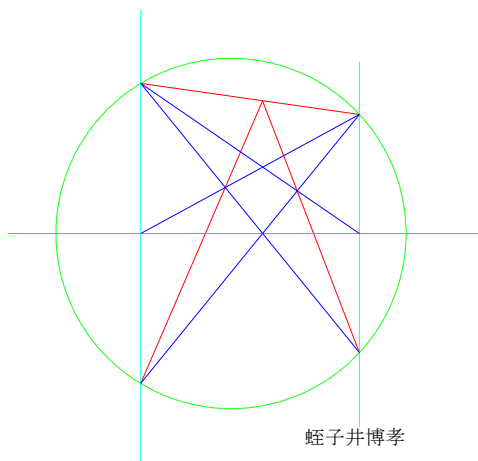


蛭子井博孝

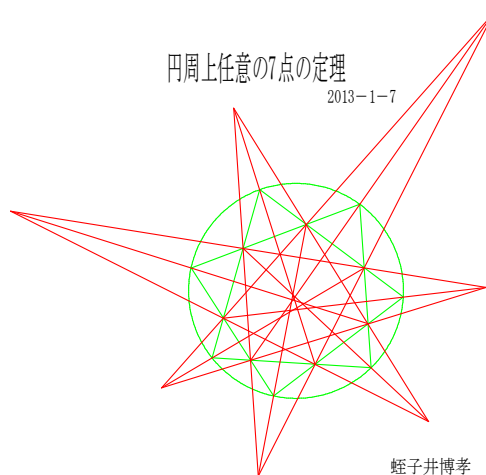
幾何数学 理想と情熱の花

円と中心線に直交な平行線の不思議



円周上任意の7点の定理

2013-1-7



第1部. 理想と情熱	120 ページ
第2部. 幾何数学の小径	86 ページ
第3部. 希望と祈り	30 ページ

幾何数学研究センター

<http://gakumon87.com/>

<http://ebisuihirotaka.net/>

数学日記

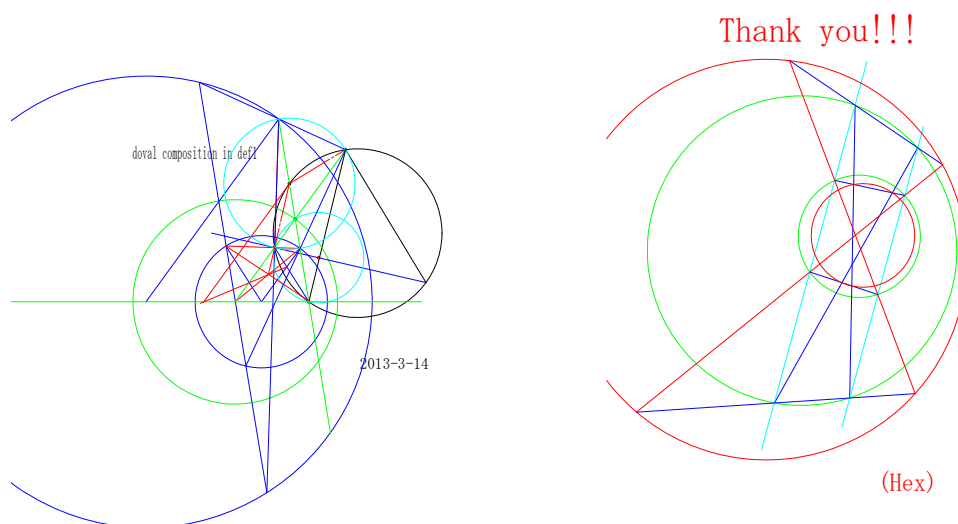
geoMathe Diary

(28th - 39th)

理想と情熱

1-12

蛭子井博孝編



卵形線研究センター

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/>

はしがき 理想と情熱

この部は、5年前の数学日記を再集したもので、古いものである。といっても、数学はいつまでの新鮮さが保てるので、皆さんに、見ていただけたらと想っています。

多くは語らないで、写真を一枚入れます。



この春の最終講演（2018-3-19）ここでした。
発表前日、看板に再会し、ほっとして立つ

数学日記

geoMathe Diary28th

IDEAL and Passion No.1

by Hirotaka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

first leaves

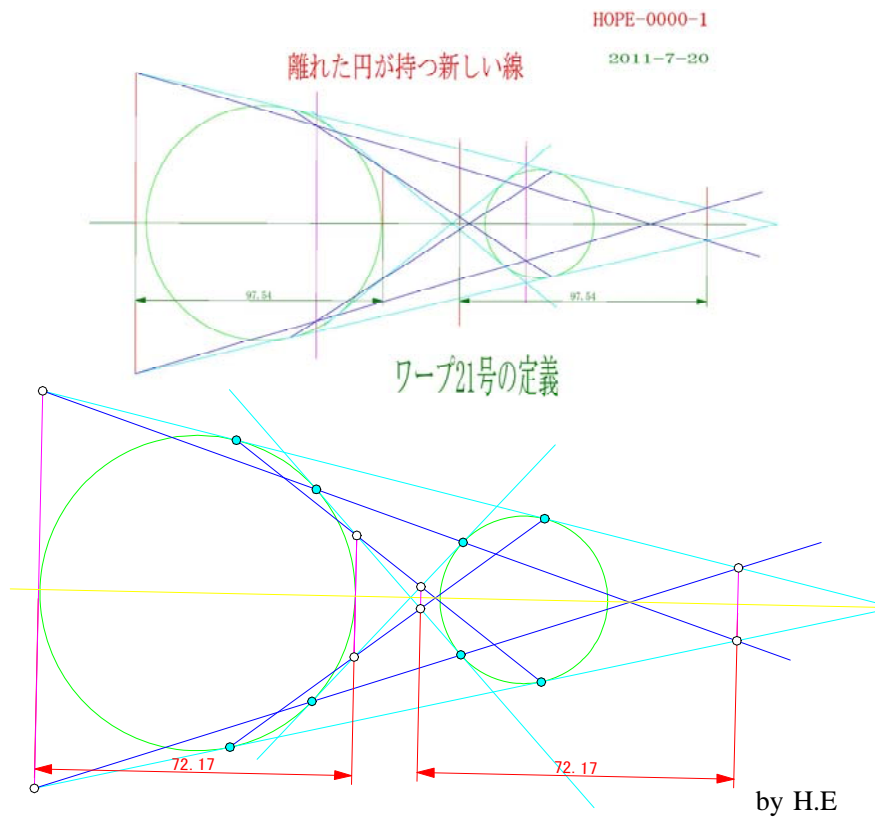


by M.I

We think some things about mathe,
therefore this gMD exists for all.

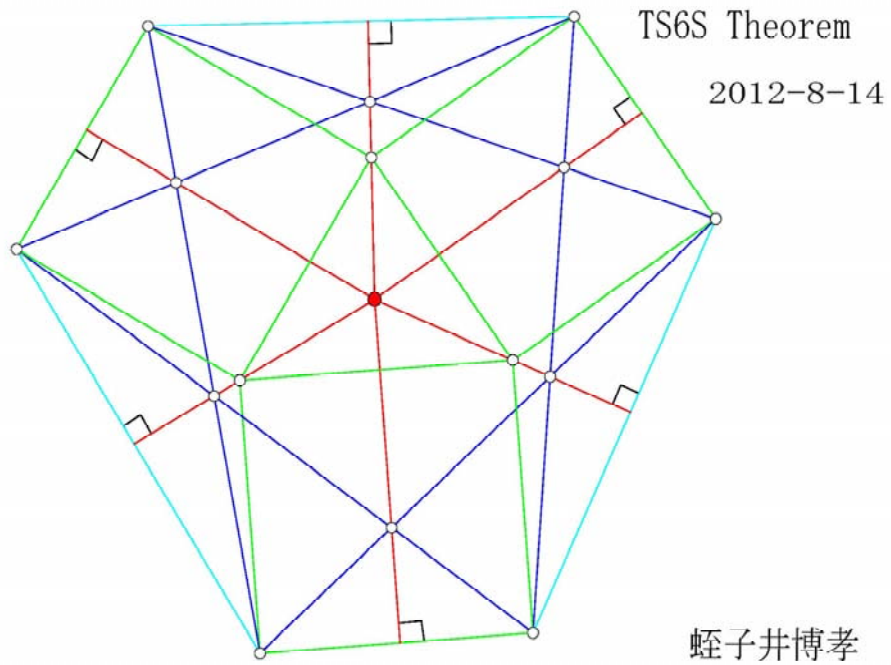
We enjoy every things in this diary,
and thanks your shareing of this gMD

by H.E

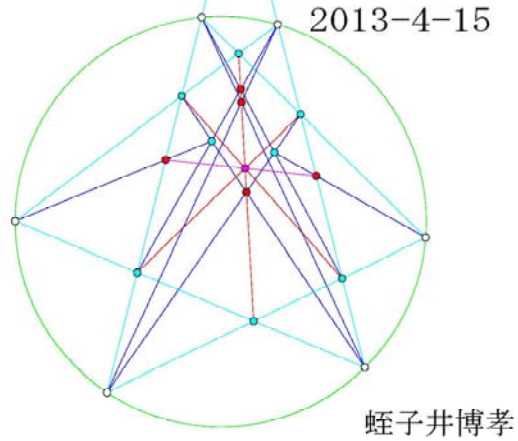


卵形線研究センター <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

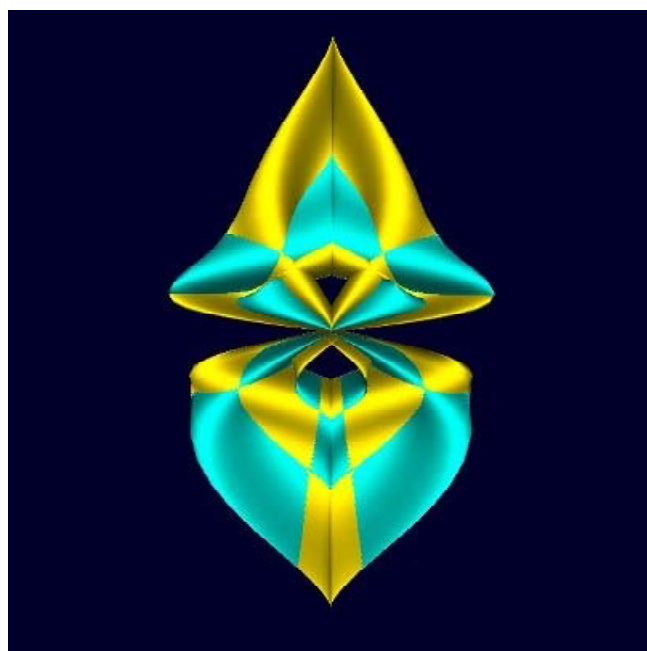
2013-4-20 : rv4-21



PPET
Pappus Pascal Ebisui Theorem
2013-4-15



3 D by Maria Intagliata



```

> #MH number Analysis by H.E:
> c := 0 :for h from 1 to 8 do for e from h + 1 to 5 do for m from e + 1 to 13 do if mh+e
= (h + e)m then c := c + 1 : print(EH+M = (H + M)E, [H, M, E](c) = [h, m, e]) fi:od:
od:od:
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(1), M(1), E(1)] = [1, 3, 2]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(2), M(2), E(2)] = [1, 4, 3]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(3), M(3), E(3)] = [1, 5, 4]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(4), M(4), E(4)] = [1, 6, 5]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(5), M(5), E(5)] = [2, 5, 3]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(6), M(6), E(6)] = [2, 6, 4]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(7), M(7), E(7)] = [2, 7, 5]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(8), M(8), E(8)] = [3, 7, 4]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(9), M(9), E(9)] = [3, 8, 5]
    EH+M = (H + M)E, [H(10), M(10), E(10)] = [4, 9, 5] (1)
> c := 0 :for h from 1 to 8 do for e from h + 1 to 5 do for m from e + 1 to 13 do if he + em
+ mh = eh + me + hm then c := c + 1 : print(HE + EM + MH = EH + ME + HM, [H, M,
E](c) = [h, e, m, ]) fi:od:od:od:
    HE + EM + MH = EH + ME + HM, [H(1), M(1), E(1)] = [1, 2, 3] (2)
> c := 0 :for h from 2 to 100 do for e from h + 1 to 100 do for m from e + 1 to 100 do if mh
- he then c := c + 1 : print(MH - HE, [H, M, E](c) = [h, m, e]) fi:od:od:od:
    MH - HE, [H, M, E(1)] = [2, 8, 6]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(2)] = [2, 16, 8]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(3)] = [2, 32, 10]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(4)] = [2, 64, 12]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(5)] = [3, 9, 6]
    MH - HE, [H, M, E(6)] = [3, 27, 9]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(7)] = [3, 81, 12]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(8)] = [4, 8, 6]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(9)] = [4, 16, 8]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(10)] = [4, 32, 10]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(11)] = [4, 64, 12]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(12)] = [5, 25, 10]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(13)] = [6, 36, 12]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(14)] = [7, 49, 14]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(15)] = [8, 64, 16]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(16)] = [9, 81, 18]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(17)] = [10, 100, 20]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(18)] = [16, 32, 20]
    MH = HE, [H, M, E(19)] = [16, 64, 24]

```

$$M^H = H^E, [H, M, E(20)] = [27, 81, 36]$$

> 81^27; 27^36;

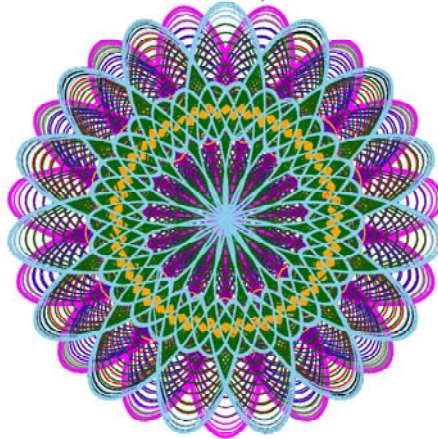
3381391913522726342930221472392241170198527451848561

3381391913522726342930221472392241170198527451848561

by Hirotaka

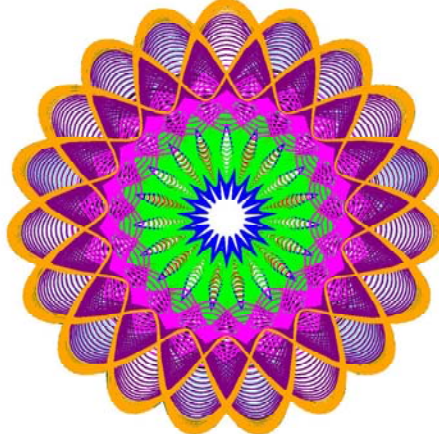
2 D by Hirotaka Ebisui

Pachikuri 涼花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-08 (04:23:53 PM)", No = [196], HEB = [7, 5, 2, 15] \\
 &X = \sin(427 t) + \cos(915 t) \sin(427 t) \cos(1830 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = \cos(427 t) + \cos(915 t) \cos(427 t) \cos(1830 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachikuri 涼花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-08 (04:20:07 PM)", No = [90], HEB = [6, 5, 1, 19] \\
 &X = \sin(366 t) + \cos(1159 t)^2 \sin(366 t) \sin(\cos(t)) \\
 &Y = \cos(366 t) + \cos(1159 t)^2 \cos(366 t) \sin(\cos(t)) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$



La Matematica e l' Intelletto

La Matematica chiese all' Intelletto:

"Chi sono io al tuo cospetto?"

Rispose il Padre del Pensiero,

come al solito, sincero:

"Per la tua condotta sempre retta
delle mie figlie sei la prediletta".

"E tu" - ribatté lei con emozione-

"della mia vita l'unica Ragione".

(Maria Intagliata)

IN ENGLISH..

Mathematics and the 'Intellect

Mathematics asked to 'Intellect:

"Who am I in your sight?"

Said the Father of Thought

as usual, sincere:

"For your conduct always straight
are the favorite of my daughters. "

"And you" - she said with emotion-
"in my life the only reason."

What is Mathematics? What is Geometry?

Mathematics is thought. Geometry is existance.

Mathematics is think. Geometry is look.

We can study about Mathe ,Geo
and We enjoy Both. So We are happy.

Time and Space in the future will be
Number and Figure.

We hope that we are we,

and we are love, ideal, passion for Mathe and Geo.

3.1415.... 2.71828.... I'I,0, and 1.x.∞

circle .ellipse.oval.lief.+ , X、 >、 <、.....

