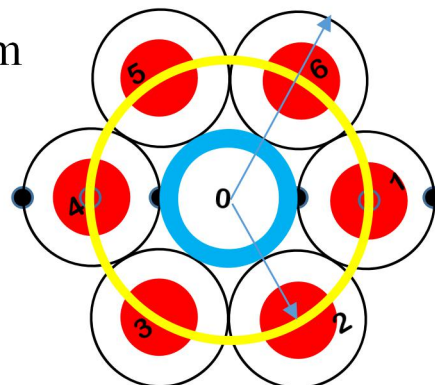
Hu Jun

**Abstract:** hexagonal and octagonal storms have formed in the south and north poles of Jupiter, respectively. Hexagonal storms exist in the north pole of Saturn, and there is a huge cyclone storm in the south pole of Saturn. These regular geometries are far fetched from our theory of storm formation on earth. Macro: we divide objects into planets, star clusters, galaxies, etc., micro: we subdivide objects into: molecular clusters, molecules, atoms, nuclei, quarks, etc., it seems that they can be subdivided infinitely. An object should have the smallest undivided basic structure, or the smallest structure, which should have a common characteristic and form of common basic structure. this paper is based on the "six-layer symmetrical complex number geometry"<sup>[1-2]</sup> A preliminary exploration of the uniform rules and basic forms of the structure of an object. By expanding the basic unit structure in the six-layer symmetric complex geometry, we find strange objects such as negative objects, virtual objects, "six equals, aligned" revolutions. These strange objects are naturally derived here The strange storm above the planet satisfies the principle of "six-layer symmetrical complex geometry", and the strange storm is no longer strange.

**Keywords:** Hexagon Storm, Hexagon Rigid Body, Matter structure, complex number Geometry.



Saturn's hexagonal storm



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## 1.0 Introduction

Usually we think that the laws and principles of physical conditions that are summed up on the earth can be applied in all directions. As we know about the movement of storms on the earth, we think that tornadoes are the product of thunderstorms in the clouds. Specifically, tornadoes are a form of concentrated release of a small portion of the huge energy of thunderstorms in a very tiny area<sup>[3]</sup> This theory is unconvincing and does not explain Jupiter's and Saturn's storms.

What exactly is an object, what exactly is space, and whether there is the smallest that cannot be divided anymore has always been a confusing problem! Is the form of just the forms people currently think of? Does our understanding of need to be developed? In ancient times, people thought that atoms were indivisible basic units of matter, and modern people decomposed atoms into quarks. Depending on the signs of continued division, we created particle colliders for this; 'Six-level symmetrical complex geometry' The concept and form of the six-level rigid body structure of the principle of physical state indicates that natural object forms are various and all consist of a unified basic form. The ever-changing forms are gain from this basic form unit.

## 2.0 Basic unit of complex number symmetrical plane hexagon geometry<sup>[1]</sup>

As shown in Fig .1, the six symmetrical circles on the circumference of a red 'center circle' on a plane are called the basic units of complex number symmetrical plane hexagon geometry, each of which is a complex number object. This structure is called the Complex number hexagon structure. This structure is called the basic structure of complex number objects, and the interior of each circle is also composed of the basic structure. Take the frame of reference where the observer is located as the starting frame of reference, shrink into the inner six levels to the inner end point, and expand to the outer six levels, called the outer end point.

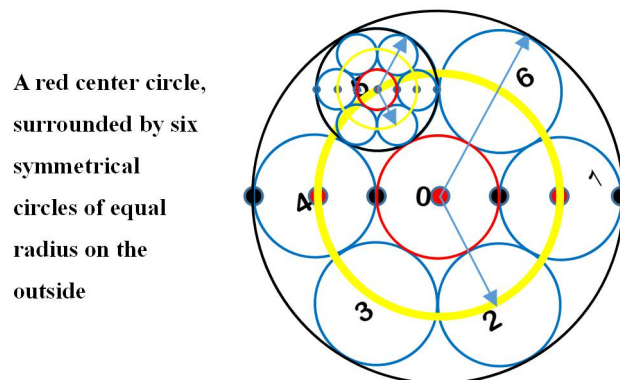


Figure 1. Six-part equally rigid body model (Complex number reference frame)

## 3.0 The form and types of macro-six sub-objects.

First of all, we need to understand that linear space satisfies  $F = r^n$ , many unnecessary places in this article omit the base radius

