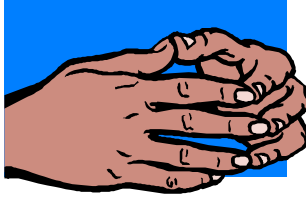


An Amazing Application of Nature Numbers
 ~ Case One ~
Zero to Nine Sequential Number Hand Count
 Ó 2004, Joseph Turbeville

Identify the fingers of the left hand from 1 to 4, starting with the forefinger, as indicated in the figure above. Then in a somewhat similar fashion, identify the fingers of the right hand from 5 to 8, starting with the little finger. Some may find it helpful to mark the numbers on their fingertips to expedite the following steps. The 0 and the 9 identify the left and right thumb respectively. The zero is considered a placeholder and the nine as a pivotal number.

When the thumbs and the fingertips are placed together as shown below, only double-digit numbers that can be *distilled* to nine will be observed when looking into the open palms. The numbers and their summations are shown in the following table.

Sequential No. Sums	Left to Right	Right to Left	Difference	Sum
Thumbs	↓ 09	90	81	99
Fore-fingers	18	81	63	99
Mid-fingers	27	72	45	99
Ring-fingers	36	63	27	99
Small-finger	+ 45	↑ + 54	+ 09	+ 99
5-Finger-Sum	135	360	225	495
Minus Thumbs	- 09	- 90	- 81	- 99
4-Finger-Sum	126	270	144	396



- The ratio formed by the left to right 4-finger sum over the right to left 4-finger sum is = $126 : 270 = 0.46666\dots$

It was discovered that division of this ratio by what has been termed the *Pyramid Phi* (j_1) factor by this author, produces an historically significant number that is numerically equal to be the rotational speed of a point on the Earth's equator, as measured in miles/sec. i.e

$$\text{Pyramid Phi}^*(j_1) = (1.272727\dots)^2 = (4/\pi_p)^2 = 1.619834711$$

$$\text{Equatorial Speed} = (0.46666\dots) \div 1.619834711 = 0.288095238 \text{ mile/sec.}$$

Proof: Equatorial Speed = $2\pi_p(\text{Earth's mean radius}) \div (\text{rotation period})$

$$\text{Equatorial Speed} = (44/7)(3960 \text{ mi}) \div (86400 \text{ sec})$$

$$\text{Equatorial Speed} = 0.288095238 \text{ mile/sec.}$$

- The number **288** is one of the sixteen root value Phi function numbers on a 20-spoke wheel that has a trigonometric value that may be expressed in terms of the Golden Ratio = Phi (ϕ) = 1.618034

i.e. Cosine **288** = $0.309017 = 1/(2\phi)$.

- A unique numerical mirror image pair: **4.95** feet = 59.4 inch.
- **495** feet x 12 inch/feet $\div 20.625^{**}$ inch/ RC = **288** Royal cubit.

* Pyramid Phi (ϕ_1) = $(756/594)^2 = (4/\pi_p)^2 = ((495 + 135) / 495)^2 = 1.6198347$
 $(1.272727\dots)^2 = 1.619834709$ (0.11 percent error) ... Nos. 756 & 594 from Glimmer Table-1.

** 20.625 inch/RC was developed from Glimmer Table-7 data in "New Tabular Evidence of a Monument in Harmony with the Universe"- p.41 - ISBN 1-4120-1116-7, Trafford Publishers - Victoria, BC, Canada.

Four Finger Summation Ratios Contain Pi (π_p) & Gravitational Acceleration (g) Solution

- $(396 : 126) = \text{Pyramid Pi} = \pi_p = 3.142857 = 4 \text{ Finger Sum} : (\text{L to R}) \text{ Sum}$
 - $(270 : 126) = (\text{R to L}) 4 \text{ Finger Sum} : (\text{L to R}) \text{ Sum} = (\pi_p - 1) = 2.142857$
 $e^x \text{ of } (\pi_p - 1)(\text{Phi}^* j_1) = e^x \text{ of } (2.142857)(1.619834711) = e^{3.471074381} = 32.1713$
 Earth's gravitational acceleration (g) at $\sim 45^\circ$ latitude = 32.1713 ft./sec².
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Five Finger Summation Ratios Contain Earth-Moon Data

- $(495 : 135) = (7920 \text{ mi.} : 2160 \text{ mi.}) = (\text{Earth Dia.} : \text{Moon Dia.}) = 3.666 \dots$
 - $(495 + 135) : (135) = (\text{Earth} + \text{Moon}) \text{ Dia.} : \text{Moon Dia.}$
 $(7920 \text{ mile} + 2160 \text{ mile}) : (2160) \text{ mile} = 4.666 \dots$
 - $(495 + 135) : (495) = (\text{Earth} + \text{Moon}) \text{ Dia.} : \text{Earth Dia.}$
 $(7920 \text{ mile} + 2160 \text{ mile}) : (7920) \text{ mile} = 1.272727 \dots$
 Pyramid Phi (ϕ_1) = $(1.272727)^2 = (4/\pi_p)^2 = 1.6198347$
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Sum of the Cubed Digits from the (L to R) Five Finger Summation

- (L to R) Five Finger Summation = 135 $\Rightarrow 1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 = 153$
- Historically the number 153 relates to the quantity of fishes caught in the net of the disciple Simon Peter in the gospel of St. John 21:11.
- The 153rd course of the Great pyramid is at an average height* of 4379.85 inches = 365 feet. It is often cited in reference to the number of days in a calendar year. i.e. 365 d/y.

* W.M.F. Petrie - *The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh* - Course data - Published London 1883