Thank you for all

(Hiroataka Ebisui)

P.9

Doval幾何学

by 蛭子井博孝

第2章 卵形線の定義

【作図定理4】. 任意の2つの円 O_1 , O_2 が補助円として与えられたとき, この卵形線を描くこと。

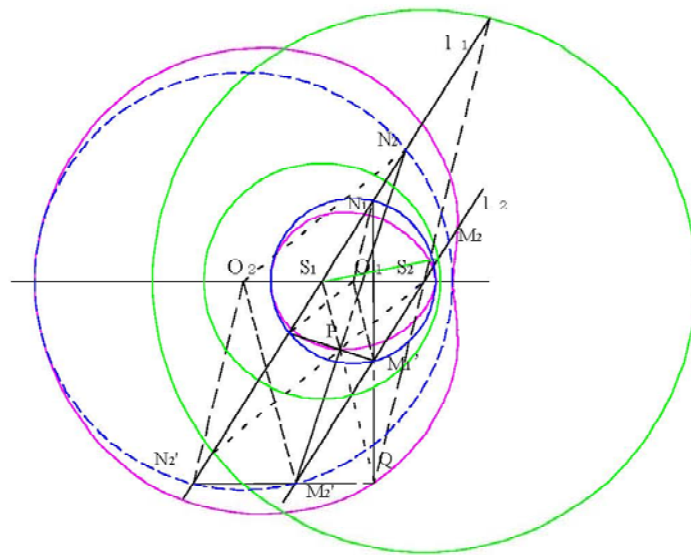
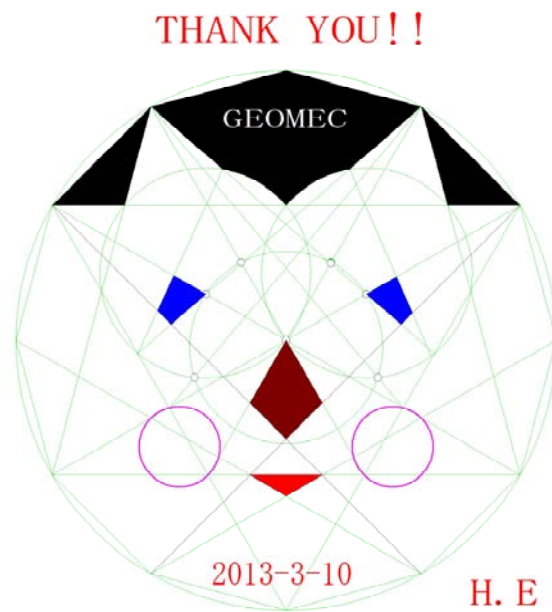


図5 作図定理4による卵形線の構図

図5において, 円 O_1 , 円 O_2 ($O_1 \neq O_2$) が与えられている。2つの円の相似中心 S_1 , S_2 を求め, S_1 , S_2 を通り, 互いに平行な直線 l_1 , l_2 を引く。 l_1 と円 O_1 , O_2 が交わる点をそれぞれ N_1 , N_1' , N_2 , N_2' とし, 同様に M_1 , M_1' , M_2 , M_2' をとる。次に直線 $N_1'M_1'$ と直線 $N_2'M_2'$ が垂直に交わる点を P ,

同様に直線 N_1M_1' と $N_2'M_2'$ が垂直に交わる点を Q とする。
すると, P , Q は, N_1 あるいは M_1 が円 O_1 上を動くとき, 卵形線を描く。
同様の作図で, 直交する点は, もう一对 P' , Q' がある。



Ciao

Jaa Mata

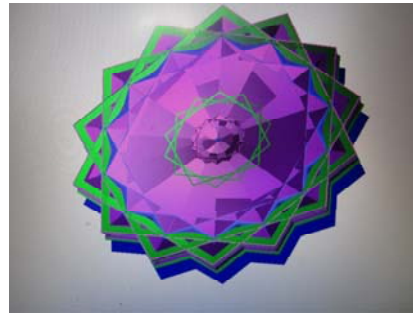
数学日記

geoMathe Diary29th

IDEAL and Passion No.2

by Hirotaka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

Aim

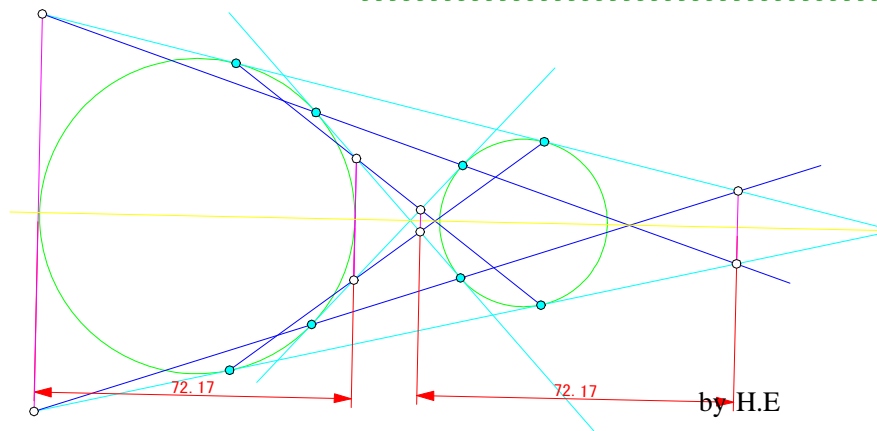


by H.E

contents

1. "Aim"
2. on Napoleon Theorem
3. 3 D by M.I
4. NUM table
5. 2D 3D by H.E
6. " Pc and Creative"
7. Doval
8. Thank you Geomec 13

昨日 4 - 2 0 は誕生日、幸せな日であった。
 いろいろな発見もあった。
 Pris Table is defined by
 $\{(P1,P2,X) \mid p1+p2=X^2\}$
 $17 + 19 = 6^2$
 4 - 2 1 は スチックメモリが紛失
 いらいらした午前中であった。
 夜、我々は、5日ペースで
 この日記を出すことにした 4-22 記

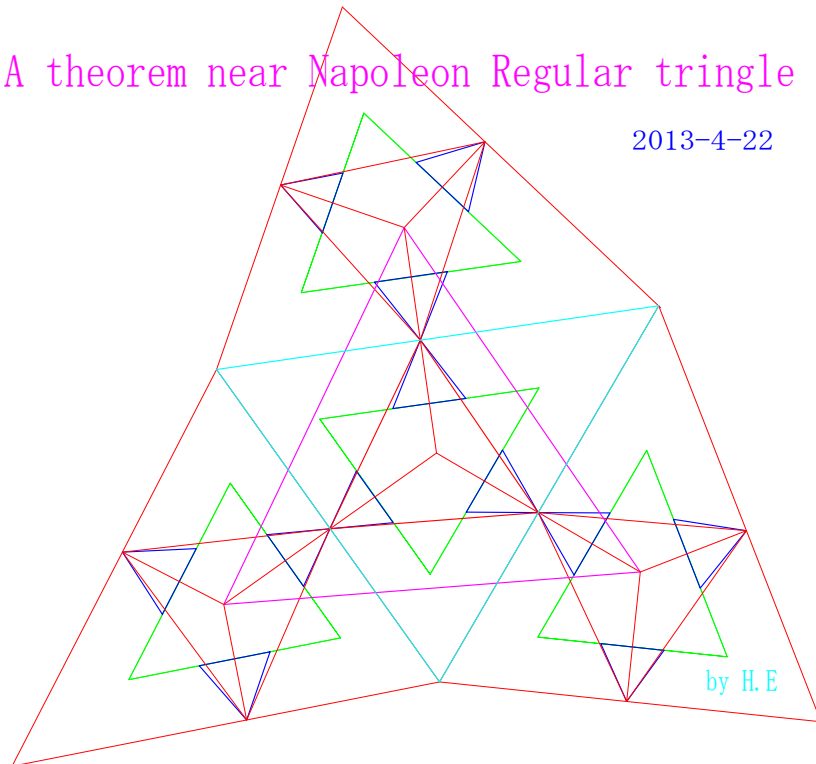


卵形線研究センター <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/> 2013-4-25

2. Some Theorems wandering in Geometry History Land

A theorem near Napoleon Regular triangle

2013-4-22

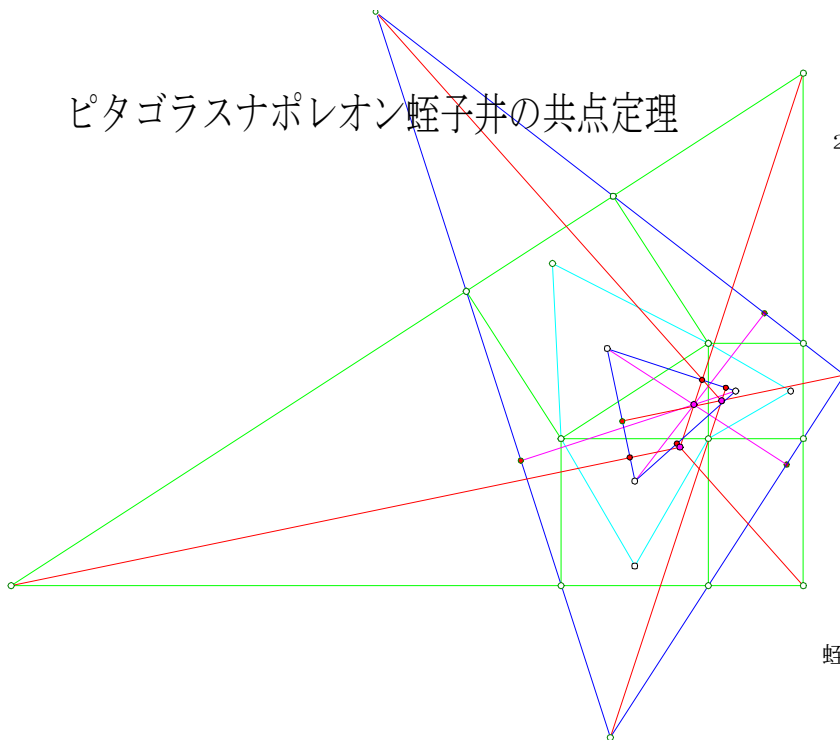


by H. E

Napoleon Regular Triangle is defined by Three points which are given by 1/3-segment-regular triangle-vertex. And Three reflexion Points of Center point in this figure also make Regular triangle.

ピタゴラスナポレオン蛭子井の共点定理

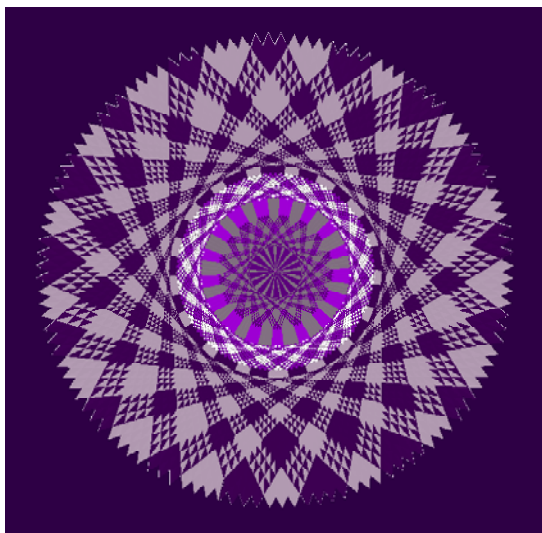
2012-8-13



蛭子井博孝

3. 3 D EQG by Maria Intagliata

Clock Gear 1



Spring1

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 3 * \cos(1016201 * u) * \sin(2 * v) \\ Y &= \sin(1016203 * v) ^3 * \cos(1016221 * v) ^2 \\ Z &= 3 * \sin(1016201 * u) * \sin(2 * v) \end{aligned}$$

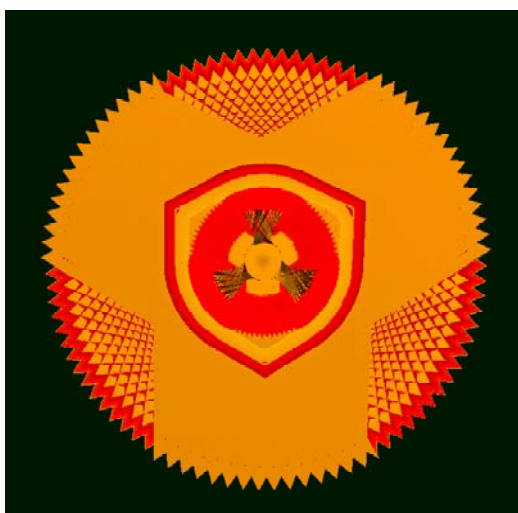
RED Daria



Spring4

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 2 * \cos(439 * u) * \cos(v) \\ Y &= 3 * (\sin(312 * u) ^ \sin(312 * u)) ^ \sin(312 * u) \\ &\quad * \cos(443 * v) * 0.73 * \sin(449 * u) \\ Z &= 2 * \cos(439 * u) * \sin(v) \end{aligned}$$

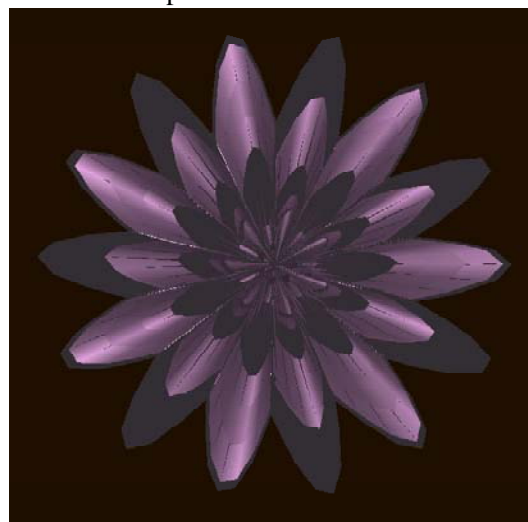
Clock Gear 2



Spring3

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 6 * \cos(1016201 * u) * \sin(\cos(2 * v)) \\ Y &= \sin(1016203 * v) ^3 * \cos(1016221 * v) * \sin(v) \\ Z &= 6 * \sin(1016201 * u) * \sin(\cos(2 * v)) \end{aligned}$$

pink Daria



Spring6=Spring4

4. ENJOY NUMBER TABLE

```

> # Pris are defined as  $\{(p1,p2,x,n)|p1+p2=x^n\}$  by H.E :
> #We show 25 2jou- 2 Pris, 8 3jou-3pris in THIS Table:
    Count [Pris = [17, 19], 36 = [6]2]
    2 Count [Pris = [47, 53], 100 = [10]2]
    3 Count [Pris = [71, 73], 144 = [12]2]
    4 Count [Pris = [283, 293], 576 = [24]2]
    5 Count [Pris = [881, 883], 1764 = [42]2]
    6 Count [Pris = [1151, 1153], 2304 = [48]2]
    7 Count [Pris = [1913, 1931], 3844 = [62]2]
    8 Count [Pris = [2591, 2593], 5184 = [72]2]
    9 Count [Pris = [3527, 3529], 7056 = [84]2]
    10 Count [Pris = [4049, 4051], 8100 = [90]2]
    11 Count [Pris = [6047, 6053], 12100 = [110]2]
    12 Count [Pris = [7193, 7207], 14400 = [120]2]
    13 Count [Pris = [7433, 7451], 14884 = [122]2]
    14 Count [Pris = [15137, 15139], 30276 = [174]2]
    15 Count [Pris = [20807, 20809], 41616 = [204]2]
    16 Count [Pris = [21617, 21647], 43264 = [208]2]
    17 Count [Pris = [24197, 24203], 48400 = [220]2]
    18 Count [Pris = [26903, 26921], 53824 = [232]2]
    19 Count [Pris = [28793, 28807], 57600 = [240]2]
    20 Count [Pris = [34847, 34849], 69696 = [264]2]
    21 Count [Pris = [46817, 46819], 93636 = [306]2]
    22 Count [Pris = [53129, 53147], 106276 = [326]2]
    23 Count [Pris = [56443, 56453], 112896 = [336]2]
    24 Count [Pris = [69191, 69193], 138384 = [372]2]
    25 Count [Pris = [74489, 74507], 148996 = [386]2]
    Count 188 th prime [Pris = [439, 443, 449], 1331 = [11]3]
    Count 23699 th prime [Pris = [34603, 34607, 34613], 103823 = [47]3]
    Count 379703 th prime [Pris = [1016201, 1016203, 1016221], 3048625 = [145]3]
    Count 4263169 th prime [Pris = [3696493, 3696523, 3696551], 11089567 = [223]3]
    Count 5283356 th prime [Pris = [4002991, 4002997, 4003001], 12008989 = [229]3]
    Count 6434938 th prime [Pris = [6344687, 6344729, 6344747], 19034163 = [267]3]
    Count 7678280 th prime [Pris = [10221397, 10221443, 10221457], 30664297 = [313]3]
    Count 8950267 th prime [Pris = [14662309, 14662331, 14662337], 43986977 = [353]3]

```

(1)

(2)

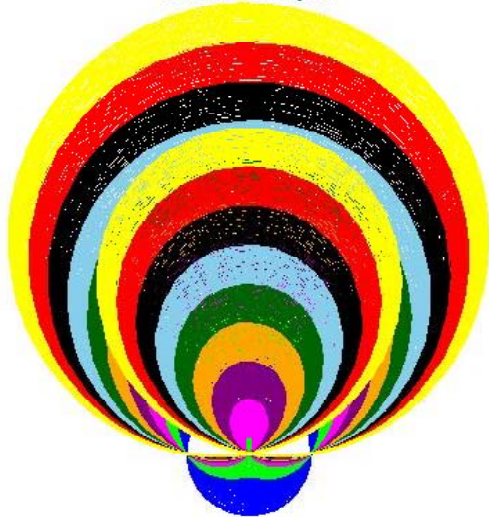
5. 2D and 3D EQG by Hirotaka Ebisui

Pris Boloon 1 439

Pris Boloon 2 443

Pachikuri Pris花 by H.E

Pachikuri Pris花 by H.E

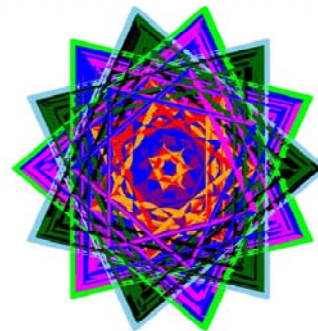


Green Rose Birth Star

Orange Rose Birth Star

Green rose Birth Star
 $X(t) = 4 \cos(101620 u) \sin(2 v)$
 $Y(t) = \sin(10162 v)^3 * \cos(10162 v) * 8$
 $Z(t) = 4 \sin(101620 u) \sin(2 v)$

Birth Star



by offering almost as a game also scientific activities, such as the study of mathematics.

