

# Function points

Marjanović Srđan  
M.Biljanica  
16201 Manojlovce  
Serbia  
ms.biljanica@gmail.com

I discovered a new mathematical area (function points). Name (function point) is given as the point of defined geometric object can be fixed (constant) and movable (independent (dependent) variables) in number line or plane or space.

## 1 Definition of the geometric object

### 1.1 Defined straight line

$d(A, B, a(AB))$

Read it - there is a point  $(A, B)$  between them there straight line  $(a(AB))$ .

## 2 Number line

### 2.1 $A=\text{const.}$ , $B=x$ , $a(AB)=y$

Point  $(A)$  upon number line has a permanent place  $(A=\text{const.})$ .

Point  $(B)$  moving the number line  $-\infty$  do  $+\infty$   $(B=x)$ .

Example :

$A=6$  ,  $B=x$  ,  $f(6, x, y)$  Read :

Function point  $(y)$  of the constant 6 and independent variables  $x$ .

$y=A-B$  ( $y=6-x$ ) - first function point

$x=7$  ,  $y=6-x=6-7=-1$

$x=-7$  ,  $y=6-x=6-(-7)=13$

$y=B-A$  ( $y=x-6$ ) - second function point

$x=7$  ,  $y=x-6=7-6=1$

$x=-7$  ,  $y=x-6=-7-6=-13$

$x-6=0$  ,  $x=6$  - zero for the hybridization of two function point  
 $y=A-B$  (  $y=6-x$  )  $x>6$  ,  $y=B-A$  (  $y=x-6$  )  $x<6$  - negative hybridization of the first and second functions points  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=6-x=6-7=-1$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=x-6=-7-6=-13$

$y=B-A$  (  $y=x-6$  )  $x>6$  ,  $y=A-B$  (  $y=6-x$  )  $x<6$  - positive hybridization of the first and second functions points  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=x-6=7-6=1$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=6-x=6-(-7)=13$

## 2.2 $A=x$ , $B=f(x)$ , $a(AB)=y$

Point ( A ) moving the number line from  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$  (  $A=x$  )  
 Point ( B ) depends on the x independent variables (  $B=f(x)$  )

Example :

$A=x$  ,  $B=x_1=2x+1$  ,  $f(x, x_1=2x+1, y)$  , Read :

Function point ( y ) of the independent variables x and the dependent variable  $x_1$  ( function , which is dependent on the independent variables x )

$y=A-B$  (  $y=x-x_1$  ) ,  $y=x-(2x+1)$  - first function point  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=x-(2x+1)=7-(2\times 7+1)=-8$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=x-(2x+1)=-7-(2\times(-7)+1)=6$

$y=B-A$  (  $y=x_1-x$  ) ,  $y=(2x+1)-x$  - second function point  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=(2x+1)-x=(2\times 7+1)-7=8$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=(2x+1)-x=(2\times(-7)+1)-(-7)=-6$

$x-(2x+1)=0$  ,  $x=-1$  - zero for the hybridization of two function point  
 $y=A-B$  (  $y=x-x_1$  ) ,  $y=x-(2x+1)$   $x>-1$  ,  $y=B-A$  (  $y=x_1-x$  ) ,  $y=(2x+1)-x$   $x<-1$   
 - positive hybridization of the first and second functions points  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=(2x+1)-x=(2\times 7+1)-7=8$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=x-(2x+1)=-7-(2\times(-7)+1)=6$

$y=B-A$  (  $y=x_1-x$  ) ,  $y=(2x+1)-x$   $x>-1$  ,  $y=A-B$  (  $y=x-x_1$  ) ,  $y=x-(2x+1)$   
 $x<-1$  - negative hybridization of the first and second functions points  
 $x=7$  ,  $y=x-(2x+1)=7-(2\times 7+1)=-8$   
 $x=-7$  ,  $y=(2x+1)-x=(2\times(-7)+1)-(-7)=-6$

## 3 Plane