Some Uses of Zero Exponents


## Naming Classes

Kant's Subcategories of Quality:
Affirmative $X^{0}=1$
Negative $\mathrm{X}^{-\infty}=0$
Infinite $X^{+\infty}=\infty$
${ }_{B}^{A} X_{C}^{0}=$ the class " $C$ " with a member " $A$ " and a subclass " $B$ ".
(Singular script in lower case; plural in upper case.)

$$
\begin{gathered}
X^{0}=\text { universal class } \\
{ }^{0} X^{0}=\text { nul class, memberless } \\
X_{-C}^{0}=\text { complement of class } C
\end{gathered}
$$

RELATING CLASSES


In Folk words:
I Males or Females
II Male Children
III If boys, then males
IV Humans are people

In Formulas
$X_{A+B}^{0}=0$
$X_{A B}^{0} \neq 0, A, B$
$X_{A B}^{0}=X_{B}^{0}$
$X_{A B}^{0}=X_{A}^{0} X_{B}^{0}$

## Operating

Logical SUM $={ }^{0} X_{-c}^{0}--$ disjoint case
Logical PRODUCT $={ }^{0} X_{-c}^{0}$-- overlap proper case
Logical INCLUSION $={ }^{0} X_{-c}^{0} \quad$-- part-whole case
Logical EQUALITY $={ }^{0} X_{-c}^{0} \quad--$ mutual inclusion case
Logical DENIAL $={ }^{0} X_{-c}^{0} \quad$-- i.e. no members
Identity elements are:
Digit zero for $\pm$; as $\mathrm{x}+0=\mathrm{x}$
Exponent zero for x , as $\div \mathrm{xy}^{0}=\mathrm{x}$

## Classifying = Logical sums



## Qualifying = logical products



## Specifying Assumptions <br> In a physical formula



$\mathbf{F}=\mathbf{g} \mathbf{M}_{1} \mathbf{C}_{1}^{0} \mathbf{C}_{2}^{0} \mathbf{M}_{2} / \mathrm{L}^{2}$

Deriving a Law


## Specifying Conditions <br> in a chemical reaction