The game has an important role because preforms to creativity in life, although this is not a game. And what better tool of the PC? This, now inseparable playmate, is able to stimulate the imagination, creativity and the ability to develop on their own.

Thanks to the software, which especially the very young quickly learn and use with great mastery, you can develop creativity, without reducing it to only intuition and curiosity, with commitment, motivation and determination.

PC is a very useful tool because it allows simulations, tests and choices, family activities for creativity in many fields: graphic design, photography, 3D modeling, video, animation, sound design, etc..

The same videogames stimulate creativity and the ability to solve questions and problems. Their intentions are manifold: sports, train the mind, fighting. But lately they are also used as a teaching aid, even in some universities, where students of Economics are training with specific games that challenge to make decisions and be creative. Video games, in fact, may also arouse positive emotions that give a boost of energy to unleash the creative power.

PC e creatività In Italian Maria Intagliata

La nostra fantasia ha la libertà estrema di pensare anche l' assurdo o l' impossibile, venendo utilizzata in maniera finalizzata e produttiva dalla creatività.

Questa capacità ha lo scopo di creare, non dal nulla, idee ed oggetti originali e funzionali, attraverso l' elaborazione di informazioni . Secondo questa

definizione anche il computer sarebbe creativo, ma gli manca almeno la materia prima: la fantasia.

La creatività non è una dote innata, ma solo un'abilità mentale che, non potendo essere insegnata, va sviluppata insieme ai mitocondri che si moltiplicano nei neuroni. Essa va esercitata continuamente grazie a stimoli motivazionali ; non va inibita nello studio con un insegnamento ripetitivo e preconfezionato, che ne limiti l'intuizione e la curiosità. Va invece stimolata proponendo quasi come gioco anche attività di tipo scientifico, come lo studio della matematica.

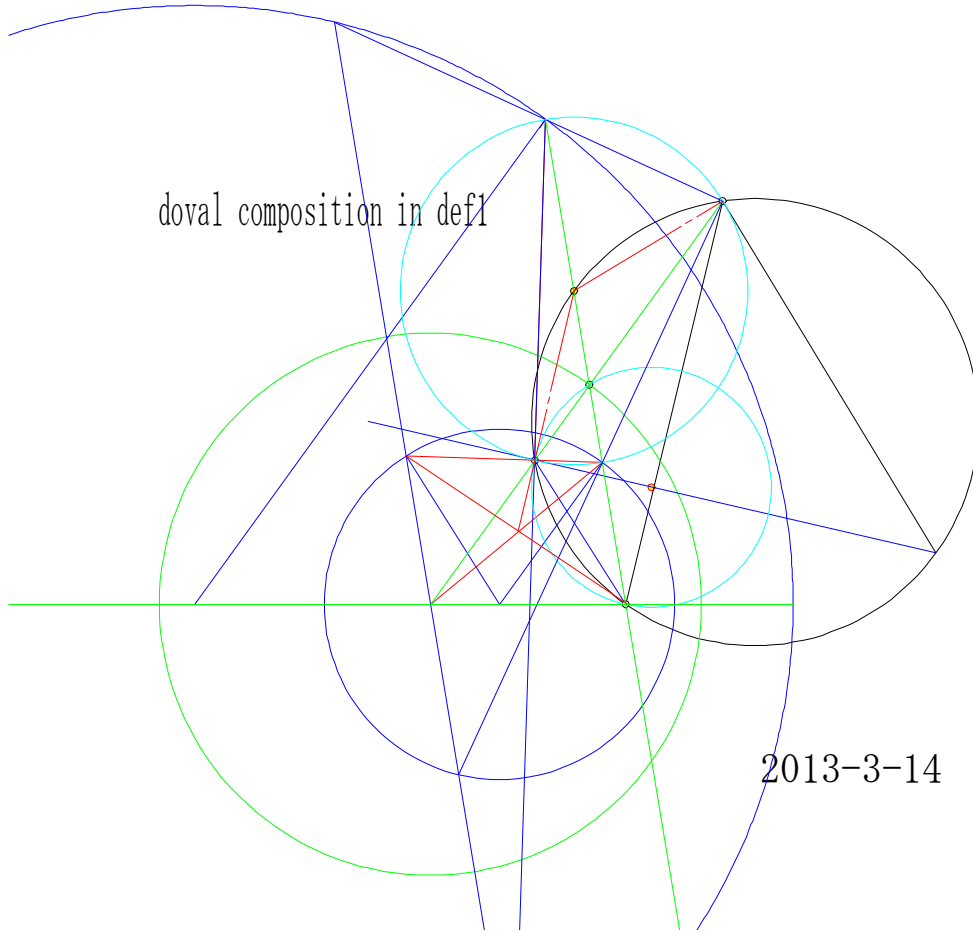
Il gioco ha un ruolo importante perché preforma alla creatività nella vita, anche se questa un gioco non è. E quale strumento migliore del PC? Questo, oramai inseparabile compagno di giochi, è in grado di stimolare la fantasia, la creatività e di sviluppare le capacità in modo autonomo.

Grazie ai software, che soprattutto i giovanissimi apprendono rapidamente ed usano con grande padronanza , è possibile sviluppare la creatività, senza ridurla alle sole intuizione e curiosità, con impegno, motivazione e determinazione.

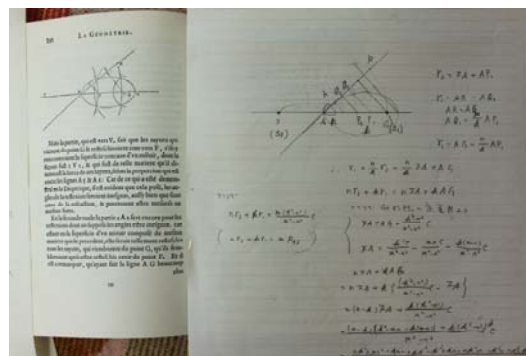
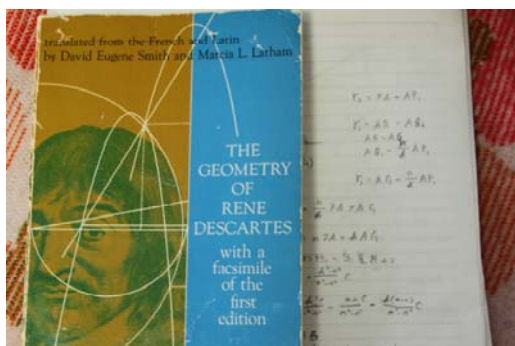
In questo il PC è un validissimo strumento poiché permette simulazioni, verifiche e scelte, attività familiari alla creatività in molti campi: grafica, fotografia, modellazione 3D, video, animazione, sound design ecc.

Gli stessi videogiochi stimolano la creatività e la capacità di risolvere quesiti e problemi. I loro intenti sono molteplici : fare sport, allenare la mente , combattere l'invecchiamento. Ma sono ultimamente utilizzati anche come supporto didattico, anche in alcuni atenei, dove studenti di Economia si allenano con specifici videogame che stimolano a prendere decisioni e ad essere creativi. I videogiochi , infatti, possono risvegliare anche emozioni positive che danno una carica di energia a sprigionare la potenza creativa.

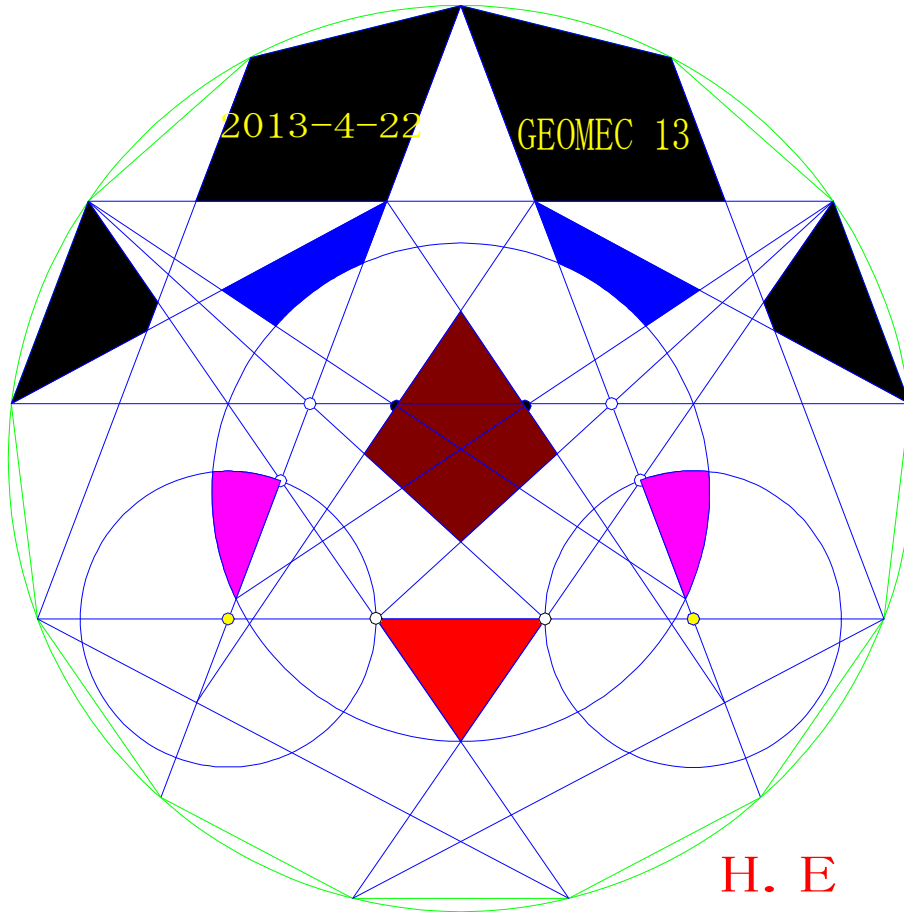
7. Doval Geomtery in it's definition Composition



This is Doval DEF 1 Composition (fixed Circle and fixed point) adding { [normal-lines tangent-lines draw-Method] theorem-composition. }



THANK YOU!!!



Ciao

Jaa Mata

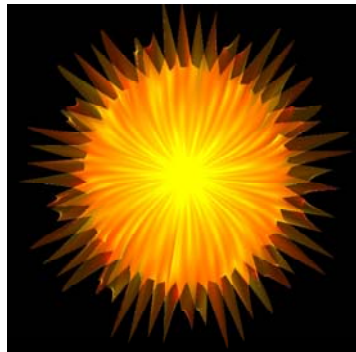
数学日記

geoMathe Diary30th

IDEAL and Passion No.3

by Hirotaka Ebisui (Editor) and Maria Intagliata

hope



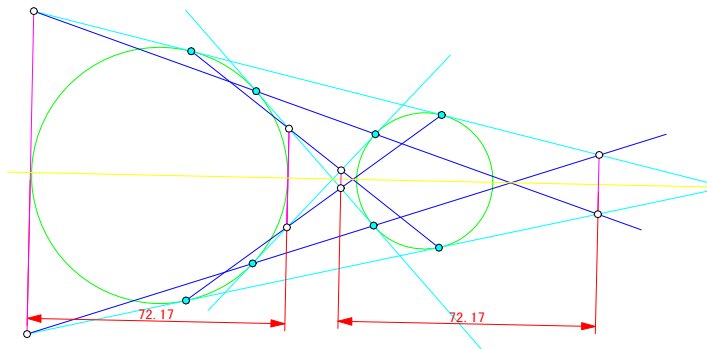
by M.I

contents

1. "hope"
2. on Simson Theorem
3. NUMBER table
4. 2D by H.E 3D by M.I
5. " Teach"
6. Doval NEW Results
7. Thank you Geomec 1 2

Last September I retired. The teaching of mathematics, together with the family, are my whole life. To win the sadness and keep my mind young and contacts with my beloved discipline, I have agreed to share my passion for the work in 3D with my dear friend, prof. Hirotaka Ebisui. I am certain that the pleasant experience of this geoMathediary can make richer and enjoyable the days of my new life

by M.I



by H.E

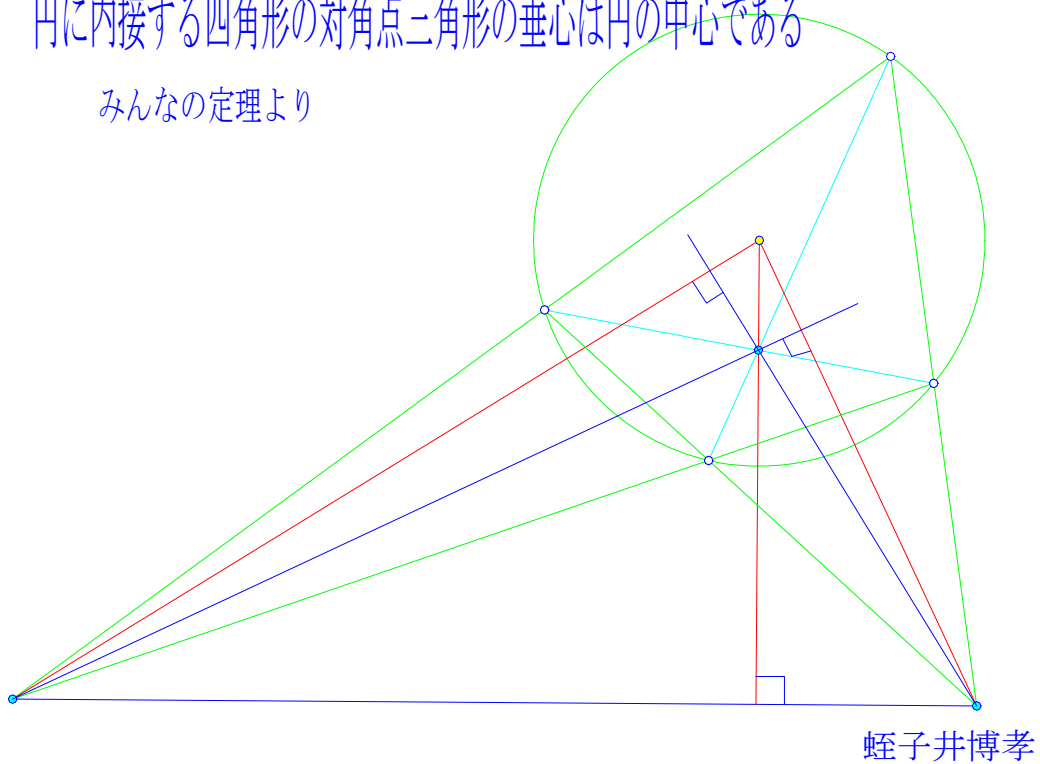
卵形線研究センター <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

