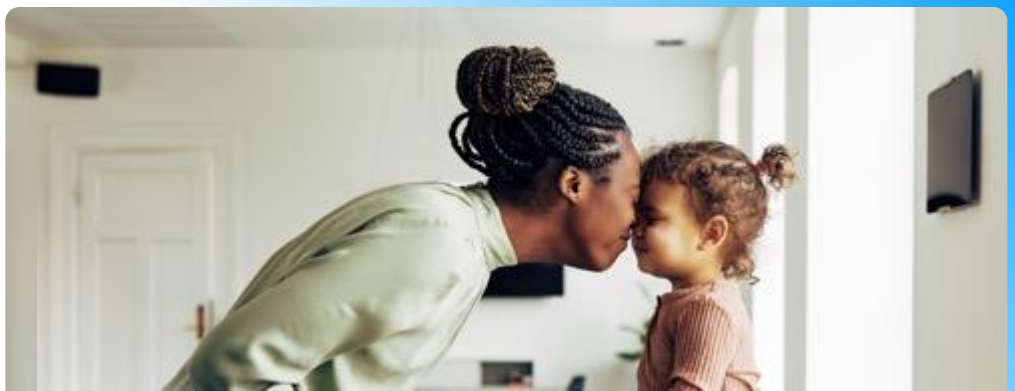
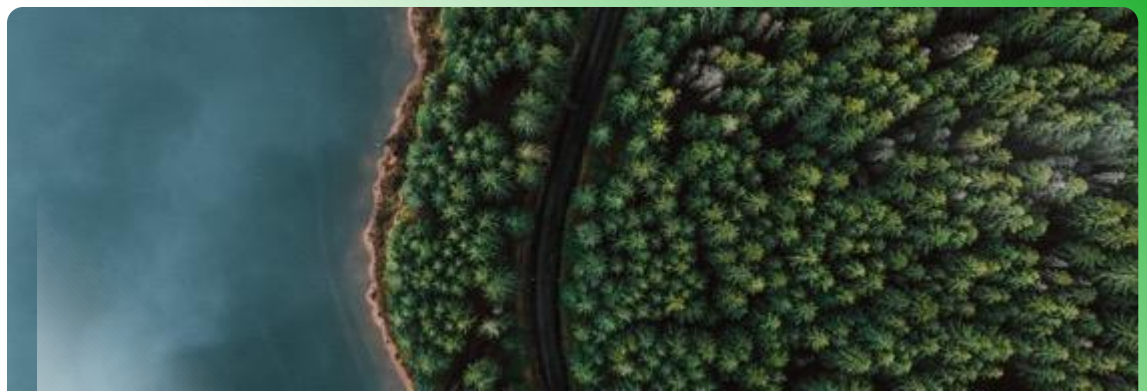
For the World We Share

