Solution to Claymath 6 Problems

Altaf Jarvis

December 20, 2012

Beyond The Capacity Beyond The Whole (BTC-BTW)

TITLE:- 6 SOLUTIONS OF CLAY MATH (AMEN)
THE END:- STRANDS OF CONTINUISM

BY

PROF.ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

J = Jesus
A = Association
R = Research
V = Via
I = International
S = Scholar (AMEN)

ABSRTRACT

Alpha :- Finite Ratio between 1 Numerator to any Denominator, between them Non Trivial Zeros play real part to reach the Finite Point as Soul in the Body. Which also shows that 1 Numerator is always Greater than any Denominator as Finite Length, Finite Square, Finite Cube (AMEN), Riemann Hypothesis.

Beta :-Shrinkness of any Denominator to Stretchness of 1 Nuemrator (AMEN), Poin Care's Conjecture.

Gamma :- Finite Ratio between Denominator and Numerator remove Irrationality, Infinity, Imaginary Numbers and Ostensible Picture of sign of Minus at least from 200 B.C. to A.D. November 15, 2006. The result produces No Mass Gap (AMEN), Yang Mills Theory.

Delta :- What extent we can go to measure finitely as Length, as Square, as Cube, as Suface Area of Circular Shape, is equal to Square and Cubic Form. It is the gist of Hodge Conjecture.

Epsilon :- My Own Unique Way To Explain:- Mini to Maxi Journey the Whole (AMEN). Here Mini a Particle which contains Finitely; Length, Surface Area in Circular Form, is equal to Square Form, Mass in Cubic Form, and Quantity of Particles with in 1 Cubic Inch. Non Trivial Zeros is Soul, Finite ratio between any denominator to 1 Numerator and so on.Time Of Action (AMEN). Navier Stokes Theorem.

Zeta :- Every Integer can be represented by the Finite Product of Prime Numbers in Unique Way. Fundemental Theorem Of Prime Numbers changes as well as change in Previous Concept of Power. $P = Np$.

$i_1.i_2 = j = [(0.025)(0.000625)]$, [1 Cube out of 64000 Cubes]

$i_1.j = [(0.025)(0.000015625)]$, [0.025 Cubes out of 64000 Cubes]

$i_2.j = [(0.000625)(0.000015625)]$, [0.000625 Cubes out of 64000 Cubes]

$j.j = [(0.000015625)(0.000015625)]$, [0.000015625 Cubes out of 64000 Cubes]

Let

$\frac{1}{1925877696823296} = \left[\frac{1(10)^{-15}}{1.925877696823296}\right]$

$RemainedNumerator = 0.99999999999999995185305757941 76\ [AsLength]$

$Denominator = 0.00000000000000004814694242058 24$

$Numerator = 1.00000000000000000000000000000000$

$RemainedNumerator = 0.99999999999999999879632643948544[AsSquare]$

$Denominator = 0.00000000000000000120367356051456[Square\ Side]$

$Numerator = 1.00000000000000000000000000000000$
$RemainedNumerator = 0.99999999999999999999699081609871 36$

$Denominator = 0.00000000000000000000300918390128 64[Cube\ Side]$

$Numerator = 1.00000000000000000000000000000000$

Finite Value Of $e = [2.949375]$,
$[2.949375]^{.025\times2.0736} = [2.949375 \times .05184] = .1528956$

$[e^2]^{i\pi} = \{[2.949375]^2\}^{.025\times2.0736} = [.45094646025]$

For conventionals " e " is the basis of Logo Arithmos Not in Finite Value. Finite Value is given by Altaf Jarvis (AMEN).

$x^3 + x^2 + x^1$

$1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} = 1 + .999375 + .950 = 2.949375$

Now

$i = \sqrt{-i^2} = \sqrt{.000625} = .025$ *Finitely*

It has sign of Minus Position in Denominator. Denominator Always has sign of Minus and 1 Numerator Always
greater than any Denominator. (AMEN)

$x^3.y^3 = [0.000015625 \times 64000] = [1]^3$

$(x)^{3\times\frac{1}{3}}.(y)^{3\times\frac{1}{3}} = [(0.025) \times 40] = [1]^1$

$x^2.y^2 = [0.000625 \times 1600] = [1]^2$

$(x)^{2\times\frac{1}{2}}.(y)^{2\times\frac{1}{2}} = [(0.025) \times 40] = [1]^1$

$x^1.y^1 = [0.025 \times 40] = [1]^1$

Fractions are in Denominator, Numerator is $1^3, 1^2, 1^1$. [Numerator is always greater than any Denominator]. (AMEN)

In Bio-Complex Numbers Conventionals used i , instead of " $i = (0.025)$ " Finite Value. Here 1 length out of 40 lengths taken.
$i_1 = [0.025]$ has Negative Sign.

$i_1.i_1 = (0.025)^2$, [1 Square out of 1600 Squares]

$i_2.i_2 = (0.000625)^2$, [0.000625 Square out of 1600 Squares]

Define the New Value of $\pi = 2.0736$
Area Of Circle = Area Of Square $[1.44]^2$
Finite Length of with Side = 1
Diagonal = 1.0368

Take Area of Circle with Radius $1 Unit \times Height.6 = \left[\frac{124416}{(10)^5}\right] CubicUnits$
$\left[\frac{1}{1296000} \times \frac{124416}{(10)^5} = \frac{96}{(10)^8} cubicUnits, \frac{1}{1296000} \times \frac{20736}{(10)^4} oftheSquare = \frac{16}{(10)7} SquareUnits\right]$,

$\left[\frac{1}{1296000} \times \frac{2\times20736}{(10)^4}\right]$The Edge Of Cube = Arc Of Circle = $\left[\frac{32}{(10)^7}\right] Chord$
When you double the Edge, it would be double the Volume of a Given Cube

$$= \left[\frac{192}{(10)^8}\right], AnArcLength\left[\frac{64}{(10)^7}\right]$$

These were Greek mysteries not solved.

Now
Tri-Sect of an Angle $\frac{1}{3} = [.075 + .925 = 1Numerator]$
These are Solutions of Clay Math Institute.
(1) Poincare Conjecture *Shrinkness* is in denominator and *Stretchness* is 1Numerator.
(2) In Rieman Hypothesis Not Only NON TRIVIAL ZEROS are real part $\frac{1}{2}$ of Any Denominator.
(3) Yang Mill Theory, there is No Mass Gap left when Finite Ratio Between 1 Numerator to Any denominator has been discovered.
Advantage: We got rid of Irrationality, Infinity, Imaginary Number.

Though Napier did his best! he knew, there must be Defects and Errors in his work. "Nothing" he said, " is perfect at birth ".
And The Theory Of Radio Of Mankind in the shape of "NEW IDEA" was given on 3rd June,1976
by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN). Answer was written by my "TEACHER" WALLACE E.PRATT,
An Authority In The Field Of Geology, from Tucson Arizona, North Torino Avenue, U.S.A.

By

PROF. ALTAF JARVIS (*AMEN*)
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

U.S.A.

