

**List of VM Consolidated documents of Dr. S. K. Kapoor**  
**List 2 Different aspects of Vedic Mathematics**

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**Article 53**

**Let us revisit numbers 1 to 9**

**1**

**First feature: 'one more than before'**

1. First feature of numbers 1 to 9 is that these numbers 1 to 9 accept sequential progressive organisation as per the rule 'one more than before'.
2. Number value 1 itself is 'one more than value before it, zero'
3. One may have a pause here and have a fresh visit to the text of ganita sutra 1.
4. The formulation ekaediken, in its sub formulation 'ken', poses a question as that 'one is more than what!'
5. The answer this poses is there in the second word formulation 'Purvena' of the text of ganita sutra itself.
6. The answer is that one is more than the value previous to it, that is zero.
7. One may have a further a pause here and to revisit above poser and answer there to, and to comprehend and imbibe the value, as that, one is the value which is 'one' more than the value zero which is before the value 'one'.
8. And, one more than one itself will takes us to two.
9. One may have a pause here and to comprehend and to imbibe the value, the value two is one more than the value one itself being before the value two.
10. One more than two will takes us to three as two be before three.
11. Like that, step by step one can cover entire range of steps for a reach uptill nine of number nine as one more than value eight which is before value nine.

12. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the mind to comprehend and to imbibe the above organisation feature of above value ranges of number 1 to 9.
13. The relationship of a pair of numbers of this range as being before and after each other, and further as that, the reach from a given number uptill the number immediately after it is of value 'one'.
14. And, 'value one itself, is the value which takes uptill one from the value which is immediately before 'one itself'.
15. This as such, bring us face to face with the definition of one.
16. It is full appreciation of these features which will lead to proper insight and appropriate enlightenment about the progressive sequential range of number values 1 to 9.
17. One shall visit and revisit this organisation and to fully imbibed the values of this features.

## **Lesson-2**

### **Number value '1'**

1. Sit comfortably one to permit the mind to imbibe the following features of value of number one '1'
- (i)  $1 = 1$
  - (ii)  $1^1 = 1$
  - (iii)  $1^0 = 1$
  - (iv)  $1/1 = 1$
  - (v)  $1^n = 1$
  - (vi) Square of '1' = under root of '1'
  - (vii) Cube of '1' = cube root of '1'
  - (viii) Nth power of 1 = Nth root of '1'
  - (ix)  $2/2 = 1/1 = n/n$
  - (x)  $(-1)(-1) = 1$
  - (xi)  $N^0 = 1 = M^0$
  - (xii)  $1^0 = 2^0 = 3^0 = \dots = 9^0$ .
  - (xiii)  $1^1 =$  single axis
  - (xiv)  $1^1 =$  single axis, line, length unit.

- (xv)  $1^2 =$  pair of axes, area, area unit.
- (xvi)  $1^3 =$  triple axes, volume unit.
- (xvii)  $1^0$  is a zero length
- (xviii)  $1^1 =$  zero area
- (xix)  $1^2 =$  zero volume
- (xx)  $1^1 =$  interval
- (xxi)  $1^2 =$  square
- (xxii)  $1^3 =$  cube =
- (xxiii)  $1^1 =$  hyper cube 1
- (xxiv)  $1^2 =$  hyper cube 2
- (xxv)  $1^3 =$  hyper cube 3
- (xxvi)  $1^4 =$  hyper cube 4
- (xxvii)  $1^5 =$  hyper cube 5
- (xxviii)  $1^6 =$  hyper cube 6
- (xxix)  $1^7 =$  hyper cube 7
- (xxx)  $1^8 =$  hyper cube 8
- (xxxi)  $1^9 =$  hyper cube 9

### Lesson-3 Number value 'zero'

1. one shall sit comfortably and to permit the mind to comprehend the imbibe the following feature of number value zero of number zero:

- (I)  $0 = 0$
- (II)  $0 + 0 = 0$
- (III)  $0 = -0$
- (IV)  $0 - 0 = 0$
- (V)  $(-0) \times (-0) = 0$
- (VI)  $1 - 1 = 0$
- (VII)  $2 - 2 = 0$
- (VIII)  $2 - 1 - 1 = 0$
- (IX)  $3 - 3 = 0$
- (X)  $N - N = 0$
- (XI) Point is of 'zero length'.