Nathan Yang
Vice-President of Digital Products & Technology





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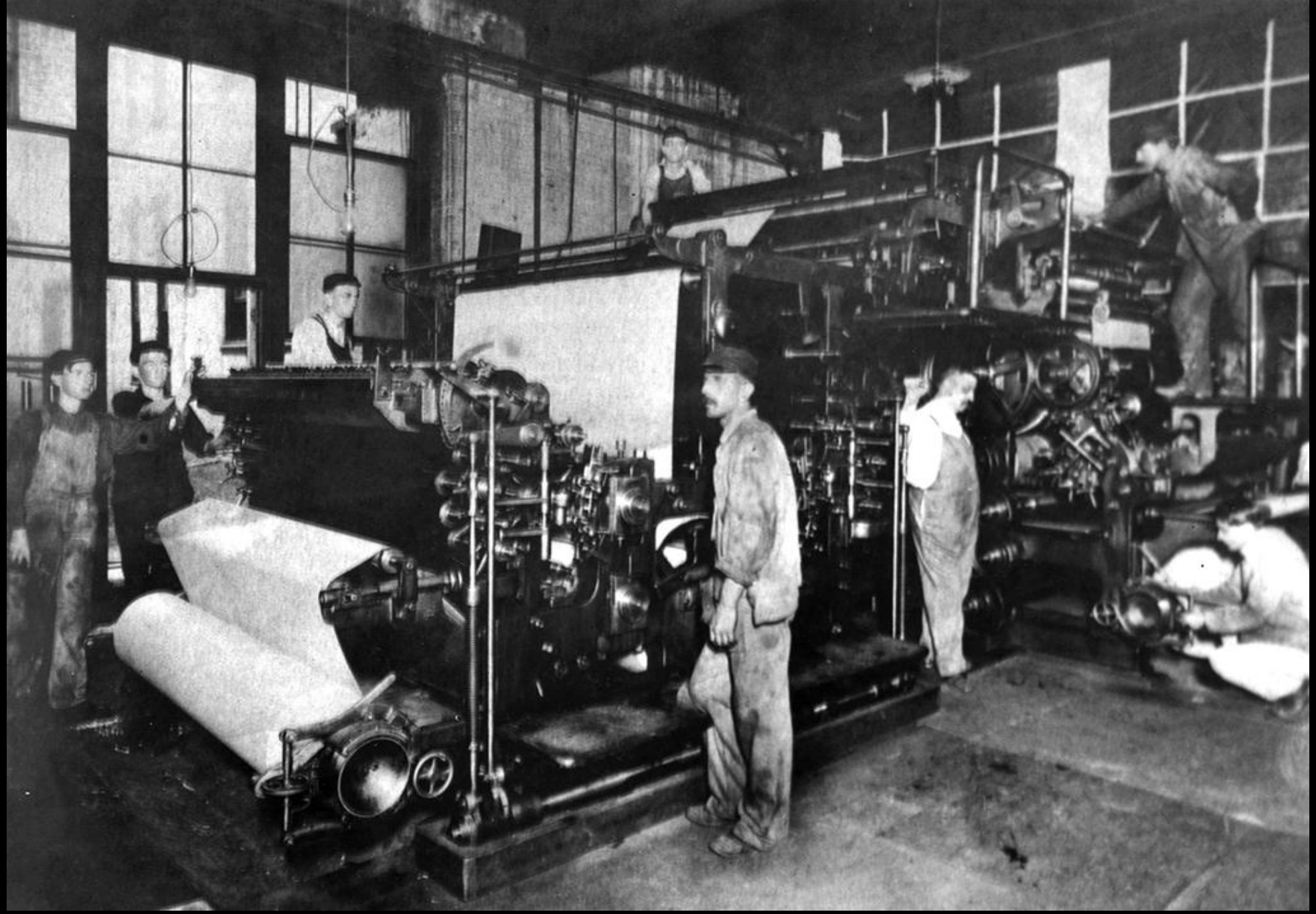
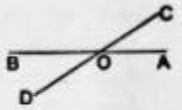
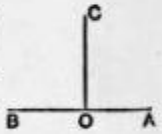


When two straight lines such as AB, CD cross one another at O, the angles COA, BOD are said to be **vertically opposite**. The angles AOD, COB are also vertically opposite to one another.



7. When one straight line stands on another so as to make the adjacent angles equal to one another, each of the angles is called a **right angle**; and each line is said to be **perpendicular** to the other.



Axioms. (i) *If O is a point in a straight line AB, then a line OC, which turns about O from the position OA to the position OB, must pass through one position, and only one, in which it is perpendicular to AB.*

(ii) *All right angles are equal.*

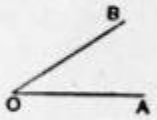
A right angle is divided into 90 equal parts called **degrees** (°); each degree into 60 equal parts called **minutes** (′); each minute into 60 equal parts called **seconds** (″).

In the above figure, if OC revolves about O from the position OA into the position OB, it turns through *two right angles*, or 180°.

If OC makes a *complete revolution* about O, starting from OA and returning to its original position, it turns through *four right angles*, or 360°.

8. An angle which is less than one right angle is said to be **acute**.

That is, an acute angle is less than 90°.