Beyond The Capacity Beyond The Whole (AMEN)

Here Finite Cubes and Portion of Finite Cubes, Finite Squares and Portion of 1 Finite Squares, Finite Lengths and Portion of Finite Lengths as well as Values of 1 Finite Cube, 1 Finite Square and 1 Finite Length are given.

$$\left[\frac{x^3}{x3} \neq 1\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{x^3=40\times40\times40=64000Cubes}{x3=1(.025)1(.025)1(.025)}\right],$$

$64000 - 1Cube = 1 - .000015625$
$63999 = .999984375$
$1Cube = .000015625Units$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2} \neq 1\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1x^2=40\times40Squares=1600}{1x^2=(.000625)}\right],$$

$1600 - 1Square = 1 - .000625$
$1599 = .999375Units$
$1Square = .000625$

$$\left[\frac{x^1}{x^1} \neq 1\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{x^1=40Length}{x^1=(.025)}\right],$$

$40 - 1Length = 1 - .025$
$Length39 = .975$
$1 = .025$

(6)

Here we are dealing with Portions of Finite.

$$\left[\frac{x^3}{x^3=.2(.025).2(.025).2(.025)}\right] = 64000 - .008Cube = 1 - .000000125000(AsCube)$$
$$63999.992 = .999999875000$$
$$1Cube = .000015625$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{x^2=.2(.025).2(.025)}\right] = 1600 - .04 = 1599.96 = 1 - .00002500$$
$$1599.96 = .99997500(AsSquare)$$
$$1Square = .000625$$

$$\left[\frac{x^1}{x^1=.2(.025)}\right] = 40 - .2 = 39.8 = 1 - .0050[Length]$$
$$39.8Length = .9950$$
$$1Length = .025$$

Here it proves $\frac{1}{1} \neq 1(AMEN)$

Remember in Unit Circle, Radius = Arc = Chord = $[Unit]$ at $312500''$

When $1'' = \frac{32}{(10)^7}(AMEN)$

$$\left[(2)^1 = (2)^{11} \times 1.5625 \times .000625\right]$$

Every integer can be represented by the Finite Product of Prime Number in Unique Way = The Fundamental Theorem of Prime Numbers.

(7)

$1 = .025 \times 40$
$2 = 3200 \times .000625$
$3 = 192000 \times .000015625$
$7 = 280 \times .025$
$11 = 17600 \times .000625$

and so on (AMEN).

Aristotle's Physics:

The One-ness of the Universe is somehow connected with a One-ness of Time.[This is implied in Delaelo,1,9].

[The time of 20th century Atomic and Nuclear Clocks is observed Spectroscopically], [1902] Russell threw Frege into panic when pointing out to him the Foundational Weakness[Set of all Sets].

Reimann: On an occasion, he boldly envisaged, in Print, the possibility of a theory of Physics in which all data, including the underlying space,would be numerically discrete[that is quantized].

All Data:-

As Finite Volume of Sphere[Hodge Conjecture]

Volume of Cube = $\frac{4\pi}{3} \times (radius)^3 = 4 \times \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] \times \frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3$ Irrational Volume: Unconventional because π is complete Square to make it Cube.

$$[4 \times \left(\frac{3}{40} \times \frac{20736}{(10)^4}\right) \times \left(\frac{27}{100} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right)] = 4 \times [\frac{3}{40} \times \frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \frac{27}{100} \times \frac{1}{64(10)^3}] = 4[\frac{3\times81\times27}{(10)^{10}}] = [\frac{6561\times4}{(10)^{10}}$$

[What extent we can go?]

(1) [Hodge Conjecture] [Cubic Form]

Hodge Conjecture: -

What extent we can go?

Here Un Conventionals measure finitely Cubic Form, Square form and Length Form.

Take $6(10)^{23}$ Molecules = 1 Gram Mole

(8)

1 Molecule = $\left[\frac{1}{6(10)^{23}}\right]$ which is Irrational, Un Coneventional $\left[\frac{1}{6(10)^{23}}\right]$ th Part of 1 Finite Cube.

It means $\left[\frac{6}{(10)^{23}} \times \left[\frac{15625}{(10)^{9}}\right]\right] = \left[\frac{93750}{(10)^{32}}\right]$ th of $(1)^3$.

When we reduce Upper Part from $(1)^3$ that is;

$1.00000000000000000000000000000000 - 0.00000000000000000000000000093750$

$= 0.99999999999999999999999999906250$

Remained of 1 Numerator.
(AMEN)

Because $(1)^3$ = Numerator = 64000 Finite Cubes. Each Cube's Side =[0.025],

Each Cube = [0.000015625] Units.

$64000.000000000000000000000 - 0.000000000000000000000006 = 63999.999999999999999999994$

These are Remained Parts of Cubes. When we divide it to Remained of 1 Numerator, we will get 1 Cube = [0.000015625] Cubic Units.

Now take Square Unit.

$\left[\frac{\pi}{4000000}\right]$ = Circular Mil (Abbreviation CM) In Rational (Square Unit)

Value = $\frac{2.0736}{4(10)^6} = \left[2.0736 \times \left[\frac{4}{(10)^6} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]\right] = \left[\frac{5184}{(10)^{12}}\right]$

Side of Square = $\left[\frac{72}{(10)^6}\right]$ Inch
Because 1.44 Side = 1 Radius
Now Radius = $\left[\frac{1}{2(10)^4}\right]$ Inch

Now Area of Circle = $\pi r^2 = \left[\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \frac{1}{2(10)^4} \times \frac{1}{2(10)^4}\right] = \left[\frac{5184}{(10)^{12}}\right]$ Square Inches
(AMEN)

Now Who Is Monim Khan! = Extra-Ordinary Brain
(AMEN)
Mechanism of my Original work Again.

(AMEN)

How much our capacity to measure Finite in 3,2,1 dimension?

[Now In Square Form]

Now Simply $6(10)^{23} = 1$

$1 = \frac{1}{6(10)^{23}}$ Irrational,

Rational Value $= \left[\frac{6}{(10)^{23}} \times 0.000625 \right] = \left[\frac{0.003750}{(10)^{23}} \right]$

Denominator $= 0.00000000000000000000000003750$

Remained Numerator $= 0.99999999999999999999999996250$

$1600.00000000000000000000$ [Squares] -
$0.00000000000000000000006 = 1599.99999999999999999994$

Divide it to Remained Numerator and get Value of 1 Denominator in Square Form = [0.000625]
.....(AMEN)

[Now In Length]

$$\frac{6}{(10)^{23}} \times \frac{0.025}{1} = \frac{0.150}{(10)^{23}}$$

$1.00000000000000000000000000 - 0.00000000000000000000000150 = 0.99999999999999999999999850$

(10)

[Remained Numerator]

$40.000000000000000000000000000 - 0.000000000000000000000006 = 39.999999999999999999999994$

Divide it to Remained Numerator and we will get 1 Denominator In Length = [0.025] .....(AMEN)

Volume of Sphere's Formula = $\left[\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (radius)^3\right]$

It is Irrational. Rational Method Journey begins from Denominator to 1 Numerator Finitely and so on.

$\left[\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times (radius)^3\right] = \left(\frac{2\times144}{100} \times \frac{1}{40}\right)$ As Length.

$= \left(\frac{2\times144}{100} \times \frac{1}{40}\right)^2$ As Square.

$= \left(\frac{2\times144}{100} \times \frac{2\times144}{100} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right)$ As Cube the whole.

Now $\frac{3}{40}th$ of the whole Cube = $\left[\frac{288}{4000} \times \frac{288}{4000} \times \frac{1}{40}\right] \times \left[\frac{3}{40}\right]$

$= \left[\frac{20736}{10000} \times 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{3}{40}\right]$

$= \left[\frac{972}{(10)^8}\right]$ Cubic Form.

It is the Compendium of my Original Work.

Quoted:

Essence Of Math:-

If we etch a Cartesian Co-ordinate System into two or three Dimentional Space, this makes the Space into a Point Set, each point being a Pair $[x^1, x^2]$ or triple$[x^1, x^2, x^3]$ of real numbers and any figure a suitable subset of it. This is delibrate Process of Arithmetization of Space,

Unifies Space and Number at the Space. Points of 1 can be obtained from points of other. Set B as Denominator is in 1 Numerator in Set A, which is

Shrinkness in Denominator and Stretchness in 1 Numerator in Set A.

