VM Course

ORGANIZATION FORMAT OF GANITA SUTRAS

Step 53 : Enveloped domains

1. The sequence of enveloped domains, that is of domain folds of hyper cubes is of distinctive features than those of the sequence of boundary folds or other folds.

2. One may have a pause here and take note of the set ups of hyper cubes, hyper spheres and hyper solids.

3. It would be a blissful to face to face with the following NVF equations
   i. NVF (Hyper cube) = 103
   ii. NVF (Hyper solid) = 131
   iii. NVF (Hyper sphere) = 143

4. The artifices triple (103, 131, 143) permits re-organization as (103, 103+28, 103+40).

5. This triple (103, 131, 143) would further permit re-organization as 93 + 10, 93 + 38, 93 + 50)

6. NVF (entity) = 93, NVF (Bag) = 10, and as such NVF (hyper cube) = NVF (entity bag).

7. Further NVF (entity) = 93 and NVF (Fire) = 38,and as such NVF (hyper solid) = NVF (entity fire).

8. Still further NVF (Entity) = 93 and NVF (Void) = 50 and as such NVF (hyper sphere) = NVF (Void entity).

9. Still further NVF (entity) = 93 = 31 + 31+ 31 = NVF (cube) + NVF (cube) + NVF (cube).

10. One may have a pause here and take note that artifice 31 is parallel to the set up of a linear order 3-space

11. Therefore ‘entity’ shall be a setup of a three solid dimensional set up.

12. One may have a pause here and have a fresh look at the set ups of hyper cubes, hyper solids and hyper spheres as manifestation layers within creator's space along its manifestation format

13. One may again have a pause and take note that cube and sphere are a pair of representative regular bodies of 3-space and parallel to it, square and circle are a pair of representative regular bodies of 2-space

14. This as such shall be focusing upon hyper cubes and hyper spheres being the representative regular bodies of corresponding dimensional spaces

15. Let us again have a fresh look at the set up of cube and sphere, as well as upon square and circle simultaneously

16. It shall be leading us to the conclusion that in both cases of cube and sphere as well as in case of square and circle there would be a common domain boundary ratio and both pairs further shall be accepting a common formulation $A^n : 2n\ B^{n-1}$.

17. One may have a pause here and take a fresh look at the set ups of a square and of a circle.

18. The circumference of the circle is 2 pi r while the area of the circle is pi r^2

19. This circumference / boundary and area / domain of 2-space body accepts a ratio 2 pi r is to pi r 2

20. Taking r = d / 2, the ratio would get re-organized as pi d : pi d2 / 4

21. This ratio would further get re-organized as 4 d : d2

22. Likewise it would follow that the boundary – domain / surface area, volumme ratio for a sphere of diameter d would as 6 $d^2 : d^3$.

23. This pair of ratio in respect of circle and square as 2-space bodies and sphere and cube as 3-space bodies shall be accepting a common formulation $2n\ B^{n-1} : A^n$ for all values of n=2, 3

24. One may have a pause here and take note that domain boundary ratio for whole range of hyper cubes / hyper spheres shall be accepting common formulation $A^n : 2n\ B^{n-1}$ for all values of n

25. One may have a pause here and take note that the boundary of square permit split as four linear components while the boundary of circle is an integrated unit

26. Likewise the boundary of cube admits split as six surface plates while the boundary of sphere is synthesized as an integrated unit.

27. This in the light of the common domain boundary ratio for hyper cubes and hyper spheres would lead to the feature of domain remaining integrated unit for hyper cubes (square, cube and hyper cubes) while their boundary permitting a split into 2n components for hyper cube n

28. On the other hand, in case of hyper spheres, the boundary remains integrated unit while the domain permits a split into components

29. One may have a pause here and take note that NVF (Hyper sphere) = 143 = 11 x 13

30. It would be relevant to note that 11 = 2 x 5 + 1 and 13 = 2 x 6+ 1are the organizations parallel to 11 geometries range of 5-space and 13 geometries range of 6-space

31. One may have a pause here and permit the transcending mind to be face to face with the phenomenon of hyper cube n accepting n version as being of 0, 1, 2, 3,--- n boundary components respectively \

32. With it the hyper cube 5 shall be accepting 11 versions while hyper cube 6 shall be accepting 13 versions
33. One may further have a pause here that while even place value formats would be worked out in terms of the 2n boundary components of hyper cube n for all values of n, while odd place value systems can be worked out in terms of the odd geometry ranges of dimensional spaces

34. One may have a pause here and permit the transcending mind to be face to face with these features of domain fold sequence of manifestation layers of hyper cubes and to comprehend and imbibe pure and applied values of emerging geometric formats

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Dr. S.K. Kapoor