

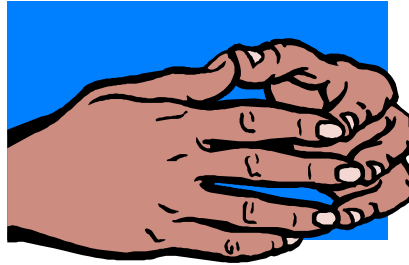
An Amazing Application of Nature's Numbers
 ~ Case Two ~

**Hand Count Values of the Fibonacci Series Reveal Hidden
 Keys to the Major Measurements of the Great Pyramid**

Identify the fingers of the left hand according to the first four terms of the Fibonacci series. i.e. **1, 1, 2 & 3**, starting with the forefinger as indicated in the figure above. Then in a somewhat similar fashion, identify the fingers of the right hand with the second four terms (after distillation of the double-digit numbers), i.e. **5, 8, 4 & 3**, starting with the little finger. Some may find it helpful to mark the numbers on their fingertips to simplify the following summations. The **zero** and the **seven** identify the left and right thumb respectively. The zero is considered a placeholder and the seven as a pivotal number.

Fibonacci-Number Mirror Sums	Left to Right	Right to Left	Difference	Sum
Thumbs	↓ 07	70	63	77
Fore-fingers	13	31	18	44
Mid-fingers	14	41	27	55
Ring-fingers	28	82	54	110
Small-fingers	35	↑ 53	18	88
5-Finger Sum	97	277	180	374
Minus Thumbs	- 07	- 70	- 63	- 77
4-Finger Sum	90	207	117	297

When the thumbs and the fingers are placed together tip to tip as shown below, the mirror image, two digit numbers listed in the above table can be read from either left to right, or right to left, when looking into the open palms.



- The digit sum of the fingers on the left hand (7) and the digit sum of the four fingers on the right hand (20) have a total sum of (27). Also, the total sum of all five digits on the right hand sum to (27).

$$7 \times 20 = 140 \Rightarrow \text{and, } 140 / 110 = 14/11 = 4 / \pi_p = 1.272727... = \sqrt{\phi_1}$$

note: 110 is the LR plus RL ring fingers sum.

$$\text{Pyramid Phi } (\phi_1) = (1.272727..)^2 = 1.619835 \cong 1.618034.. \text{ true value.}$$

$$\text{Pyramid Pi } (\pi_p) = (4 / 1.27272..) = 22/7 = 3.142857$$

- The four-finger summation number (297), when multiplied by the square root of our Pyramid Phi factor- $\sqrt{\phi_1}$, yields a historically significant number that is numerically equal to the half-width of the Great pyramid as measured in feet. In a similar manner, this half width obtained (378 ft), when multiplied by $\sqrt{\phi_1}$ reveals a most probable design height, and the design height value when multiplied by $\sqrt{\phi_1}$ yields the apothem value.

$$\text{GP half-width} = 297 \text{ feet.} \times \sqrt{\phi_1} = 297 (14 / 11) = 378 \text{ feet}$$

$$\text{GP design height} = 378 \text{ feet} \times \sqrt{\phi_1} = 378 \text{ feet} (14 / 11) \cong 481 \text{ feet}$$

$$\text{GP apothem length} = 481 \text{ feet} \times \sqrt{\phi_1} = 481 \text{ feet} (14 / 11) \cong 612 \text{ feet}$$

These three external measures for the Great pyramid are the same values the author obtains by his tabularization of the Fibonacci series first discussed in his book, *A Glimmer of Light from the Eye of a Giant*.

The inverse tangent of the *rise* over the *run* provides a value for the slope angle of the pyramid. i.e. $\text{invtan. of (height / half width)}$.

$$\text{Slope} = \text{Invtan} (481.1' / 378') = 51^\circ.8433 = 51^\circ 50' 36'' \cong 51^\circ 51 \text{ min.}$$

- The hand count revelation disclosed here, provides a different calculation to obtain the GP slope angle. It uses the left and right hand four-finger summations of the Fibonacci numbers in a product/ sum ratio. This provides an extremely accurate measure of a *tenth part* of the baseline slope angle of the Great Pyramid Khufu. i.e.

$$\text{Product} = 7 \times 20 = 140 \text{ and the Sum} = 7 + 20 = 27$$

$$\text{p/s} = 140 / 27 = 5.185185... \Rightarrow \text{then, } 10 \times 5.185185 = 51.85158$$

This number, if assumed to be a measure in degrees, is a reasonably precise measure for the slope angle for each face of the Great pyramid.

Slope Angle of GP

$$51^\circ.85158 \text{ or } 51^\circ 51 \text{ min } 06.7 \text{ sec.} \cong 51^\circ 51 \text{ min.}$$

- The left and right hand, distilled Fibonacci number summations, have a product that when divided by the ring finger summation provides a precise value for the Royal cubit as measured in feet.

$$\text{Royal Cubit} = (7 \times 27) / 110 = 189 \text{ ft} / 110 = 1.71818... \text{ feet.}$$

$$1.71818... \text{ feet} / \text{RC} \times 12 \text{ inch} / \text{foot} = 20.61816 \text{ inch/RC}$$

- The four-finger sums of each hand provide a left times right hand product that when multiplied by Pyramid Pi (π_p) provides the numerical value of the Great pyramid's baseline width, as measured in Royal Cubits.

$$\text{Great Pyramid base-line width} = (7 \times 20) \times (22/7) = 440 \text{ RC}$$

$$440 \text{ Royal Cubit} \times 1.71818... \text{ feet/RC} = 756 \text{ feet}$$

