DATA SECTION : THE MATHEMATICAL SECTION IS BELOW THE FIRST HEADING (since mathcad uses the data derived here to povide solution automatically.)
THE IMPORTANT ASPECT IS THAT NO MEASURED VALUES ARE USED EXCEPT THE PLANCK'S AND COULOMB'S CONSTANT AND VELOCITY OF LIGHT ONLY FOR COMPARSON.
IT IS A HALLMARK OF SANKHYA THAT RECREATES NATURES DERIVATIONS THROUGH AN AXIOMATIC PROCESS. THE PI AND CATALAN'S CONSTANT ARE DERIVED THROUGH AXIOTIC PROCEDURES. I HAVE NOT EXPLAINED THE SYMBOLS HERE AS IT IS IN THE BOOK. FURTHER ALL VALUES ARE ONLY RATIOS AND HENCE DIMENSIONLESS.

$x := \frac{\sqrt{1+2^2}-1}{2}$ $\quad k := 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\quad C := 10^{\frac{2}{x^3}}$ $\quad RS := \sum_{n=0}^{100} \left(\frac{2}{100}\right)^n$ $\quad Kx := \frac{10^{1+x} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(10^2-2\right)}{\left(2^3-1\right) \cdot 2^3 \cdot 10^2}$

$Px := \left(\frac{10}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \sqrt{3}\right)^3$ $\quad PM := \frac{Kx}{Px \cdot C^3}$ $\quad my := \frac{Kx}{C^6}$ $\quad Ne := my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{7}\right)^2$ $\quad Lp := my \cdot \frac{C^2}{7}$

$i := 0 .. 200$ $\quad A_0 := \frac{x}{2}$ $\quad A_{i+1} := \frac{\sqrt{\left[1-\sqrt{1-\left(A_i\right)^2}\right]^2 + \left(A_i\right)^2}}{2}$

$ec := 1.60217733 \cdot 10^{-19}$ $\quad h := 6.6260755 \cdot 10^{-34}$ $\quad KV := \left(\frac{1}{k-1}\right)^3$

$c := 299792458$ $\quad Z := \frac{c^2}{ec}$ $\quad rs := \frac{100}{98}$ $\quad RS := rs$ $\quad G := \frac{\left(C^x\right)^2}{2}$

$Pm := \frac{[(2)+7 \cdot RS] \cdot PM}{\left[7 \cdot RS \cdot \left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]+(2)\right]}$ $\quad Pn := \frac{[(2)+7 \cdot RS] \cdot PM}{\left[7 \cdot RS \cdot \left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]+(2)\right]} \cdot \left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]$

$Me := \frac{\left(C^{1-x}\right)^7}{7} \cdot my \cdot \left(1-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$ $\quad Mep := PM \cdot \left[\left(\frac{k-1}{7} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{10}\right)^2\right]$ $\quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2 \cdot n+1)^2}$

$Dp := \left(C^{1+x} \cdot k\right)^7$ $\quad tp := \frac{my \cdot C}{7}$ $\quad Lp := C \cdot tp$ $\quad Mps := Lp^3 \cdot Dp$

$DD := \frac{1}{C^3 \cdot \left(1-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)}$ $\quad TT := \sqrt{\frac{G}{DD}}$ $\quad RU := C \cdot TT$ $\quad MU := RU^3 \cdot DD$

$$Mee := Me - (Mep - Me)\cdot\frac{k^2}{7\cdot RS} \qquad Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31} \qquad Mps := \frac{Kx}{C}\cdot 7\cdot rs$$

Measured

$$Pn0 := 1.67492728 \times 10^{-27} \quad Pm0 := 1.67262171 \times 10^{-27} \quad Me0 := 9.1093897\cdot 10^{-31}$$

$$\frac{Mps}{Kx}\cdot\frac{C}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{10^{1+x}\cdot k}{Kx\cdot 7\cdot 8} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \left(\frac{KV}{7}\cdot rs\right) = 8.3014035528$$

$$\frac{PM - Pm}{Pn - PM}\cdot\frac{2}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee}\cdot\frac{k^2}{7} = 1.0204081633$$

$$\frac{Mps}{my\cdot C^5}\cdot\frac{1}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{10^{1+x}\cdot k}{C^6\cdot my\cdot 7\cdot 8} = 1.0204081633$$

PHOTOELECTRIC THRESHOLD

$$\left[\frac{7\cdot(k-1)^2}{(k-1)\cdot 1}\right] = 1.8194473493$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{ec\cdot G\cdot C\cdot 10}\right)^{-1} = 1.0065942766 \qquad \left[\frac{(2\cdot\pi)^2}{k-1}\right]^{-1} + 1 = 1.0065838771$$

SIMULTANEOUS THRESHOLD

The above values are derived constants for solving the formula below.

THE MATHEMATICAL SECTION

Background

In Physics , perpetual harmonic oscillation or motion is deemed to violate energy conservation principles and hence is considered impossible. But Sankya logic based on axioms and combinatorial mathematical procedures provides the proof for the existence of perpetual oscillatory states in the continuum of space.

VOLUMETRIC PERPETUAL HARMONIC OSCILLATOR

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL VALUES ARE DERIVED FROM AN AXIOMATIC VALUE OF TWO AND EVERY DERIVATION (SHOWN BELOW) EQUALS VALUES IN PHYSICS EXACTLY

The first axiomatic increase in value is 1+1=2 units.The ratio 1/2 is the fundamental standing wave ratio of a linear harmonic oscillator in a resonant state. The cube root of 2 = 1,259921 =k and k-1 = .255921. Therefore a volume will increase by 2 if the radius increases by k-1 =.259921. Similarly a volume will increase by 7 if radius increases to two as 2 cubed = 8 volumes and 8 minus 1= 7 incremental volumes. Product of two simultaneous cycles = 10 x 10 = 100 divided by twice the algebraic sum of sequential displacements in both forward and reverse directions of 7 (volumes) as 7 - (-7) =14. gives an oscillatory ratio PR. Perpetual interactive state or harmonic oscillatory state requires a ratio of PR to be maintained continuously. When a number of interactions occur within the same period as a single interactive cycle then it is considered to be a simultaneous interaction with a common centre of action and displays mass / density characteristics.