- (XII) Line is of zero area
- (XIII) Surface is of zero volume
- (XIV) Vide is zero
- (XV) Null is zero
- (XVI) Zero is an entity
- (XVII) Vide is a state
- (XVIII) Vide state is entity
- (XIX) Zero is one
- (XX) Zero degree and one degree are in progressive sequential arrangement
- (XXI) Single zero is one
- (XXII) Pair of zeroes are two
- (XXIII) Triple zeroes are three
- (XXIV) Quadruples zeroes are four
- (XXV) Zero state is of zero space
- (XXVI) Zero state is a zero space content set ups
- (XXVII) Zero space has hyper cube zero as its representative regular body
- (XXVIII) Hyper cube zero is of zero space domain
- (XXIX) Hyper cube zero has one space as origin
- (XXX) Zero space as -1) space as boundary
- (XXXI) Zero space plays the role of dimension of 2-space
- (XXXII) -2 space plays the role of dimension of zero space
- (XXXIII) Zero space is the origin (-1) space
- (XXXIV) Values triples (-1, 0, 1) is sequential progression of rule 'one more than before'
- (XXXV) Zero is a number
- (XXXVI) Zero is a value
- (XXXVII) Zero is a zero space
- (XXXVIII) Zero is a zero space body
- (XXXIX) Zero is a zero space content

## Lesson – 4

### Number value 2

1. Sit comfortably and to permit the mind to comprehend and imbibe the following feature of value 2 of number value 2.

- (i)  $2 = 2$
- (ii)  $2 = 1+1$
- (iii)  $2 = 1 \times 2 = 2 \times 1$
- (iv)  $2 = 3-1$
- (v)  $2 = 2/2+2/2$
- (vi)  $2+2 = 2 \times 2 = (-2) \times (-2)$
- (vii) 2 as 2-space
- (viii) 2 as a pair of axes
- (ix) 2 as square
- (x) 2 as hyper cube 2
- (xi) 2 as spatial order
- (xii) 2 as first prime
- (xiii) 2 as even prime
- (xiv) 2 as the only even prime
- (xv)  $2 = 2 = 2 \times 1$
- (xvi)  $2 = (-1)^2$
- (xvii)  $2 = 2 \times 1^n$
- (xviii) 2 is a pair
- (xix) 2 is dia-monad
- (xx) 2 as 'dual as a feature'
- (xxi) 2 is a 'second,

## Lesson- 5

### Number value 3

1. One shall sit comfortably and to comprehend and to imbibe the following features of value 3 of number 3

- (i)  $3 = 3$
- (ii)  $3^1 = 3$
- (iii)  $3 = 2+1 = 1+2$

- (iv)  $3 = 4-1$
- (v)  $3 = 3/3+3/3+3/3$
- (vi)  $3 = 2/2+2/2+2/2$
- (vii)  $3 = 1/1+1/1+1/1$
- (viii)  $3 = 3/2+3/2$
- (ix) 3 is a prime
- (x) 3 is the second prime
- (xi) 3 is the first odd prime
- (xii) 3 accepts a pair of proper divisors (1, 3)
- (xiii) 3 has 3 artifices
- (xiv) Artifice of 3 is parallel to 3 linear dimension of 3-space
- (xv) Value 3 is parallel to 3-space content
- (xvi) Value 3 is parallel to 3-space
- (xvii) Value 3 is parallel to 3-space domain
- (xviii) 3 is parallel to cube
- (xix) 3 is parallel to hyper cube 3
- (xx) '3,1) is of format of 3-space domain, 1-space dimension
- (xxi) (3,2) is parallel to 3-space domain, 2-space boundary
- (xxii) (3, 3) is parallel to split of a three dimensional frame into a pair of three dimensional frames of half dimensions
- (xxiii) There is 3 point fixation of a line
- (xxiv) One space as three geometries range
- (xxv) Interval as three versions
- (xxvi) Trishapta (3, 7)
- (xxvii) Trinocham (head equipped with three eyes)
- (xxviii) Triloki
- (xxix) Trimurti
- (xxx) Tri shikha
- (xxxi) Agni (fire) as third element
- (xxxii) Hyper cube 3
- (xxxiii) 3-space as domain
- (xxxiv) 3-space is origin
- (xxxv) 3-space as base