2013-4-25 no.2-1

2. Some Theorems in Geometry

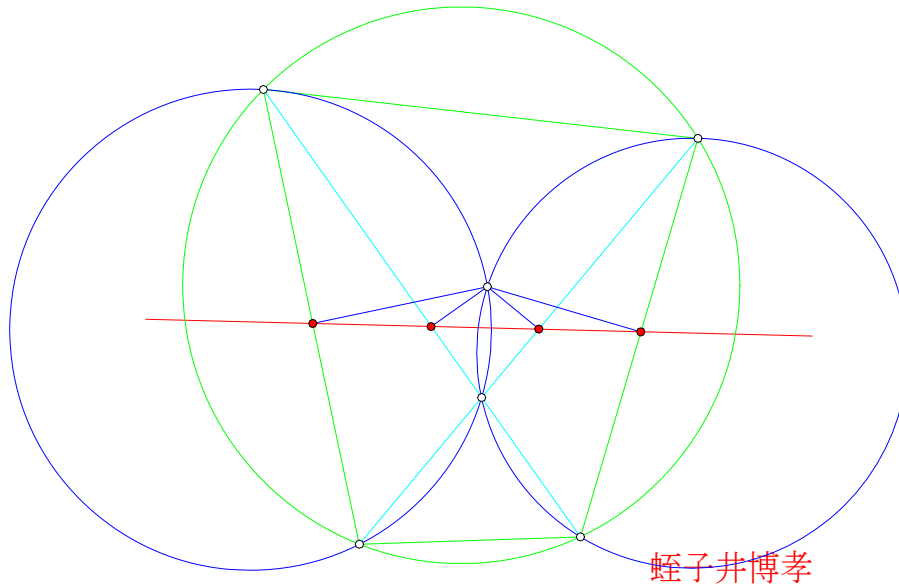
円に内接する四角形の対角点三角形の垂心は円の中心である

みんなの定理より



蛭子井博孝

円に内接する四角形の対角線による分割三角形の外接円の交点に対するその三角形のシムソン線は共通線である



蛭子井博孝

3. NUM TABLE created by Maple by H.E

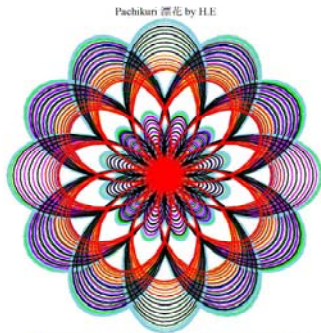
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> # NUMBER Table {x2 + y2 = zh | 1 < x < y ≤ 100, 2 < h ≤ 100} by H.E :
No(1), [2]2 + [11]2 = [5]3
No(2), [5]2 + [10]2 = [5]3
No(3), [7]2 + [24]2 = [5]4
No(4), [9]2 + [46]2 = [13]3
No(5), [10]2 + [30]2 = [10]3
No(6), [10]2 + [55]2 = [5]5
No(7), [15]2 + [20]2 = [5]4
No(8), [16]2 + [88]2 = [20]3
No(9), [17]2 + [68]2 = [17]3
No(10), [18]2 + [26]2 = [10]3
No(11), [25]2 + [50]2 = [5]5
No(12), [26]2 + [39]2 = [13]3
No(13), [28]2 + [96]2 = [10]4
No(14), [38]2 + [41]2 = [5]5
No(15), [40]2 + [80]2 = [20]3
No(16), [47]2 + [52]2 = [17]3
No(17), [60]2 + [80]2 = [10]4
No(18), [75]2 + [100]2 = [25]3
No(19), [75]2 + [100]2 = [5]6

