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Hilbert's 1st Problem The Continuum Hypothesis

Theorem

There is no set whose cardinality is strictly between that of the integers and that of the real numbers

Card N < Card Z < Card Q < Card T < …S(P) …F

(1) $\sum a_{ij}b_{ij} = Z_{[i]} \times C_{\infty}$
(2) f(x) = cos / ln x
(3) #k = 6

Proof

If Card N to Card T is made of V: N ⊗ N, V: Z ⊗ Z, and V: Q ⊗ Q, and V: R ⊗ R; transcendental numbers have center (0, 0) on XY-n, and (1, 1) on $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ which has r = x and r = y / x. If T(Q) enumeration has r = x / y as its center then $Z_{[i]}$ is the accurate n-path of base 10 since T(Q) enumeration requires V: N ⊗ N, V: ⊗ Z, and V: Q ⊗ Q. The inequality is modellable as |xy| = 1 because the image has cos x as the rise and cos x has 3 phase shift points that give the circle at a complete section of the rigid pre-existing circle. The function ln x is a linear curve that has rank 1 as c = 100 where a transformation on cos x has cos x / ln x gives the return of #k = 6 as integrated ∫ cos x / ln x + 6 = 6 since (f(x))' is 10 where $Z_{[i]}$ x C_{∞} selects image transpose inverse of $T(Q)_0 = 0$, $T(Q)_1 = 1$, …, $T(Q)_n = n$ with lim T(Q) as Q → ∞ = 1 such that g(min, max) = 1 where #k + 1 is 100∫ f(6) as ℝ → ∞ and 1000∫ f(7) as 𝕋 → ∞ and so on such that #k = 6 is the accurate mode of the group in hand and the pay off is c > 0 when #k = 7 is the mode of bargain selection complex choice of tangent field F which has returns to m(A, B) = m(x, y) Cartesian Coordinate plane when integers are included, if Δ|x-1| is of at least Quadrants I to IV.