VM Course

ORGANIZATION FORMAT OF GANITA SUTRAS

Step – 50: Reverse artifices and domain two

1. The features of Ganita Sutra-7 may be appreciated with the help of (i) reverse artifices and (ii) domain two.

2. Numbers and artifices are related parallel to dimensions and dimensional domain.

3. N-space plays the role of dimension of (n+2) space.

4. Likewise the artifices and numbers as well are coordinated by the pair of values (n, n+2).

5. 1-space plays the role of dimension of 3-space while (-1) space plays the role of dimension of 1-space.

6. The values pair (-1, +1) is parallel to the pair of orientations of a line / interval / 1-space body / hyper cube 1.

7. It is this reverse feature of pair of values (-1, +1) and parallel to it of pair of orientations, which deserves to be appreciated as feature of simultaneous addition and minus working rule of Ganita Sutra-7.

8. Here it would be relevant to note that NVF (Reverse) = 92 = NVF (Numbers) and NVF (Artifices) = 90.

9. This as such shall be bringing us parallel to NVFs pair (90, 92) of formulations pair (artifices, numbers).

10. Likewise it would be relevant to note that NVF (Domain) = 56 and NVF (Two) = 58.

11. Further as that NVF (Two) = 58 = 29 + 29 = NVF (Black) + NVF (Black).

12. One may have a pause here and be face to face with the values pair (56, 58).

13. Further it also would be relevant to take note that NVF (Two) = NVF (Black, Black) = NVF [Axes (s)]; (09, 19), split for 28, second perfect number as a focus here as NVF (Axes) = 49 = 7 x 7 and further as that 49 = 3 x 7 + 4 x 7, therefore axes is plural and axes (s) is plurals.

14. One may further have a pause here and take note that the formulation 'axes' is a 'plural'. NVF (Plural) =80 = NVF (Creator). NVF (Plurals) = 99 = NVF (thought) = NVF (Void axes).

15. And the formulation 'Axes (s)' is plurals.

16. Still further, it also would be relevant to take note that 'domain' plays the role of dimension for 'two' as domain structured as 'domain two'.

17. Still further, it would come to focus as that 'axes' and 'axes (s)' are of different features.

18. And that 'Axes (s)' is of domain features; NVF (Axis) = 49. NVF (Axes) (s) = 68 = 34 + 34 = NVF (One) + NVF (One) = NVF (Two Bag).

19. One may have a pause here and take note that may it be the dimension fold or 'domain fold' both infact are of space content 'roles' in different dimensional orders with a difference only of 'two degrees', as much as that n space content plays the role of dimension of (n+2) space content.

20. It would be a blissful exercise to chase values pair (54, 56) as of dimensions, domains pair formulations (Sun, light).

21. It further would bring into focus the summation value of artifices pair (n, n+2) as 2n+2 = 2(n+1), which shall be leading us to reach at artifices triples (n, n+1, n+2) such that the middle artifice (n+1) shall be of the features of duplicating itself because of pair of orientations which firstly shall be taking us from artifice n to artifice n+2 and then in reverse order from artifice n+2 to artifice n.

22. This shall be bringing to focus the distinctive features of mathematics of artifices as domain permitting addition and subtraction operation and further as ‘dimension fold’ permitting synthesis of pair of dimensions as (1, 1) structuring ‘3’ and parallel to it 3-space being structured by a pair of linear dimensions.

23. One may have a pause here and be face to face with this mathematics of artifices firstly taking us to 1+1=2 and secondly taking us to (1, 1) to (3).

24. Ganita Sutras organization format features, as such accept ‘reflection’ as an further independent operation and it helps lead to ‘dimension of dimension’ and also leads to a shift from summation rule ‘1+1=2’ to dimensional synthesis rule ‘1+1, 1’ = 3.

25. It would be relevant to note that Ganita Sutras add to normal arithmetic ‘mathematics’, additional operation namely ‘reflection operation’.

26. It as such accepts a difference of approach from single orientation approach to a pair of opposite orientations approach.

27. It also leads to mathematics of synthesis of dimensions.

28. The synthesis of dimensions is an arithmetic (and geometry) of different features.

29. This difference is there as there is a shift from the focus upon structuring of domain by dimensions without going into the structuring of dimensions while the mathematics of synthesis of dimensions also takes care of structuring of dimensions themselves being domains structured by dimensions of dimensions.

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