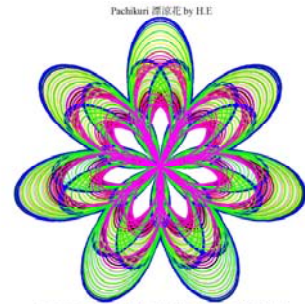
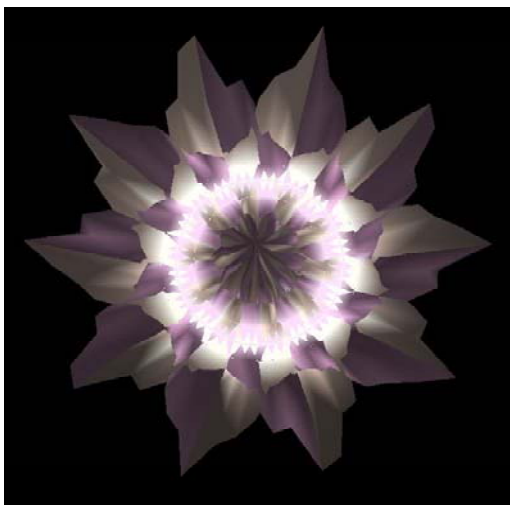
```

(1)

4. 2D (by H.E) 3D (by M.I) EQG



Pachikari 蓮花 by H.E
 BGT = "10-16 (09:55:47 PM)", HLA = [45], HHHB = [5, 2, 1, 12]
 $X = 2 \sin(185 t) + 5 \sin(185 t) \cos(444 t) \cos(\cos(t))$
 $Y = 2 \cos(185 t) + 5 \cos(185 t) \cos(444 t) \cos(\cos(t))$
 $\left[t = 0..2\pi, \pi = \frac{1}{10} \right]$ 蓮子并輝季



Pachikari 蓮花 by H.E
 BGT = "10-16 (09:57:14 PM)", HHC = [107], HHHB = [5, 2, 2, 7]
 $X = 2 \sin(185 t) \cos(259 t) + 5 \sin(185 t) \cos(518 t) \cos(\cos(t))$
 $Y = 2 \cos(185 t) \cos(259 t) + 5 \cos(185 t) \cos(518 t) \cos(\cos(t))$
 $\left[t = 0..2\pi, \pi = \frac{1}{10} \right]$ 蓮子并輝季

5. "TEACH"

Insegnare è sedurre In Italian by Maria Intagliata

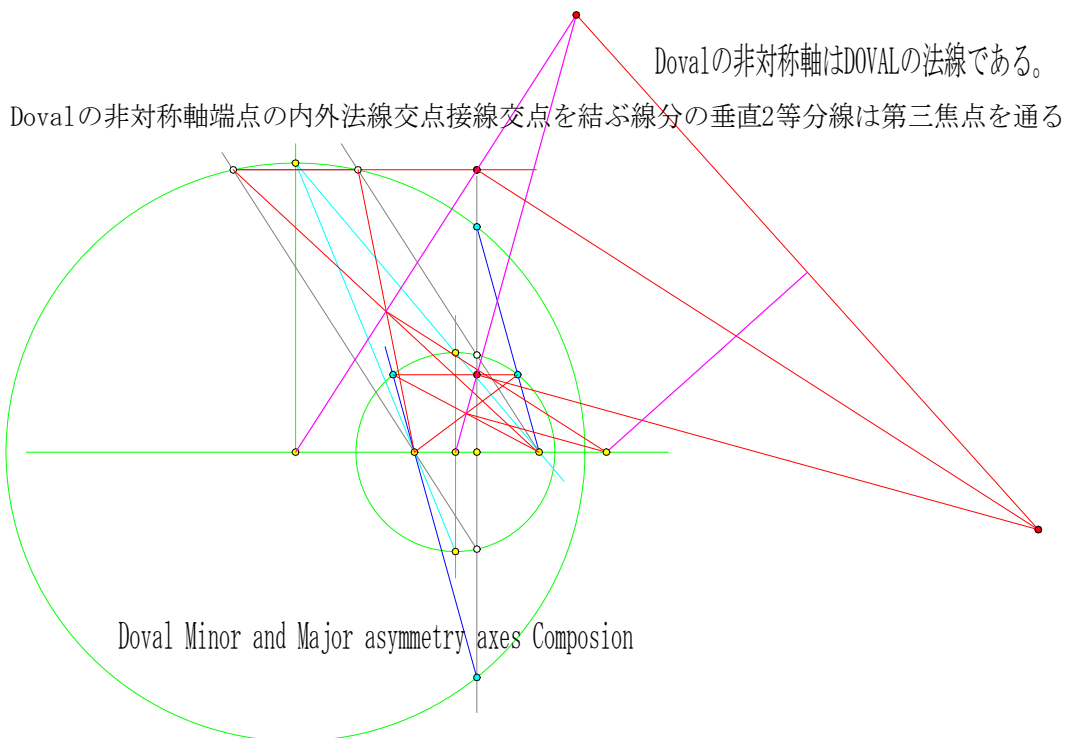
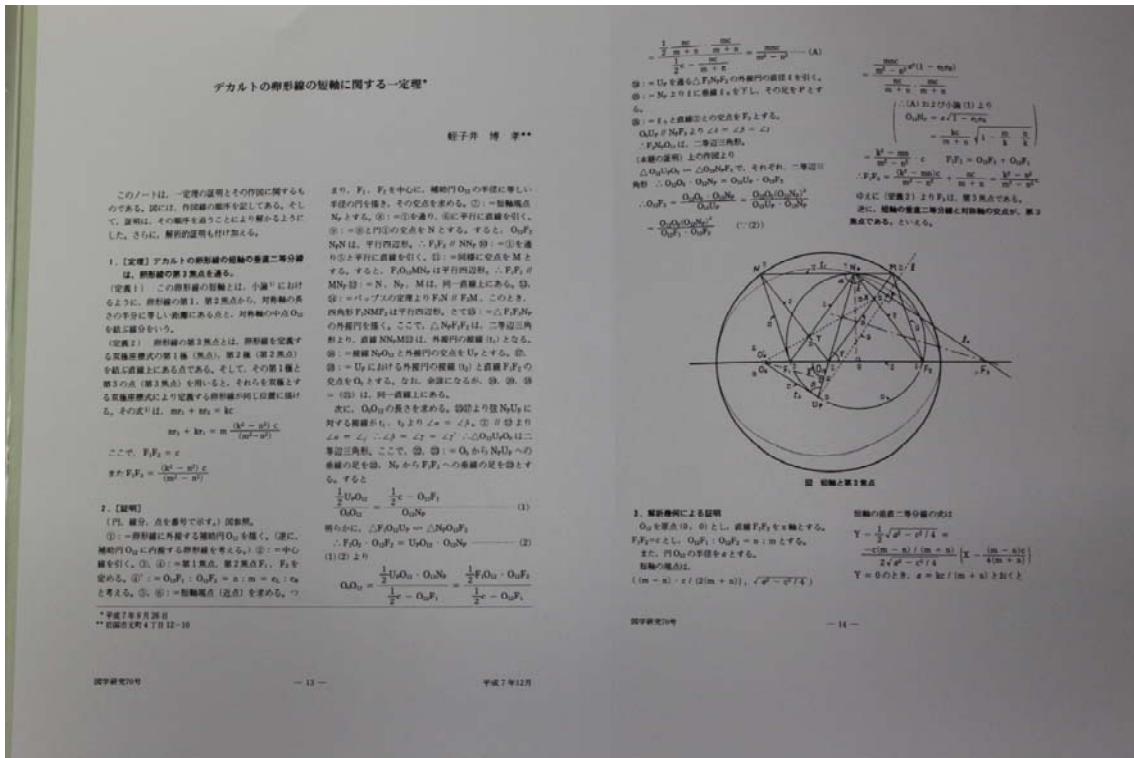
Leggendo le biografie di grandi scienziati o studiosi, anche matematici, si trova sempre qualche riferimento ad un docente che ha segnato una loro scelta o un orientamento decisivo nella vita. In fondo, spesso, anche per ciascuno di noi è così: talvolta l'inclinazione verso una disciplina è stata determinata dalla bravura, ma soprattutto dal fascino dell'insegnante. E di seduzione si tratta! Lo studente guarda estasiato l'insegnante che è capace di sedurlo e che può farlo solo se esercita non un mestiere ma una vocazione, nobile ed autentica. L'empatia che deve nascere tra allievo e docente, perché l'insegnamento sia utile al giovane, nella sua crescita umana e culturale, si deve fondare su quell'amore che il docente ha per quello che insegna e che scaturisce da quello che dice. Io posso insegnare bene la matematica solo se la amo e sono in grado di trasferire ad altri la mia passione. S'impara a conoscere solo ciò che si ama e più si ama e ci si appassiona e più profonda e proficua è la conoscenza. Questa è una conquista faticosa, ma l'amore e la passione di chi ce la regala possono renderla più agevole e preziosa. Io sono una insegnante e la cosa più bella che mi sono sentita dire da uno studente in tutta la mia carriera è stata: "Prof, ho capito, ma soprattutto che lei ama quello che dice!"

Teaching is seducing In English by Maria Intagliata

Reading the biographies of great scientists or scholars, even mathematicians, there is always some reference to a teacher who scored their choice or decisive guidance in life. After all, often, for each one of us is this: sometimes the inclination towards a discipline has been determined by the skill, but above all by the charm of the teacher. And it comes to seduction!

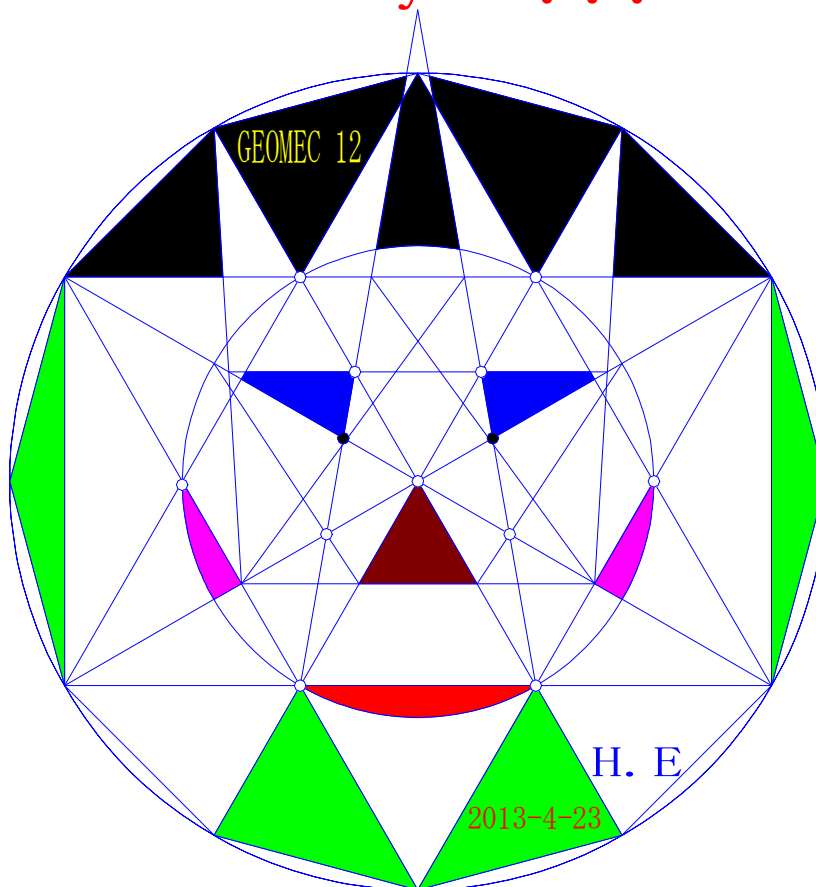
The student looks ecstatic that the teacher is able to seduce him and he can do it if he pursues not only a profession but a vocation, a noble and authentic. The empathy that must be born between student and teacher, because teaching is useful to young people and their human and cultural growth, must be founded on the love that the teacher has to teach and what that stems from what he says. I can teach mathematics well only if I love her and am able to transfer to others is my passion. We learn to know only what you love and the more we love and we are passionate about and deeper and profitable is knowledge. This is a hard won, but the love and passion of the one who gives it can make

6. Doval Geomtry in it's Axes Composition



Doval Minor and Major asymmetry axes Composition

Thank you!!!



編集後記 目次を決め、二つ目のシムソンの新定理を探すのには苦勞した。
 証明なしの使命の構図を見つけた。また、マリアさんと自分の CG を一つのページにした。
 今回は、教育とはで記事を書き合った。最後の DOVAL についての新定理は自慢できる。
 geoMathe Diary 30th は急いで創った。 3日に一回のハイペースである。以後5日計画
 に戻すつもりだ。

蛭子井博孝記

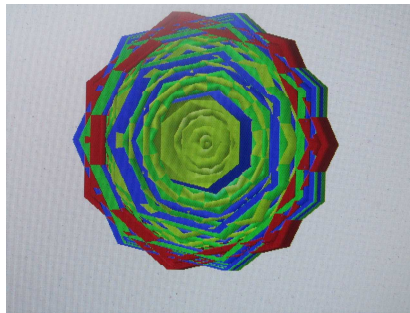
数学日記

geoMathe Diary31th

IDEAL and Passion No.4

by Hirotaka Ebisui (Edit Writer) and Maria Intagliata (writer)

Love

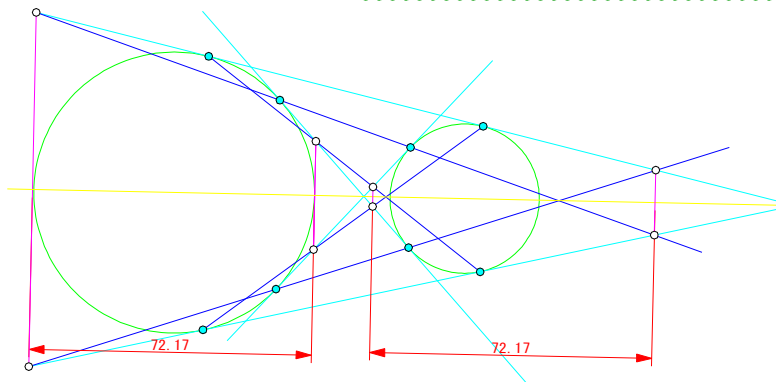


by H.E

contents

1. "love"
2. on pentagon
3. 3 D by M.I
4. NUM table
5. 3 D by H.E
6. " Flower"
7. Doval
8. Thank you Geomec 1 4

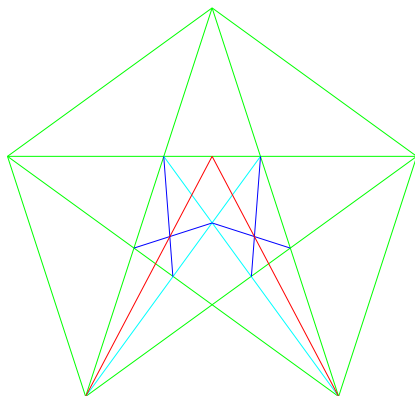
IP=4 をつくっている。200 語メモの題を flower に決めていた。我々は、まだちぐはぐなメモを残しているようだ。彼女の 3D 見て、私のメモを書いた。何を言おうとしたよくわからない。numtable は、大きすぎ、また 2 は、ささやかになった。TOP を LOVE にした何ができるだろうか。ありがとう。1 4 hirotaka 記



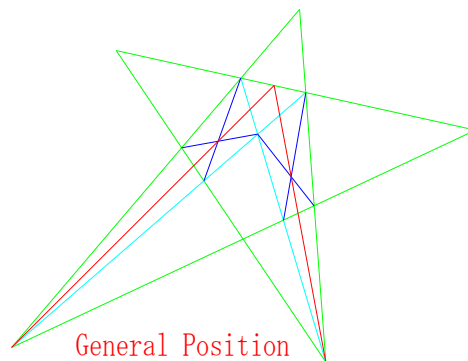
by H.E

卵形線研究センター <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/> 2013-4-30

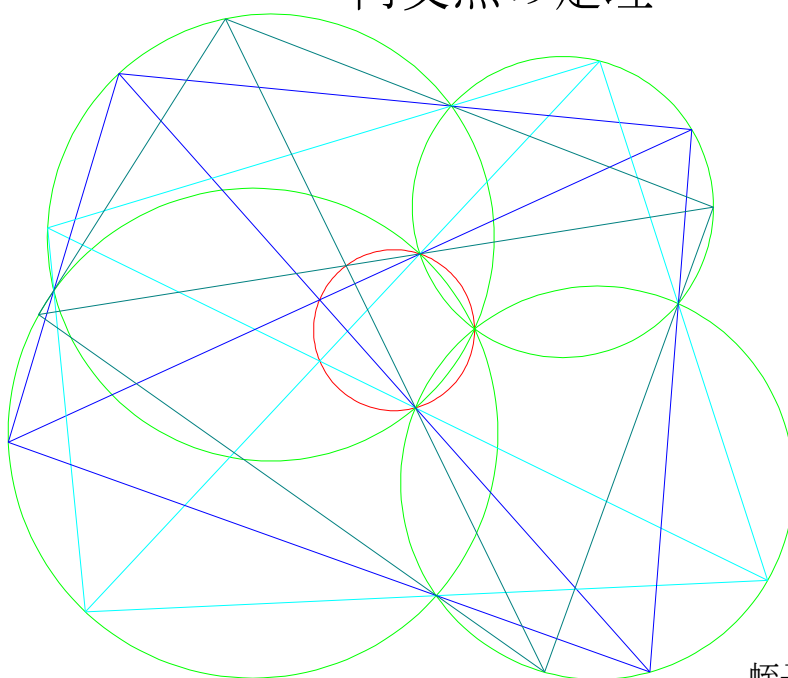
2. Some Theorems wandering in Geometry



PentagonTheorem



円交点の定理



蛭子井博孝

3. 3 D EQG by M.I

FLOW2

$$x = \cos(6*u - 6*v) * 0.7 * \cos(7*v + 6*u) * \sin(v)^3$$

$$y = \sin(u) * \sin(v)$$

$$z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$



FLOW5

$$x = 4 * \cos(\sin(\cos(1.3*u*v - 1.01*2*\sin(2*u - 3*v))))^2 * 0.91 * \sin(u*v)^3$$

$$y = 2 * \sin(0.8 * \cos(u))^2 * 1.13 * \sin(v)^3$$

$$z = 0.6 * (\sin(u) + \cos(u))^3 * 1.5 * \sin(2*v - 3*v)^2$$



FLOW3

$$x = 3.5^{\cos(6*u - 6*v)} * 0.7 * \cos(7*v - 6*u) * \sin(v)^3$$

$$y = \sin(u) * \sin(v)$$

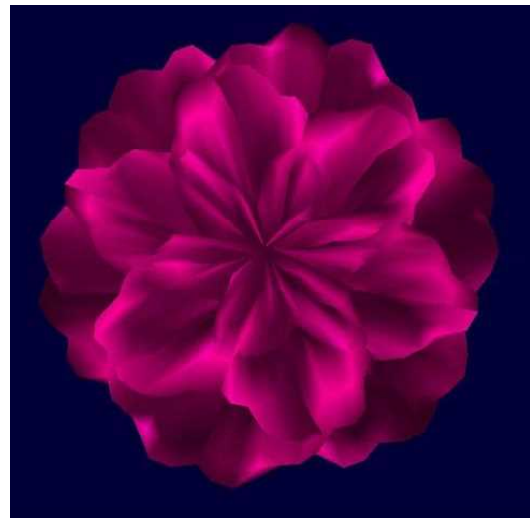
$$z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$



$$x = 3^{\sin(\cos(6*u + 6*v))} * 0.8 * \cos(\sin(6*v - 5*u))$$

$$y = 1.18 * \sin(u) * \sin(\sin(v))$$

$$z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$



4 Number Table 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{Pm < n^5 < P(m+1) | 2 \leq n \leq 16\} \\
 & [2]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(11) = 31], [[2]^5 = 32], [P(12) = 37]] \\
 & [3]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(53) = 241], [[3]^5 = 243], [P(54) = 251]] \\
 & [4]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(172) = 1021], [[4]^5 = 1024], [P(173) = 1031]] \\
 & [5]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(445) = 3121], [[5]^5 = 3125], [P(446) = 3137]] \\
 & [6]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(985) = 7759], [[6]^5 = 7776], [P(986) = 7789]] \\
 & [7]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(1939) = 16787], [[7]^5 = 16807], [P(1940) = 16811]] \\
 & [8]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(3512) = 32749], [[8]^5 = 32768], [P(3513) = 32771]] \\
 & [9]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(5968) = 59029], [[9]^5 = 59049], [P(5969) = 59051]] \\
 & [10]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(9592) = 99991], [[10]^5 = 100000], [P(9593) = 100003]] \\
 & [11]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(14773) = 161047], [[11]^5 = 161051], [P(14774) = 161053]] \\
 & [12]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(21950) = 248827], [[12]^5 = 248832], [P(21951) = 248839]] \\
 & [13]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(31616) = 371291], [[13]^5 = 371293], [P(31617) = 371299]] \\
 & [14]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(44413) = 537811], [[14]^5 = 537824], [P(44414) = 537841]] \\
 & [15]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(60927) = 759371], [[15]^5 = 759375], [P(60928) = 759377]] \\
 & [16]^5 \text{ prit me} = [[P(82025) = 1048573], [[16]^5 = 1048576], [P(82026) = 1048583]] \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

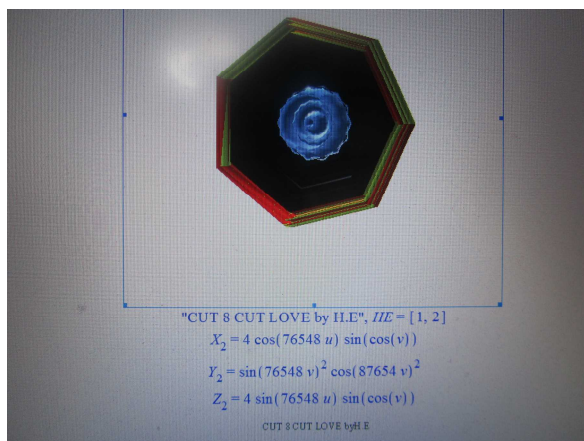
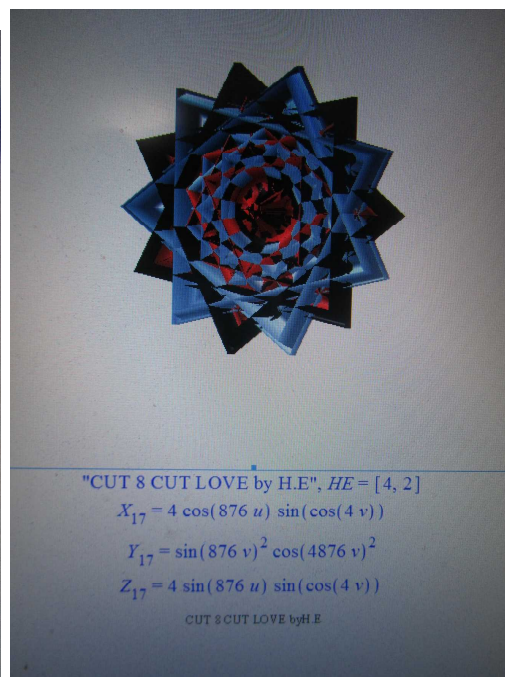
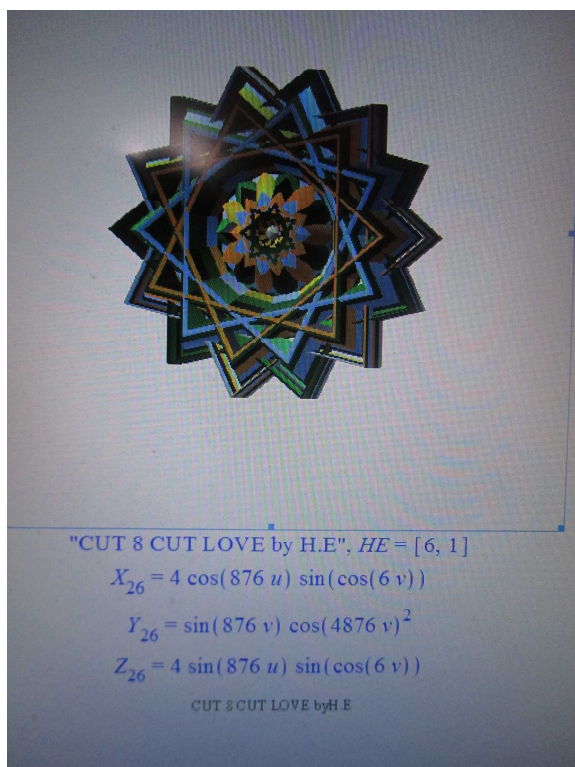
Table2

> # Pr_{is} are defined as $\{(p_1, p_2, x, n) | p_1 + p_2 = x^n\}$ by H.E :

> # We show 25 2_{jou}- 2 Pr_{is}, 8 3_{jou}- 3_{pris} in THIS Table:

Count [Pr _{is} = [17, 19], 36 = [6] ²]	
2 Count [Pr _{is} = [47, 53], 100 = [10] ²]	
3 Count [Pr _{is} = [71, 73], 144 = [12] ²]	