(xxxvi) 3-space as boundary

(xxxvii) 3-space as dimension

(xxxviii) Triangle as 7 structural components (3 vertexes, 3 sides, 1 surface)

## Lesson – 6 Number value 4

1. One shall sit comfortably and to comprehend the imbibe the value 4 of number value 4

(i)  $4 = 4$

(ii) 4 is the first composite number

(iii)  $4 = 2+2 = 2 \times 2 = (-2) \times (-2)$

(iv)  $A^4 : 4b^1$

(v) Value 4 has four artifices

(vi)  $4 = 3+1 = 1+3$

(vii)  $4 = 5-1$

(viii) Numbers ranges 1, 2, 3,4) makes  $2^3$  number of number 4

(ix) Parallel to artifices of value 4 is four dimensional space

(x) 4, 1) is parallel to four space as origin, one space as dimension

(xi) (4,2) is parallel to four space domain, 2-space dimension

(xii) (4,3) is parallel to four space domain, 3-space as boundary

(xiii) (4, 5) is parallel to four space domain, 5-space as origin

(xiv) (4, 6) is parallel to four space dimension, 6-space domain

(xv) (4, 7) is parallel to four space dimension , 7-space origin

(xvi)  $(1+2+3+4) = 10$

(xvii)  $1+1+1+1 = 4$

(xviii) Value 4 is parallel to 4-space content

(xix) Number value 4 is parallel to four head

- (xx) Number 4 is four space body
- (xxi) Number 4 is hyper cube 4
- (xxii) 4-space is creator's space
- (xxiii) 4-space is presided by lord brahma
- (xxiv) 4-space is measure of 6-space

## LESSON-7 NUMBER VALUE '5'

1. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the mind to comprehend and to imbibe the feature of value 5 of number 5.
  - (i)  $5 = 5$
  - (ii) 5 is a prime number
  - (iii) It is a third prime
  - (iv) It is second odd prime
  - (v) Numeral five is of middle placement of nine numeral range of ten place value system
  - (vi) Value 5 is of feature being of half of value 10.
  - (vii) Number 5 is of middle placement of range of numbers 1 to 9, and number value 5 is half of number value 10.
  - (viii) Number 5 is third prime and it is second odd prime.
  - (ix) Values pairs (5, 1) is parallel to the format of (5-space as base fold, 1-space as linear dimensional fold)
  - (x) Values pairs (5, 2) is parallel to the format of (5-space as origin fold, 2-space as dimension fold).
  - (xi) Values pairs (5, 3) is parallel to the format of (5-space as domain fold, 3-space as dimension fold).
  - (xii) Values pairs (5, 4) is parallel to the format of (5-space as domain fold, 4-space as boundary fold).
  - (xiii) Values pairs (6, 5) is parallel to the format of (6-space as domain fold, 5-space as boundary fold).
  - (xiv) Values pairs (7, 5) is parallel to the format of (7-space as domain fold, 5-space as dimension fold).