Simultaneous cycle = SMC Sequential cycle = SQC

$$\frac{SMC}{SQC} = PR \qquad \frac{10\cdot 10}{[7-(-7)]+[7-(-7)]} = 3.5714285714 \qquad PR := 3.5714285714$$

HADRONIC STATES

The two particulate or fermion states of Proton (Pm) and Neutron (Pn) oscillate around a central coherent state PM that is new to Physics. Coherent states cannot be detected as a particle but only as a resonance. The change in mass as PM minus Pm during the expanding phase compared to the change in mass as Pn minus PM during the compressive phase must equal PR to maintain perpetual harmonic oscillation.

$$\frac{(PM - Pm)}{(Pn - PM)} = 3.5714285714 \qquad PR = 3.5714285714$$

An oscillatory rate of two changes of volume per cycle and a similar oscillatory rate of two changes of radial distance per cycle should maintain a resonant harmonic cyclic period in complete synchrony if both cyclic periods start at the same instant.. Since the radial distances of both types of volumetric increments start from the same central point or common centre of interaction, the ratio of both increments will always be the same in every cycle as 2/7. Therefore the product of PR and the ratio 2/7 should give the resonant ratio RS as the rate of decay 100/(100-2) interactions per cycle = 1.020408163264 etc. as the transcendental sum of power series of harmonic decay of oscillatory periods, to infinite numbers that progressively reduce the intervals to infinitely small periods. It is a perpetually dynamic state.Therefore the coherent nuclear state can not decay or its decay time is infinite or eternal.

$$RS := \sum_{n=0}^{100} \left(\frac{2}{100}\right)^n \qquad RS = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{10^2}{10^2 - 2} = 1.0204081633$$

$$PR \cdot \frac{2}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{(PM - Pm)}{(Pn - PM)} \cdot \frac{2}{\left(2^3 - 1\right)} = 1.0204081633 \ \text{ROOF}$$

As shown above the ratio of the mass decrease of Proton Pm from the coherent static mass PM and the simultaneous increase of the Neutron Pn mass from the PM state is exactly equal to RS. The Proton mass change is over 7 volumetric displacements while the Neutron is over two volumetric displacements within the same oscillatory period of two cycles or the equivalent of a half-wave / standing wave ratio. The values of PM , Pn and Pm are derived through axioms and are not arbitrary, yet the dimensionless ratios match the experimentally measured values of Pn0 & Pm0 precisely and within the tolerance values.

Derived = $Pn = 1.6749276458 \times 10^{-27}$ $PM = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-27}$ $Pm = 1.672621512 \times 10^{-27}$

Measured in Physics $Pn0 = 1.67492728 \times 10^{-27}$ PM = not known $Pm0 = 1.67262171 \times 10^{-27}$

$$\frac{Pn - Pn0}{Pn} + 1 = 1.0000002184 \qquad \frac{Pm0 - Pm}{Pm} + 1 = 1.0000001184$$

$$\frac{Pn}{Pm} = 1.0013787541 \qquad \frac{Pn}{PM} = 1.0003012779 \qquad \frac{PM}{Pm} = 1.0010771517$$

LEPTONIC STATES

The same interactive process of perpetual oscillatory state also prevails at a relative distance k from the centre, in the form of sequential interactive states displaying kinetic characteristics. These interactions have a common surface of interaction that displays charge characteristics or flux density. The three leptonic states, Mep is derived from the PM state, Me is derived from the Andhatamishra or Planck mass state and Mee is the resonant balancing state which equals the current measured value. The ratio of the mass decrease of Mep to Me and the simultaneous increase of the Mee to Me mass is exactly equal to RS. The Mep to Me change is over 7 area displacements while the Me to Mee change is over 2/k or k squared radial displacements within the same oscillatory period of two cycles or the equivalents of a half-wave / standing wave ratio.

$$\frac{7 \cdot rs \cdot k}{2} = 4.4997180353 \qquad \frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee} = 4.4997180353 \qquad PR \cdot k = 4.4997180353$$

$$\frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee} \cdot \frac{k^2}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee} \cdot \frac{2}{7 \cdot k} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \text{PROOF}$$

Derived $Mep = 9.1140580241 \times 10^{-31}$ $Me = 9.110233722 \times 10^{-31}$ $Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31}$

As Measured in experiments in Physics $Mep = \text{not\_predicted}$ $Me = \text{not\_predicted}$ $Me0 = 9.1093897 \times 10^{-31}$

The above derivation indicates that leptonic states are area dependant flux densities displaying charge characteristics that act as a simultaneous surface of interaction at the distance k, at the same rate of 2 interactions per cycle but at distance k. Therefore, the variable states of Pm and Mee must increase or decrease in the same ratio to maintain the standing wave ratio of 2 or half wavelength. The Pn or Mep states must decay to maintain the resonant state. The decay must take place at the maximum rate by converting the incremental potential to kinetic energy. The reverse, compressive interactive state must convert the linear / angular momentum by synchronising the flux density to a simultaneously interactive mass density, which will show a reduction or apparent loss of flux density that equals the coupling constant. As all these factors change within one cycle which is in a resonant harmonic state of half a cycle, the reactive displacement never exceeds the interactive displacements and the resonant harmonic state exists perpetually.

When the perpetually oscillatory state is interrupted by an accelerative and out of phase interaction, interactive stresses created by the breakdown of the coherent state, transmigrate in a wave form. When the rate of acceleration exceeds C, photons or stress quanta are radiated in a holographic form as a particle. The wave characteristics exist as two states. The simultaneous phase represented C^x and the sequential phase as C^{1-x} transmigrate as a wave and the product equals C. In a balanced state it is $C^x / C^{1-x} = C^{x^3}$ equals the impedance in space as shown below

IMPEDANCE IN $\frac{100}{(k-1)\cdot rs} = 377.0375659826$

$$\frac{C^x \cdot C^{1-x}}{C} = 1$$

$$\frac{PM\cdot Px}{C}\cdot\left[\frac{(2\cdot\pi)^2 - (k-1)}{7}\right] = 6.6261986282\times 10^{-34} \qquad h = 6.6260755\times 10^{-34}$$

PROOF

The magnetic state is created at a resonant oscillatory rate of two cycles per period in which the maximum coherence at maximum stress density is attained. The atomic mass number at which perpetual magnetic resonance will be maintained is given below which is equal to Fe atomic mass number and element number 26

$$\frac{\left[Rp^3\cdot\left(C^{1+x}\right)^3\right]^{-1}}{\left[\left[(2\cdot rs)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1\right]^3 + 1\right]} = 55.8670172024 \qquad \frac{55.8670172024}{2+\frac{1}{7}} = 26.0712746945$$

The PM forms the neutral or balanced state between the limiting mass Mps (Planck) at the highest density and the rest energy state of the Neutrino, Plancks constants and the Planck length. The ratio between Mps and PM is angular converted to mass as potential in the form of hidden 'dark matter'. "my" is the fundamental mass value in Sankhya and its energy value is equal to Plank's constant. Shown below, the potential driving ESP and Astrological factors is shown to be only 0.266 of the measurable Planck value and is therefore hidden. But in terms of the frequency spectrum it covers 1.3 E+17 interactions per second, which is a very large mass interval driving the parapsychological phenomenon yet it cannot be detected by instrumentation because it acts simultaneously- that is it is a change in potential but not discrete enough to cause a change in frequency .

hidden dark mass $\frac{Mps}{PM \cdot Px} = 6.2826645825 \times 10^{17}$ $\left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{10} \cdot 10^{18}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 925.4720588405$