4 Count [Pr _{is} = [283, 293], 576 = [24] ²]	
5 Count [Pr _{is} = [881, 883], 1764 = [42] ²]	
6 Count [Pr _{is} = [1151, 1153], 2304 = [48] ²]	
7 Count [Pr _{is} = [1913, 1931], 3844 = [62] ²]	
8 Count [Pr _{is} = [2591, 2593], 5184 = [72] ²]	
9 Count [Pr _{is} = [3527, 3529], 7056 = [84] ²]	
10 Count [Pr _{is} = [4049, 4051], 8100 = [90] ²]	
11 Count [Pr _{is} = [6047, 6053], 12100 = [110] ²]	
12 Count [Pr _{is} = [7193, 7207], 14400 = [120] ²]	
13 Count [Pr _{is} = [7433, 7451], 14884 = [122] ²]	
14 Count [Pr _{is} = [15137, 15139], 30276 = [174] ²]	
15 Count [Pr _{is} = [20807, 20809], 41616 = [204] ²]	
16 Count [Pr _{is} = [21617, 21647], 43264 = [208] ²]	
17 Count [Pr _{is} = [24197, 24203], 48400 = [220] ²]	
18 Count [Pr _{is} = [26903, 26921], 53824 = [232] ²]	
19 Count [Pr _{is} = [28793, 28807], 57600 = [240] ²]	
20 Count [Pr _{is} = [34847, 34849], 69696 = [264] ²]	
21 Count [Pr _{is} = [46817, 46819], 93636 = [306] ²]	
22 Count [Pr _{is} = [53129, 53147], 106276 = [326] ²]	
23 Count [Pr _{is} = [56443, 56453], 112896 = [336] ²]	
24 Count [Pr _{is} = [69191, 69193], 138384 = [372] ²]	
25 Count [Pr _{is} = [74489, 74507], 148996 = [386] ²]	(1)
Count 1 _{88th prime} [Pr _{is} = [439, 443, 449], 1331 = [11] ³]	
Count 2 _{3699th prime} [Pr _{is} = [34603, 34607, 34613], 103823 = [47] ³]	
Count 3 _{79703th prime} [Pr _{is} = [1016201, 1016203, 1016221], 3048625 = [145] ³]	
Count 4 _{263169th prime} [Pr _{is} = [3696493, 3696523, 3696551], 11089567 = [223] ³]	
Count 5 _{283356th prime} [Pr _{is} = [4002991, 4002997, 4003001], 12008989 = [229] ³]	
Count 6 _{434938th prime} [Pr _{is} = [6344687, 6344729, 6344747], 19034163 = [267] ³]	
Count 7 _{678280th prime} [Pr _{is} = [10221397, 10221443, 10221457], 30664297 = [313] ³]	
Count 8 _{950267th prime} [Pr _{is} = [14662309, 14662331, 14662337], 43986977 = [353] ³]	(2)

5. 3 D EQG by H.E



6. "Flower"

花それは、大きなあこがれ、すぐにしぼむ朝顔
 そこにある美は、一つ一つが、大きな愛を語り
 命を与える大きな論理。
 だが、美は、陰に隠れ、見えない。
 今日もまた、咲く朝顔
 突然 君は現れ、たたずむ。
 ちいさな僕を、眺め消えていく。
 分けもなく涙があふれ、すべては、夢の中にあり、
 ただ、かなしさが、涙する。
 しらない町の知らない人が、花を、もてあそぶ。
 しかし、花は、多くを物語る。
 ああ、これからが、人生。そう言って、笑っている。

Flower desires a big life.
 and soon disappears,
 She is morning flower.
 The beauty are talking about big love and theorem.
 but, she will hide, and we can not look at them.
 she open in the morning again.
 suddenly she appears and stands in front of me
 and sees a little thought of me and will die.
 A lot of tears appears, and she disappears into some dream.
 only sadness crys.
 At an unknown town, unknown people handle her beauty
 wildly.
 but, she tells the truth.
 "oh, all in the future are my live".
 she is smiling and he says.

In Italian

Fiori

Se mi venisse data la possibilità di rinascere e di scegliere una diversa natura in una nuova vita, sceglierei di essere un fiore.

Qualcuno ha detto che insieme alle stelle e ai bambini i fiori sono ciò che ci è rimasto del Paradiso. Se non si vuole incorrere nel dubbio sull' esistenza di un Creatore del mondo, basta guardare i fiori illuminati dal sole. La loro bellezza è tale da rendere sopportabile perfino la vita più cinica, più triste e solitaria. Sono sicuramente un capolavoro della natura, una vera opera d' arte: armoniosa sintesi di luce, colore, fragranze inebrianti, forme sorprendenti e perfino strutture matematiche e geometriche.

Osservarli dondolarsi armoniosi sugli steli è una delizia per gli occhi ed una carezza per l' anima. E che dire dei loro messaggi? Un fiore può comunicare amore, bellezza, tenerezza, perdono, augurio e perfino cordoglio. Sembra possedere una sensibilità femminile. Come l' amore e la delicatezza sono il calore che ad una donna fa aprire le braccia alla passione, così il fiore muore se lo si vuole schiudere con la forza: solo il tepore del sole sa aprirlo dolcemente.

Ma quello che più mi colpisce di un fiore è la sua "umiltà" ed insieme la sua forza.

Pur resistente alle sferzate del vento, al rigore del freddo e alla sete della calura, è dolcemente arrendevole: nella sua grandezza di naturale opera d' arte, si piega "umile", nella sua breve vita, alla superbia del tempo e all' impeto della Natura.

Umiltà

Nasce, cresce, muore
un fiore nel giardino.
Ieri era in boccio,
oggi sorride al sole.

Domani, umilmente,
accetterà la sfida
del tempo inesorabile,
della natura nemica.

Accetto, umilmente,
il mio domani.
Anch' io vedrò la forza
della superba vita.

In English

Flowers

If I had the chance to be reborn and to choose a different nature into a new life, I would choose to be a flower.

Someone said that along with the stars and the children the flowers are what is left of Paradise. If you do not want to incur in case of doubt on the existence of a Creator of the world, just look at the flowers illuminated by the sun. Their beauty is such as to make life bearable even more cynical, more sad and lonely. They are definitely a masterpiece of nature, a true work of art: harmonious synthesis of light, color, heady fragrances, amazing shapes and even mathematical and geometrical structures.

Observing harmonious swing on the stems is a delight for the eyes and a caress for the soul. And what about their posts? A flower can communicate love, beauty, tenderness, forgiveness, hope and even sympathy. He seems to have a feminine sensibility. Like love and delicacy are the heat that let a woman opens her arms to the passion, so the flower dies if you want to open up by force: only the warmth of the sun knows how to open it gently.

But what strikes me most of a flower is its "humility" and together with its strength.

While resistant to wind lashed to the severity of cold and heat, thirst, is sweetly submissive: in its natural greatness of a work of art, it bends "humble" in his short life, the pride of the time and the rush of Nature.

Humility

Is born, grows, dies
a flower in the garden.
Yesterday it was in bud,
smiling in the sun today.
Tomorrow, humbly,
accepts the challenge
of inexorable time,
of the nature enemy.
I accept, humbly,
my tomorrow.
Even when I see the strength
of the superb life.

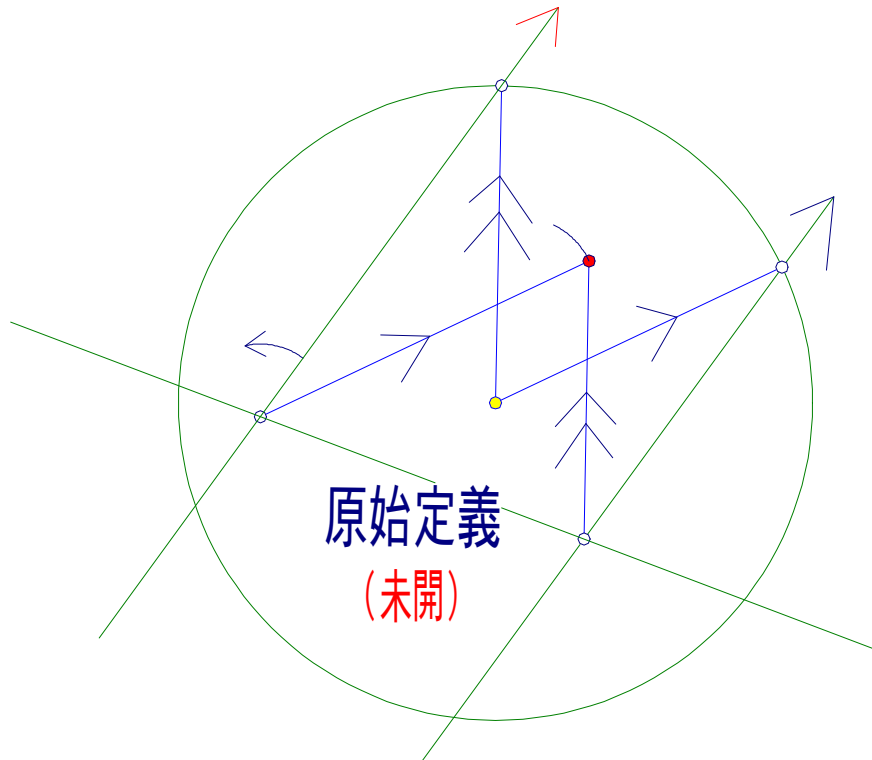
7 Doval

Definitions Of Doval

Doval(動張る)の定義集

蛭子井博孝著

Doval とは、点と円からの距離の比が一定な曲線



卵形線研究センター

~~<http://aitoyume.de-blog.jp/doval/>~~

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/>

<http://hovall.blogzine.jp/>

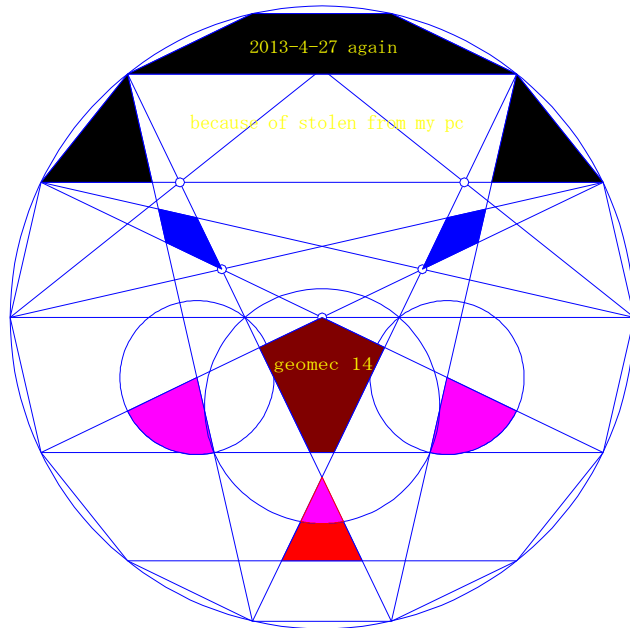
休憩コーナー

数学の本もいつしか眠くなる君に見せたし我らが姿
、

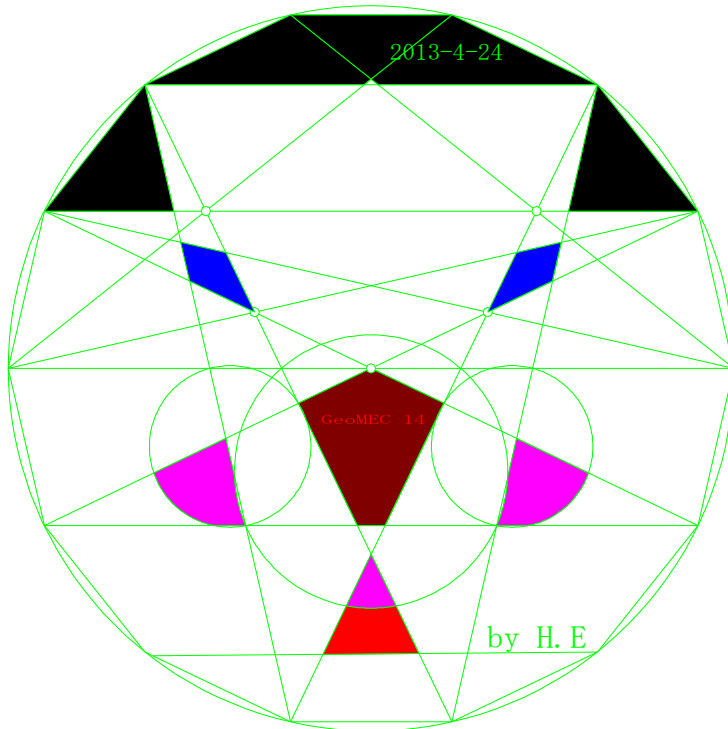


松下村塾前の伴侶と僕
2018年春数学会中国四国支部会 山大参加の折

Thank you!!!



THANK YOU!!!



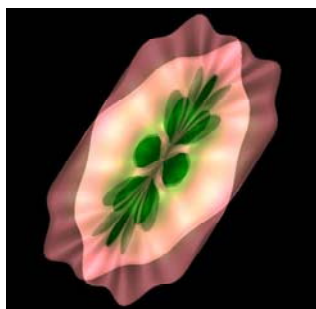
数学日記

geoMathe Diary 32th

IDEAL and Passion No.5

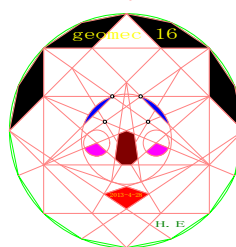
by Hirotaka Ebisui

Last Lief



by M.I

Thank you!!!



contents

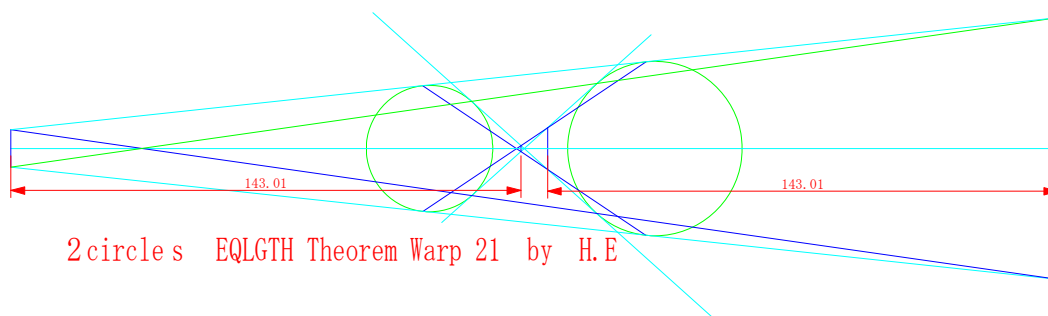
- 1."Last Lief" Geomec 16
2. on Square Rose Star
- 3..Number Table Peace
- 4.原始 Doval の定理

We shared therefore
We were.
Thanks a lot

Diary Memo

残念ながら、我々は、離れることになった。
ありがとう。マリアさん。理想と情熱の企画は、
これで最後。今後は、愛と理想を一人で、今まで
通りことにする。悲しい定め。皆さんご勘弁を。
今回の数表が、物語っているかも

寂しさや 芽生えた葉には 花の数
by H.E



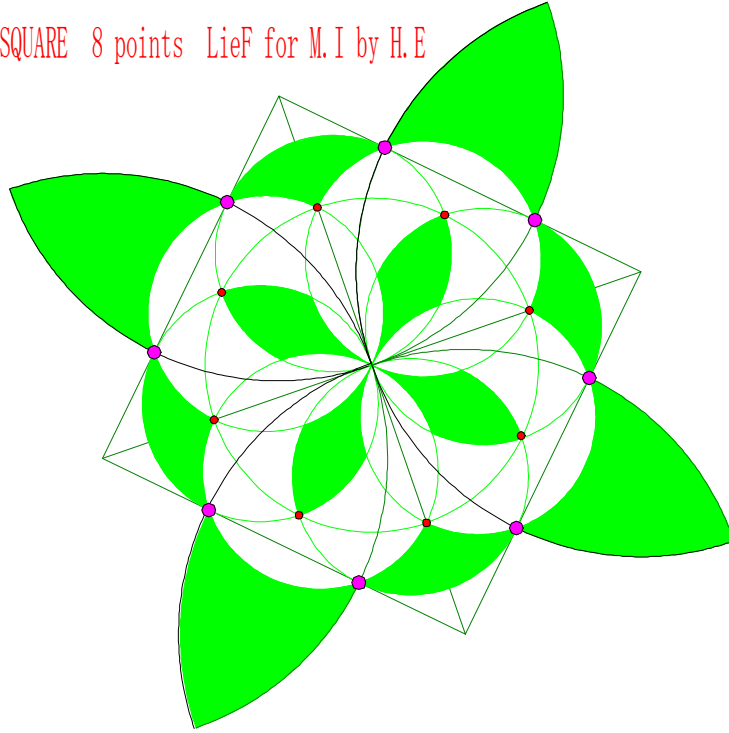
(HEX63)

卵形線研究センター
[http:// hoval.blogzine.jp/](http://hoval.blogzine.jp/)

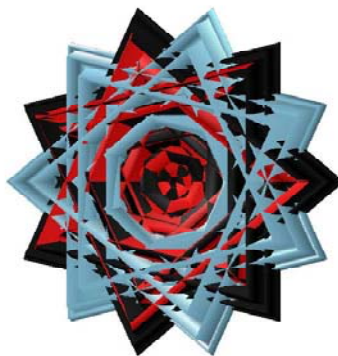
2013-4-29

2. on SQUARE THEOREM in Geometry by H.E

SQUARE 8 points Lief for M.I by H.E



CUT PL CUT STAR ROSE by H.E
 $4 * \cos(8/76548 * u) * \sin(\cos(8 * v))$
 $v := \sin(8/76548 * v) * e * \cos(7654 * v) - 2; z := 4 * \sin(8/76548 * u) * \sin(\cos(8 * v));$



3. Number Table "Peace"