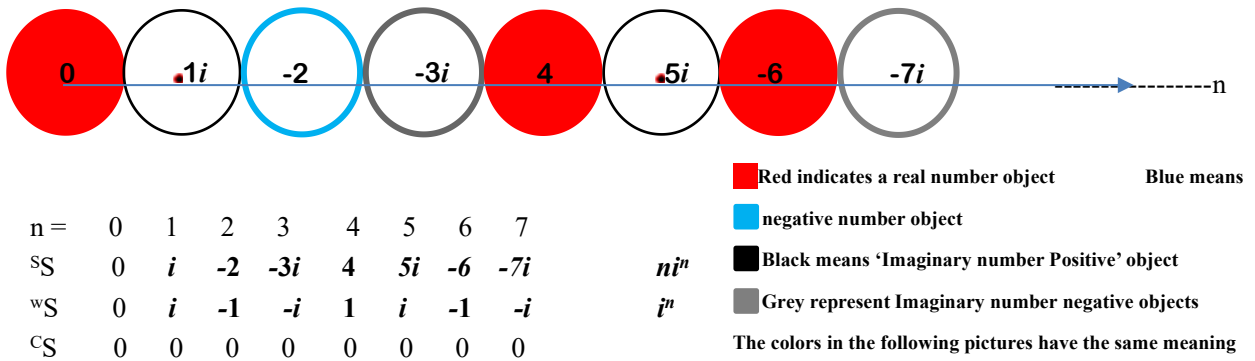


Figure 2. In a straight-line complex geometric space, real numbers are spaced apart and imaginary numbers are spaced apart. The interior of a circle with both real and imaginary fields arranged in positive and negative intervals ((complex number reference system)).

Set  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ , seven straight circles,  $C_0$  as the center circle, and the other six bends as symmetrical circles to form the basic unit. If the starting circle is an imaginary number, it constitutes a base unit with no center or 'virtual center', as shown in Figure 2 'a':

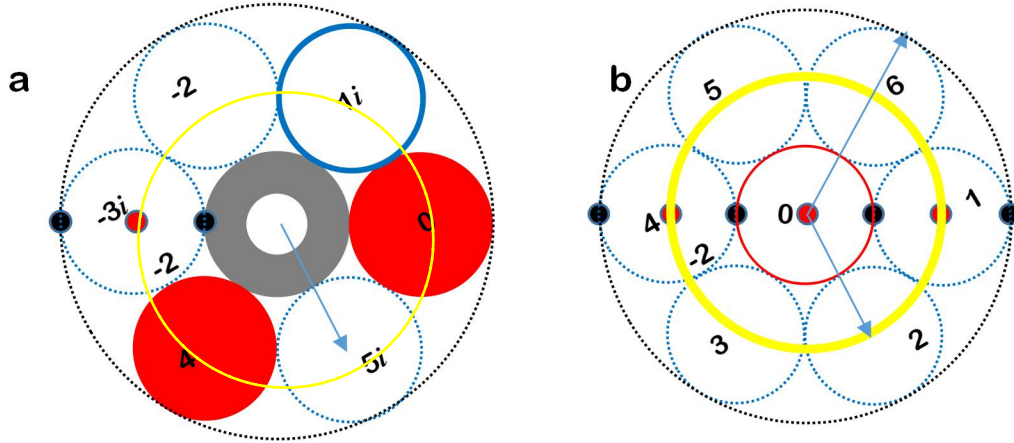


Fig .3| a is a hexagon with no center circle or a hexagon with 'Imaginary center'. 'b' is the base unit with a central circle.

Assuming that the yellow circle of Fig .3 is the orbit of the celestial body, there is a multi-celestial system structure with no center or 'imaginary center'.

