

**Vedic Mathematics, Science & Technology
Teacher Course**

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QUADRUPLE VALUES (21, 101, 1000, 9)

This day the course focus is upon 'Quadruple values (21, 101, 1000, 9)'. It four folds aspects being taken up are as follows:

- 89. Nine numeral range
- 90. Double digit number (01 to 99)
- 91. Fixations of middle point
- 92. Quadruple values (21, 101, 1000, 9)

The values being covered are to be taught as lessons numbers 89 to 92 to the students of 4-space Vedic Mathematics, Science & Technology.

LESSON-89

NINE NUMERAL RANGE

- 1. Nine numeral ranges (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) is a values range.
- 2. Parallel to it, there are dimensional frame.
- 3. These nine dimensional are as dimensional order (-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).
- 4. There is nine vowel range of Devnagri alphabet.
- 5. Nine numerals accept parallel to nine numeral ranges.

6. These nine numerals has a range of nine numbers is parallel to nine geometries range of four space.
7. As such, each numeral and each vowel accepts values and formats parallel to nine geometries range of four space.
8. It would be blissful to take note that nine numeral (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) are distinct values.
9. Number value 1 is distinctively unique has it is first numeral.
10. Number value 2 is distinctively unique has it is the only even prime.
11. Moreover, it is the first prime.
12. Number value 3 is distinctively unique has it is the odd prime.
13. Number value 4 is unique that it accepts re-organization as $4 = 2+2 = 2 \times 2 = (-2) \times (-2)$.
14. Further $4^2=2^4$.
15. Number value 5 is uniquely distinct as that it is of the middle placement of nine numeral ranges.
16. Number value 6 is distinctively unique as that $6 = 1+2+3 = 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 2+2+2$ and it is the first perfect number.
17. Number value 7 is distinctively has seven is the biggest prime of numerals range.
18. Number value 8 is unique as that it is cube of prime 2.
19. Number value 9 is unique is that is the square of first odd prime 3.
20. Moreover, $8 = 2^3$, $9 = 3^2$ constitutes a reflection pair of vertical organization $(2^3, 3^2)$ and here base and index values swap their places.
21. Double digit number pair (01, 10) constitutes a horizontal reflection of number. ■

LESSON-90

DOUBLE DIGIT NUMBER (01 TO 99)

22. Double digit number 01 to 99 accept 9x11 grid format as under:

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99

23. The above grid split into upper part and lower part with separating line of value range (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90).
24. The upper part also has a separating line (11, 22, 33, 44).
25. Lower part has a separating line (55, 66, 77, 88, 99).

26. The separating line (11, 22, 33, 44) of upper part is the mirror line and numbers of upper part get paired as a reflection pairs.
27. Likewise, the separating (55, 66, 77, 88, 99) is the mirror line of lower part and the number of lower part get paired as reflection pair. The mirror lines number (11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, 99) is a range of self reflected artifices.
28. The organization along the artifices, are double digit number of artifices lead to basic organization format and same is availed by Vedic Mathematics to organization knowledge.
29. Shri Mad Durga Sapt Sati is one scripture.



LESSON-91

FIXATION OF MIDDLE POINT

30. 3 point fixation of point helps organize 10^3 numbers range.
31. One may have a pause here and to take note that to construct/fix the middle point of a given pair of points is an exercise of following steps:
 - (I) First step is to fix the first point
 - (II) Second step is to fix the second point.
 - (III) Third step is to fix the middle point.
32. One may have a pause here and to take note that the triple number (1, 2, 3) leads to six number namely (123, 132, 231, 213, 312, 321).
33. One may have a pause here and to take note that the first number 123 is of the sequential order of 1, 2, 3 respectively.

34. However, the remaining five numbers have the organization parallel to above exercise fixation of middle point of a pair point.
35. It is this feature, which deserve to be comprehended well.
36. The above set of 6 points gets classified as a single point 123 and as five points (132, 231, 213, 312, 321).
37. This bring to focus that to have a straight sequential organization parallel to value of triple number (1, 2, 3) has 123, it be taken as being only one of the six organizations.
38. It is this feature, which deserve to be comprehended well particularly as that NVF (circumference) = 123.
39. It is this feature of circumference, which deserves to be comprehended well.
40. It is this feature, which help tame curvature.
41. It is this feature, which makes number range up till 10^3 being potential enough to organize whole range of artifices.



LESSON-92

QUADRUPLES VALUES (21, 101, 1000, 9)

42. Vedic organization leads to 21 Branches of Rig-Ved Samitha, 101 branches of Samved Samitha, 1000 branches of Yajurved Samitha and 9 branches of Arthaved Samitha.
43. It would be blissful to take note that $21 = (10+01+10)$.

44. $101 = 10 \times 10 + 01.$

45. $1000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10.$

46. $9 = 10 - 01.$

