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MK-Theorem1: FOR all X Belongs to Z for all X Belongs to Z.

1)X=-X

2) IF X IS EVEN NUMBER THEN X=0

3) IF X IS ODD NUMBER THEN X=1

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ABSTRACT

In this short search, we will prove the mathematical fact that all the even integers are equals that equal to zero. And all the odd integers are equals that equal to One, Through simple numerical proof as we shall see below.

Introduction

Method of proof:

1-We will prove that all even numbers are equal to zero.

- 0=2

Proof/

0=1-1

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})$

$= \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2$

$= \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1})$

$= \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1}$

$= \mathbf{2}$

- 0=4

Proof/

$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})$

$= \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2$

- 0=10

Proof/

$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{\mathbf{1}}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1}) * (-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} + \mathbf{1} - \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})} * \sqrt{(-\mathbf{1})}$

$= \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + \mathbf{1} - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})$

$= \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{i}^2$

$= \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1}) + \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1}) + \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1}) + \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1}) + \mathbf{1} - (-\mathbf{1})$

$= \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1}$

$= \mathbf{10}$

Thus for all positive even numbers.

In the same way we prove that zero is equal to negative even numbers and we will suffice with one example.

- 0=-6

Proof/

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$\mathbf{0 = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{1} - 1 + \sqrt{1} - 1 + \sqrt{1} - 1}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1}$
$\mathbf{= \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1 + \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1 + \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= (-1) - 1 + (-1) - 1 + (-1) - 1}$
$\mathbf{= -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= -6}$
Thus the rest of all negative even integers.
2-We will prove that all odd numbers are equal to one.
- 1=3

Proof/
$\mathbf{1 = 1 + 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{1}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (-1)}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 + 1}$
$\mathbf{= 3}$
- 1=5

Proof/
$\mathbf{1 = 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1)}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1}$
$\mathbf{= 5}$
- 1=11

Proof/
$\mathbf{1 = 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1} + 1 - \sqrt{1}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} + 1 - \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) + 1 - (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2 + 1 - \boldsymbol{i}^2}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1) + 1 - (-1)}$
$\mathbf{= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1}$
$\mathbf{= 11}$
Thus for all positive odd numbers.

In the same way we prove that one is equal to negative odd numbers and we will suffice with one example:
- 1=--7

Proof/
$\mathbf{1 = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{1} - 1 + \sqrt{1} - 1 + \sqrt{1} - 1 + \sqrt{1}}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1) * (-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)} - 1 + \sqrt{(-1)} * \sqrt{(-1)}}$
$\mathbf{= (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) - 1 + (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) - 1 + (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i}) - 1 + (\boldsymbol{i} * \boldsymbol{i})}$
$\mathbf{= \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1 + \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1 + \boldsymbol{i}^2 - 1 + \boldsymbol{i}^2}$
$\mathbf{= (-1) - 1 + (-1) - 1 + (-1) - 1 + (-1)}$
$\mathbf{= -1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1}$
$\mathbf{= -7}$

Conclusion:

All integers are divided into only two equivalent class as it in follow:

$[\boldsymbol{even\ mumbers}] = \mathbf{0}$
$[\boldsymbol{odd\ mumbers}] = \mathbf{1}$