(2) Poincare's Conjecture

(3) Removing of Irrationality, Infinity, Imaginary Numbers, π, e, i To finitely In Mass Gap.

(4) When Non Tri-Vi-Al Zeros had be conquered? It gives us Solution of Reimann Hypothesis.

$[1.925877696823296]^4 \times (10)^{644}$ Particles = 1 Cubic Inch = 720 Grams

Now 1 Particle:

$$\left[\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]^{12} = \left[\frac{1944}{(10)^8}\right]^{12} \times \left[\frac{1}{(10)^{161}} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{1944}{(10)^8} \times \frac{1944}{(10)^8} \times \frac{1944}{(10)^8} \times \frac{1}{(10)^{161}} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]^4 = \left[\frac{486\times486\times486}{(10)^{24}} \times \frac{1}{(10)^{164}}\right]^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{486\times486\times486}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{486\times486\times486}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{486\times486\times486}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{486\times486\times486}{(10)^{188}}\right] = \text{Cubic Of An Inch}$$

$$\text{Surface Area} = \left[\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right], \left[\frac{1}{(10)^{161}} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1296}{(10)^6} \times \frac{1296}{(10)^6} \times \frac{1296}{(10)^6} \times \frac{1}{(10)^{161}} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40}\right]^4 = \left[\frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}}\right]^4$$

$$= \left[\frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}}\right]$$

[Radius 1: Side Of Square $\frac{144}{100}$]

$$= \left[\frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{100}{144} \right] = \left[\frac{81\times9\times1296}{(10)^{181}} \times \frac{81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{179}} \right] = \text{Radius}$$

$$\left[\pi \times [Radius]^2 \right] = \left[\left[\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left[\frac{81\times9\times1296\times81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{360}} \times \frac{81\times9\times1296\times81\times1296\times1296}{(10)^{360}} \right] \right] \right] \text{Area of a Wave of}$$

In Grams:

$$\left[\frac{(486)^3}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{(486)^3}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{(486)^3}{(10)^{188}} \times \frac{(486)^3}{(10)^{188}} \times 720 \right] \text{ Grams of a Particle.}$$

Time had Never been Measured Finitely Before For Conventionals. (AMEN)

Irrational Value Of π.

$$\text{Now Grams} \times \text{Cubic Inch} \times \text{Second} = \left[\frac{(486)^{12}}{(10)^{752}} \right] \times \frac{1}{64(10)^6} \text{ of a Second}$$

$$= \left[\frac{486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486}{(10)^{752}} \times \frac{1\times72}{64(10)^6} \right]$$

$$= \left[\left[\frac{243\times243\times243\times243\times243\times243\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times486\times720}{(10)^{758}} \right] \text{ of a Second} \right]$$

It is Fifth Solution of Clay Math: [Navier - Stokes Equations By Prof.Altaf Jarvis (AMEN)]

Sixth Problem :-

Solution of P = N p

$$P = N \times p \qquad \text{(AMEN)}$$

$$\left[\frac{7}{64000} = [64000 \times 0.000109375]\right]$$

Actual Position = $\frac{1}{7}$ in Cubic Form (Irrational)

$$\left[\frac{7}{1600} = [1600 \times 0.004375]\right]$$

Actual Position = $\frac{1}{7}$ in Square Form (Irrational)

$$\left[\frac{7}{40} = [40 \times 0.175]\right]$$

Actual Position = $\frac{1}{7}$ in Length Form (Irrational)

$$\left[\frac{0.13}{64000} = \left[64[10]^5 \times 0.00000203125\right]\right],$$

$\frac{1}{13}$ Actual Position in Cubic Form (Irrational)

$$\left[\frac{0.13}{1600} = \left[16[10]^4 \times 0.00008125\right]\right],$$

$\frac{1}{13}$ Actual Position in Square Form (Irrational)

$$\left[\frac{0.13}{40} = \left[40[10]^2 \times 0.00325\right]\right],$$

$\frac{1}{13}$ Actual Position in Length Form (Irrational)

It is the Solution of Sixth Problem of Clay Math. Institute.

(14)

$P = N \times p$

In the begining 7 out of 64000 Cubes had been taken, 7 out of 1600 Squares, 7 out of 40 Lengths.
0.13 Cubes out of 64000 Cubes, 0.13 Squares out of 1600 Squares, 0.13 Lengths out of 40 Lengths
had been taken.

Where Is The Eye Who Can Show?

Though Seventh Problem was not solved by A.J. (AMEN).
It had been given by Nusrat = R Fatima.
Fernaat's last Equation when no one million dollar is waiting for Andrew Wiles Esq! who produced
Answer with in 1000 Pages Again!

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$\left[(10)^{-6}(10)^6\right] + 5.999999(10)^6 = 6[10]^6 \qquad \text{(AMEN)}$$

Note: The word "Advantage " in this Original Research By PROF.ALTAF JARVIS was added by Mr.F.M. (Ph.D. Scholar).The Readers should never mix F.M. with [Francis Mac Donald born in 1874 and died in 1942 Cambridge England].

Results and Discussions:

History Repeats Itself.

Cauchy, Augustin [Paris 1789 - Sceaux 1857], His family were ardent Legitimists but somehow survived the revolution. Cauchy expatriated himself, 1830 returned. He did not take Oath of Allegiance, he was allowed to hold Professorship of Astronomy from 1854 - 1857 without taking one. As the Same with ALTAF JARVIS (Jesus Association Research Via International Scholar) (AMEN), holds Professorship in Math, Number Theory from Ohio - State University Columbous U.S.A. from August 27, 2004 without taking one!.He solved 6 (Six) Problems of Clay Math.Reiman Hypothesis: Non Trivial Zeros are, real part of any Denominator to 1 Numerator

(AMEN), Yang Mills Theory: No Any Gap left between Any Denominator to 1 Numerator Finitely (AMEN), Hodge Conjecture: Finite Volume of Any Sphere, Area Under Curved Space (AMEN), Navier Stokes: Finite Volume of a Particle, Finite Action of Time, Mass, Radius, Area in circular Form is equal to Area of Square Finitely (AMEN). $P = Np$ Each and Every Corner Top to Bottom (AMEN). Also proves Positive Constant Curvature, removing the word "IF" for ever (AMEN).

Put in Hodge Conjecture Area at $1''$ under Curvature in Quardrant $\frac{77056}{(10)''}$ Square Units,
At $1''$ Area of Triangle = $\frac{82944}{(10)''}$ when you join both,
Area = $\frac{16}{(10)^7}$ when you Multiply by $(1296000)''$.
Result = 2.0736 (AMEN), It is in Unit Circle (AMEN).

Final Words: Tribute to Nusrat = R Fatima, F = Fqur , M = Mia and Mon - Im Khan (AMEN)

To Expect The Smell Of Rose and Loyalty From Thorns Is Against The Laws Of Nature. (AMEN)

By

PROF. ALTAF JARVIS (*AMEN*)
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
U.S.A.

