Phase 6

Perfect Pair of Ali Pi

6 - Mathematical Relationships between 6 and 19

1. 19 + 6 = 25 = 2 + 5 = 7 – 'Perfect Eternal Number of the Universe.'

2. 19 – 6 = 13 – 'Perfect Mysterious Number of the Universe.'

3. 19 x 6 = 114 - ' Perfect Area or Volume of a Perfect Sphere'

6 - Mathematical Relationships between 6 and 19(Cont...)

4. 19/6 = 3.1666.....'Perfect Constant Ratio of Circumference and Diameter of a Perfect Sphere and a Perfect Circle.'

5. 19 x 19 = 361 --- 'Perfect Super Cycle of All New Perfect Circles.'

6. 6 x 6 x10= 360 --'Perfect Super Rotation of All New Perfect Circles.'

$$\text{Ali Pi} = \sqrt{[(19 \times 19)/ (6 \times 6)]}$$

Ali Pi = 3.16666666666.....

Relationship between 6th Even Number and 19th Even Number

- **Even Numbers:**

0, 2, 4, 6, 8, **10**, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, **36**, 38, 40.....

6th Even Number = 10

19th Even Number = 36

10 x 36

- Now if we see the **figures 10 and 36** carefully, we would see that both figures are the Numbers used in the circle and sphere.

10 – 6th Even Number

36 – 19th Even Number

Relationship between 6th Even Number and 19th Even Number (Cont..)

- If we multiply the 6th Even Number with the 19th Even Number, we would get the amazing result

6 x 19 = 114

Perfect Surface Area or Volume of a Perfect Sphere.

10 x 36 = 360

Perfect Total Degrees in a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle.

- So when we multiply the figures of 6th Even Number – 10 and the 19th Even Number - 36, we get the 'Perfect Circle and Perfect Sphere of 360 degrees.

19 and 6 and the Powerful Numbers

- A **powerful number** is a positive integer *m* that for every prime number *p* dividing *m*, *p*2 also divides *m*.Equivalently, a powerful number is the product of a square and a cube, that is, a number *m* of the form

$$m = a^2 b^3$$

- Powerful numbers are also known as **square-full**, or **2-full**.
- **The following is a list of all powerful numbers between 1 and 1000:**

  1, 4, 8, 9, 16, **25**, 27, 32, 36, 49, 64, 72, 81, 100, 108, 121, 125, 128, **144**, 169, 196, 200, 216, 225, 243, 256, 288, 289, 324, 343, 361, 392, 400, 432, 441, 484, 500, 512, 529, 576, 625, 648, 675, 676, 729, 784, 800, 841, 864, 900, 961, 968, 972, 1000.

19 and 6 and the Powerful Numbers (Cont..)

- 6th Powerful Number in mathematics is Number – 25
- 19th Powerful Number in mathematics is Number - 144
- If we multiply: 6 x 19 = 114
- Similarly if we multiply:

25 x 114 = 3600 = 360 x 10

- Where 114 = Surface Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere

3600 = 360 x 10
= 360° - total degrees of a circle multiplied by 10.

Relationship between 6th Prime Number and 19th Prime Number

- **Prime Numbers:**

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, **13**, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, **67,** 71, 73.....

6th Prime Number = 13
19th Prime Number = 67

- Now if we see the figures 13 and 67 carefully, we would see that both figures are the same in root number.

13 .....6th Prime Number

67 = 6 + 7 = 13.....6th Prime Number

13 + 6 = 19

Relationship between 6th Prime Number and 19th Prime Number (Cont..)

- So basically **Number – 13 is the root number** of both the 6th Prime Number and 19th Prime Number.

- **Also … 19 – 6 = 13**

  which is the 6th Prime Number and the root number of Number – 67, which is the 19th Prime number.

13 ^ 2 = 169

The reversal of 13 is 31

31 ^ 2 = 961

- **The reversal of 169 is Number – 961**

169 and 961 both contains the numbers of – 1, 9 and 6

Link of 19 and 6 – in Lagrange's theorem

- The square root of number -19 has the continued fraction expansion…

$$\sqrt{19} = 4 + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \tfrac{1}{3} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{8} + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \tfrac{1}{3} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{8} + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \tfrac{1}{3} + \tfrac{1}{1} + \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

- **And it recurs with length – Six - 6.**

- The Convergent immediately before the point from which it repeats is 170/39 and Lagrange's theorem will be the smallest solution to Pell's equation.