- (xv) Values pairs (8, 5) is parallel to the format of (8-space as origin fold, 5-space as dimension fold).
- (xvi) Values pairs (9, 5) is parallel to format of (9-space as base fold, 5-space as dimension fold).
- (xvii) One may have a pause and take note that one space dimension lead to 5-space as base, and 5-space as dimension lead to 9-space as base.
- (xviii) One may further have a pause here and take note that 5-space permits approach to it from 1-space as dimension and from the other hand 5-space as base.
- (xix) This, this way helps work out the whole range of nine numerals set ups, in terms of only in the range of first five numerals
- (xx) 5-space as base fold and its transition and transformation as dimension fold leads to a reach at 9-space as base
- (xxi) It would be blissful to take note that  $NVF (FIVE) = 42 = NVF (NINE)$
- (xxii) Further as that,  $NVF (NEW) = 42$
- (xxiii) Number value 42 is the synthesis value of a pair of transcendental range (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) of spatial order.
- (xxiv) This is a step ahead of the synthesis of a pair of linear order transcendence range (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
- (xxv) One may have a pause here and take note that number  $31 = NVF (CUBE)$
- (xxvi) Further, it would be very blissful to take note that 'cube' is of a structural set up of 42 components (8 corner points, 12 edges, 6 surfaces, 1 volume, 3 axes, 1 origin)
- (xxvii) This way linear order transcendence range synthesis hyper cube 3 and a step ahead, spatial order transcendence range synthesis hyper cube 4
- (xxviii) And, a step ahead, solid order transcendence synthesis hyper cube 5, a solid order 5-space

representative regular body within creator's space (4-space).

- (xxix) It would further be blissfully to take note that 5-space accepts 11 geometries range
- (xxx) Parallel to it, hyper cube 5 has 11 versions
- (xxxii) It would further be blissful to take note that creative boundary of 5-space is of ten component and the same manifests a ten place value format.
- (xxxiii) Double digit numbers of ten place value system are  $99 = 9 \times 11$  and as such, the same get accommodated along  $9 \times 11$  grid.
- (xxxiiii) Further, 5 place value system has  $24 = 4 \times 6$  double digit number and same get accommodated along  $4 \times 6$  grid.

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## **LESSON -8**

### **NUMBER VALUE '6'**

1. One shall sit comfortably and permit the mind to comprehend and to imbibe value 6 of number 6
  - (i)  $6 = 6$
  - (ii) 6 is a perfect number
  - (iii) 6 is a unique perfect number as it accepts sum, as well as product, of its triple proper divisors (1, 2, 3) being of equal value as  $(1+2+3) = (1 \times 2 \times 3)$
  - (iv) Still further  $6 = (2+2+2)$ .
  - (v) Also,  $6 = 3+3$ .
  - (vi) 6 is the number of Surya.
  - (vii) TCV (Surya) = 13
  - (viii) Number value 13 is parallel to 13 geometries range of 6-space.
  - (ix) Parallel to it are 13 version of hyper cube 6
  - (x) Within 4-space, 12 edges cube, acquires an additional 13<sup>th</sup> edged.
  - (xi) 4-space is a spatial order space and as such 13<sup>th</sup> edged is of a spatial format

- (xii) The spatial format of 13<sup>th</sup> edged associate value 2 to 13<sup>th</sup> edged and there by the total value for all the 13<sup>th</sup> edged comes to be fourteen.
- (xiii) Value  $14 = (2 \times 7)$ , makes the set up of 13<sup>th</sup> edged cube being of a set up of seven edges of spatial format each.
- (xiv) One may have a pause here and take note that all the eight corner points of cube get coordinated in-terms of seven edges only.
- (xv) One may have a pause here and to permit the mind to glimpse and imbibe this phenomenon.
- (xvi) Here it also would be relevant to take note that 3-space accepts 7 geometries range
- (xvii) Further as that, 6-space accepts 7 non-negative geometries range.
- (xviii) Simultaneously 6-space also accepts range of 7 non positive geometries.
- (xix) In the context, it would also relevant to take note that numbers pair (3, 6) in Devnagri Script, constitute a reflection pair.
- (xx) Further as that, 3 dimensional frame, splits into a pair of three dimensional frame of half dimension of opposite orientations.
- (xxi) Still further as that, transcendental boundary of 12 components of hyper cube 6 gets organised as  $12 = 5+7$  parallel to the format of  $5 \times 7 = 35$  double digit number of six place value system getting accommodated along  $5 \times 7$  grid
- (xxii) Here it would also be relevant to take note that within 4-space 12 edged cube had acquired set up of 7 edges of spatial format and there by remaining 5 edges had become redundant
- (xxiii) One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to continuously remain in prolonged sitting of trans and to glimpse and to imbibe the features and values of this phenomenon.