Hiddden dark energy $\frac{Ne \cdot 7}{my} = 4.9605931212 \times 10^{17}$ $\frac{h}{my} = 4.9278416147 \times 10^{17}$

$$\frac{HiddenMass}{Hiddenenergy} = \frac{Mps}{PM \cdot Px} \cdot \frac{my}{Ne \cdot 7} = 1.2665147955 \qquad \frac{10^2}{(2 \cdot \pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k^3} = 1.2665147955 \quad \text{PROOF}$$

$$Lp \cdot \left[((2 \cdot \pi))^2 - (k - 1)\right] = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34} \qquad h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34}$$

MW

$$\left[\frac{Kx \cdot (k - 1)}{Px}\right]^{-1} \cdot .939 = 82.7086719379$$

MZ

$$\left[\left[\frac{\frac{Px}{(k - 1) \cdot Kx} \cdot .9396}{\left[\frac{\left[\sqrt{\left(1 + 2^2\right)}\right]}{2}\right]^{-1}}\right]\right] = 92.5301933599$$

$$Ne = 9.5287340542 \times 10^{-35} \qquad my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left[\frac{(2 \cdot \pi)^2 - (k - 1)}{7^2}\right] = 9.4659980402 \times 10^{-35}$$

RATIO

$$\frac{\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{10} \cdot 10^{18} \cdot my}{Ne \cdot 7} = 1.2666197678 \qquad \frac{\frac{Mps}{PM \cdot Px}}{\frac{Ne \cdot 7}{my}} = 1.2665147955$$

The foregoing algorithm is scale invariant & self similar. It can be applied to any field of components that are in a coherent and confined state. The components that form space are in a coherent, dynamic and perpetual state of balanced activity. That is the reason the interactive formulation shown above work correctly.

Photons travel as a wave with a forward and bacward oscillatory motion and therefore the loss in distance is one cycle (or 1 metre) in 36.6 years of travel time.(Pioneer Anomaly)

$$\left(\frac{k-1}{c}\cdot\frac{yr}{s}\cdot 36.5497624716\right) = 1$$

The proof of the above is in an enigmatic behaviour of the nuclera spectrum where a the perpetual oscillation is called the self energy of the Vacuum and its value is indicated by the frequency of oscillation called the Lambshift, measured as 1057.862 Megacycles/sec.
The theoretical value is shown and the measured value is different for reasons.The existance or the mass value of PM is not known in Physics because any measurent needs 7 plancks constant of energy to register a frequency count and the PM is hidden within this value.
My = photon rest mass in Sankhya and the equivalence is shown below.

$$\frac{C}{\left[\frac{[Pn-(PM)]}{[(PM)-Pm]}\right]} = 1.0591998819\times 10^{9}$$

Theoretical

$$\frac{1.0591998819\times 10^{9}}{1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^{2}} = 1.0577415164\times 10^{9}$$

Experimental

REDSHIFT $\frac{k-1}{7}\cdot 10^{6} = 3.7131578556\times 10^{4}$

Derivation from axioms

$$x := \frac{\sqrt{1+2^{2}}-1}{2} \qquad x = 0.6180339887$$

$$i := 0 .. 100 \qquad A_0 := \frac{x}{2} \qquad A_{i+1} := \frac{\sqrt{\left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \left(A_i\right)^2}\right]^2 + \left(A_i\right)^2}}{2}$$

$$C := 10^{\frac{2}{x^3}} \qquad C = 2.9657596692 \times 10^8 \qquad \frac{\pi}{A_{100} \cdot 2^{100}} = 10$$

$$Kx := \frac{10^{1+x} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \left(10^2 - 2\right)}{\left(2^3 - 1\right) \cdot 2^3 \cdot 10^2} \qquad Kx = 0.9149879388$$

$$Px := \left(\frac{10}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \sqrt{3}\right)^3 \qquad Px = 20.9479860976$$

$$PM := \frac{Kx}{Px \cdot C^3} \qquad PM = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$Pm := \frac{[(2) + 7 \cdot rs] \cdot PM}{\left[7 \cdot rs \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right] + (2)\right]} \qquad Pm = 1.672621512 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$Pn := \frac{[(2) + 7 \cdot rs] \cdot PM}{\left[7 \cdot rs \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right] + (2)\right]} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right] \qquad Pn = 1.6749276458 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$Mep := \frac{PM}{\left(\frac{7}{k-1} \cdot \frac{10}{2 \cdot \pi}\right)^2} \qquad Mep = 9.1140580241 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$Me := \left(C^{1-x}\right)^7 \cdot \frac{my}{7} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$Mee := Me - \frac{(Mep - Me) \cdot k^2}{7 \cdot rs} \qquad Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31}$$

$Pn = 1.6749276458 \times 10^{-27}$ $Pm = 1.672621512 \times 10^{-27}$ $PM = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-27}$

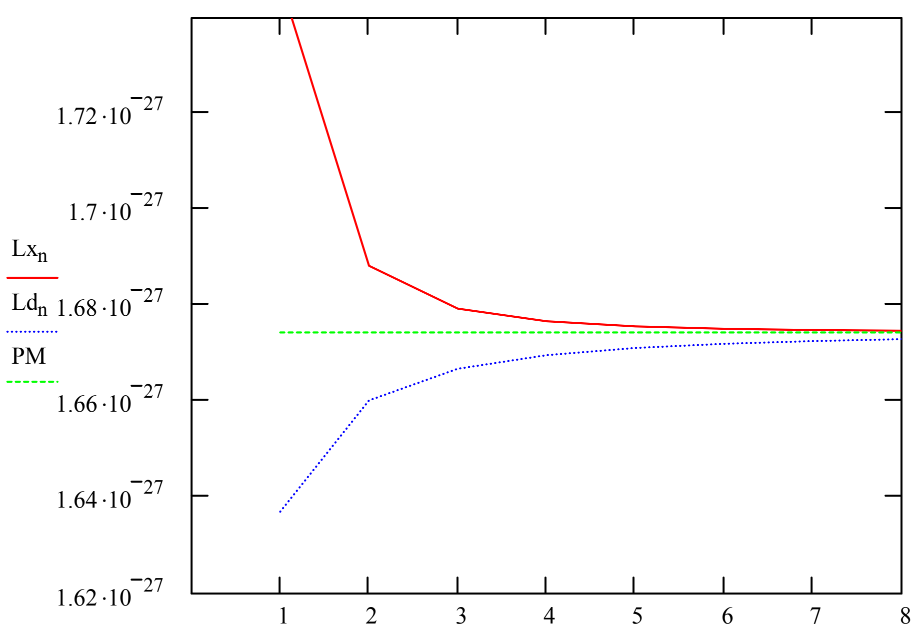
$Me = 9.110233722 \times 10^{-31}$ $Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31}$

$\frac{Pn0}{Mee} - \frac{Pn}{Me} = 0.1711300947$ $\frac{Pm0}{Mee} - \frac{Pm}{Me} = 0.1715128546$ $\frac{PM}{Mee} - \frac{PM}{Me} = 0.1714800482$