X= 39 and Y = 170

- **Pell's equation: 19(x * x) + 1 = (y * y) …**
  [where *= multiply]

Amazing Perfect Root of 6

$$\sqrt{6} = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{-3}} + \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{-3}}$$

Leibniz discovered this formula which perplexed the world's great mathematicians.

Root of 6 contain 2 numbers 1 and 3
1 – 3 ----- 13.....6th Prime Number

13 + 6 = 19

Number – 6 and Number – 19 --- Relationship in Multiplication

- **Number – 6 and Number – 19 --- Relationship in Multiplication:**

A) When **Number – 6** is multiplied with **Number – 6** --- 6 times, we would get:

6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 = 46656

- The root number of Number – 46656 is Number – 27 as:

46656 = 4 + 6 + 6 + 5 + 6 = 27.....A

Number – 6 and Number – 19 --- Relationship in Multiplication (Cont..)

B) When Number – 19 is multiplied with Number – 19 ----6 times, we would get:

19 x 19 x 19 x 19 x 19 x 19 = 47045881

- The root number of Number – 47045881 is Number – 37 as:

47045881 = 4 + 7 + 0 + 4 + 5 + 8 + 8 + 1
= 37.....B

When we multiply the root number of equation – A with the root number of equation – B, we would get another amazing number - 999 as:

27 x 37 = 999.....C

The root number of 999 is again Number – 27 which is the root number of the multiplication of Number – 6 --- 6 times as:

999 = 9 + 9 + 9
= 27.....D

Number – 6 and Number – 19 --- Relationship in Multiplication (Cont…)

- The root number of Number – 27 is Number – 9 as:

$$27 = 2 + 7 = 9$$

- Also if **1 degree = 1/360**

$$= 0.0027\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

- The first two numbers of the value of 1 degree is also **Number – 27.**

- Also if we write the two numbers – 27 and 37 together as 2737, we see

$$2737 = 2736 + 1$$

- **2736 is divisible by Number – 19 and the result would be Number – 144 as:**

$$2736 + 1 = (2736/19) + 1 = 144 + 1 = (12 \times 12) + 1$$

Area of Squares and the Relationship between 6 and 19

- The Area of a Square is written as:

A = square of a side of a square
= a x a
where 'a' = side of a square

- **Square has 4 equal and identical sides and let one side of a square is denoted by 'a'.**
- **So A = (square of 'a') = a^2**
- **Take two Squares of different sides.**
- **One square of equal sides of – 6 and Second square of equal sides of – 19**

Area of Squares and the Relationship between 6 and 19 (Cont.)

- **Square of equal sides of Number – 6:**

- **Area of Square with equal sides of 6 = (6 x 6) = 36**

36

- **Square of equal sides of Number - 19:**

- **Area of Square with equal sides of – 19 = (19 x 19) = (19 x 19) = 361**

361

- **Now if we compare the Area of both Square with different sides of – 6 and 19, we see that the Area of Squares with Side – 6 is 36 and the Area of Square with Side – 19 is 361.**

Area of Squares and the Relationship between 6 and 19 (Cont..)

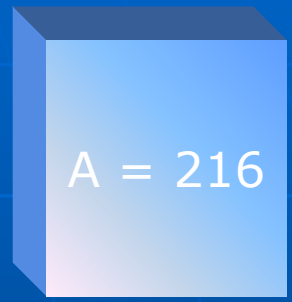
- The only addition is the **Number 1** after **36** in the calculation of Area of Square with equal sides of - 19. And Number – 1 is basically the root number of Number – 19 as:

19= 1 + 9 = 10 = 1 + 0 = 1

- **Area of Square with Side – 6 = 36**
  Area of Square with Side – 19 = 361

Relationship of Cubes with equal sides of 6 and 19

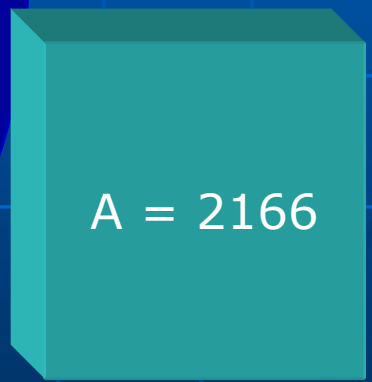
Take two cubes of equal sides of 6 and Second cube of equal sides of – 19