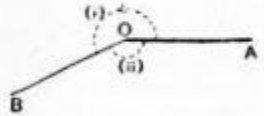
9. An angle which is greater than *one* right angle, but less than *two* right angles, is said to be **obtuse**.

That is, an obtuse angle lies between 90° and 180°.

10. If one arm OB of an angle turns until it makes *a straight line* with the other arm OA, the angle so formed is called a **straight** angle.

A straight angle = 2 right angles = 180°.

11. An angle which is greater than *two* right angles, but less than *four* right angles, is said to be **reflex**.

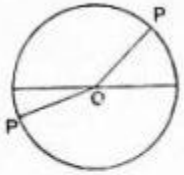


That is, a reflex angle lies between 180° and 360°.

Note. When two straight lines meet, *two* angles are formed, one greater, and one less than two right angles. The first arises by supposing OB to have revolved from the position OA the longer way round, marked (i); the other by supposing OB to have revolved the shorter way round, marked (ii). Unless the contrary is stated, the angle between two straight lines will be considered to be that which is less than two right angles.

12. Any portion of a plane surface bounded by one or more lines is called a **plane figure**.

13. A **circle** is a plane figure contained by a line traced out by a point which moves so that its distance from a certain fixed point is always the same.



Here the point P moves so that its distance from the fixed point O is always the same.

The fixed point is called the **centre**, and the bounding line is called the **circumference**.

14. A **radius** of a circle is a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference. It follows that all radii of a circle are equal.

15. A **diameter** of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated both ways by the circumference.

1925 Rivoli Theatre NYC Time Square
https://www.lpm.org/news/2015-07-24/the-history-of-movie-theaters-and-air-conditioning-that-keeps-film-lovers-cool

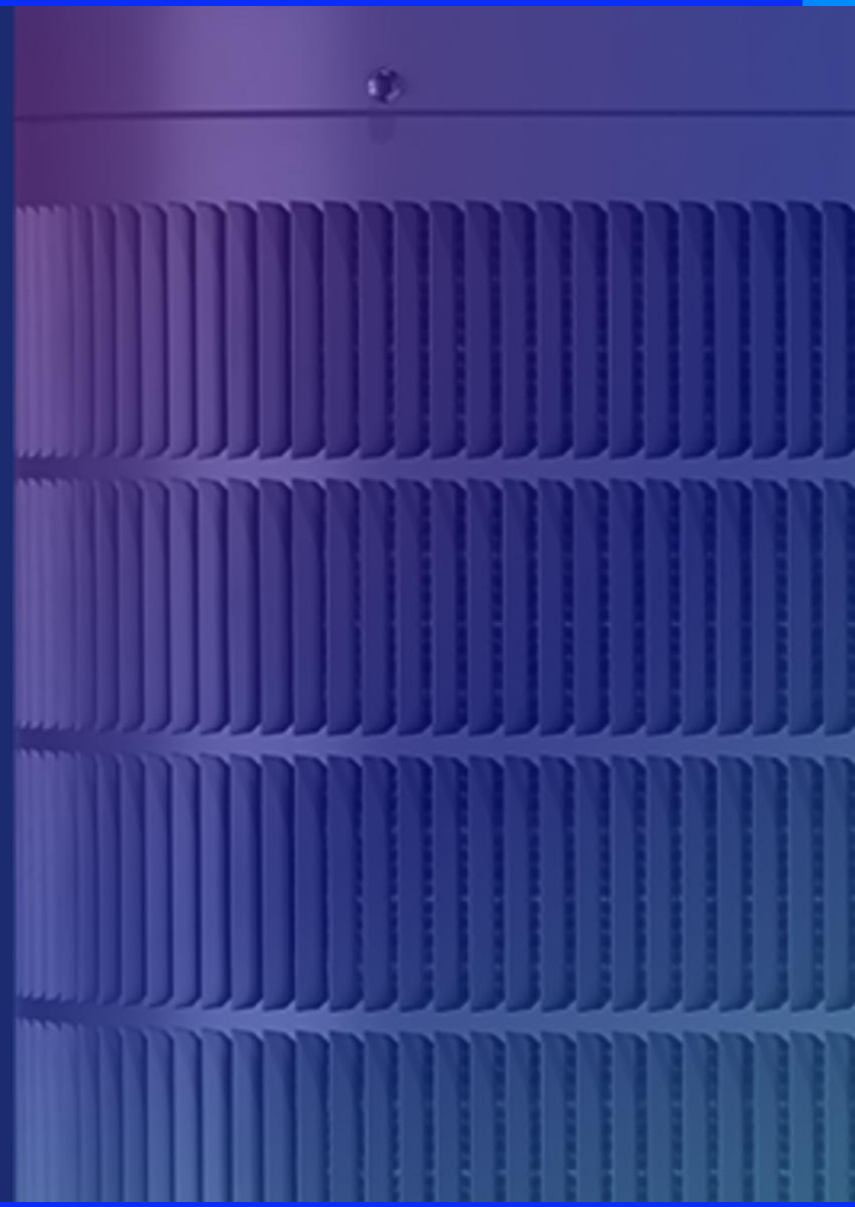
“[Humans]…secured unprecedented levels of prosperity, health and harmony.”