$n := 1 .. 8$

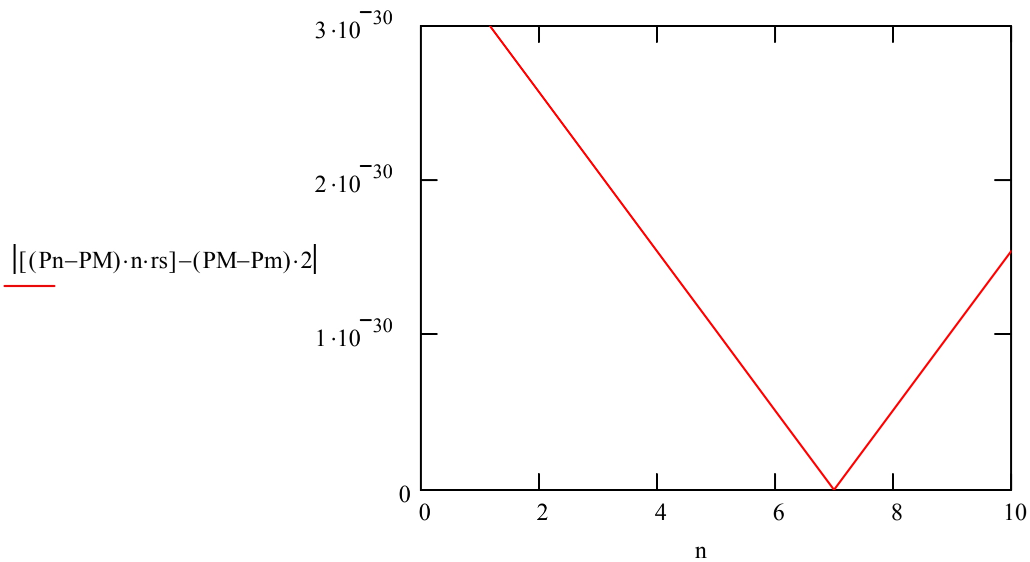
$$Lx_n := \left[\frac{[(2) + n \cdot rs]}{n \cdot rs \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^2\right] + (2)}\right] \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^2\right] \cdot PM \qquad = Pn$$

$$Ld_n := \left[\frac{[(2) + n \cdot rs]}{n \cdot rs \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^2\right] + (2)}\right] \cdot PM \qquad = Pm$$



n

$$n := 1 .. 10$$



$$\frac{Ne \cdot Z \cdot (k-1)}{rs} = 13.6154988477 \qquad \frac{1}{x+x} \cdot \frac{Ne \cdot Z \cdot (k-1)}{rs} = 11.0151699546$$

$$\frac{Ne \cdot Z \cdot (k-1)}{rs} - \frac{1}{x+x} \cdot \frac{Ne \cdot Z \cdot (k-1)}{rs} = 2.600328893$$

$$\frac{13.6 - 1.8146371585}{13.6} = 0.8665707972$$

$$(13.602) - \left(\sqrt{1 - .25} \cdot 13.602\right) = 1.822$$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(PM - Pm)\cdot 2}{(Pn\cdot 2 - PM)\cdot 7\cdot rs} \right\rfloor = 3.0109651557 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee}\cdot\frac{2}{7\cdot k} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{\frac{Mep-Me}{Me-Mee}}{\frac{(PM-Pm)}{(Pn\cdot 2-PM)}} = 4.1844424786 \times 10^{3}$$

$$Me - \frac{(Mep - Me)\cdot 2}{7\cdot k\cdot rs} = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31} \qquad Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$Ph_n := \left| \frac{Me - \frac{\left[(Mep - Me)\cdot\frac{2}{7\cdot k\cdot rs}\right]}{\frac{(PM-Pm)\cdot 2}{(Pn\cdot n-PM)\cdot 7\cdot rs}}}{Me\cdot(n)} \right|$$

volume area and length sync
mass and flux density
2 and 7 with 1.020408

$$\left(Ph_n\right) =$$

0.9999067095
0.3450820841
0.126807209
0.0176697715
0.0478126911
0.0914676661
0.1226497911
0.1460363849

$$(k - 1)^{-3} = 56.947628372$$

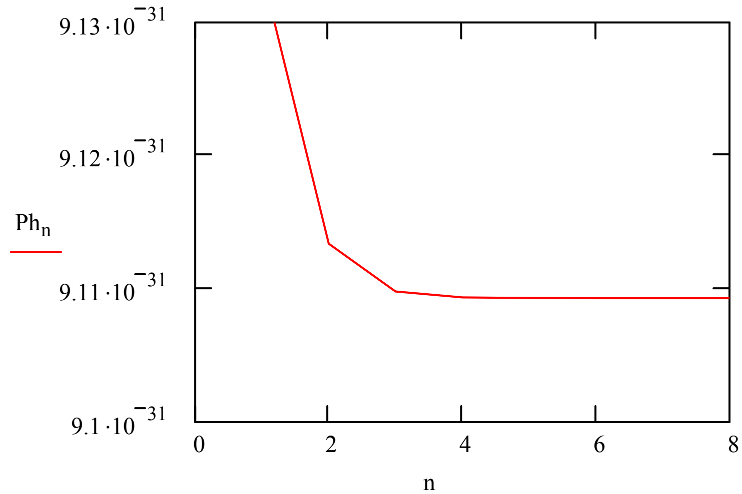
Ph_1

$$PM1 := \frac{Mps}{2\cdot\pi\cdot 10^{17}\cdot Px}$$

$$PM1_n := \left(\frac{Mps}{Px\cdot 2\cdot 10^{17}\cdot 2^{n}\cdot A_n\cdot 10}\right) \qquad Mep1_n := \frac{PM1_n}{\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\cdot\frac{10}{2\cdot\pi}\right)^{2}}$$

$$Ph_n := \left| Me - \frac{\left[\left(Mep1_n - Me\right) \cdot \frac{2}{7 \cdot k \cdot rs} \right]}{\frac{\left(PM1_n - Pm\right) \cdot 2}{\left(Pn - PM1_n\right) \cdot 7 \cdot rs}} \right|$$

volume area and length sync
mass and flux density
2 and 7 with 1.020408



$$\frac{h}{ec} = 4.1361270287 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$my \cdot \frac{C^2 \cdot \left[(2 \cdot \pi)^2 - (k - 1) \right]}{7} = 6.626198$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{18} \cdot h}{2} = 2.0816430113 \times 10^{-15}$$

$$\frac{h}{ec} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2.0$$

$$\frac{ec}{1.38 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 2} = 5.8043478261 \times 10^{3}$$

$$\frac{7}{k - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 13.4656273565$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot C^2}{Kb} = 1.066721439 \times 10^{13}$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot C^2}{ec} = 9.1933675935 \times 10^{8}$$