(16)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE
By Altaf JARVIS(AMEN)

Each unit of complete square $27587890625(10)^{-16}$=113 complete squares(AMEN)
Units of complete squares $4096(10)^4$ rectangles = $462848(10)^4$ Finite squares

$\sqrt{113} = 27587890625(10)^{-16} \times 6400 = 1765625(10)^{-8}$=Side of Square (AMEN)

$(\sqrt{113})^2 = [27587890625(10)^{-16} \times 4096(10)^4]$ rectangles = 113(AMEN)

Each square= $0.0000000244140625 \times [462848(10)^4] = 113$ (AMEN)

Width of rectangle = $[0.00015625 and length = 0.01765625]$(AMEN)

It means 113 contains $4096(10)^4$ rectangle or 4628480000 finite squares (AMEN)

Structure Changes

Rational Value of $\frac{1}{129} = \frac{129}{(10)^4}$

Each point $31494140625(10)^{-20}$=rectangle=129 Finite Squares(AMEN)

Units of Complete Square=$4096(10)^8 = 528384(10)^8$Finite Squares(AMEN)

Width of rectangle $15625(10)^{-10}$Length= $2015625(10)^{-10}$(AMEN)

$\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}} = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 64(10)^4 = 2015625(10)^{-10}$ Side of Square (AMEN)

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}}\right)^2 = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 4096(10)^8$ =rectangles=129 (AMEN)

Each Square $244140625(10)^{-20} \times [528384(10)^8] = 129$ (AMEN)

Listen

Lull of centuries after Leonarda Da Pisa, also

Fibonacci had been broken by A. JARVIS (AMEN)

Maximum control of waves, one of them earthquake!

Each side of one cube=0.025 inches, 1Cube=.01125 grams (AMEN)

64000 Cubes=720 grams=1 Cubic inch (AMEN)

As special Reference:- The first time data has been continued development: Invovling with many

changes to get rid of unknown quantity:.Single man excludes himself from some group having not a quantity to effect on the overall result. This meant that one exceptional university could depress the scores for 199 others The Times Higher, November 9,2007(AMEN)
Again Mon-Im-Khan=Extraordinary Brain (AMEN)

Particularly to F.M. (AMEN)
It is the game of Ka-bad-di Ka-bad-di!

According ALTAF Jesus Associtaion Research Via International Scholar(AMEN)
One Numerator always greater than any Denominator (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE
By Altaf JARVIS(AMEN)

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Width of rectangle $15625(10)^{-10}$Length= $2015625(10)^{-10}$(AMEN)

$\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}} = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 64(10)^4 = 2015625(10)^{-10}$ Side of Square (AMEN)

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}}\right)^2 = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 4096(10)^8$ =rectangles=129 (AMEN)

Each Square $244140625(10)^{-20} \times [528384(10)^8] = 129$ (AMEN)

Finite Ratio Between Denominators and Numerators (AMEN)
As Length Denominator [:] Numerator (AMEN)

As Length $[40][:][1][1^1]$ (AMEN)

As Square $[1600][:][1][1^2]$ (AMEN)

As Cube $[64000][:][1][1^3]$(AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^1}{(10)} = \frac{1(10)^{-1}}{1} = (\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^1}{(11)} = \frac{1(10)^{-1}}{1.1} = (\frac{11}{100} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^1}{(129)} = \frac{1(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^2}{(129)} = \frac{(1)^2(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \otimes \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Square $\otimes \frac{1}{256(10)^2} = [\frac{129}{4096(10)^8}]$ (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^3}{129} = \frac{(1)^3(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Cube (AMEN)

Finite Measurement to the tangent of circle (AMEN)
There are Eight tangent to the circle (AMEN)

2 Tangent in each Quadrant (AMEN)

Each Tangent= $\left[\frac{324000}{4096(10)^8}\right]^{"} = 791015625(10)^{-15"}$ (AMEN)

$2[791015625(10)^{-15"}] + [4095.99999998(10)^{8"} \times 791015625(10)^{-15}] = [324000^{"}]$(AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE
By Altaf JARVIS(AMEN)

Each unit of complete square $27587890625(10)^{-16}$=113 complete squares(AMEN)
Units of complete squares $4096(10)^4$ rectangles = $462848(10)^4$ Finite squares

$\sqrt{113} = 27587890625(10)^{-16} \times 6400 = 1765625(10)^{-8}$=Side of Square (AMEN)

$(\sqrt{113})^2 = [27587890625(10)^{-16} \times 4096(10)^4]$ rectangles = 113(AMEN)

Each square= $0.0000000244140625 \times [462848(10)^4] = 113$ (AMEN)

Width of rectangle = $[0.00015625 and length = 0.01765625]$(AMEN)

It means 113 contains $4096(10)^4$ rectangle or 4628480000 finite squares (AMEN)

Structure Changes

Rational Value of $\frac{1}{129} = \frac{129}{(10)^4}$

Each point $31494140625(10)^{-20}$=rectangle=129 Finite Squares(AMEN)

Units of Complete Square=$4096(10)^8 = 528384(10)^8$Finite Squares(AMEN)

Width of rectangle $15625(10)^{-10}$Length= $2015625(10)^{-10}$(AMEN)

$\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}} = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 64(10)^4 = 2015625(10)^{-10}$ Side of Square (AMEN)

$\left(\sqrt{\frac{129}{(10)^4}}\right)^2 = 31494140625(10)^{-20} \times 4096(10)^8$ =rectangles=129 (AMEN)

Each Square $244140625(10)^{-20} \times [528384(10)^8] = 129$ (AMEN)

Finite Ratio Between Denominators and Numerators (AMEN)
As Length Denominator [:] Numerator (AMEN)

As Length $[40][:][1]^{1}$ (AMEN)

As Square $[1600][:][1]^{2}$ (AMEN)

As Cube $[64000][:][1]^{3}$(AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^{1}}{(10)} = \frac{1(10)^{-1}}{1} = (\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^{1}}{(11)} = \frac{1(10)^{-1}}{1.1} = (\frac{11}{100} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^{1}}{(129)} = \frac{1(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Length (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^{2}}{(129)} = \frac{(1)^{2}(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \otimes \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Square $\otimes \frac{1}{256(10)^{2}} = [\frac{129}{4096(10)^{8}}]$ (AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^{3}}{129} = \frac{(1)^{3}(10)^{-2}}{1.29} = (\frac{129}{10000} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40} \times \frac{1}{40})$ as Cube (AMEN)

Finite Measurement to the tangent of circle (AMEN)
There are Eight tangent to the circle (AMEN)

2 Tangent in each Quadrant (AMEN)

Each Tangent= $\left[\frac{324000}{4096(10)^{8}}\right]^{"} = 791015625(10)^{-15"}$ (AMEN)

$2[791015625(10)^{-15"}] + [4095.99999998(10)^{8"} \times 791015625(10)^{-15}] = [324000^{"}]$(AMEN)

Question Was. $? < q <?$

Answer $? < q <? <?$(AMEN)

$\frac{(1)^1}{3[(1)^1]} < \frac{(1)^1}{2[(1)^1]} < \frac{(1)^1}{(1)^1} < (1)^1$ (AMEN)

As Length $0.925 < 0.950 < 0.975 < 40 \times 0.025 = 1^1$ (AMEN)

As Square $0.998125 < 0.998750 < 0.999375 < 1600 \times 0.000625 = 1^2$ (AMEN)

As Cube $0.999953125 < .999968750 < 0.999984375 < 0.000015625 \times 64(10)^3 = 1^3$ (AMEN)

Remaind parts of 1 Numerator when you join Denominator's value in them as length, As Square,

As Cube you will get $(1)^1, (1)^2, (1)^3$ (AMEN)
Mass gap of Yang-Mills Theory can be removed if you know finite ratio between any denominator

as length, as square, as cube to $1^1, 1^2, 1^3$, Numerator (AMEN)

From Quasar beam of light travels distance $12[10]^9$ years to the earth.

