1158-03-99 **Rasulkhozha Sultonkhozhaevich Sharafiddinov*** (rasulkhozha@yahoo.com), Theoretical Physics Division, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, Ulugbek 100214, Uzbekistan. *Unification Theorems of Elements of a Set.*

One feature of each fully regular set is what unites all its elements in a unified whole. As a consequence, the difference, for example, in sizes with a_{1B} and b_{1B} constitutes their linearly ordered set $A = \{a_{1B}, \ \ b_{1B}\}$ of a definite B symmetry. Another definite L symmetry characterizes the class $C = \{a_{2L}, \ \ b_{2L}\}$ so that it has a linear order. We formulate and prove here the unification theorems of elements of a set $D = \{H, \ \ J\}$ with subsets $H = \{a_{1B}, \ \ b_{2L}\}$ and $J = \{b_{1B}, \ \ a_{2L}\}$. **Theorem 1.** If the two functions with some individual variables correspond in a set D to each of its B and L symmetries, they are in it the solutions of the same united equation in these two forms of unknowns. **Theorem 2.** If the two equalities with some own variables correspond in a set D to each of its B and L symmetries, they are in it the solutions of the same united inequality in these two forms of unknowns. **Theorem 3.** If an intrasystem feature of B and L symmetries is their simultaneous violation, their coexistence or both, an object of latent system unification within a set D becomes functional series. (Received February 24, 2020)