$$1.8835327 \cdot 10^{-28} \qquad Kb \cdot \left[(k-1)^2\right] \cdot C^x = 1.6063382333 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot 343\right]}+1\right]\cdot 10 \cdot C \cdot \left[my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]\right] = 1.3806581776 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$\left[\left[\left[\frac{my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7}\right]\right]\right] = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$\left[\frac{my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7}\right] = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$Lp \cdot \left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right] = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34} \qquad \frac{7}{(k-1)}$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot 343\right]}+1\right]\cdot 10 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{C^3}{C}\right] = 6.1795617215 \times 10^{18}$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot 343\right]}+1\right]\cdot 10 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{C^3}{C^2}\right] = 2.0836353618 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot 343\right]}+1\right]\cdot 10 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{C^3}{C^2}\right] \cdot \frac{my \cdot C^2 \cdot \left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7} = 1.3806581776 \times 10^{-}$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot 343\right]}+1\right]\cdot 10\cdot 7\cdot \frac{C^3}{C}\right]\cdot \frac{my\cdot C^2\cdot\left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7} = 4.0947003402\times 1($$

$$\frac{Lp^2\cdot G}{Mps}\cdot 7\cdot C^2\cdot\frac{\left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7} = 6.6261986282\times 10^{-34}$$

$$\frac{PM-Pm}{Pn-PM}\cdot\frac{2}{7} = 1.0204081633 \qquad \frac{Mep-Me}{Me-Mee}\cdot\frac{k^2}{7} = 1.0204081633$$

$$\left[\frac{7\cdot rs+2}{\left[7\cdot rs\cdot\left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]\right]+2}\right]\cdot\frac{Kx}{Px\cdot C^3} = 1.672621512\times 10^{-27} \qquad Pm = 1.67262$$

$$\left[\frac{7\cdot rs+2}{\left[7\cdot rs\cdot\left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]\right]+2}\right]\cdot\left[1+\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\right]\cdot\frac{Kx}{Px\cdot C^3} = 1.6749276458\times 10^{-27}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px\cdot C^3}\cdot\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\cdot\left(\frac{2\cdot\pi}{10}\right)^2 = 9.1140580241\times 10^{-31} \quad Mep = 9.1140580241\times 10^{-31}$$

$$\frac{\left(C^{1-x}\right)^7}{C^6}\cdot\frac{Kx}{7}\cdot\left(1-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 9.110233722\times 10^{-31} \qquad Me = 9.110233722\times 10^{-31}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{}\cdot\left(\frac{k-1}{}\right)^2\cdot\left(\frac{2\cdot\pi}{}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{Px \cdot C^3 \left(7 \right) \left(10 \right)}{Me} = 1.0004197809$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot Pt^2}{Rp^3 \cdot G} = 1$$

$$\frac{my \cdot C \cdot C^2}{Px} = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-2}$$

$Kx = 0.9149879388$ $\quad Px = 20.9479860976$ $\quad KV = 56.9476283$

$$\frac{\pi \cdot 2}{10} = 0.6283185307 \qquad \frac{(2 \cdot \pi)}{k - 1} = 24.1734377024$$

This QuickSheet can be used to create a parametric surface plot of a unit sphere.

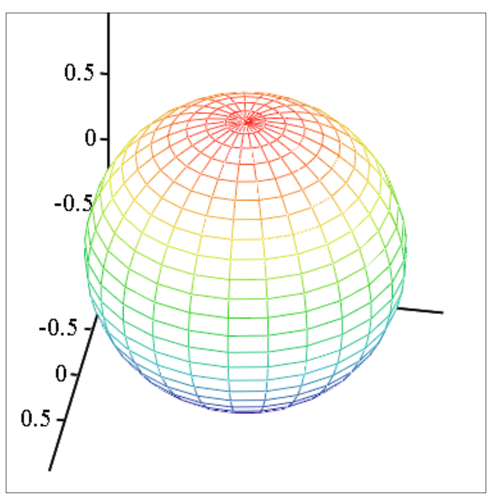
$X(\phi, \theta) := \sin(\phi) \cdot \sin(\theta)$

$Y(\phi, \theta) := \sin(\phi) \cdot \cos(\theta)$

$Z(\phi, \theta) := \cos(\phi)$

$0 \le \phi \le \pi$

$0 \le \theta \le 2 \cdot \pi$



(X, Y, Z)

$$\frac{\left(\left(\frac{KV}{7}\cdot rs\right)\right)}{Kb} = 6.012642923 \times 10^{23}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\right)^{3}}{\left[\left(\frac{KV}{7\cdot 8\cdot 1.0204829}\right)^{-2} - 1\right]^{-}}$$

$n := 1 .. 8$

$$n^{\frac{2}{3}} =$$

1
1.587401052
2.0800838231
2.5198420998
2.9240177382
3.3019272489
3.65930571
4

$$\left(\frac{1}{n^{\frac{2}{3}}}\right)^{-3} =$$

1
4
9
16
25
36
49
64

$$\left(\left(\frac{656.3\cdot 10^{-9}}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9}}\right)\right) = 1.0003$$

$$\frac{C}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9}\cdot C^{1+x}} = 8.850381$$

$$\left[6.561\cdot 10^{-6} - \frac{C}{\left(2.4177207157\cdot 10^{14}\right)}\right] = 5.33432412$$

$$\frac{ec}{(C\cdot h)} - \frac{C}{\left(k^{2}\cdot 10^{3}\right)} = 6.283801213 \times 10^{5}$$

$$\frac{2\cdot\pi\cdot 10^{5}}{k^{2}\cdot 10^{3}}\cdot\left(\frac{k-1}{100}\right) = 1.0288087687$$

$$\frac{c}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9}} = 4.5693104405\times 10^{14}$$

$$\frac{\log\left(\frac{C}{656.3\cdot 10^{-9}}\right)}{\log(2)} = 48.($$

$$\left(\log\left(\frac{C}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{C}{656.3\cdot 10^{-9}}\right)\right) = 1.3236649962\times 10^{-4}$$

$$10^{\left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{C}{656.1\cdot 1}\right.}{\log(2)}\right.}$$

$$10^{\left[\log\left[\left[\left[\left[1+(k-1)^2\right]\cdot\frac{1}{Pt}\right]^{-1}+1\right]\right]\cdot\log(2)\right]} = 1.0003045377$$

$$\frac{PM\cdot 1.0003045377}{Pm} = 1.0013820174$$

$$\left(\frac{Pn}{PM}\right) = 1.0003012779$$

$$\frac{Pn}{Pm} = 1.0013787541$$

$$\frac{Pn0}{Pm0} = 1.($$

$$\frac{656.3\cdot 10^{-9}}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9},} = \blacksquare$$

$$2^{\log\left[\left[\left[\left[1+(k-1)^2\right]\cdot\frac{1}{Pt}\right]^{-1}+1\right]\right]} = 1.000304$$

$$\log\left[\left[\left[\left[1+(k-1)^2\right]\cdot\frac{1}{Pt}\right]^{-1}+1\right]\right] = 4.39288$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{h}{ec}\cdot C\right)}{\left(6.561\cdot 10^{-7}\right)} = 1.8696477257$$

$$\left[10^{\left(\log\left(\frac{ec}{h}\right)-\log\left(\frac{c}{656.1\cdot 10^{-9}}\right)\right)}\right]^{-1} = 1.88992484$$

$$\frac{ExpP}{ComP} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\frac{2^3-1}{k^3}\cdot rs = 3.5714285714$$