Quoted Webb light from the quasar$(10)^{-6} < \frac{1}{137}$=Alpha (AMEN)
Rational Value of Alpha $\frac{1}{137} = 2140625(10)^{-13}$ (AMEN)

Alpha is $[.0000002140625 < .9999997859375]$(AMEN)

Major part of Alpha contain 63999.9863 Finite Cubes (AMEN)

When you join both sides of Alpha Make 1 Numerator (AMEN)

Divide both sides of Alpha by 15625 (AMEN)

$\left[\frac{.0000002140625}{15625} < \frac{.9999997859375}{15625}\right]$ (AMEN)

$= 137(10)^{-13} < 639999863(10)^{-13}$ (AMEN)

Join Both Sides $64[10]^{-6}$(AMEN)

Always remember 1^3 Numerator=64000 Cubes=1^3 Inch (AMEN)

It is the part of Navier Stokes of Clay Math (AMEN)

64000 cubes=720 grams (AMEN)
1 Cube=$\frac{720}{64000}$grams (AMEN)

$\frac{64}{(10)^6}Cube = \frac{720}{64000} \otimes \frac{64}{(10)^6} = 72[10]^{-8}$grams (AMEN) It is part of Navier Stokes. (AMEN)

Time is due to pressure=3 dimensions.

S=Second , Minute=M, H=Hour

1 S=.999984375, 1 M=59.9990625, 1 H=3599.94375

Sidereal day 2 3 hours, 56 Minutes, 4 Seconds.

23 hours=82800 Seconds, Rational Value=82798.70625 (AMEN)
56 Minutes=3360 Seconds, Rational Value= $\otimes$3359.94750 (AMEN)

4 Seconds=4 Second, Rational Value=$\otimes \otimes \otimes$3.999937500(AMEN)
$86164Second, RationalValue$ = 86162.653687500 (AMEN)

Difference Irrational and Rational Value=1.3463125 Seconds (AMEN)

In Sidereal day (AMEN)
$\frac{47}{64}$=Rectangle =0.734375=47 finite squares (AMEN)

Sides of Rectangle=.125 and 5.875; Side of Square=[.125] (AMEN)

Rectanglar form= Square form

$\sqrt{47} = .734375 \times 8 = .015625 \times 376 = 5.875$=Side of Square (AMEN)

$\sqrt{47} \times \sqrt{47} = .734375 \times 64 = .015625 \times 3008 = 47$ (AMEN)

References:
Gardner Penrose Tiles to Trapdoor Cipher,
Pusblished by W.H. Freeman Company 1989 Gardner, Martin 1914, page 154.
As reference Chapter Eleven. The law of signs one to say that $\frac{-1}{1} = \frac{1}{-1}$. if this is taken as an equality between two ratios we must assert that a smaller number is to a greater one as greater number is to a smaller one. This seeming paradox as Morris Kline points out in mathematical thought from Ancient to Modern times, was much discussed by Re na is Sance mathematicians.
Conway's Sur real number: 61 page "Ah! Right is $\frac{47}{64}$th of a move ahead, on so she wins"

64 Finite Rectangle=Finite Squares=$320 \times 0.015625 = 5$, Finite Rectangle=.078125 (AMEN)
$\frac{1}{2000}'s$ Rational value in line form=$\frac{2}{1000} \times \frac{25}{1000} = \frac{50}{(10)^6}$ (AMEN)

$\frac{1}{2000}'s$ Rational value in Square form=$\frac{2}{1000} \times \frac{625}{1000000} = \frac{1250}{(10)^9}$ (AMEN)

$\frac{1}{2000}'s$ Rational value in cubic form=$\left[\frac{2}{1000} \times \frac{15625}{(10)^9}\right] = \frac{31250}{(10)^{12}}$ (AMEN)

$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$, $[\sqrt{5} = \frac{5}{64} = 0.078125 \times 8 = 0.625]$ (AMEN)

$\frac{625+1}{2000} = \frac{625}{2000} + \frac{1}{2000}\ \frac{Numerator 1.000000000 Denominator 0.000001250}{Remained.999998750}$ (AMEN)

$625[.999998750] + 625[.000001250] = 625 = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ (AMEN)

$\sqrt{2}$ is a complete square (AMEN)
$\sqrt{2} = \frac{2}{64} = .03125 \times 8 = \frac{25}{100}$ (AMEN)
$\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = .03125 \otimes 8 \times 8 = [2]$ (AMEN)

.03125 is a rectangle, its sides:.[.250,.125](AMEN)

$\sqrt{2} = .015625 \otimes 16 = \frac{25}{100}$, side of square=[.125] (AMEN)

[.015625 is a complete square] (AMEN)

$\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = .015625 \times 128 = 2$ (AMEN)

Here 64 rectangles=128 finite squares (AMEN)

According new value of $\pi = 2.0736$ in unit circle (AMEN)

Complete Area of elliptical shape=.49932288 (AMEN)

Plus remained Part=.01907712 (AMEN)

Area of 1 Quadrant= .51840000 (AMEN)

Multiply by 4 = 2.0736 (AMEN)

Sum of two Major Axis=1.0368, Minor Axis=.9632 (AMEN)

Mr Mon Im-Khan said complete it

Beyond the capacity beyond the whole

By Altaf JARVIS (AMEN)

Resemblance Antineutrino, neutrino, Earthquake wave (AMEN)

Applied form of Navier Stokes

$\pi = \left[\frac{20736}{(10)^4}\right]$, Sides of cube $= \left[\frac{99}{(10)^{33}}\right]$ Inch, Cube $= \left[\frac{970299}{(10)^{99}}\right] = \left[\frac{862488}{(10)^{93}}\right]$ gram (AMEN)

Area of circle $= = \frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left(\frac{6875}{(10)^{35}}\right)^2$ =Area of square $\left[\frac{9801}{(10)^{66}}\right]$ square of an inch (AMEN)

Time $\frac{135}{(10)^{33}}$ second $= \left[\frac{970299}{(10)^{99}}\right]$ Cubic of an Inch $= \left[\frac{862488}{(10)^{93}}\right]$ gram (AMEN)

Neutrino $= \left(\frac{99}{(10)^{25}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{970299}{(10)^{75}}\right)$ cubic of an inch $= \left(\frac{862488}{(10)^{69}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Area of circle $= \left(\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left(\frac{6875}{(10)^{27}}\right)^2\right) = \left(\frac{99}{(10)^{25}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{9801}{(10)^{50}}\right)$ Area of square (Sq. inches) (AMEN)

Time $= \left(\frac{135}{(10)^{25}}\right)$ second $= \left(\frac{970299}{(10)^{75}}\right)$ cubic of an inch $= \left(\frac{862488}{(10)^{69}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Earthquake wave;-

$\left(\frac{970299}{(10)^{30}}\right)$ cubic inch $= \left(\frac{862488}{(10)^{24}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Area of circle $\left(\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left(\frac{6875}{(10)^{12}}\right)^2\right)$ = Area of square $= \left(\frac{9801}{(10)^{20}}\right)$ sq. inch (AMEN)

Time $\left(\frac{135}{(10)^{10}}\right)$ of a second measures $= \left(\frac{970299}{(10)^{30}}\right)$ cubic of an inch $= \left(\frac{862488}{(10)^{24}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Quark down:-

$\left(\frac{19098395217}{(10)^{36}}\right)$ cubic of an inch $= \left(\frac{16976351304}{(10)^{30}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Now $\left(\frac{3645}{(10)^{12}}\right)$ second measures $= \left(\frac{19098395217}{(10)^{36}}\right)$ cubic of an inch & $\left(\frac{16976351304}{(10)^{30}}\right)$ gram (AMEN)

Area of circle $\left(\frac{20736}{(10)^4} \times \left(\frac{185625}{(10)^{14}}\right)^2\right)$ = Area of square $= \left(\frac{7144929}{(10)^{24}}\right)$ square of an inch (AMEN)

Side of cube= $\left(\frac{2673}{(10)^{12}}\right)$ of an inch (AMEN)

From: ALTAF Jesus Association Research Via International Scholar
Who they have ears they can hear, who they have eyes they can see, who they have mind they can think