- Yuval Noah Harari

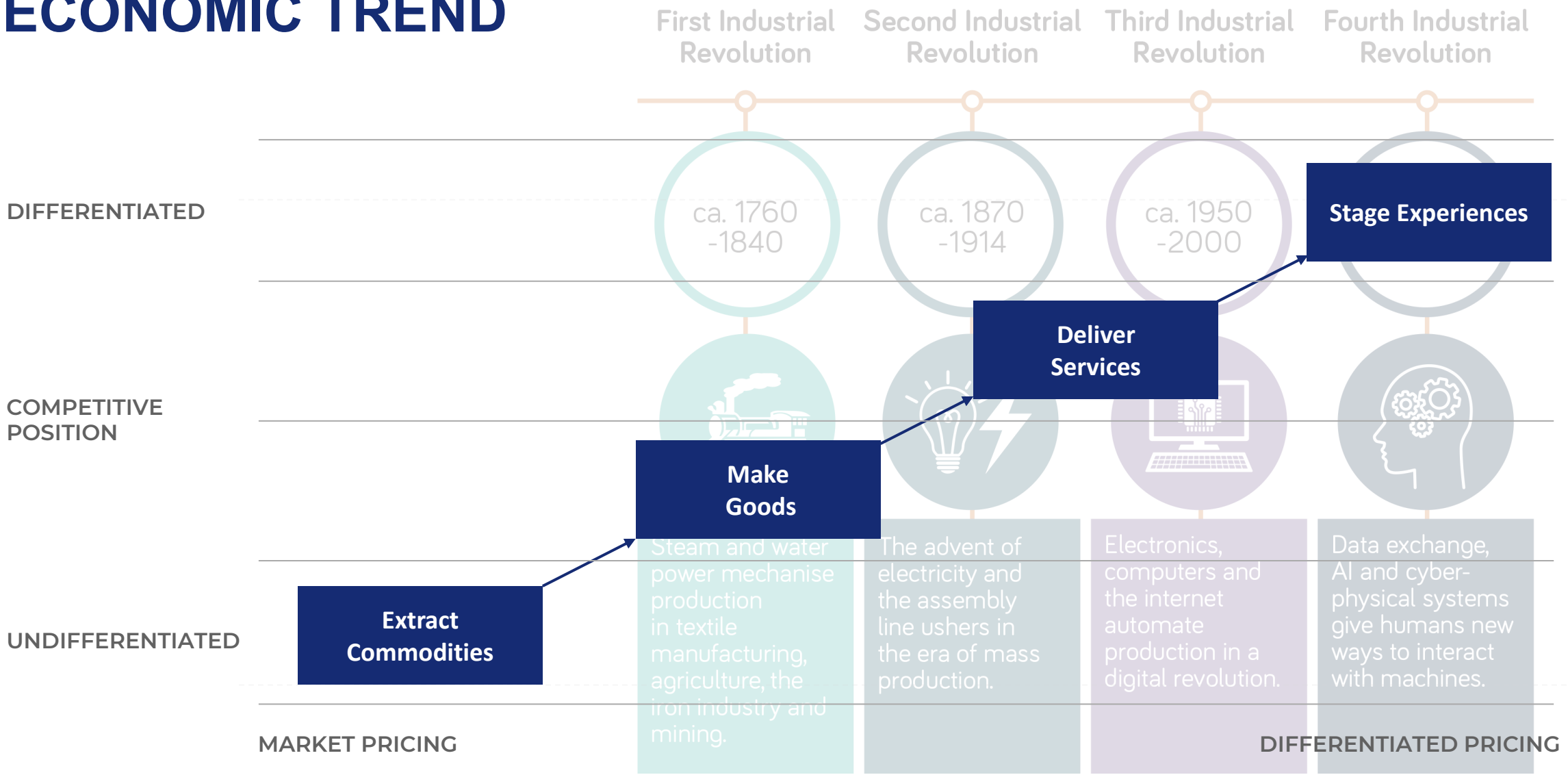
Historian and Author of Sapiens: A Brief History of Mankind