### 3.1 .Composite six - layer rigid body structure.

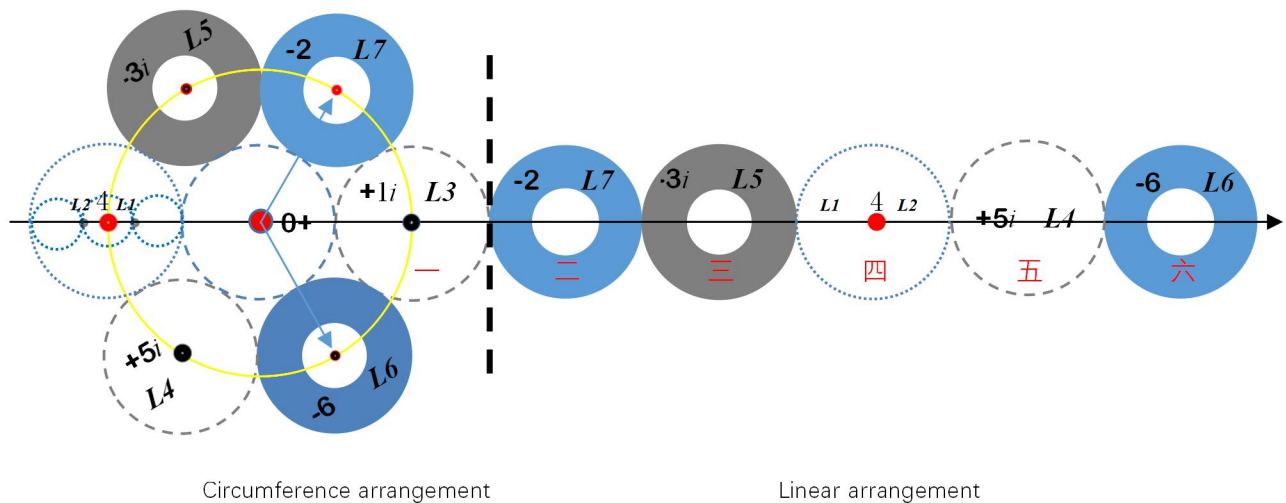


Figure 4. A composite six-layer rigid body structure with a symmetrical direction of an arrow. At the same time, there is a six level straight line symmetry and six level circle encircling. The center of the encircling is the starting circle. Take the

center of the starting circle as the center of the whole rotation, and the formed trajectory forms the central radiation field. The red number represents the level inside the circle.

Various forms of sextant objects,

### 1. Positive number negative

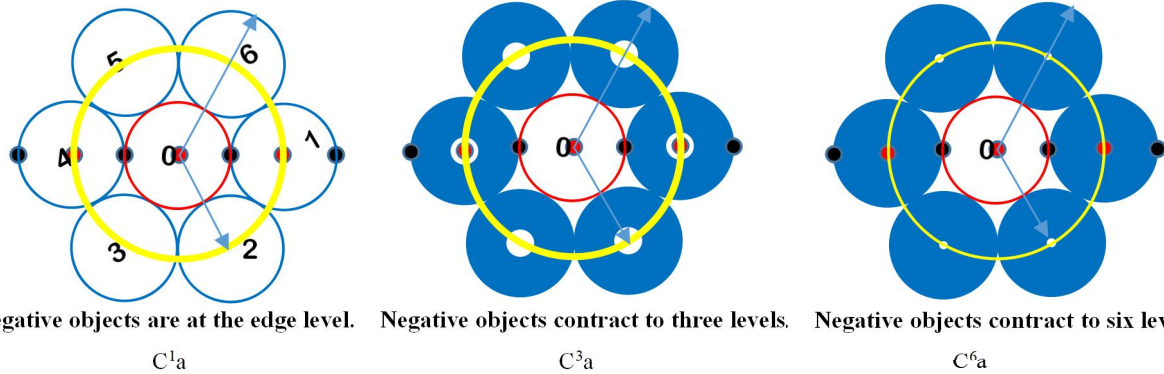


Fig .5. The center is a positive object surrounded by rigid body junctions of six negative objects that surround the tangent. the center body is surrounded by a negative object. Positive and negative objects have six levels, each of which corresponds to a radius.

Positive object radius

$$^zR_n=r3^n,$$

Negative object radius

$$^zR_n=r3^{6-n},$$

$n= (1.2.3.4.5.6.)$  ;  $r$  is the radius of the base unit.

### 2. Positive numbers vs. Imaginary positives

Divided into: six

Galaxy-level performance: for further study

Cluster-level performance: for further study

Solar system-level performance: stars, planets, satellites.

Planet-level performance: stable central body plus edge hexagon 'positive imaginary field' [b]

Atomic level performance: atom

Particle-level performance: for further study

This article is only about the solar system, mainly about the planets in the solar system.°

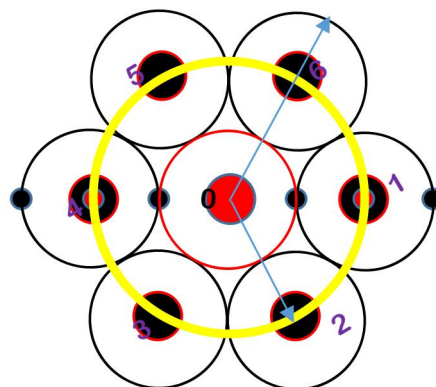


Figure 6. There are six 'Imaginary number positive' objects rigidly surrounding a central body. The imaginary positive numbers form a 'positive' field space.