$\frac{1}{64(10)^{34}}$ th of a Mile in Inches= $\frac{99}{(10)^{33}}$ of an inch (AMEN)

$\frac{1}{64(10)^{34}}$ th of a 86400 second= $\frac{135}{(10)^{33}}$ Second (AMEN)

$\frac{1}{64(10)^{7}}$ th of 720 gram= $\frac{1125}{(10)^{9}}$ of a gram (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

According New Value of $\pi = \left\{\frac{20736}{(10)4}\right\}$ Is A Com-ple-te Square (AMEN)

As Well As It Is A Complete Cube $= \left\{\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\right\} = \left\{\left[\left(\frac{144}{100}\right)^3\right]\right.$ (AMEN)

When Radius is 1 side of Cube $= \left\{\frac{144}{100}\right\}$ (AMEN)

Now Radius Is $= \left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\right\}$ of Per Packet of Selta Galaxy $\left\{\text{Side} = \left\{\frac{144}{100} \times \frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

Now Volume of Circle With Radius $= \left\{\frac{3465}{(10)216}\right\}$ of an Inch $\Big\}$ (AMEN)

Therefore $\rightarrow$ Volume of Circle $\left\{[\pi \times (\text{radius})^3]\right\} = \left\{\text{Volume of Per Packet of Selta Galaxy}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\Rightarrow \left\{\left[\left(\frac{2985984}{(10)6} \times \frac{41601569625}{(10)648}\right)\right] = \left\{\left(\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right)^3\right\} = \left\{\frac{124221621275136}{(10)651}\right\}\right.$ Cubic of an Inch (AMEN)

[Mass and Weight had been Calculated, $\left\{\text{Mass (In Single and Square) And Weight In Cubic form}\right\}$ (AMEN)

Before "Great Men" Un-Ab-le To Measure it, $\left\{\text{of a Second} = \text{of a Sec}, (\text{of a Gram} = \text{of a Gm})\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a Sec} = \frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{\text{of an Inch}}{\frac{15625}{(10)324}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{\text{of a (Gm)}}{\frac{1125}{(10)320}}\right\}, \left\{1\text{Sec} = \{1\text{Inch}\} = \{720(\text{Gm})\}\right\}$ Mass {In Longitudional form} (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a (Sec}^2) = \frac{(1^2)}{4096(10)^{636}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{244140625}{(10)^{648}} (\text{of an (Inch}^2)\right\}, \left\{1^2(\text{Sec}^2) = \{1^2(\text{Inch})^2\} = \{5184\,00\,(\text{Gm}^2)\}\right.$ ← Mass (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a (Sec}^3) = \frac{(1^3)}{262144(10)^{954}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{3814697265625}{(10)^{972}} \text{(cubic of an Inch)}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1423828125}{(10)^{960}} \text{ of (Gm}^3)\right\} = \left\{1^3(\text{Sec}^3) = 1^3(\text{Inch})^3 = \left\{\frac{373248(10)^3}{(\text{Gm}^3)\ (\text{Weight})}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

AND Now Mass and Weight of Selta Galaxy From [Radius To Cube] $\left\{\text{Radius Per Packet of Selta Galaxy}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a Sec} = \left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}} \text{ of (an Inch)}\right\} = \left\{\frac{24948}{(10)^{214}}\right\} \text{of (a Gm)}_{(\text{Mass})}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\text{Sec} = \left\{22176(10)^{103}\ \text{Inches}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1596672(10)^{104}}{(\text{Gm})\ (\text{Mass})}\right\}$ ← Of (Radius of Selta Galaxy) (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{a (Sec}^2)\left\{\frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{636}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{24896\,10816}{(10)^{434}} (\text{of an (Inch}^2)\right\} = \left\{\frac{1290614247044}{(10)432} \text{ of a} \rightarrow (\text{Gm}^2)\right\}\right.$ $\left\{\frac{(\text{Side})^2}{(\text{Mass})^2} \text{ of Per Packet}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\left\{^3)(\text{Sec}^2) = \left\{\frac{10197445902336}{(\text{Square Inches})}(10)^{202}\right\} = \left\{\frac{528\,635595577098\,24}{(\text{Gm}) \text{ Square Mass}}(10)^{204}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{Side) of per packet}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a Sec} = \left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\} \text{of an Inch} = \left\{\frac{3592512}{(10)^{216}} \text{ of a (Gm)}\right\} \leftarrow \text{Mass}\right.$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{Sec} = [3193344(10)^{101}]\text{Inches} = \left\{\frac{22992076\,8(10)^{102}}{(\text{Gm})\ (\text{Mass})}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\text{of a (Sec}^3)\left\{\frac{(1^3)}{262144(10)^{954}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{124221621275136}{(10)651} (\text{of an (Inch}^3)\right\} = \left\{\frac{463654716977019617\,28}{\text{of (Gm}^3)\ (10)\ 648}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

$\left\{^3(\text{Sec}^3) = \left[\frac{3193344(10)^{101}}{\text{Cubic Inches}}\right]^3 = \left\{\frac{121544302127223830552248\,32(10)^{306}}{\text{(Gm}^3)\ (\text{Weight})}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

"Selta" Galaxy. Side $\left[3193344(10)^{101}\text{ inches}\right]=\left[2299207 68(10)^{102}\text{ grams Mass}\right]$ (AMEN)

Radius $\left[22176(10)^{103}\text{ Inches}\right]=\left[1596672(10)^{104}\text{ grams Mass}\right]$ (AMEN)

Radius of Per Packet $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\text{ of an Inch}\right\}=\left\{\frac{24948}{(10)^{214}}\text{ of a gram Mass}\right\}$ (AMEN)

Side of Per Packet $=\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\text{ of an Inch}\right\}=\left\{\frac{3592512}{(10)^{216}}\text{ of a gram Mass}\right\}$ (AMEN)

of a Sec $=\left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{24948}{(10)^{214}}\right\}$ $\left\{1\text{ Sec}=22176(10)^{103}\text{ Inches}=1596672(10)^{104}\text{ grams Mass}\right\}$ (AMEN)

of a Sec $=\left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{3592512}{(10)^{216}}\right\}=\left\{1\text{ Sec}=\left\{\underset{\text{Inches}}{3193344(10)^{101}}\right\}=\left\{\underset{\text{grams (Mass)}}{2299207 68(10)^{102}}\right\}\right.$ (AMEN)

of a (Sec^2) $=\left[\frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{636}}\right]=\left\{\frac{248961 0816}{(10)^{434}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{12906142 470144}{(10)^{432}}\right\}=\left\{1^2(\text{Sec})^2=\left\{\underset{(\text{Sq. Inches})}{3193344(10)^{101}}\right\}^2=\left[\underset{(\text{gm}^2)\ \text{Mass}}{2299207 68(10)^{102}}\right]^2\right\}$ (AMEN) (AMEN) (AMEN)

of a (Sec^3) $=\left\{\frac{1^3}{262144(10)^{954}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{12422162 1275136}{(10)^{651}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{463654 716977019 61728}{(10)^{648}}\right\}$ (AMEN)

of an (Inch^3) [of a [gm^3] (Weight

Sec^3 $=\left\{\underset{\text{Cubic Inches}}{325639526875492 51584(10)^{303}}\right\}=\left\{\underset{(\text{gm}^3)\ (\text{weight})}{121544 302127 223830 552 248 32(10)^{306}}\right\}$ (AMEN)

Now π Is A Complete Cube $=\left\{\frac{144}{100}\right\}^3=\left\{\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\right\}$ When Radius / Side of Cube $=\left\{\frac{144}{100}\right\}$ (AMEN)