We develop intelligent, connected ecosystems that sense and respond - empowering people and businesses to meet their essential needs and biggest challenges.

What’s next for Carrier? A few thoughts…



ECONOMIC TREND



THE EXPERIENCE ECONOMY

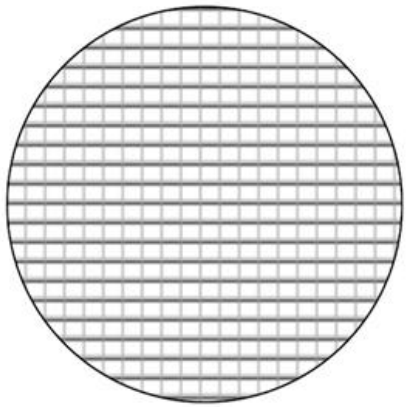
Economic Offering	Commodities	Goods	Services	Experiences
Economy	Agrarian	Industrial	Service	Experience
Economic Function	Extract	Make	Deliver	Stage
Nature of Offering	Fungible	Tangible	Intangible	Memorable
Key Attribute	Natural	Standardized	Customized	Personal
Method of Supply	Stored in Bulk	Inventoried after Production	Delivered on Demand	Revealed over a Duration
Seller	Trader	Manufacturer	Provider	Stager
Buyer	Market	User	Client	Guest
Factors of Demand	Characteristics	Features	Benefits	Sensations

HYPER-PERSONALIZED DESIGNS, EXPERIENCES, & VALUE

FUTURE OF INTELLIGENT CLIMATE AND ENERGY

01 There's a right way to make what is perfect, crafted, and complete.

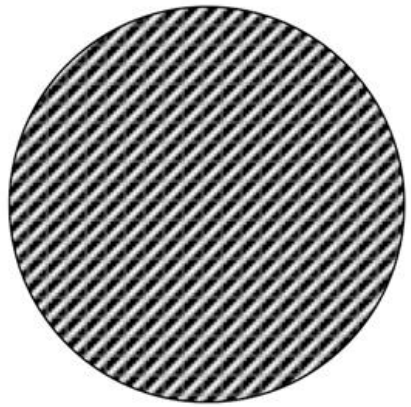
Classical Design



Driver/ the Industrial Revolution, and prior to that at least a few millennia of ferment.

02 Because execution has outpaced innovation, and experience matters.

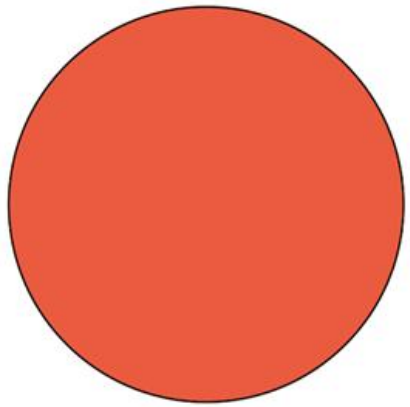
Design Thinking



Driver/ the need to innovate in relation to individual customer needs requires empathy.