### 3. Positive numbers vs. imaginary negative numbers

A central celestial body is surrounded by rigid Imaginary number negative celestial bodies

Performance of the solar system level: to be studied

Planetary-level performance: hexagonal vortex field storm with central entity[b]

Atomic level performance: to be studied

Particle-level performance: to be studied

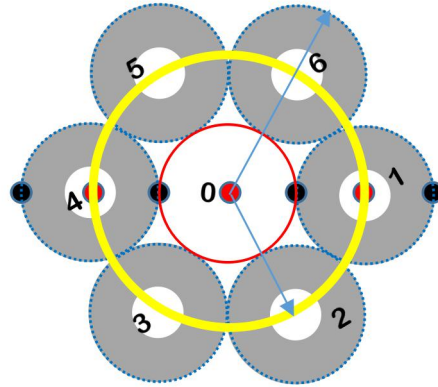


Figure 7 the field vortex storm can not be optically observed and needs to be studied in depth. the field can be the field of any attribute in nature.

### 4. Negative vs. Positive

Performance of the solar system level: to be studied

Planetary level performance: central storm plus hexagon<sup>[4]</sup>(Hexagon Storm of Saturn)

Atomic level performance: to be studied

Particle-level performance: to be studied

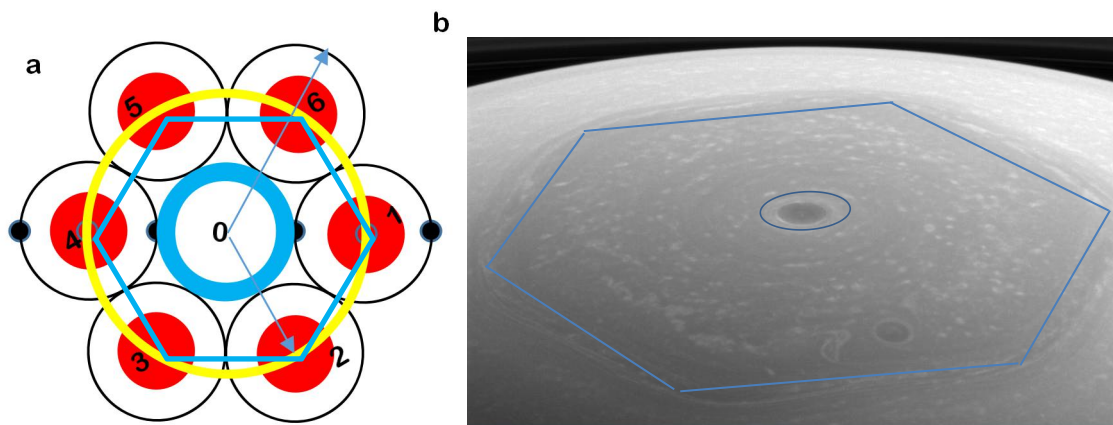


Figure 8 | a, with a negative object at the center and a positive object at the edge. b, is the vortex storm of Saturn's North Pole hexagonal center

### 5. Negative numbers vs. negative edges

Performance of the solar system level: to be studied

Planetary level performance: central storm plus hexagon storm

(Jupiter Antarctic central vortex storm plus peripheral hexagonal vortex storm<sup>[5]</sup>, )

