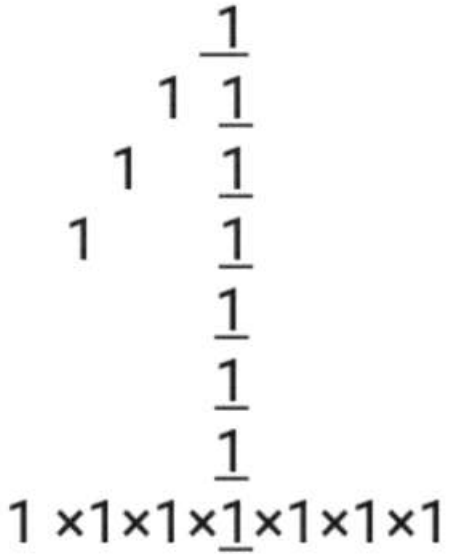
CATEGORY 2

ALLAH IS THE LIGHT OF THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH (QURAN)

How can light come from heaven to earth?
science says light can come from heaven to earth because there are invisible wormholes connecting any two levelled space-time curves (search on google about wormholes)
The Angels on our shoulders that copy our all actions use these invisible wormholes to travel back to sky and then earth



this number is mathematically equal to 1

my height from shoulder to foot is 48.9 inch apprx and length of shoulder and leg joint (spinal chord) is 18 inch thier ratio is

$$\frac{48.9}{18} = 2.716..$$

which is very close to 2.7182....
number e

$$e = 2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{2}{3 + \cfrac{3}{4 + \cfrac{4}{\ddots}}}}}$$

Consider the **direct recurring sequence**

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1.000}{1 + a_n}$$

Where $a_1 \neq -1$

The sequence can be expanded as a **continued fraction**

Which converges to **Proper Golden Ratio** (0.61803------)

Now we find the infinite series for this Sequence

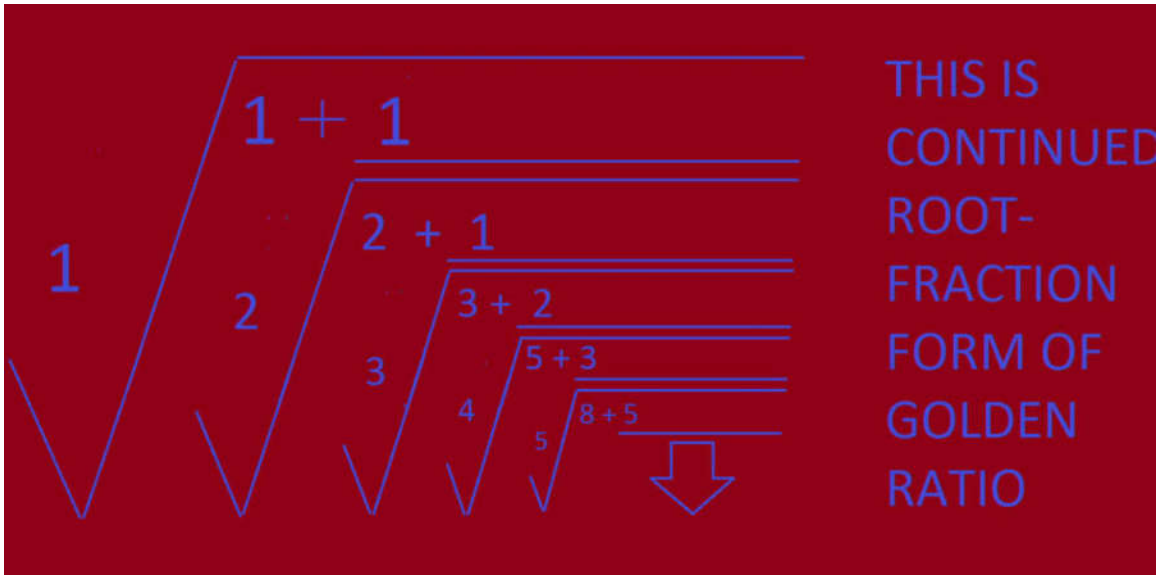
For series we have form $\sum (a_{n+1} - a_n)$ with $a_1 = 0$