ComM

$$\frac{ComM}{ExpM \cdot k} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\frac{ExpP}{ComP} \cdot \frac{2}{rs} = 7$$

$$\left(\frac{ExpP \cdot ExpM}{ComP \cdot ComM}\right)^3 = 0.5$$

Moola=root	$k^3 = 2$	$1^3 = 1$	$5 + 3 = 8$
Swadhisthana =independant		$2^3 = 8$	$1 + 9 = 10$
Manipuraka = fullmagnetic		$3^3 = 27$	$5 + 5 + 1 + 2 + 1$
Anahata= livingforce		$4^3 = 64$	$5 + 8 + 1 = 14$
Visuddha=purifying		$5^3 = 125$	
Ajna= motivating		$6^3 = 216$	
Sahasrara =thousandfold	$10^3 = 1 \times 10^3$	$7^3 = 343$	

$$\left(\frac{Kx}{Px \cdot c^3} - \frac{my \cdot C^3}{Px}\right) = -5.331878286 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$my \cdot C^3 = 3.5075793477 \times 10^{-26}$$

$$4000 \cdot PM \cdot Na = 4.0333505538$$

$$\frac{my \cdot C^3 - \frac{Kx}{c^3}}{Ge} - (PM + Mee) = 4.7776831516 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$\frac{\frac{Kx}{C^3} - \frac{Kx}{c^3}}{Mep} = 1.225492661 \times 10^3$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{C^3} - \frac{1}{c^3}\right) \cdot \frac{Kx}{Px}}{Mep}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px \cdot C^3} - \frac{Kx}{Px \cdot c^3} = 5.331878286 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$\frac{Pn - Pn0}{\frac{Ne}{k-1}} = 0.9979458885$$

$$\frac{Pn - \frac{Ne}{k-1}}{Pn0} = 0.99999999$$

$$\frac{Pm - Ne\cdot 8\cdot(k-1)}{Pm0} = 0.9999997632$$

$$(2\cdot\pi)^3 = 248.0502134424$$

$$\frac{h}{\left[\frac{(2\cdot\pi)^3}{(k-1)\cdot 2\cdot\pi} - 1\right]} = 4.3914393767 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Lp\cdot(k-1) = 4.39152098 \times 10^{-36}$$

$$\frac{PM - Pm}{Pn - PM} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\frac{Mep - Me}{Me - Mee} = 4.49$$

$$\frac{7\cdot rs}{2}\cdot Pn + Pm = 7.6545059615 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$PM + PM\cdot\frac{7\cdot rs}{2} = 7.6545059615 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^2}\cdot Me - Me =$$

$$\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{2} + 1\right)\cdot PM = 7.6545059615 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$Mee\cdot\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^2} - M$$

$$\frac{\frac{7\cdot rs}{2}\cdot Pn + Pm}{\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{2} + 1\right)} = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$Me\cdot\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^2} - 1\right)$$

$$\frac{Mee\cdot\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^2} -}{\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^2} -\right.}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px\cdot C^3} = 1.6744231791 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px} = 0.0436790408 \qquad \frac{\frac{7\cdot rs}{2}\cdot Pn + Pm}{\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{2} + 1\right)}\cdot C^{3} = 0.0436790408$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px}\cdot\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\cdot\frac{2\cdot\pi}{10}\right)^{2} = 2.3774952294 \times 10^{-5} \qquad \frac{Mee\cdot\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^{2}} - Mep}{\left(\frac{7\cdot rs}{k^{2}} - 1\right)}\cdot C^{(3)} = 2.3759275133 \times 10^{-}$$

$n := 1 ..$

$$\frac{Mps}{Pn\cdot 10^{18}\cdot Px}\cdot\frac{1}{2} = 0.3140386162 \qquad A_{n}\cdot 2^{n} =$$

0.3128689301
0.3138363829
0.3140785261
0.3141390794

$$\frac{Mps}{Mep\cdot\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\cdot\frac{10}{2\cdot\pi}\right)^{2}\cdot 10^{18}\cdot Px}\cdot\frac{1}{2} = 0.3141332291 \qquad A_{n}\cdot 2^{n} =$$

0.3128689301
0.3138363829
0.3140785261
0.3141390794

$$\frac{\log(Dp)}{\log\left(\frac{1}{x^{3}}\right)} = 154.1715269782 \qquad \frac{\log(Dp)}{\log(2)} = 321.09700775$$

$$\left[\frac{70 - \left(0.0143876^{-}\right.}{7}\right.$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\right)^{3} = 1.9533036532 \times 10^{4}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{7^{3}} = 1.0029154519$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{7^{3}} \cdot 4.9\right)^{-1} - \left(\frac{1}{7^{3}} \cdot 4.95\right)^{-1}\right] = 0.7070707071$$

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{343}{273.26}} - 1\right)^{-1} = 8.3081529089$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{343 - 273.26}{343}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{k-1} - 1\right]^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 3.7543677222$$

$$n := 3 .. 4$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{7\cdot rs\cdot C^{2}\cdot 10}{2^{n}\cdot A_{n}\cdot 10\cdot 2\cdot 10^{18}}\right)^{-1} - 1\right]^{-1} =$$

$-5.7425171218\cdot 10^{3}$
$5.3695760681\cdot 10^{4}$

$$\frac{(2\cdot\pi)^{2}}{7}\cdot 10^{4} = 5.6397739435 \times 10^{4}$$

$$7\cdot(k - 1) = 1.8194473493$$

$$\frac{\frac{100}{(2\cdot\pi)^{2}}}{2} - 1 = 0.2665147955$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\left(A_{100} \cdot 2^{100}\right)} = 10$$

Kaivalya

$$\left[\left[\frac{\left(\frac{MU}{my}\right) - \frac{1}{Lp^{3} \cdot (2 \cdot x)^{6}}}{\frac{MU}{my}}\right]^{-1} - \left(\frac{7}{k-1}\right)^{3}\right] = 392.7616293442$$

$$\left[\frac{C^{3}}{6.022 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot \left(\frac{7}{k-1} \cdot \frac{10}{2 \cdot \pi}\right)}\right] = 1.0106258319$$

$$\frac{100}{28} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\frac{10^{2}}{[7 - (-7)] \cdot 7} = 1.0204081633$$

$$Mps := \frac{Kx}{C} \cdot 7 \cdot RS$$

$$KV := \left(\frac{1}{k-1}\right)^3$$

Tama

$$\frac{10^2}{[[7-(-7)]]+[7-(-7)]} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\left|\left|\sum_{n=0}^{100} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2\cdot n+1)^2}\right|\right| = 0.915977847$$

$$\frac{10^{1+x}\cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}}}{2^3\cdot\left(2^3-1\right)}\cdot\left(\frac{100-2}{100}\right) = 0.9149879388$$

$$Rp := \frac{k-1}{C^{1+x}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{100} \left(\frac{2}{100}\right)^n = 1.0204081633$$

$$1+\frac{1}{49} = 1.0204081633$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+2^2}-1}{2}\right)^n = 1.6180339887$$

$$1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+2^2}-1}{2}\right) = 1.6180339887$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{100} (0.6816901138)^n = 3.1415926534$$