Cube of equal sides of Number – 6:

Area of Cube with equal sides of - 6= 6 x (6 x 6)

= 216



Cube of equal sides of Number – 19:

Area of Cube with equal sides of – 19=6x(19 x 19)

= (19 x 19) x 6

= 2166

Relationship of Cubes with equal sides of 6 and 19(Cont..)

- **Now if we compare the Area of both Cubes with different sides of – 6 and - 19, we see that the Area of Cube with Side – 6 is 216 and the Area of Cube with Side – 19 is 2166.**

- The **only addition** **is the Number 6 after 216** in the calculation of Area of Cube with equal sides of 19.

- **Area of Cube with Side – 6 = 216**
  Area of Cube with Side – 19 = 2166

Ali PI – and 19

The **Number – 19** can be written as the sum of two numbers – 1 and 9

19 = 1 + 9 = 10

Ali Pi = $\sqrt{(10 + 10°)}$

= 3.16666666666666666.....

"Whoever despises the high wisdom of mathematics nourishes him self on delusion and will never still the sophistic sciences whose only product is an eternal uproar."

Leonardo da Vinci

Calculation of Ali Pi using 361 and 36

Perfect Ali Pi = $\sqrt{361/36}$

$= \sqrt{(19 \times 19)/(6 \times 6)}$

$= 3.16666666666666.....$

Perfect Ali Pi = 3.166666666.....

1° and 360° with Ali Pi Numbers

1° = 1/360° = 0.00277777777....

Number 7 is infinite in 27777.....

27777777.....

360° = 360/360° = 1

In geometry, the value of 360° circle is 1,

If we subtract value of **infinite Circles of 1** - **111111....**from infinite number **277777..... of 1°, we see:**

(27777777.....) – (11111111.....)

= 166666666.....

The Same and Exact Number is **repeating in Ali Pi after 3.**

Ali Pi = 3. 16666666.....

www.ali-pi.com

Perfection of Ali Pi

Perfect Ali Pi = 3.16.....

3 + 16 = 19

Perfection of Ali Pi Number - 19

Amazing Results with Ali Pi

- **6pi = 19.00 --- Perfect Circumference of a Perfect Circle or Perfect Sphere**
- **9pi = 28.5 --- Perfect Area of a Perfect Circle**
- **12pi = 38.00 --- Circumference of a Circle**
- 18pi = 57.00 --- Half the Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere or Perfect Value of Hemisphere
- **Pi/114 = 10° --- 10 degrees of a Circle**
- 36pi = 114 --- Area and Vol. of a Perfect Sphere
- 180pi = 570 --- 10 times of Half the Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere
- 114pi = 361 --- Super Cycle – 19 x 19 = 361
- 1140/Pi= 360 – Super Rotation– 6 x 6 x 10= 360

Rational and Definite values of Diameter and Circumference

D = 12,	C = 38 = 19 x 2
D = 18,	C = 57 = 19 x 3
D = 24,	C = 76 = 19 x 4
D = 30,	C = 95 = 19 x 5
D = 36,	C = 114 = 19 x 6
D = 42,	C = 133 = 19 x 7
D = 48,	C = 152 = 19 x 8
D = 54,	C = 171 = 19 x 9
D = 60,	C = 190 = 19 x 10
D = 66,	C = 209 = 19 x 11
D = 72,	C = 228 = 19 x 12
D = 84,	C = 266 = 19 x 14
D = 90,	C = 285 = 19 x 15
D = 114,	C = 361 = 19 x 19

Perfect Number – 6 as Infinite Number in Ali Pi

- Ali Pi = 3.1**6**(Perfect Number) **6**(Perfect Number)..... **6**(Infinite Perfect Number)

- **Ali Pi = 3.1**6**(Perfection) **6**(Perfection) **6**(Perfection).....**6** (Infinite Perfection)**

"Numbers are intellectual witnesses that belong only to mankind."

Louis Lambert
wrote in Honore De Balzac