## LESSON-9 NUMBER VALUE '7'

1. Formulation Sapt is of transcendental code value 14
2. Number value 7 is the 4<sup>th</sup> prime
3. Number 7 is the third odd prime
4. Number 7 is the biggest prime as proper divisor of number value 28, the second perfect number
5. One may have a pause here and take note that number 6 is the first perfect number and it has three is the biggest prime proper divisor 6.
6. First perfect number (6) as three as the biggest prime proper divisor while second perfect number (28) as seven as biggest prime proper divisor.
7. Number range 1 to 10 accepts 6 as the only perfect number
8. Number values range 1 to 100 accepts a pair of perfect number (6, 28)
9. Artifices of number value 7 go parallel to dimensional frame of 7-space.
10. TCV Marutgana =  $49 = 7 \times 7$
11. NVF axes) =  $49 = 7 \times 7$
12. Within spatial order 4-space, cube accepts a format of seven edges of spatial format each.
13. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to continuously remain in prolonged sitting of trans and to fully glimpse and imbibe the value 7 and of the format of hyper cube 7, the representative regular of 7-space as a four folds manifestation layer (5, 6, 7, 8) and as a transcendence range (5, 6, 7, 8, 9).
14. It would be blissful to take note that hyper cube 3 as (1, 2, 3, 4) leads to transcendence range (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and hyper cube 7 as (5, 6, 7) leads to transcendence range (5, 6, 7, 8, 9) and there by hyper cube pairs (hyper cube 3, hyper cube 7) get coordinated as formulation Tri-shpata (3, 7).
15. Here it also would be blissful to revisit the formulation Tri-Shapta of first half of first mantra of Athrav Ved Samhita.
16. One shall further visit the organisation of Sapt Rishi, Sapt Bhumi and Domain boundary ratio  $A^7: 14B^6$  of hyper cube 7.

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## LESSON-10

### NUMBER VALUES '8, 9'

1. Values pairs (8, 9) accepts reorganisation as ( $2^3, 3^2$ ).
  2. Value pair ( $2^3, 3^2$ ) is of the format of a vertical reflection pairs.
  3. The values pair (01, 10) is a horizontal reflection pairs.
  4. Number value 8 is parallel to the values of the format of Asht Prakarti / 8 space / hyper cube 8.
  5. It would be blissful to take note that cube split into 8 sub cube parallel to split of 3-space into 8 octants.
  6. It would further be blissful to take note the value triple (1, 2, 3) is of non composite numbers, while the value triple (8, 9, 10) is of composite number.
  7. Values range 1 to 10 is of the format of Om, Paranvaha, Aum, Omkar, Udigith, Vshtakar, Sapt Bhumi, Asth Parkariti, Nav Barham and Par Braham.
  8. Sadhakas fulfilled with intensity of urge to attain enlightenment of Vedic order shall urge to know value of number range 1 to 10 has of the richness of 'Om, Paranvaha, Aum, Omkar, Udigith, Vshtakar, Sapt Bhumi, Asth Parkariti, Nav Barham and Par Braham'.
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## LESSON-7

### NUMBER VALUE '5'

2. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the mind to comprehend and to imbibe the feature of value 5 of number 5.  
(xxxiv)  $5 = 5$   
(xxxv) 5 is a prime number  
(xxxvi) It is a third prime  
(xxxvii) It is second odd prime  
(xxxviii) Numeral five is of middle placement of nine numeral range of ten place value system

