VM006-Doc019

Vedic Mathematics, Science & Technology
Teacher Course

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PAIRED 2-SPACE & 3-SPACE

This day the course focus is upon 'Paired 2-space & 3-space'. It four folds aspects being taken up are as follows:

73. Opening words
74. (Points, lines, surfaces …)
75. Paired 2-space and 3-space
76. Creator's space (real 4-space)

The values being covered are to be taught as lessons numbers 73 to 76 to the students of 4-space Vedic Mathematics, Science & Technology.

LESSON-73

OPENING WORDS

1. Counts accept gaps.
2. Gaps, counts are of different generic counts.
3. Counts, as points, have in between 'gaps'.
4. Gaps in between points accepts counts but of different generic that of points.
5. Pair of points as a gap which accepts a count different that of points.

6. Pair of points lead to a pair of counts.
7. Gaps in between pair of points accept count 'one'.
8. Pairs of counts of pair of point may accept expression as zero power of value.
9. Gap in between the pair of points accepts a count which to accepts expression as 'one' power of a value.
10. One may have a pause here and to take note that in the above illustrative case we are face to face with two different generic counts namely (I) zero power count and (II) one power count.
11. Pair of lines accepts gap of different generic.
12. Pair of count of a pair of lines as 'one' power generic counts lead to surface gap generic count for the gap in between.
13. This way, we have generated a set of triple generic counts.
14. Triple values here 'triple generic counts values' will help generate a sequence of generics the generics counts.

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LESSON-74
(POINTS, LINES, SURFACES …)

15. Geometry entities (points, lines, surfaces …) are the representative bodies of a sequence of dimensional spaces (0-space, 1-space, 2-space …).
16. This sequence of dimensioning spaces accepts dimensional frames of respective numbers of dimensions (zero numbers of dimensions, single dimension, pair of dimensions, triple dimensions …).
17. This further needs to the sequence of respective dimensional orders (negative spatial dimensional order,

negative linear dimensional order, zero dimensional order ,linear dimensional order, spatial dimensional order solid dimensional order, creative dimensional order, transcendental dimensional order …).

18. One may have a pause here and to take note that points (zero space bodies) generic count as zero power generic bring us face to face with a dimensional frame of zero numbers of dimensional of zero space accepting negative spatial order.
19. A step ahead, one may further have a pause here and to take note that lines (one space bodies) generic count as 'one' power generic bring us face to face with a dimensional frame of one dimension of 1-space accepting negative linear dimensional order.
20. A step further ahead, one may have a pause here as well, and to take note that surfaces (two space bodies) generic count as 'two' power generic bring us face to face with a dimensional frame of two dimensions of 2-space accepting zero dimensional order.
21. A step further ahead, one may have a pause here as well, and to take note that solids (three space bodies) generic count as three power generic bring us face to face with a dimensional frame of three dimensions of 3-space accepting linear dimensional order.
22. And like that, there would be a sequential unfolding of inter-related feature of counts generic, as a sequence.
23. Pairing of generics, points in gaps lead to a pair of generic counts.
24. This permits pairing of consecutive generic counts.
25. It permits their pairing.
26. It makes paired consecutive generic counts.

27. Points as zero space body constitute dimensional order of 2-space.
28. Lines has a one space body constitute dimensional order of 3-space.
29. The pairing of this pair of generic counts of points and gaps, as points and lines result into pairing of zero order and linear order.
30. Simultaneously, it results into pairing of zero order 2-space and linear order 3-space.
31. This further result into pairing of square and cube being the representative regular bodies of 2-space and 3-space.

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LESSON-75
PAIRED 2-SPACE AND 3-SPACE

32. Paired 2-space and 3-space lead to pairing of 2-space content and 3-space content.
33. This further, leads to pairing of 2-space content playing the role of boundary fold and 3-space content playing the role of domain fold of hyper cube 3 (cube).
34. One may have a pause here and to take note that this brings us face to face with simultaneously manifestation of square and cube.
35. One may further have a pause here and to take note that NVF (square) +NVF (cube) = NVF (mathematics).
36. This mathematics which is missed by modern mathematicians.
37. It is this mathematics which is of period prior to modern mathematics period.
38. This prior period mathematics, on its chase sequentially takes us to ancient wisdom source reservoir of Vedic

enlightenment to properly glimpse and imbibe Ancient Wisdom Mathematics, we have to revisit basis base Vedic Mathematics of Sathapatya measuring rod format of synthetic set up of hyper cubes 1 to 6 sequentially bridging the gaps by providing formats for sequential generic counts, simultaneously taking care of smoothness and the rival ability at boundary fold.

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LESSON-76
CREATOR'S SPACE (REAL 4-SPACE)

39. Topologistics attempt to approach real 4-space in terms of their many fold theory is responsible for reality of 4-space Euclidian them.
40. The inherent restriction to which their many fold theory is subjecting them are reflecting in them their proclaimed expression on the following line:
    (I) We live in four dimensional space-time universe.
    (II) The central focus is upon geometric surfaces and generalization of them.
    (III) Sphere is regarded as a two dimensional surfaces and a not a solid ball.
    (IV) Many fold is a generalization of the motion of a surface to any number of dimensions.
    (V) Simple kinds of many folds are one dimensional one's, which are just curve with the real line 'R' is a special case.
    (VI) Two dimensional many folds are surfaces (with the flat two dimensional plane) are square a special case.

(VII) Diagrams in book dealing with high dimensional many folds are also 'Ment' for expert and require great care in the interpretation.

(VIII) The difficulty is to interrupt a projection of four dimensional object having 8 faces each of which is a cube and all are of the same size.

(IX) There are no uses. What so ever in trying to appreciate object of dimensional Euclidean space.

(X) In a three dimensional space there are just 5 regular poly-hedra.

(XI) It turns out that there are just 6 regular four dimensional poly-top.

(XII) For any number of dimensions greater than four, there are only 3 regular poly-tops.

(XIII) Why should thinks suddenly become simpler (and constant) beyond for dimensions?

(XIV) 2-sphere is a surface of 3 dimensional solid bars.

(XV) N sphere is a surface of N (N+1) dimensional solid bar.

(XVI) The abstract definition of n dimensional many fold is that it is an object with the property that if you look small part of this, what you see very much like ordinary (?) n dimensional Euclidean space (R^n).

(XVII) A many folds for which it is possible to develop a global theory of differentiation is called as a smooth (are sometimes a differentiable many fold).

(XVIII) 7-sphere can be given 28 distinct differentiation structures and other high

dimensional sphere as well can be given more than one differentiation structure.

(XIX) Golden era of many fold topologies is the studies of five are more dimensions and same brought to focus upon four dimensions many fold.

(XX) Homotopy helped to obtained, a fairly systematic classification of all many folds of dimensional of greater than four.

(XXI) Poincare conjecture is closed surface, any closed loop shrinks to a point. This has been proves to be valid for all dimension from 5 onwards.

(XXII) The usual differentiation structure on are fold 'R^4' is one just of infinitely many that may be given to this many fold.

(XXIII) New Era is their when geometry and physics gets inter-wine.

(XXIV) And the summitry binds to discipline of (geometry and physics).

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