Atomic level performance: to be studied

Particle-level performance: to be studied



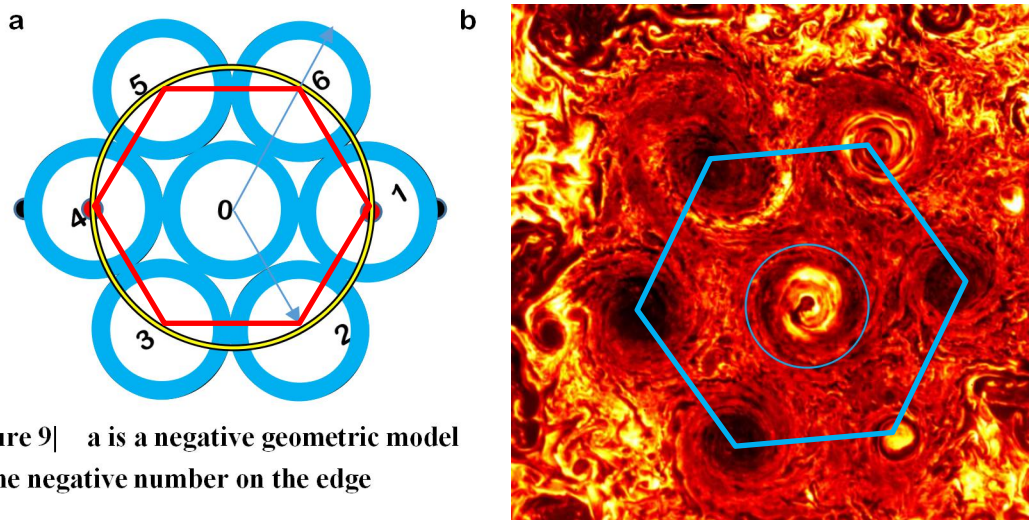


Figure 9| a is a negative geometric model of the negative number on the edge

‘b’ is a NASA photograph of Jupiter's Antarctic Storm..

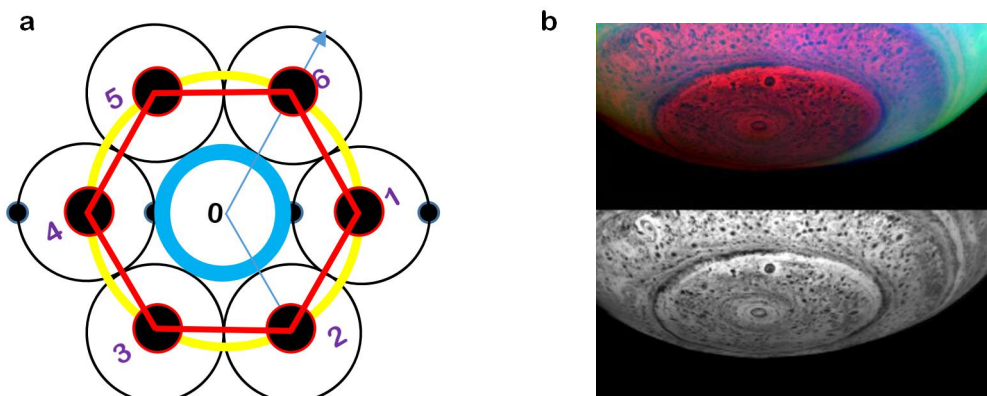
## 6. Negative vs. imaginary positive

Performance of the solar system level: to be studied

Planetary level performance: Central vortex storm plus hexagram<sup>[5]</sup>

Atomic level performance: to be studied

Particle-level performance: to be studied



‘a’ is a central negative object vortex storm. ‘b’ is a Saturn antarctic storm photographed by NASA.

Figure 10|center of a negative object vortex storm, surrounded by 'positive imaginary field' objects, is the cause of Saturn's Antarctic storm.

## 7. Negative numbers vs. imaginary negative numbers

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: central storm plus six-sided vortex field storm<sup>□</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

Hexagonal vortex field explosion of central vortex.

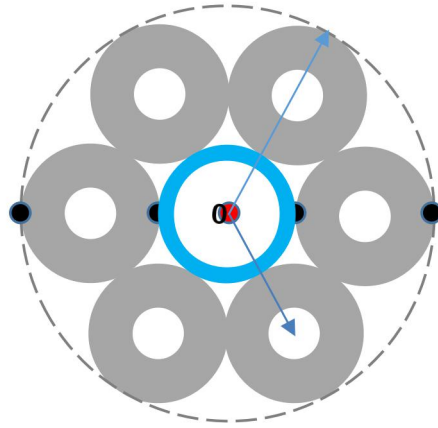


Fig .11| The negative object is at the center, forming a central storm. he negative object is surround by an Imaginary number negative field object, which can not see optically directly, but the center has a small windstorm of observable relative negative objects (from the Imaginary number containment principle)<sup>ll</sup>.