- (xxxix) Value 5 is of feature being of half of value 10.
- (xl) Number 5 is of middle placement of range of numbers 1 to 9, and number value 5 is half of number value 10.
- (xli) Number 5 is third prime and it is second odd prime.
- (xlii) Values pairs (5, 1) is parallel to the format of (5-space as base fold, 1-space as linear dimensional fold)
- (xliii) Values pairs (5, 2) is parallel to the format of (5-space as origin fold, 2-space as dimension fold).
- (xliv) Values pairs (5, 3) is parallel to the format of (5-space as domain fold, 3-space as dimension fold).
- (xlv) Values pairs (5, 4) is parallel to the format of (5-space as domain fold, 4-space as boundary fold).
- (xlvi) Values pairs (6, 5) is parallel to the format of (6-space as domain fold, 5-space as boundary fold).
- (xlvii) Values pairs (7, 5) is parallel to the format of (7-space as domain fold, 5-space as dimension fold).
- (xlviii) Values pairs (8, 5) is parallel to the format of (8-space as origin fold, 5-space as dimension fold).
- (xlix) Values pairs (9, 5) is parallel to format of (9-space as base fold, 5-space as dimension fold).
- (l) One may have a pause and take note that one space dimension lead to 5-space as base, and 5-space as dimension lead to 9-space as base.
- (li) One may further have a pause here and take note that 5-space permits approach to it from 1-space as dimension and from the other hand 5-space as base.
- (lii) This, this way helps work out the whole range of nine numerals set ups, in terms of only in the range of first five numerals
- (liii) 5-space as base fold and its transition and transformation as dimension fold leads to a reach at 9-space as base
- (liv) It would be blissful to take note that NVF (FIVE) = 42 = NVF (NINE)
- (lv) Further as that, NVF (NEW) = 42

- (lvi) Number value 42 is the synthesis value of a pair of transcendental range (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) of spatial order.
- (lvii) This is a step ahead of the synthesis of a pair of linear order transcendence range (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
- (lviii) One may have a pause here and take note that number  $31 = NVF$  (CUBE)
- (lix) Further, it would be very blissful to take note that 'cube' is of a structural set up of 42 components (8 corner points, 12 edges, 6 surfaces, 1 volume, 3 axes, 1 origin)
- (lx) This way linear order transcendence range synthesis hyper cube 3 and a step ahead, spatial order transcendence range synthesis hyper cube 4
- (lxi) And, a step ahead, solid order transcendence synthesis hyper cube 5, a solid order 5-space representative regular body within creator's space (4-space).
- (lxii) It would further be blissfully to take note that 5-space accepts 11 geometries range
- (lxiii) Parallel to it, hyper cube 5 has 11 versions
- (lxiv) It would further be blissful to take note that creative boundary of 5-space is of ten component and the same manifests a ten place value format.
- (lxv) Double digit numbers of ten place value system are 99 =  $9 \times 11$  and as such, the same get accommodated along  $9 \times 11$  grid.
- (lxvi) Further, 5 place value system has  $24 = 4 \times 6$  double digit number and same get accommodated along  $4 \times 6$  grid.



## LESSON -8 NUMBER VALUE '6'

2. One shall sit comfortably and permit the mind to comprehend and to imbibe value 6 of number 6
- (xxiv)  $6 = 6$
  - (xxv) 6 is a perfect number
  - (xxvi) 6 is a unique perfect number as it accepts sum, as well as product, of its triple proper divisors (1, 2, 3) being of equal value as  $(1+2+3) = (1 \times 2 \times 3)$
  - (xxvii) Still further  $6 = (2+2+2)$ .
  - (xxviii) Also,  $6 = 3+3$ .
  - (xxix) 6 is the number of Surya.
  - (xxx) TCV (Surya) = 13
  - (xxxi) Number value 13 is parallel to 13 geometries range of 6-space.
  - (xxxii) Parallel to it are 13 version of hyper cube 6
  - (xxxiii) With in 4-space, 12 edges cube, acquires an additional 13<sup>th</sup> edged.
  - (xxxiv) 4-space is a spatial order space and as such 13<sup>th</sup> edged is of a spatial format
  - (xxxv) The spatial format of 13<sup>th</sup> edged associate value 2 to 13<sup>th</sup> edged and there by the total value for all the 13<sup>th</sup> edged comes to be fourteen.
  - (xxxvi) Value  $14 = (2 \times 7)$ , makes the set up of 13<sup>th</sup> edged cube being of a set up of seven edges of spatial format each.
  - (xxxvii) One may have a pause here and take note that all the eight corner points of cube get coordinated in-terms of seven edges only.
  - (xxxviii) One may have a pause here and to permit the mind to glimpse and imbibe this phenomenon.
  - (xxxix) Here it also would be relevant to take note that 3-space accepts 7 geometries range
  - (xl) Further as that, 6-space accepts 7 non-negative geometries range.
  - (xli) Simultaneously 6-space also accepts range of 7 non positive geometries.



