UNDERSTANDING 1:3, no other number does that at 1   
  
 Here Taps, 1:3   
  
0,1(2)3,4,..............................(2\*1=2 , 0.5 value)   
0,1,2,(3),4,5,6..........................(3\*2=6, VALUE IS 1).   
0,1,2,3,(4),5,6, 7,8.....................(4\*3=12, value is 1.5)   
0,1,2,3,4,(5),6,7,8,9,10.................(5\*4=20 , value is 2.00)   
  
0,1,2,3,4,5,(6),7,8,9,10,11,12 ( 6\*5=30 , value is 30/12 , 2.5)   
  
0,1,2,3,4,5,6,(7),8,9,10,11,12,13,14(7\*6=42, value is 42/14=3)   
  
GUESS WHAT THE VALUE AT  (9) is, It is 4 (72/18),

|  |
| --- |
| THE PRECISE MATHEMATICAL CURVATURE OF THE  UNIVERSE , THE 1:3 CURVE CONSTANT CURVE , HOPE RESEARCH  Another discussion addresses this topic:  You were redirected here from a topic that was marked as a duplicate:  1 post by 1 author  https://groups.google.com/forum/clear.cache.gif  Previous Previous  **Page 1**    NextNext |

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| https://groups.google.com/forum/clear.cache.gif | | **me** (hope...@frontier.com change) | **https://groups.google.com/forum/clear.cache.gif**  **https://groups.google.com/forum/clear.cache.gif**  2:32 PM (less than a minute ago) |

**Other recipients:**

Take any straight line  of 6 and its end points B, C   
  
 Mark off the center point at 3 call that point x   
  
At X mark off a perpendicular line of exact 1 which point is A, so you get two 1:3 Pythagoras  triangles , (with correct  subtended angles of 360/19 , sides of sqrt(9), sqrt(1), and hypotenuse of sqrt(10)   
  
Extend  Line A and X the other way. Then make a curve joining A, B, C . The radii will be 5,  the span will be 6(B-C). The angle subtended at the center point  will be 76 correct degrees (-an offset)   
  
 BASICALLY ANY STRAIGHT LINE OF LENGHTH 6 THAT IS CURVED  SO THAT ITS ELEVATION AT THE MID POINT IS 1 AT THE NADIR DESCRIBES THE CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE , IT WILL HAVE A RADII OF 5   
  
  
 Vinoo Cameron, by the grace of  Jesus Christ.

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