Now Radius $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\text{ of an Inch}\right\}$, Side of Cube $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\times\frac{144}{(10)^2}\right\}=\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\}$ of an Inch

Most Important Reference of [U.S. Library of Q. Azam University (PAKISTAN) by the book of Isaac Asimov of (U.S.A). Once again, Velocities greater than Light produced mass expressed by imaginary numbers, for which there seems no physical inter-pre-ta-tion. Now Full of Paradoxical Pic ~~ture of quantum Theory Of Con Ventionals~~ had been demolished for ever + Velocity of Light of Conventionals + Now π is a Complete Cubic form by "Much Maligned Subj = Mathematics (AMEN)

ALL The ~~Libraries~~ Libraries of PAKISAN are closed for me [26.12.1975] Except U.S. Qurashi For it he deserves for Prize from peace as a Single man (AMEN)

Total Packets of "Selta" Galaxy $=\left\{262144(10)^{954}\right\}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{as a Single man}\\ 2013\end{array}\right.$ (AMEN)

$\left\{\pi=\left[\frac{144}{100}\right]^3=\left\{\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\right\}\right.$, Radius $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\text{ of an Inch}\right\}\rightarrow\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Volume of Circle}=\left[\text{Volume of cube }\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\left(\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\right)^3\right]=\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\}^3=\left\{\frac{12422162 1275136}{(10)^{651}}\right\}\\ \text{(Cubic of an Inch)}\end{array}\right.$ (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

Side of "Mid" Galaxy $= \left[319344(10)^{91} \right]$ Inches $= \left\{ 229920768(10)^{92} \right]$ grams (Mass) (AMEN)

Radius of "Mid" Galaxy $= \left\{ 22176\,(10)^{93} \text{ (Inches)} \right\} = \left[159662(10)^{94} \right]$ grams (Mass) (AMEN)

Radius of Per Packet of "Mid" Galaxy and Its Mass $= \left\{ \frac{3465}{(10)^{196}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{24948}{(10)^{194}} \right\}$ of a (gram) Mass (AMEN)
of an Inch

"Mid" Galaxy]

Mass of Side of Per Packet $= \left\{ \frac{49896}{(10)^{197}} \right\}$ of an Inch $= \left\{ \frac{3592512}{(10)^{192}} \right\}$ of a (gram) Mass (AMEN)

of a Second $= \left\{ \frac{1}{64(10)^{288}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3465}{(10)^{196}} \text{ of an Inch} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{24948}{(10)^{194}} \right\}$ of a gram Mass (AMEN)

$\left[1 \text{ Sec} \right] = \left\{ \underset{\text{Radius}}{22176(10)^{93} \text{ Inches}} \right\} = \left[1596672\,(10)^{94} \right]$ gram Mass (AMEN)

of a Sec. $\left\{ \frac{1}{64(10)^{288}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{49896}{(10)^{197}} \text{ of an Inch} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3592512}{(10)^{196}} \right\}$ of a gram Mass (AMEN)

$\left[1 \text{ Sec} \right] = \left[319344(10)^{91} \text{ (Inches)} \right] = \left[229920768(10)^{92} \right]$ Mass (AMEN)

of a $(\text{Sec}^2) = \left\{ \frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{576}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{2489610816}{(10)^{394}} \text{ of an Inch}^2 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1290614247014 4}{\text{of a } (\text{gram}^2)\ (10)^{392}} \right\}$ grams Mass (AMEN)

$\left[1^2 (\text{Sec}^2) \right] = \left[\underset{(\text{Inch}^2)}{10197445902336(10)^{182}} \right] = \left[\underset{(\text{gram}^2)}{52863557657709824(10)^{184}} \right]$ Mass (AMEN)

$\left[\text{of a } (\text{Sec}^3) \right] = \left\{ \frac{1^3}{262144(10)^{864}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{124221621275136}{(10)^{591}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{463654716977019617288}{(10)^{588}} \right\}$ (AMEN)
of an (Inch^3) [weight]

$\left[1^3 (\text{Sec}^3) \right] = \left\{ \underset{(\text{Inch Cube})}{325639526875492515\,84(10)^{273}} \right\} = \left\{ \underset{[\text{gram Cube}]\ \text{Weight}]}{12154430212722383055224832} (10)^{276} \right\}$ (AMEN)

Again: [Reference Quotes. CERN Courier [July/August 2012], Page (50). It was particularly interesting to to learn about a paper on superluminal communication (published despite negative reports from referees) which triggered the development of rebuttal arguments that ended up being quite revolutionary and leading to quantum ~~encryption etc~~, encryption etc. Eastern mysticism, LSD trips, CIA spook chasing mindreading dreams. Page 51] It will also be an international place of work for foreign talent whose countries are no longer in a position to [support] scientific work. It sounds like a job description for CERN, writing half a century ahead of its time. final Chapter, "Crises: the end of the Bohr Model". [AMEN]

Now $\left[1^3 (\text{Sec}^3) \right] = \left[1^3 \text{ Cubic Inch} \right] = \left\{ 373248(10)^3 \right]$ Cubic grams [AMEN]

Total Packets of "Mid" Galaxy $= \left[262144(10)^{864} \right]$ (AMEN). According to Kragh, the Bohr model had "lost Credibility" for-ever (AMEN). History Repeats itself Never Mention the Name: ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

of "Great Books", Encyclopedia Britannica, 20th Century, Natural Science, 8th Printing, Page 55, Volume 56: [2005]

when it quotes [Area of Circle] = [Area of Square]. Now [Volume of Circle = Volume of Packet] As the same

$\pi = \left[\frac{344}{100} \right]^3 \approx \left\{ \frac{2985984}{(10)^6} \times \left[\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}} \right]^3 = \left\{ \left[\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}} \right]^3 = \left\{ \frac{124221621275136}{(10)^{651}} \right\} \right\} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Volume of Packet} \\ = \text{Volume of Circle} \\ \text{for-ever} \end{matrix} \right\}$ (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

ide of "Our" Galaxy $=\left[3193344(10)^{18}\text{ Inches}\right]=\left\{22992076 8(10)^{19}\right]$ Grams (Mass) (AMEN)

adius of "Our" Galaxy $]=\left[22176[10]^{20}\right]$ Inches $=\left\{1596672(10)^{21}\right]$ Grams (Mass) (AMEN)

adius of Per Packet of "Our" Galaxy $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{50}}\text{ of an Inch}\right]=\left\{\frac{24948}{(10)^{48}}\text{ of a Gram}\right\}$ Mass (AMEN)

ide of Per Packet $=\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)51}\text{ of an Inch}\right]=\left\{\frac{3592512}{(10)50}\text{ of a Gram}\right\}$ Mass (AMEN)

f a Sec $\left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{69}}\right]=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{50}}\right\}$ of an Inch $=\left\{\frac{24948}{(10)48}\text{ of a Gram}\right]$ Mass of Radius of Per Packet (AMEN)

Sec $\left]=\left[22176(10)^{20}\text{ Inches}\right]=\left\{1596672(10)^{21}\text{ Grams}\right]$ Mass of Radius (AMEN)

of a Sec $=\left\{\frac{1}{64(10)^{69}}\right]=\left\{\frac{49896\text{ of an Inch}}{(10)51}\right\}=\left\{\frac{3592512}{(10)50}\text{ of } \cancel{\text{an Inch}}\text{ a Gram}\right\}$ Mass of Side of Per Packet (AMEN)

$\left[1\text{ Sec}=\left[3193344(10)^{18}\text{ Inches}\right]=\left\{22992076 8(10)^{19}\right\}$ Grams of Side of "Our" Galaxy (AMEN)