$$Pt := \left(\sqrt{\frac{PM}{Rp^3\cdot G}}\right)^{-1} \qquad Pt = 1.0803802741 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\left[\left(C^{1+x}\right)^3\cdot KV\right]^{-1} = 1.3179913508 \times 10^{-43}$$

$$\left[\left(\left(\frac{Pm0 - Pm}{Pm}\right)\right)\cdot\frac{C}{10}\right] = 3.5101237714$$

$$\frac{Lp\cdot(2\cdot\pi)^2 - Lp\cdot(k-1)}{Ne\cdot 7 - Lp\cdot(k-1)} = 1$$

$n := 1 \qquad c := 299792458$

$$\frac{h}{7} = 9.4658221429 \times 10^{-35}$$

$$Rp := \frac{k-1}{C^{1+x}} \qquad Rp = 5.0890594006 \times 10^{-15}$$

1

$$KV := \left(\frac{1}{k-1}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{PM}{Ne}\cdot Px\cdot\left(\frac{2\cdot\pi}{10}\right)^2\cdot 2\cdot rs = 2.9657596692 \times 10^8$$

$$\frac{PM\cdot n - Pm\cdot n}{Pn\cdot n - PM\cdot n}\cdot\left(\frac{Mep\cdot n - Me\cdot n}{Me\cdot n - Mee\cdot n}\right)^{-1} = 0.793700526$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot Px}{Mee} \cdot \left(\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{10}\right)^3 = 9.5512037113 \times 10^3$$

$$\frac{C^x}{C^{1-x}} = 100 \qquad C^{x^3}$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot Px}{C^x \cdot k} \cdot \left[\frac{(2 \cdot \pi)^2 - (k-1)}{7}\right] = 9.0570986028 \times 10^{-31} \qquad \frac{h \cdot C^{1-x}}{k} = 9.0569303036 \times 10^{-31}$$

Planks constant $h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34}$

$$\frac{Mee}{h \cdot C^{1-x}} = 0.7982972696 \qquad \frac{1}{k} = 0.793700526$$

$$\frac{Mee}{Ne} = 9.5599098181 \times 10^3$$

$$\frac{PM \cdot Px}{C} \cdot \left[\frac{(2 \cdot \pi)^2 - (k-1)}{7}\right] = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$Mee = 9.1093838239 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$\left[\left[\frac{h \cdot C}{PM \cdot Px} - \frac{(2 \cdot \pi)^2}{7}\right] \cdot 7\right]^{-1} = -3.836565253$$

$$\frac{55.867}{2 + \frac{1}{7}} = 26.0712666667$$

$$\left[\left[(2 \cdot rs)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1\right]^3 + 1\right] = 1.0193425607$$

$$26 \cdot \left(2 + \frac{1}{7}\right) = 55.7142857143$$

$$\left[\frac{7}{(k-1) \cdot 26}\right] = 1.035817489$$

M

$$Pd := \frac{PM}{Rp^3}$$

$$Ge := \frac{\left(\frac{Dp}{DD}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot DD}{\frac{PM}{Rp^3}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{Pt}\right)^6 = 6.2883994818 \times 10^{17}$$

=

$$\left(\frac{Mps}{PM \cdot Px} - \frac{Ne \cdot 7}{my}\right) = 1.3220714614 \times 10^{17}$$

$$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{Dp}{DD}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot DD}{\frac{PM}{Rp^3}}\right]^{-1} = 1.5042349611$$

$$\frac{7}{my} \cdot \frac{h}{C^2} = 39.2177677955$$

$$\frac{1}{(k-1)^2 \cdot c} = 4.937378163 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\left(\left(A_{10} \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 10\right)\right) + \frac{1}{(k-1)^2 \cdot C} = 3.1415926542$$

$$\pi = 3.1415926536$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot rs}{2} = 3.5714285714$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{Me - Mee}{k^2} \cdot \frac{C^2}{ec}\right) \quad k - 1\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\left(\ \ldots\ \right)}{10^{\frac{1}{3}}} - \frac{\ldots}{7}\right] = 13.6058163144$$

$c := 299792458$ $\quad n := 1 .. 3 \quad \frac{k-1}{7} = 0.0371315786$

$$\frac{my \cdot C^2 \cdot (2 \cdot \pi)^2}{7^2} = 9.5287340542 \times 10^{-35}$$

$$ec := 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^{17}}{10^7 \cdot G \cdot 4 \cdot \pi} \cdot 3 = 1.0115452142$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot \pi}{10} \cdot 10^{18} \cdot my$$

$$\frac{1057.862 \cdot 10^6 h}{ec} = 4.3754516108 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\left(\frac{1057 \cdot 10^6 \cdot h}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{-3}} = 5.0439411733 \times 10^{13}$$

$$\frac{\left(C^{1+x}\right)^{-3} \cdot C^2}{h \cdot 10^6} \cdot rs^2 = 1.0374127495 \times 10^3$$

$$\left(\frac{Mep}{Me} - 1\right) = 4.1978089734 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\left[\left(\frac{Me}{Mee} - 1\right)^{-1}\right] = 1.071820629 \times 10^{4}$$

$$\frac{Kx \cdot rs \cdot 7}{49} \cdot 13.605 = 1.8146371585 \qquad Mps \cdot C = 6.5356281344$$

$$\left(\frac{\frac{4.39 \cdot 10^{14} \cdot h}{ec}}{13.605}\right)^{-1} \cdot Kx \cdot rs = 6.9956721976$$

$$\frac{Kx \cdot rs}{7} \cdot 13.605 \cdot \frac{ec}{h} = 4.3872858497 \times 10^{14}$$

$$\frac{Mps \cdot C}{49} \cdot 13.605 \cdot \frac{ec}{h} = 4.3872858497 \times 10^{14}$$

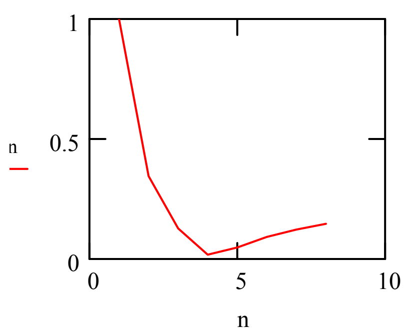
3224577

$$\frac{1}{15 \cdot 60} + 1 = 1.0011111111$$

$$\frac{4 \cdot \pi}{3} \cdot 10^3 = 4.1887902 \quad \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$$

l

$n := 1 .. 8$ $\qquad m := 1 .. 8$



$$7 \cdot Kx \cdot rs = 6.5356281344$$

$$\frac{PM1_n}{PM} =$$

c

1.0040409863
1.000945863
1.00017417
0.9999813769
0.9999331868
0.9999211397
0.999918128
0.9999173751

$13.6 \cdot .28 = 3.808$

$$\frac{(Ph_n - Mee)}{Ne} =$$

25.640481881
4.1967287414
0.4336199355
-0.0290405127
-0.0849418215
-0.0942358728
-0.0962482202
-0.0967315501