- (xlii) In the context, it would also be relevant to take note that numbers pair (3, 6) in Devnagri Script, constitute a reflection pair.
- (xliii) Further as that, 3 dimensional frame, splits into a pair of three dimensional frame of half dimension of opposite orientations.
- (xliv) Still further as that, transcendental boundary of 12 components of hyper cube 6 gets organised as  $12 = 5+7$  parallel to the format of  $5 \times 7 = 35$  double digit number of six place value system getting accommodated along  $5 \times 7$  grid
- (xlv) Here it would also be relevant to take note that within 4-space 12 edged cube had acquired set up of 7 edges of spatial format and there by remaining 5 edges had become redundant
- (xlvi) One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to continuously remain in prolonged sitting of trans and to glimpse and to imbibe the features and values of this phenomenon.

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## **LESSON-9**

### **NUMBER VALUE '7'**

- 17. Formulation Sapt is of transcendental code value 14
- 18. Number value 7 is the 4<sup>th</sup> prime
- 19. Number 7 is the third odd prime
- 20. Number 7 is the biggest prime as proper divisor of number value 28, the second perfect number
- 21. One may have a pause here and take note that number 6 is the first perfect number and it has three is the biggest prime proper divisor 6.
- 22. First perfect number (6) as three as the biggest prime proper divisor while second perfect number (28) as seven as biggest prime proper divisor.
- 23. Number range 1 to 10 accepts 6 as the only perfect number
- 24. Number values range 1 to 100 accepts a pair of perfect number (6, 28)

25. Artifices of number value 7 go parallel to dimensional frame of 7-space.
26. TCV Marutgana =  $49 = 7 \times 7$
27. NVF axes) =  $49 = 7 \times 7$
28. Within spatial order 4-space, cube accepts a format of seven edges of spatial format each.
29. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to continuously remain in prolonged sitting of trans and to fully glimpse and imbibe the value 7 and of the format of hyper cube 7, the representative regular of 7-space as a four folds manifestation layer (5, 6, 7, 8) and as a transcendence range (5, 6, 7, 8, 9).
30. It would be blissful to take note that hyper cube 3 as (1, 2, 3, 4) leads to transcendence range (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and hyper cube 7 as (5, 6, 7) leads to transcendence range (5, 6, 7, 8, 9) and there by hyper cube pairs (hyper cube 3, hyper cube 7) get coordinated as formulation Tri-shpata (3, 7).
31. Here it also would be blissful to revisit the formulation Tri-Shapta of first half of first mantra of Athrav Ved Samhita.
32. One shall further visit the organisation of Sapt Rishi, Sapt Bhumi and Domain boundary ratio  $A^7: 14B^6$  of hyper cube 7.



## **LESSON-10**

### **NUMBER VALUES '8, 9'**

9. Values pairs (8, 9) accepts reorganisation as  $(2^3, 3^2)$ .
10. Value pair  $(2^3, 3^2)$  is of the format of a vertical reflection pairs.
11. The values pair (01, 10) is a horizontal reflection pairs.
12. Number value 8 is parallel to the values of the format of Asht Prakarti / 8 space / hyper cube 8.
13. It would be blissful to take note that cube split into 8 sub cube parallel to split of 3-space into 8 octants.
14. It would further be blissful to take note the value triple (1, 2, 3) is of non composite numbers, while the value triple (8, 9, 10) is of composite number.

15. Values range 1 to 10 is of the format of Om, Paranvaha, Aum, Omkar, Udigith, Vshtakar, Sapt Bhumi, Asth Parkariti, Nav Barham and Par Braham.
16. Sadhakas fulfilled with intensity of urge to attain enlightenment of Vedic order shall urge to know value of number range 1 to 10 has of the richness of 'Om, Paranvaha, Aum, Omkar, Udigith, Vshtakar, Sapt Bhumi, Asth Parkariti, Nav Barham and Par Braham'.