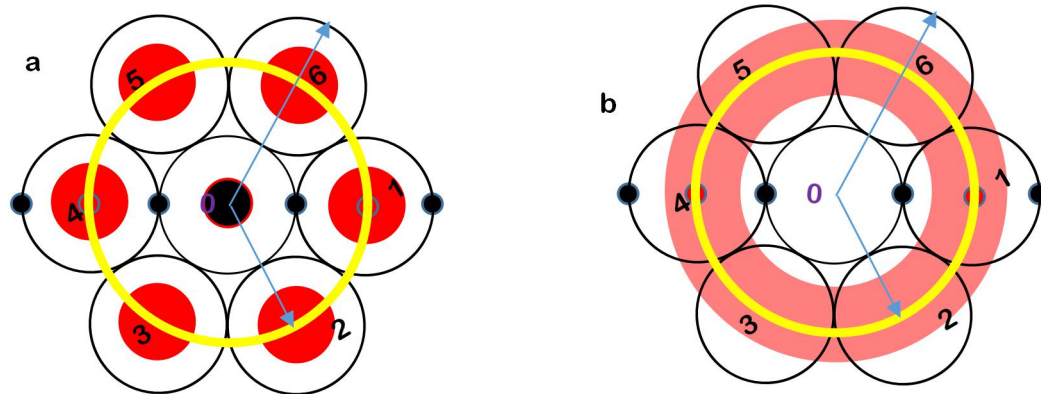
## 8. Imaginary positive to positive

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: positive imaginary 'center field' plus hexagonal entity<sup>ll</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance



'a' is a basic unit system composed of a central virtual positive object and a surrounding positive object.

'b' is the rotation path of the entire basic unit to form a positive object ring

Figure 12 | The center of a is a 'virtual positive object', which cannot be directly optically observed. It is the formation mechanism of a hollow object in a system. B is the trajectory of a positive object after a rotation, forming a ring of positive objects. The three-dimensional projection is a hollow sphere ( The object here is not an object on the ground, but refers to an object of a system unit, such as the moon, the earth and the like).

## 9. Imaginary positive number to negative number

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: field center plus hexagon vortex storm<sup>ll</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

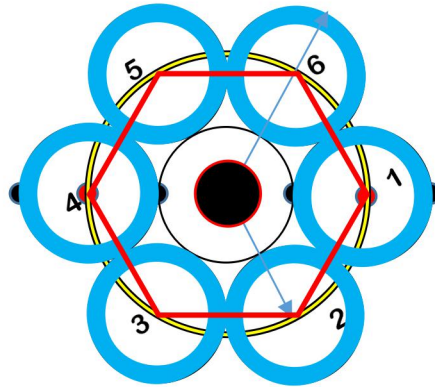


Fig.13 Surrounding hexagonal storms, the center is calm, with relatively small windstorms at the center of the 'Imaginary number object'.

#### 10. Imaginary positive number to Imaginary positive number

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance : 'center field' plus six-sided field

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

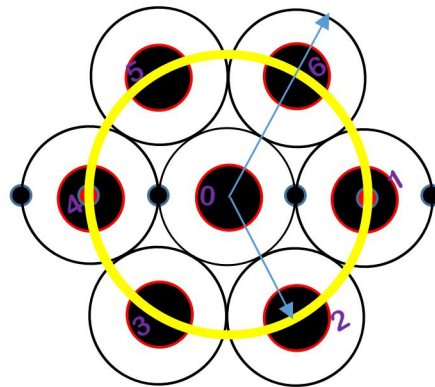


Figure 14 | Various field state objects.

#### 11. Imaginary positive numbers vs. imaginary negative numbers

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance:

center positive 'Imaginary number field' plus hexagonal 'negative vortex field'

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

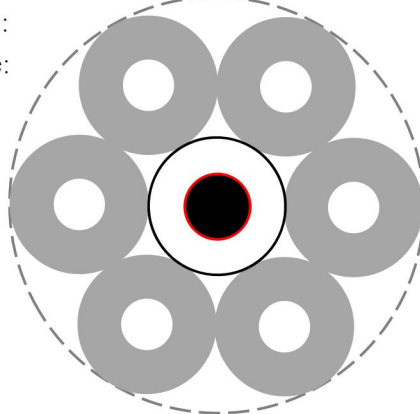


Figure 14 | Various field state objects.