03 Design for billions of individual people and in real time, is at scale and TBD.

Computational Design

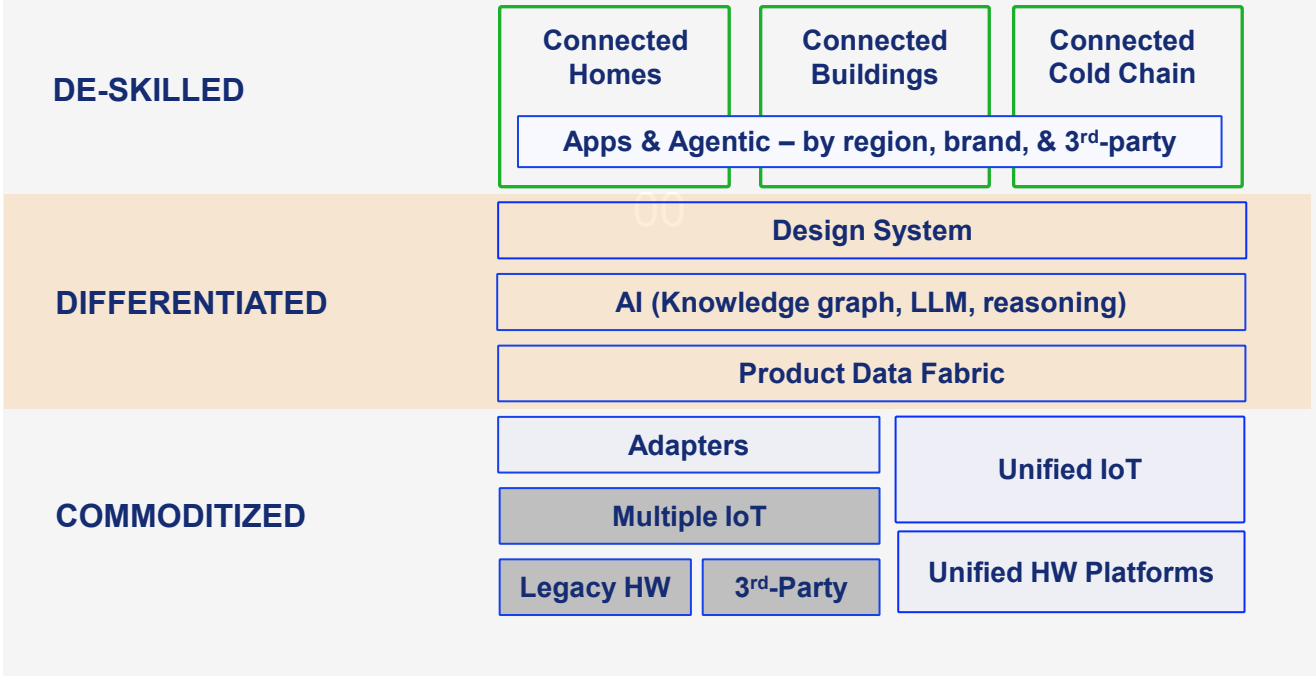


Driver/ the impact of Moore's Law, mobile computing, and the latest tech paradigms.

PREPARING FOR THE AI POWRED-FUTURE

AI-ready Data & Platforms

Establish a data core that enables your “unfair advantage” of Data + AI



WHO ARE YOUR CUSTOMERS?

WHO ARE YOUR STAKEHOLDERS?

WHAT ARE THEIR PROBLEMS TO SOLVE?

WHAT ARE YOUR UNFAIR ADVANTAGES?

HOW DO YOU BUILD DIFFERENTIATION?

HOW DO YOU BUY/PARTNER TO GO FASTER?

Have a great innovation workshop!