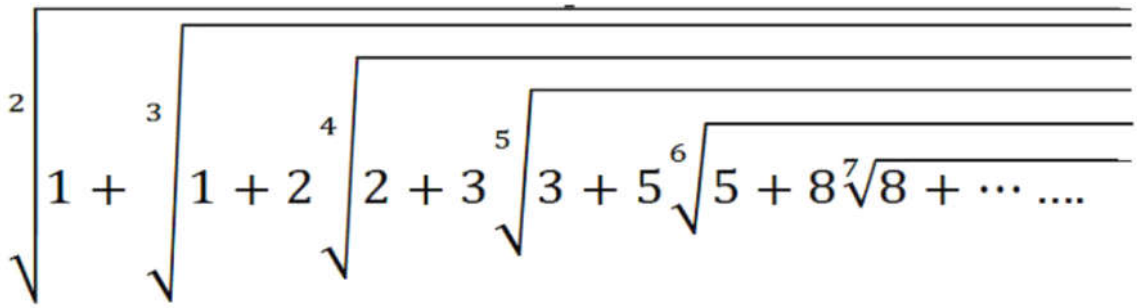
Sequence is { 1, 1/2, 2/3, 3/5, 5/8, 8/13,.....}

Series is

$$\frac{1.00}{1\times1} - \frac{1.00}{1\times2} + \frac{1.00}{2\times3} - \frac{1.00}{3\times5} + \frac{1.00}{5\times8} - \frac{1.00}{8\times13} + \frac{1.00}{13\times21} \pm \ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Written By : Mudassir Rehman





This is Rare form of Golden ratio Continued Root converges to 1.618033------ also ratio of numbers in a root is { 2/1 , 3/2 5/3 8/5 ,.....} converging to 1.618033------

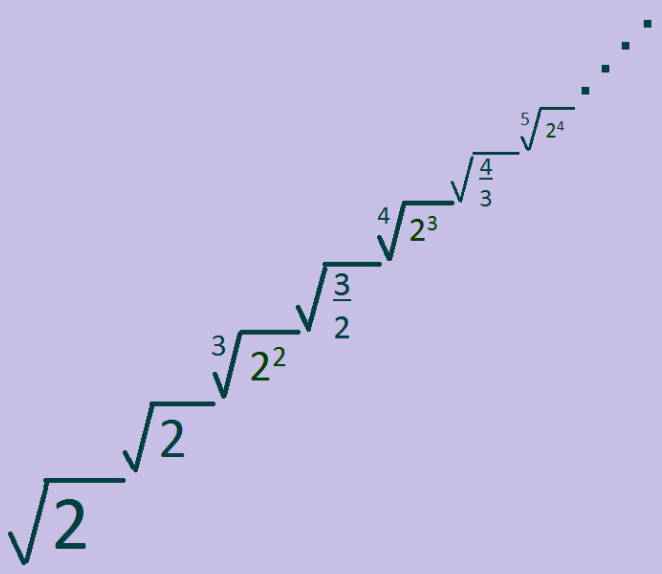
the solution of quadratic equation

x^2 = 2 (^ means raised to power)

can be expressed as non-periodic continued fraction

$$X = 1 - \cfrac{(-1)}{3 - \cfrac{2}{5 - \cfrac{7}{7 - \cfrac{14}{\ddots}}}}$$

$$(2n-1) - \cfrac{(n^2 - 2)}{\ddots}$$



Non-periodic continued power, which converges to 2

$P(x)=x^2-a_1x-a_0$

if has a solution $x^2=a_1x+a_0$ ------[1]

then $x^3=x(a_1x+a_0)=a_1x^2+a_0x$ replace x^2 by [1]

so $x^3= a_3x+a_2$

similarly for x^4

$x^4= a_5x+a_4$

continue this process

$x^n= a_{2n-3}x+a_{2n-4}$

where

a_{2n-3} / a_{2n-4} ----> solution of P(x)

constant of P(x)