$Kb := 1.380658 \cdot 10^{-23}$

6282×10^{-34}

$$\frac{1}{ec \cdot 2} = 3.1210986267 \times 10^{18}$$

$680635144 \times 10^{-15}$

$nn := 9.9395351411$

$$\frac{nn}{ec} = 6.2044538958 \times 10^{19}$$

Kb

;

$$Rp := \frac{k - 1}{C^{1+x}}$$

$$\frac{ec}{C^{1-x}} = 13.4752991801$$

$$Kb\cdot\frac{C}{2}$$

$$C^x\cdot\left[(k-1)^2\right] = 1.163458462\times10^{4}$$

$$n := 1..3$$

$$Kb = 1.380658\times10^{-23}$$

$$\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot343\right]}+1\right]\cdot10\cdot7\cdot C = 2.0836353618\times10^{10}$$

$$\left[\frac{k}{\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{343}\right)\cdot343\right]}+1\right]\cdot10\cdot7\cdot C\cdot\frac{my\cdot C^2\cdot\left[(2\cdot\pi)^2-(k-1)\right]}{7} = 1.3806581776\times10^{-23}$$

$$\frac{}{\cdot2}\cdot\frac{C^{1-x}}{2} = 1.1594835022\times10^{4} \qquad \frac{ec}{Kb} = 1.1603163129\times10^{4}$$

- 23

$$\frac{\left(1+\frac{1}{k-1}\right)}{0^3}+1 = 1.0048473221$$

$$\frac{\frac{ec}{h}\cdot2}{C} = 1.6304225462\times10^{6}$$

$)^{-15}$

$$\left[\frac{h}{ec\cdot\left(4.0947003402\times 10^{-15}\right)}\right]^2 = 1.0203366523$$

$$\left[\frac{Kx}{Px\cdot C^3}\cdot\left(\frac{k-1}{7}\right)^2\cdot\left(\frac{2\cdot\pi}{10}\right)^2\right] = 9.1140580241\times 10^{-31}$$

21512×10^{-27}

$$Pt := \left(\sqrt{\frac{PM}{Rp^3\cdot G}}\right)^{-1}$$

$$Pn = 1.6749276458\times 10^{-27}$$

$$PM\cdot C^3 = 0.0436790408 \qquad \frac{Kx}{Px} = 0.0436790408$$

$$\frac{Kx}{Px} - PM\cdot C^3 = 0$$

$$(Kx\cdot rs)\cdot 7 - Mps\cdot C = 8.881784197\times 10^{-16}$$

$$\frac{Kx}{} - Mep\cdot C^3\cdot\left[\frac{7\cdot 10}{}\right]^2 = 0$$

Px $\frac{}{Mep \cdot C}$ $\left[\frac{}{(k - 1) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi} \right] = 0$

27 $\left(\frac{Px}{7}\right) = 2.9925694425$

72 $rs = 1.0204081633$

$$\left(\frac{8.314 - 8}{8}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}} = 5.0475446513$$

$$\frac{KV}{5.047} = 11.2834611397$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\right)^3}{137.0^2}} = 1.0201506579$$

$$\frac{}{\cdot 1} = 137.0375366202$$

$$\frac{C^{1-x}}{4\cdot\pi} = 137.0433964307$$

3048316

$$\left(\frac{2}{x}\cdot 10^3\right)^{-1} = 3.0901699437 \times 10^{-4}$$

13607

$$\left(\frac{C}{\frac{ec}{h}}\right)^{\frac{-1}{2}}\cdot Pt = 0.9754650967$$

$$\frac{ec}{h} = 2.4177207157 \times 10^{14}$$

$$72 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{k^2\cdot 10^3}{C} = 5.3524264574 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\frac{ec}{h} = 2.4177207157 \times 10^{14}$$

$$...6829676837 \qquad 2^{49} - 2^{48.6829676837} = 1.1105910028 \times 10^{14}$$

$$\left.\frac{}{...0^{-9}}\right) - \frac{\log\left(\frac{C}{656.3\cdot 10^{-9}}\right)}{\log(2)} = 1.001012987 \qquad Pt + 1 = 1.0010803803$$

$$\frac{1}{.001012987} = 987.1794998356$$

$$987.1794998356\cdot Pt = 1.0665292587$$

$$...0013784169$$

$$\left[\left[\left[1 + (k-1)^2\right]\cdot\frac{1}{Pt}\right]^{-1} + 1\right] = 1.0010120099$$

$$...5377$$

$$...808931 \times 10^{-4} \qquad 2^{\left(4.3928808931\times 10^{-4}\right)} = 1.0003045377$$

$$ExpP := PM - Pm \qquad ExpM := Me - Mee$$

$$ComP := Pn - PM \qquad ComM := Mep - Me$$

...15

Moola Swadhistana

Manipuraka Anahata

Manipuraka Anahata

Vijna Ajna

Sahasrara $10^3 = 1 \times 10^3$ $7^3 = 343$

$$Pd := \frac{PM}{Rp^3}$$

$= 14$

$$\left(\frac{Dp}{DD}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{DD}{Pd} = 0.6647897608$$

$$Na := 6.022 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$Ge := \left(\frac{Dp}{DD}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{DD}{Pd}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \cdot 100} + 1 = 1.004472136$$

$$\frac{x}{2 \cdot 100} + 1 = 1.0030901699$$

$= 58.5016934481$

$$\frac{1}{729} = 1.3717421125$$

.729

96

$$\frac{Mps}{C^2 \cdot G} - \frac{Mps}{C^2 \cdot G} \cdot (k - 1) = 1.2504074747 \times 10^{-35}$$

6

$$\left[\frac{(2 \cdot \pi)^3}{2 \cdot \pi} - (k - 1)\right] \cdot Lp = 6.6261986282 \times 10^{-34}$$

$$h = 6.6260755 \times 10^{-34}$$

7180353

$$= 3.1883249263 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$Mep = 3.1875600659 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$= 3.1883249263 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$\frac{Mep}{1)} = 9.1080482305 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$\left[\frac{Px}{Kx}\cdot\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\cdot\frac{10}{2\cdot\pi}\right)^{2}\right] = 4.2061072832\times 10^{4}$$

$\cdot\ 5$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{k-1}\right)^{3}}}{RS} - 137.036\right]^{-1} = -14.1697921538$$

4

$$\frac{Kx\cdot 7\cdot rs}{Pn\cdot 10^{18}\cdot Px}\cdot\frac{1}{2\cdot C} = 0.3140386162$$

$$\frac{\frac{Px}{Kx\cdot 10^{3}\cdot rs}\cdot c^{3} - Na}{Na} = 3.8627538596\times 10^{-3}$$

$$\frac{Na}{(k-1)\cdot 1000} = 2.3168573697\times 10^{21}$$

$$\left(Kx^{\frac{3}{1}}\right) - 1 = -0.2339694184$$

$$\frac{7}{k-1} = 26.931254713$$

$$\left.\frac{1)}{\quad}\right]^{-1} = 14.1213123948$$