## 12. Imaginary negative numbers to positive numbers

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: central 'Imaginary number negative object vortex field' plus entity<sup>□</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

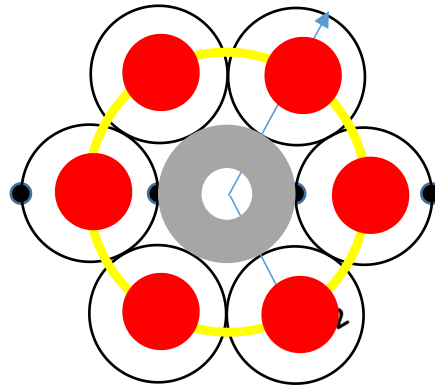


Figure 16| Vortex field of a central negative and negative object, surrounded by real objects

## 13. Virtual negative number to negative number

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: center imaginary object 'vortex field' plus hexagon vortex storm

Atomic level table

Particle level performance:

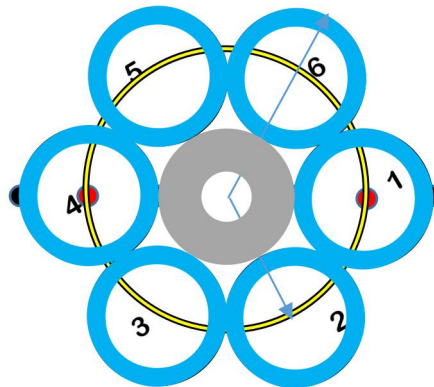


Fig .17, central field, peripheral negative objects.

## 14. Imaginary number negative pairs of positive imaginary numbers

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: center Imaginary number negative object vortex field, plus hexagon entity<sup>□</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

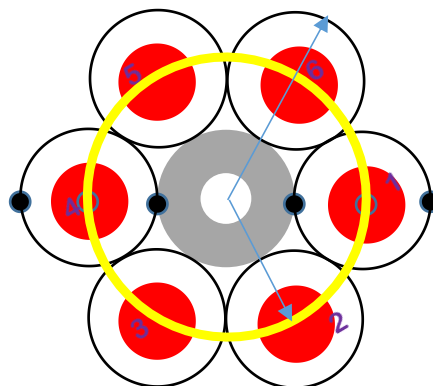


Fig .18| Dynamic sources of formation of hollow solids in the system.

## 15. Imaginary number negative number versus negative Imaginary number number

Performance of the solar system:

Planetary level performance: center Imaginary number negative object vortex field, plus hexagonal vortex field<sup>□</sup>

Atomic level performance:

Particle level performance:

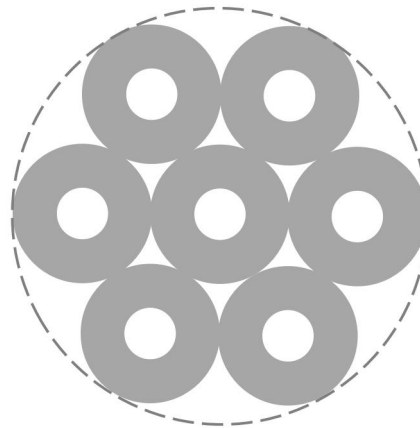


Fig 19 . 'pure' field objects, which are the source of various fields

## 16 Discussion

The six sub-structure can find the corresponding structure in macro and micro, this paper only discusses macro.

Storms on Earth and other planets, thought to be formed by thunderstorms and pressure levels, then why does this thunderstorm and pressure last for a long time (a dozen days, dozens of days, or even years)? , the article suggests that small, weak cyclones can be thought to be formed by atmospheric pressure, which is short-lived, but tornadoes and long-term storms on planets are not so simple as thunderstorms and low pressure. We see small spins on the ground and laboratory-made cyclones that are not at the same level as tornadoes (like single-cell life and multi-celled animals are not at the same level). This article argues that storms on planets and tornadoes on Earth are negative objects. Like common sense, negative objects have their own laws of motion change., negative objects also have the structure and motion changes of negative objects.

## 17 Summary

The negative objects of the six-layer Complex number symmetrical geometry are contrary to the real-object properties and extensions of common sense on Earth.

Taking the macroscopic and microcosmic observation of human standing on the earth as the starting point and angle of reference. Then the common objects we have on earth and earth are 'positive' objects; the atmosphere, vortex storms (tornadoes), giant water vortices, they are 'negative' objects; magnetic fields, electric fields, gravitational fields are 'fields' objects. A planetary vortex storm is the specific form of a negative object on the planet.

The basic form of the structure of the object is the six-layer basic unit of six-layer symmetric complex geometry. The vortex storm on the polar regions of Saturn and Jupiter is a six-layer complex symmetric geometry, which is a concrete manifestation at the planet level.

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