```

> x := 0 : for p from 7 to 7 do for m from 2 to 100 do MHPH := 0 : MHP := 0 : for h from 1
to 7 do MHPH := MHPH + mh + (p)h : MHP := MHP + mh + (h)p : od:
if isprime(MHPH) then x := x + 1 : print([ seq([m]j + [p]j, j = 1..p) ]
- peace Sum prime(x) · [m] · [MHPH] ) fi: if isprime(MHP) then x := x + 1 :
print([ seq([m]j + [j]p, j = 1..p) ] = peace Sum prime(x) · [m] · [MHP] ) fi: od: od:
[[11], [4]2 + [7]2, [4]3 + [7]3, [4]4 + [7]4, [4]5 + [7]5, [4]6 + [7]6, [4]7 + [7]7]
= peace Sum prime(1) [4] [982643]
[[13], [6]2 + [7]2, [6]3 + [7]3, [6]4 + [7]4, [6]5 + [7]5, [7]6 + [6]6, [6]7 + [7]7]
= peace Sum prime(2) [6] [1296721]
[[9] + [1]7, [9]2 + [2]7, [9]3 + [3]7, [9]4 + [4]7, [9]5 + [5]7, [9]6 + [6]7, [9]7 + [7]7]
= peace Sum prime(3) [9] [6581143]
[[27] + [1]7, [27]2 + [2]7, [27]3 + [3]7, [27]4 + [4]7, [27]5 + [5]7, [27]6 + [6]7, [27]7
+ [7]7] = peace Sum prime(4) [27] [10863874783]
[[33] + [1]7, [33]2 + [2]7, [33]3 + [3]7, [33]4 + [4]7, [33]5 + [5]7, [33]6 + [6]7, [33]7
+ [7]7] = peace Sum prime(5) [33] [43951469623]
[[45] + [1]7, [45]2 + [2]7, [45]3 + [3]7, [45]4 + [4]7, [45]5 + [5]7, [45]6 + [6]7, [45]7
+ [7]7] = peace Sum prime(6) [45] [382163140999]
[[55], [48]2 + [7]2, [48]3 + [7]3, [48]4 + [7]4, [48]5 + [7]5, [48]6 + [7]6, [48]7 + [7]7]
= peace Sum prime(7) [48] [599560118863]
[[55] + [1]7, [55]2 + [2]7, [55]3 + [3]7, [55]4 + [4]7, [55]5 + [5]7, [55]6 + [6]7, [55]7
+ [7]7] = peace Sum prime(8) [55] [1550629679759]
[[73], [66]2 + [7]2, [66]3 + [7]3, [66]4 + [7]4, [66]5 + [7]5, [66]6 + [7]6, [66]7 + [7]7]
= peace Sum prime(9) [66] [5539087211101]
[[103], [96]2 + [7]2, [96]3 + [7]3, [96]4 + [7]4, [96]5 + [7]5, [96]6 + [7]6, [96]7
+ [7]7] = peace Sum prime(10) [96] [75935746116991] (1)
> x := 0 : for p from 1 to 7 do for m from 2 to 100 do MPH := 0 : MPHP := 0 : for h from 1
to 7 do MPH := MPH + mp + (p)h : MPHP := MPHP + mp + (h)p : od:
if isprime(MPH) then x := x + 1 : print([ seq([m]p + [p]j, j = 1..p) ]
= peace Sum prime(x) · [m] · [MPH] ) fi: if isprime(MPHP) then x := x + 1 :
print([ seq([m]p + [j]p, j = 1..p) ] = peace Sum prime(x) · [m] · [MPHP] ) fi: od: od:
[[3]2 + [2], [3]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(1) [3] [317]
[[9]2 + [2], [9]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(2) [9] [821]
[[33]2 + [2], [33]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(3) [33] [7877]
[[51]2 + [2], [51]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(4) [51] [18461]
[[69]2 + [2], [69]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(5) [69] [33581]
[[81]2 + [2], [81]2 + [2]2] = peace Sum prime(6) [81] [46181]
[[4]3 + [3], [4]3 + [3]2, [4]3 + [3]3] = peace Sum prime(7) [4] [3727]
[[8]3 + [3], [8]3 + [3]2, [8]3 + [3]3] = peace Sum prime(8) [8] [6863]
[[26]3 + [3], [26]3 + [3]2, [26]3 + [3]3] = peace Sum prime(9) [26] [126311]
[[28]3 + [3], [28]3 + [3]2, [28]3 + [3]3] = peace Sum prime(10) [28] [156943]
[[40]3 + [3], [40]3 + [3]2, [40]3 + [3]3] = peace Sum prime(11) [40] [451279]