Square form of a Sec$^2=\left\{\frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{138}}\right]=\left\{\frac{2489610816\text{ of an (Inch}^2)}{(10)^{102}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{12906142470144\text{ of a (Gram}^2)}{(10)^{100}}\right\}$ Mass (AMEN)

$1^2(\text{Sec}^2)=\left[10197445902333(10)^{36}\text{ Square Inches}\right]=\left[52863559557709824(10)^{38}(\text{Gram}^2)\right]$ Mass (AMEN)

Cubic form of a (Sec^3) $=\left\{\frac{1^3}{262144(10)^{207}}\right]=\left\{\frac{124221621275136}{(10)^{153}}\right\}=\left\{\frac{463654716977019617728}{(10)^{150}}\right\}$ (Weight)

$\left\{1^3(\text{Sec}^3)\right]=\left\{325639526875492515 84(10)^{54}\right]=\left\{121544302127223830552248 32(10)^{57}\right]$ Weight (AMEN)

Cubic Inches, Cubic Grams

Now the Dull of Paradoxical Picture of Quantum Theory Completely had been demolished for ever AND ALSO Velocity of Conventionals Light. (AMEN) (AMEN)

Now π in Cubic form + [Volume of Circle = Volume of Cube] Mini To Maxi Journey The Whole from ["Our", "Mid", "Delta"] Galaxis (AMEN)

Total Packets of "Our" Galaxy $=\left\{262144(10)^{207}\right\}$ (AMEN)

$\pi=\left\{\frac{144}{100}\right\}^3=\left\{\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\right\}$ {Take radius $=\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)216}\right\}$ of an Inch (AMEN)

[Volume circle $\left\{\frac{2985984}{(10)^6}\times\left\{\frac{3465}{(10)^{216}}\right\}^3=\left\{\frac{\text{Volume of packet}}{\left\{\frac{49896}{(10)^{217}}\right\}^3}\right\}=\left\{\frac{124221621275136}{(10)651}\right\}$ Cubic of an Inch (AMEN)

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

First Book, First Chapter, 2nd Verse, Commentary and Notes, Manchester Printed by J. Harrop Opp the Exchange. ENGLAND 1739. To make "Out of Nothing" or to bring Non-en-ti-ty into being. Stick of Prophet Moses (Against Nile !). Non-en-ti-ty = [Repulsive force] = [fifth force] = [Anti-gravity] = ["Nothing"]

of a Second $= \left[\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}\right] = \left\{\frac{15625}{(10)^{324}}\right\}$ of an Inch $= \left[\frac{1125}{(10)^{320}}\right]$ of a Gram. $\left[1\,\text{Sec} = 1\,\text{Inch} = [720]\,\text{Gram}_{\text{Mass}}\right]$ (AMEN)

$\sqrt{\text{of Sec}^2} = \left[\frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{636}}\right] = \left\{\frac{244140625\ \text{of an}(\text{Inch})^2}{(10)^{648}}\right\} = \left[\frac{12\,65\,625}{(10)^{640}}\right]$ of a $(\text{Gm}_{\text{Mass}})^2$ $\left[1^2\text{Sec}^2 = 1^2(\text{Inch})^2 = [5184^{00}](\text{Gm}_{\text{Mass}})^2\right]$ (AMEN)

$\sqrt[3]{\text{of Sec}^3} = \left[\frac{1^3}{262144(10)^{954}}\right] = \left\{\frac{3814697265625}{(10)^{972}(\text{of an}(\text{Inch})^3}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1423828125}{(10)^{960}\ \text{of}\ (\text{a}(\text{Gm})^3}\right\}, \left[1^3\text{Sec}^3 = 1^3\text{Inch}^3 = [373248(10)^3(\text{Gm}_{\text{weight}})^3\right]$ (AMEN)

[Repulsive force] = [Nothing] = [Fifth force] Measures Mass and "Out of Nothing" gives Cube [Sixth force] AMEN!

Note :- the "Revelations" Chapter five, Verse 5. Weep not behold the lion of Tribe of Judah (that excellent Person to whom the oracle relating ..... Judah in which he was described under the token of a Lion: to represent his invincible strength by which he shall triumph over all his enemies. principally referred) he hath conquered this great difficulty; he who is the root that was to spring from the stock of David ..... to open the book and loose its seven seals and discover those secrets decrees which are concealed from every creature in Heaven, and on earth and under the earth. Chapter 13 Verse (18) there is wisdom let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number of a man and number is six hundered three scores and six which is [666] (AMEN)

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Proceedings a @ royalsociety. org

"David Goss" < goss @ math. ohio-state. edu >

from:- ALTAF. Jarvis @ yahoo. com

BEYOND THE CAPACITY BEYOND THE WHOLE

by ALTAF JARVIS (AMEN)

Concept of a Seed = [Tons of Wood] (AMEN)

From First Book, First Chapter, 2nd Verse, Commentary and Notes

Manchester Printed By J. Harrop. Opp the Exchange.

To Make "Out Of Nothing" or to bring Non-En-ti-ty Into being.

[1739. (ENGLAND)] "Stick of Moses Against" River Nile! (AMEN)

[Non-En-ti-ty] = [Repulsive force] = [Anti-gravity] → "Fifth Force" (AMEN)

of Make the Difference between Mass and Weight] [Nothing] (AMEN)

$$\left\{\frac{\text{of a Second}}{\frac{1}{64(10)^{318}}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{\text{of an Inch}}{\frac{15625}{(10)^{324}}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1125}{(10)^{320}}\right\} \text{ of a Gram} \quad \text{(AMEN)}$$

(AMEN)

$$= [1 \text{ Second}] = [1 \text{ Inch}] = [720 \text{ Gm}] \text{ (Mass)}$$

$$= \left\{\frac{\text{of a } (\text{Sec}^2)}{\frac{1^2}{4096(10)^{636}}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{\text{of an } (\text{Inch}^2)}{\frac{244140625}{(10)^{648}}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{\text{of a } (\text{Gm}^2)}{\frac{1265625}{(10)^{640}}}\right\} \leftarrow \text{Mass} \quad \text{(AMEN)}$$

$$= \left\{1^2 \text{Sec}^2\right\} = \left\{1^2 (\text{Inch}^2)\right\} = \left\{5184\,(10)^2 (\text{Gm}^2)\right\} \leftarrow \text{Mass} \quad \text{(AMEN)}$$

[Now Repulsive force] = [fifth force] → [Sixth Force = [Cube Out of Nothing]] (AMEN)

$$\left\{\frac{1^3 \text{ (Cube of a Second)}}{\frac{1}{262144(10)^{954}}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{38146972\,65625}{(10)^{972}}\right\} = \left\{\frac{1423828125}{(10)^{960}}\right\} \quad \text{(AMEN)}$$

Cubic of an Inch — Cubic of a Gram

$$[1^3 \text{ Cubic } (\text{Sec}^3)] = \left\{1^3 \text{ Cubic Inch}\right\} = \left\{\frac{373248(10)^3}{(\text{Gm}^3)}\right\} \leftarrow [\text{Weight}] \quad \text{(AMEN)}$$

Per Copy to [Journal of Number Theory (U.S.A)], [New Scientist (U.K)]

[Proceedings a @ royalsociety.org] (AMEN)

Note: "Revelations". Chapter (V) Verse (V) weep not: (that excellent person to whom the oracle relating ... to Judah, in which he was described under the token of a lion: to represent his invincible strength by which he shall triumph over all his enemies. principally referred) he hath conquered this great diffuelty; he who is the root that was to spring from the stock of David ... to open the book and loose it's seven seals and discover those secrets decrees which are concealed from every creature in heaven, and on earth and under the earth. Chapter 3 Verse (18) there is the wisdom Et him that hath understanding count the number of the beast, for it is the number (AMEN)