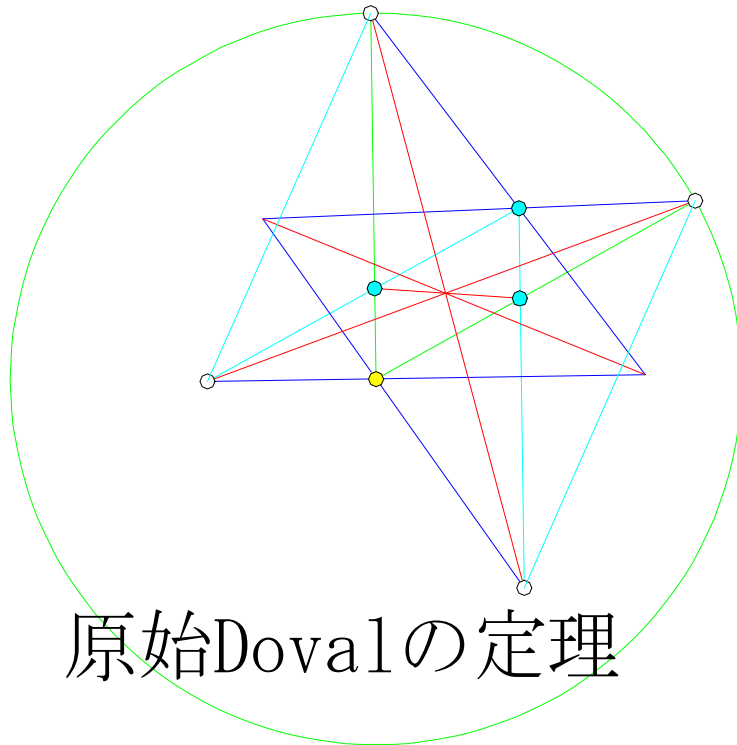
```

$$\begin{aligned}
& [[50]^3 + [3], [50]^3 + [3]^2, [50]^3 + [3]^3] = \textit{peace Sum prime}(12) [50] [878279] \\
& [[76]^3 + [3], [76]^3 + [3]^2, [76]^3 + [3]^3] = \textit{peace Sum prime}(13) [76] [3076111] \\
& [[80]^3 + [3], [80]^3 + [3]^2, [80]^3 + [3]^3] = \textit{peace Sum prime}(14) [80] [3587279] \\
& [[7]^4 + [4], [7]^4 + [4]^2, [7]^4 + [4]^3, [7]^4 + [4]^4] = \textit{peace Sum prime}(15) [7] [38651] \\
& [[25]^4 + [4], [25]^4 + [4]^2, [25]^4 + [4]^3, [25]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(16) [25] [2756219] \\
& [[33]^4 + [4], [33]^4 + [4]^2, [33]^4 + [4]^3, [33]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(17) [33] [8323291] \\
& [[41]^4 + [4], [41]^4 + [4]^2, [41]^4 + [4]^3, [41]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(18) [41] [19802171] \\
& [[45]^4 + [4], [45]^4 + [4]^2, [45]^4 + [4]^3, [45]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(19) [45] [28726219] \\
& [[47]^4 + [4], [47]^4 + [4]^2, [47]^4 + [4]^3, [47]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(20) [47] [34179611] \\
& [[51]^4 + [4], [51]^4 + [4]^2, [51]^4 + [4]^3, [51]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(21) [51] [47378251] \\
& [[55]^4 + [4], [55]^4 + [4]^2, [55]^4 + [4]^3, [55]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(22) [55] [64076219] \\
& [[83]^4 + [4], [83]^4 + [4]^2, [83]^4 + [4]^3, [83]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(23) [83] [332230091] \\
& [[85]^4 + [4], [85]^4 + [4]^2, [85]^4 + [4]^3, [85]^4 + [4]^4] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(24) [85] [365426219] \\
& [[2]^5 + [5], [2]^5 + [5]^2, [2]^5 + [5]^3, [2]^5 + [5]^4, [2]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(25) [2] [97879] \\
& [[12]^5 + [5], [12]^5 + [5]^2, [12]^5 + [5]^3, [12]^5 + [5]^4, [12]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(26) [12] [1839479] \\
& [[24]^5 + [5], [24]^5 + [5]^2, [24]^5 + [5]^3, [24]^5 + [5]^4, [24]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(27) [24] [55836023] \\
& [[26]^5 + [5], [26]^5 + [5]^2, [26]^5 + [5]^3, [26]^5 + [5]^4, [26]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(28) [26] [83267287] \\
& [[36]^5 + [5], [36]^5 + [5]^2, [36]^5 + [5]^3, [36]^5 + [5]^4, [36]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(29) [36] [423360887] \\
& [[48]^5 + [5], [48]^5 + [5]^2, [48]^5 + [5]^3, [48]^5 + [5]^4, [48]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(30) [48] [1783725431] \\
& [[56]^5 + [5], [56]^5 + [5]^2, [56]^5 + [5]^3, [56]^5 + [5]^4, [56]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(31) [56] [3855220087] \\
& [[74]^5 + [5], [74]^5 + [5]^2, [74]^5 + [5]^3, [74]^5 + [5]^4, [74]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(32) [74] [15533144023] \\
& [[86]^5 + [5], [86]^5 + [5]^2, [86]^5 + [5]^3, [86]^5 + [5]^4, [86]^5 + [5]^5] \\
& \quad = \textit{peace Sum prime}(33) [86] [32929988887] \\
& [[5]^6 + [6], [5]^6 + [6]^2, [5]^6 + [6]^3, [5]^6 + [6]^4, [5]^6 + [6]^5, [5]^6 + [6]^6]
\end{aligned}$$

$= \text{peace Sum prime}(34) [5] [445297]$
 $[[9]^6 + [1]^6, [9]^6 + [2]^6, [9]^6 + [3]^6, [9]^6 + [4]^6, [9]^6 + [5]^6, [9]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(35) [9] [3904907]$
 $[[21]^6 + [1]^6, [21]^6 + [2]^6, [21]^6 + [3]^6, [21]^6 + [4]^6, [21]^6 + [5]^6, [21]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(36) [21] [600547667]$
 $[[25]^6 + [6], [25]^6 + [6]^2, [25]^6 + [6]^3, [25]^6 + [6]^4, [25]^6 + [6]^5, [25]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(37) [25] [1709320297]$
 $[[29]^6 + [6], [29]^6 + [6]^2, [29]^6 + [6]^3, [29]^6 + [6]^4, [29]^6 + [6]^5, [29]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(38) [29] [4164099169]$
 $[[35]^6 + [6], [35]^6 + [6]^2, [35]^6 + [6]^3, [35]^6 + [6]^4, [35]^6 + [6]^5, [35]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(39) [35] [12868195297]$
 $[[41]^6 + [6], [41]^6 + [6]^2, [41]^6 + [6]^3, [41]^6 + [6]^4, [41]^6 + [6]^5, [41]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(40) [41] [33251065609]$
 $[[49]^6 + [6], [49]^6 + [6]^2, [49]^6 + [6]^3, [49]^6 + [6]^4, [49]^6 + [6]^5, [49]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(41) [49] [96889346329]$
 $[[51]^6 + [1]^6, [51]^6 + [2]^6, [51]^6 + [3]^6, [51]^6 + [4]^6, [51]^6 + [5]^6, [51]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(42) [51] [123174199427]$
 $[[59]^6 + [6], [59]^6 + [6]^2, [59]^6 + [6]^3, [59]^6 + [6]^4, [59]^6 + [6]^5, [59]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(43) [59] [295264071409]$
 $[[63]^6 + [1]^6, [63]^6 + [2]^6, [63]^6 + [3]^6, [63]^6 + [4]^6, [63]^6 + [5]^6, [63]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(44) [63] [437664700283]$
 $[[69]^6 + [1]^6, [69]^6 + [2]^6, [69]^6 + [3]^6, [69]^6 + [4]^6, [69]^6 + [5]^6, [69]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(45) [69] [755427326387]$
 $[[95]^6 + [6], [95]^6 + [6]^2, [95]^6 + [6]^3, [95]^6 + [6]^4, [95]^6 + [6]^5, [95]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(46) [95] [5145643570297]$
 $[[99]^6 + [1]^6, [99]^6 + [2]^6, [99]^6 + [3]^6, [99]^6 + [4]^6, [99]^6 + [5]^6, [99]^6 + [6]^6]$
 $= \text{peace Sum prime}(47) [99] [6590361230627]$

(2)

4 原始動張るの定理



数学日記

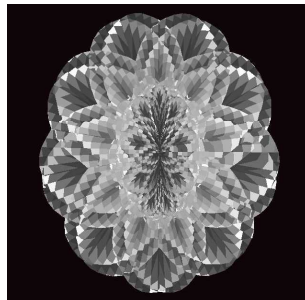
geoMathe Diary 33th

IDEAL and Passion No.6

Hirota-k-a:key author, Mar-i-a:interpritor author

Ebisui : Editor, Intagliata :Imager

Peace



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5. 2D EQG by H.E
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8. geomec 18

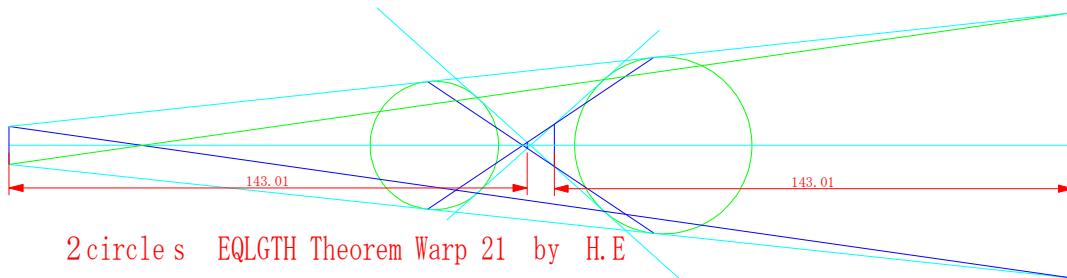
4/30 筆者を以上のように決めた。

32th は、都合上一人で、創った。

33th からまた共同作業がはじまった。

このページは毎回、単独で、前広告としてオープンする。29th で書いたスチックメモリーが出てきた.やれやれ。

今回から、私が、いつもここを担当することにする。表題の3Dは、私も創りたいので交代で創る.IMAGER が上であるが。(H.E)



卵形線研究センター

http://hoval.blogzine.jp/geomathe_garden_by_85/

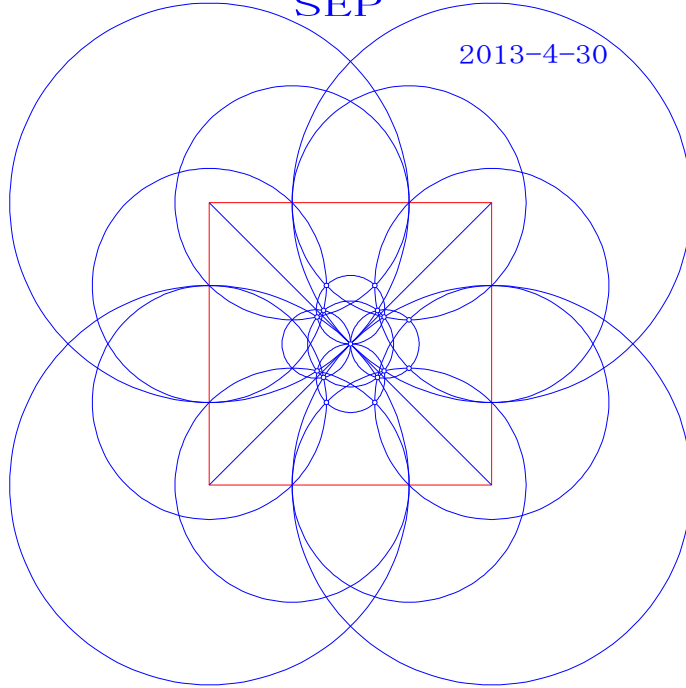
2013 5-5

2 On Square Theorem In Geometry

THANK YOU!!!

SEP

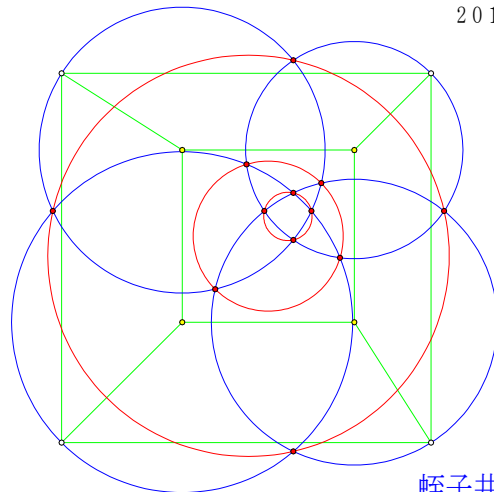
2013-4-30



H. E

SC4P

2013430



蛭子井博孝

3 NUMTAB DIGIT NUMBER Problem DNP 11927 (31cn/88 26th) by H.E

> # DIGIT NUMBER PI EXP PI-EXP by H.E:

[1] DIGIT NUMBER

$$\left[\Pi(1_{th_1} ZpDg) = 1, "-", EXP(1_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 7 \right] = -6$$

$$\left[\Pi(2_{th_1} ZpDg) = 4, "-", EXP(2_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 1 \right] = 3$$

$$[th \text{ prime}(\Pi - EXP)] = 3$$

$$\left[\Pi(3_{th_1} ZpDg) = 1, "-", EXP(3_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 8 \right] = -7$$

$$\left[\Pi(4_{th_1} ZpDg) = 5, "-", EXP(4_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 2 \right] = 3$$

$$[3 \text{ th prime}(\Pi - EXP)] = 3$$

$$\left[\Pi(5_{th_1} ZpDg) = 9, "-", EXP(5_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 8 \right] = 1$$

$$\left[\Pi(6_{th_1} ZpDg) = 2, "-", EXP(6_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 1 \right] = 1$$

$$\left[\Pi(7_{th_1} ZpDg) = 6, "-", EXP(7_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 8 \right] = -2$$

$$\left[\Pi(8_{th_1} ZpDg) = 5, "-", EXP(8_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 2 \right] = 3$$

$$[7 \text{ th prime}(\Pi - EXP)] = 3$$

$$\left[\Pi(9_{th_1} ZpDg) = 3, "-", EXP(9_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 8 \right] = -5$$

$$\left[\Pi(10_{th_1} ZpDg) = 5, "-", EXP(10_{th} + [1] zeropoint digits) = 4 \right] = 1$$

(1)

[2] DIGIT NUMBER

$$\left[\Pi(1_{th_2} ZpDg) = 14, "-", EXP(1_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 71 \right] = -57$$

$$\left[\Pi(3_{th_2} ZpDg) = 15, "-", EXP(3_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 82 \right] = -67$$

$$\left[\Pi(5_{th_2} ZpDg) = 92, "-", EXP(5_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 81 \right] = 11$$

$$[4 \text{ th prime}(\Pi - EXP)] = 11$$

$$\left[\Pi(7_{th_2} ZpDg) = 65, "-", EXP(7_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 82 \right] = -17$$

$$\left[\Pi(9_{th_2} ZpDg) = 35, "-", EXP(9_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 84 \right] = -49$$

$$\left[\Pi(11_{th_2} ZpDg) = 89, "-", EXP(11_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 59 \right] = 30$$

$$\left[\Pi(13_{th_2} ZpDg) = 79, "-", EXP(13_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 4 \right] = 75$$

$$\left[\Pi(15_{th_2} ZpDg) = 32, "-", EXP(15_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 52 \right] = -20$$

$$\left[\Pi(17_{th_2} ZpDg) = 38, "-", EXP(17_{th} + [2] zeropoint digits) = 35 \right] = 3$$

$$[16 \text{ th prime}(\Pi - EXP)] = 3$$

[10] *DIGIT NUMBER*[11] *DIGIT NUMBER*[12] *DIGIT NUMBER*[13] *DIGIT NUMBER*

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(66) \text{ th}}^{(37 \text{ en})} \right] = 3739775932661$$

[14] *DIGIT NUMBER*[15] *DIGIT NUMBER*[16] *DIGIT NUMBER*

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(81) \text{ th}}^{(38 \text{ en})} \right] = 4056652646816951$$

[17] *DIGIT NUMBER*[18] *DIGIT NUMBER*

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(19) \text{ th}}^{(39 \text{ en})} \right] = 102355911926840387$$

[19] *DIGIT NUMBER*[20] *DIGIT NUMBER*[21] *DIGIT NUMBER*[22] *DIGIT NUMBER*[23] *DIGIT NUMBER*[24] *DIGIT NUMBER*[25] *DIGIT NUMBER*[26] *DIGIT NUMBER*[27] *DIGIT NUMBER*[28] *DIGIT NUMBER*[29] *DIGIT NUMBER*

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(75) \text{ th}}^{(19 \text{ cn})} \right] = 3$$

$$\left[\Pi(76_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 2, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(76_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 5 \right] = -3$$

$$\left[\Pi(77_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 0, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(77_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 4 \right] = -4$$

$$\left[\Pi(78_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 8, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(78_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 7 \right] = 1$$

$$\left[\Pi(79_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 9, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(79_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 5 \right] = 4$$

$$\left[\Pi(80_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 9, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(80_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 9 \right] = 0$$

$$\left[\Pi(81_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 8, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(81_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 4 \right] = 4$$

$$\left[\Pi(82_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 6, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(82_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 5 \right] = 1$$

$$\left[\Pi(83_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 2, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(83_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 7 \right] = -5$$

$$\left[\Pi(84_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 8, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(84_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 1 \right] = 7$$

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(84) \text{ th}}^{(20 \text{ cn})} \right] = 7$$

$$\left[\Pi(85_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 0, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(85_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 3 \right] = -3$$

$$\left[\Pi(86_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 3, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(86_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 8 \right] = -5$$

$$\left[\Pi(87_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 4, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(87_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 2 \right] = 2$$

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(87) \text{ th}}^{(21 \text{ cn})} \right] = 2$$

$$\left[\Pi(88_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 8, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(88_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 1 \right] = 7$$

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(88) \text{ th}}^{(22 \text{ cn})} \right] = 7$$

$$\left[\Pi(89_{\text{th}_1} \text{ ZpDg}) = 2, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(89_{\text{th}} + [1] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 7 \right] = -5$$

[2] DIGIT NUMBER

$$\left[\Pi(1_{\text{th}_2} \text{ ZpDg}) = 14, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(1_{\text{th}} + [2] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 71 \right] = -57$$

$$\left[\Pi(3_{\text{th}_2} \text{ ZpDg}) = 15, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(3_{\text{th}} + [2] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 82 \right] = -67$$

$$\left[\Pi(5_{\text{th}_2} \text{ ZpDg}) = 92, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(5_{\text{th}} + [2] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 81 \right] = 11$$

$$\left[\text{DIGIT NUMBER}(\Pi - \text{EXP})_{\text{Prime}(5) \text{ th}}^{(23 \text{ cn})} \right] = 11$$

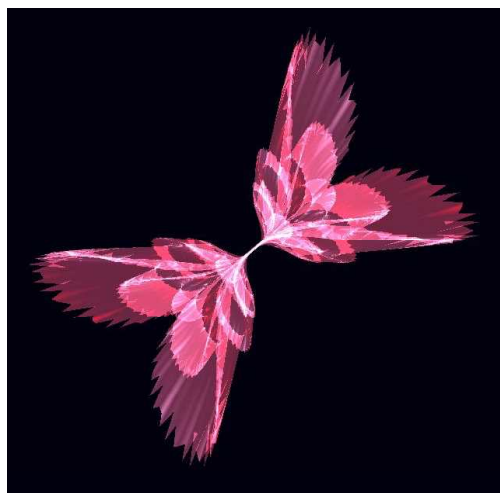
$$\left[\Pi(7_{\text{th}_2} \text{ ZpDg}) = 65, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(7_{\text{th}} + [2] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 82 \right] = -17$$

$$\left[\Pi(9_{\text{th}_2} \text{ ZpDg}) = 35, \text{"-"}, \text{EXP}(9_{\text{th}} + [2] \text{ zeropoint digits}) = 84 \right] = -49$$

4 3 D EQG by M.I

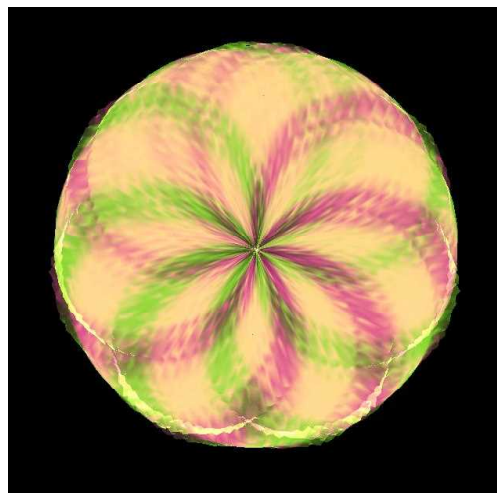
GLASSFLOWER

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \pi^{(1+0.6 \cdot \cos(7 \cdot u + 5 \cdot v)) \cdot \cos(4 \cdot u + 3 \cdot v)} \\ Y &= \sin(u) \cdot \sin(v)^3 \\ Z &= (1 + 0.6 \cdot \cos(u)) \cdot \sin(v) \end{aligned}$$



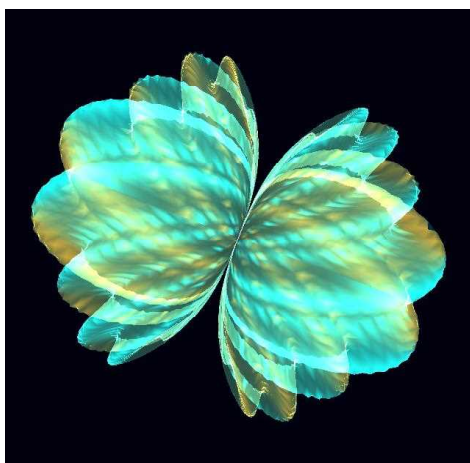
BALL FLOWER1

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 0.012 \cdot \pi^{\cos(\cos(29 \cdot u + 20 \cdot v))} \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(18 \cdot v + 17 \cdot u) \cdot \pi^{\cos(7 \cdot u + 5 \cdot v)} \\ &\quad \cdot \cos(4 \cdot u + 3 \cdot v) \\ Y &= \sin(u) \cdot \sin(v) \\ Z &= \cos(u) \cdot \sin(v) \end{aligned}$$



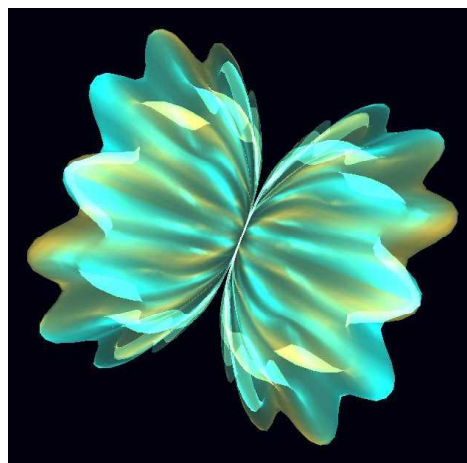
BUTTERFLYFLOWER

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (0.6 + 0.6 \cdot \cos(7 \cdot u + 5 \cdot v)) \cdot 0.8 \cdot \cos(4 \cdot u + 3 \cdot v) \wedge 2 \\ y &= \sin(u) \cdot \sin(v) \\ z &= (0.6 + 0.6 \cdot \cos(u)) \cdot \sin(v) \wedge 3 \end{aligned}$$



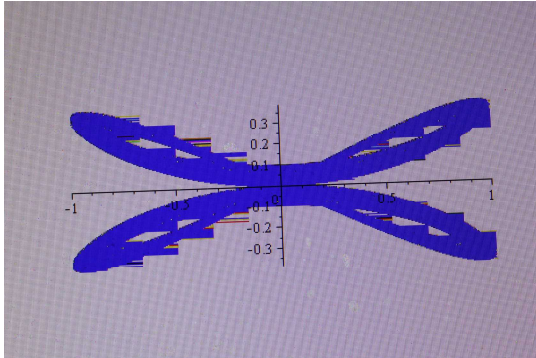
BUTTERFLYFLOWER1

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (0.6 + 0.6 \cdot \cos(7 \cdot u - 5 \cdot v)) \cdot 0.8 \cdot \cos(4 \cdot u + 3 \cdot v) \wedge 2 \\ y &= \sin(u) \cdot \sin(v) \\ z &= (0.6 + 0.6 \cdot \cos(u)) \cdot \sin(v) \wedge 3 \end{aligned}$$

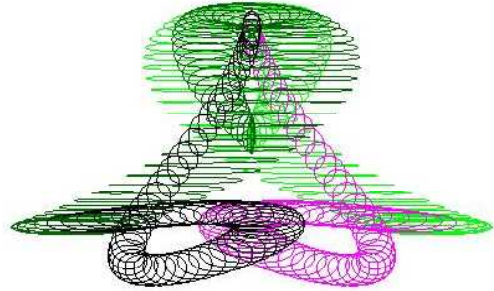


5 2 D by H.E

DNP DNA 11927

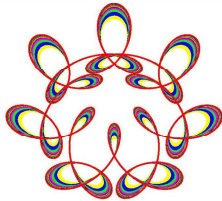


Pachikuri DATE SUIKA by H.E



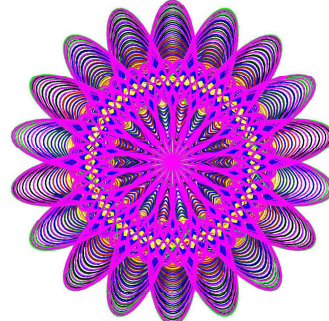
2012-9-16 Pachikuri 台風雲のいろいろな思いながら 蛭子井博孝作 (P.21/80)

Pachikuri Date 916台風中心の雲 蛭子井博孝 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "09-16 (11:51:09 AM)", [21], HEB = [5, 2, 1] \\
 X &= \sin\left(\frac{229}{4}t\right) + \sin(229t) \cos\left(\frac{1145}{2}t\right) \cos\left(\cos\left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right)\right) \\
 Y &= \cos\left(\frac{229}{4}t\right) + \cos(229t) \cos\left(\frac{1145}{2}t\right) \cos\left(\cos\left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right)\right) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10}\right] \text{蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachikuri 浪花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-08 (04:44:40 PM)", No = [199], HEB = [7, 5, 2, 18] \\
 X &= \sin(427t) + \cos(1098t) \sin(427t) \cos(2196t) \sin(\tan(\cos(\cos(t)) + \sin(t))) \\
 Y &= \cos(427t) + \cos(1098t) \cos(427t) \cos(2196t) \sin(\tan(\cos(\cos(t)) + \sin(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10}\right] \text{蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

6 NUMBER

数について、日頃思っていることを書く。人には、誕生日がある
たとえば、4月20日と7月17日 $7-4=20-17=3$ 相性がいいようだ。

この数には、こんな関係もある。

$$7^3 \cdot X + 17^3 \cdot (56+n) = 4^3 \cdot 6 + 20^3 \cdot (34+n)$$

数表を数式処理ソフトで簡単にできる時代。4, 5 節にある数からできる EQG のいろいろ
をご覧ください。数の世界は、1兆桁の円周率を始め、 $1+2+3=6$ の完全数、 $2^2+2+1=17$ のフ
エルマ素数をその他いろいろである。 $1+1=2$ の時代が $1+1=0$ の時代に移り世界が変わりだ
した。その世界の不思議を皆さんとともに味わいたい

ここに 2 人の画像を紹介させていただきます。誕生日と表情に関するかご覧下
さい。

I want to write what i think now about numbers. People have their birthday numbers.
for Example, 4月20日と7月17日 $7-4=20-17=3$ this may be nice combination
about this following relation exist

$$7^3 \cdot X + 17^3 \cdot (56+n) = 4^3 \cdot 6 + 20^3 \cdot (34+n)$$

now we can easily make numTable using numerical soft. Let's see EQG by numbers in
Section 4,5. In number field there are 10^{12} digits Pi, $1+2+3=6$ perfect number, $2^2+2+1=17$
Ferma prime.etc. The history changes from $1+1=2$ to $1+1=0$
we want to Enjoy the world of number with yo.

we show two photos. What do you think about the relation between our face detail and birth
day numbers. Enjoy numbers. We are a little old. You can find the ages number.



Numeri by M.I

Trattare dei numeri non è semplice: ci vorrebbero fiumi di parole, senza tuttavia riuscire ad essere convincenti ed esaustivi. Quello che è certo è che essi sono dappertutto e servono a rappresentare in modo oggettivo la realtà che ci circonda. Lo diceva anche Pitagora, per il quale l'arché è nel numero, o meglio nell'uno, che è presente in tutti i numeri, anche nel senso di unicità, poiché ogni numero è unico, in quanto diverso da ogni altro.

I numeri, fin dall'antichità, hanno sempre affascinato l'uomo, che ne ha colto il senso di mistero, come dimostrano la cabala e la numerologia. Ed oggi ancor più lo attraggono, perché, come qualcuno ha detto, "i numeri possono arrivare a guidare perfino le nostre idee".

E che dire della loro bellezza? Il mondo dei numeri è un posto meraviglioso, variopinto e divertente, che purtroppo pochi privilegiati possono visitare. Un mondo sicuramente affascinante per Archimede, che nella sua opera "Arenario" dimostra di sfidare pregiudizi e limiti del pensiero a lui contemporaneo e riesce a dare nome a grandi numeri capaci di contare, non solo i granelli di sabbia di Siracusa, ma anche molteplicità grandi quanto si vuole, con l'implicazione del concetto di infinito potenziale.

Che dire del legame dei numeri, come quelli di Fibonacci, con la bellezza di molte forme esistenti in natura? E del numero aureo, considerato fin dalla sua scoperta, la rappresentazione della legge universale dell'armonia, l'espressione matematica della bellezza e dell'eleganza? Non solo in architettura, ma anche in musica, come nelle fughe di Bach o nelle sonate di Mozart, per trionfare nella Sagra della Primavera di Strawinski.

Affascinante il legame di taluni numeri tra loro, come "e, i, π , 1 e 0" nell'identità di Eulero, la più bella della matematica.

C'è poi il fascino della teoria dei numeri primi, così intrigante che spinge oltre ogni limite la passione di tanti matematici, che si avventurano alla ricerca di numeri primi sempre più grandi e di eventuali leggi e proprietà che ne regolano la distribuzione.

Grandi passi sono stati compiuti dai vari matematici della Storia, e, grazie anche allo sviluppo dei computers e al continuo aggiornamento, oggi è stato possibile mostrare il più grande numero primo trovato finora.

In English

Numbers

Treat of numbers is not simple: it would take many words, but was unable to be convincing and exhaustive. What is certain is that they are everywhere and serve to represent the objective reality that surrounds us. It also said Pythagoras, for which the arché is in the number, or better in one, which is present in all the numbers, even in the sense of oneness, since each number is unique in that unlike any other.

The numbers, since ancient times, have always fascinated man, who has grasped the sense of mystery, as evidenced by the cabal and numerology. And today even more attract him, because, as someone said, "the numbers may even get to drive our ideas."

And what of their beauty? The world of numbers is wonderful, colorful and fun, which unfortunately privileged few can visit. A world certainly fascinating to Archimedes, who in his work "Arenario" proves to challenge prejudices and limitations of thought of his time and manages to give name to large numbers able to count not only the grains of sand in Syracuse, but also large multiplicity as it was, with the implication of the concept of potential infinite.

What about the relationship of numbers, such as Fibonacci, with the beauty of many forms that exist in nature? And the golden number, considered since its discovery, the representation of the universal law of harmony, the mathematical expression of beauty and elegance? Not only in architecture but also in music, as in Bach fugues or sonatas of Mozart, to triumph in the Rite of Spring by Stravinsky.

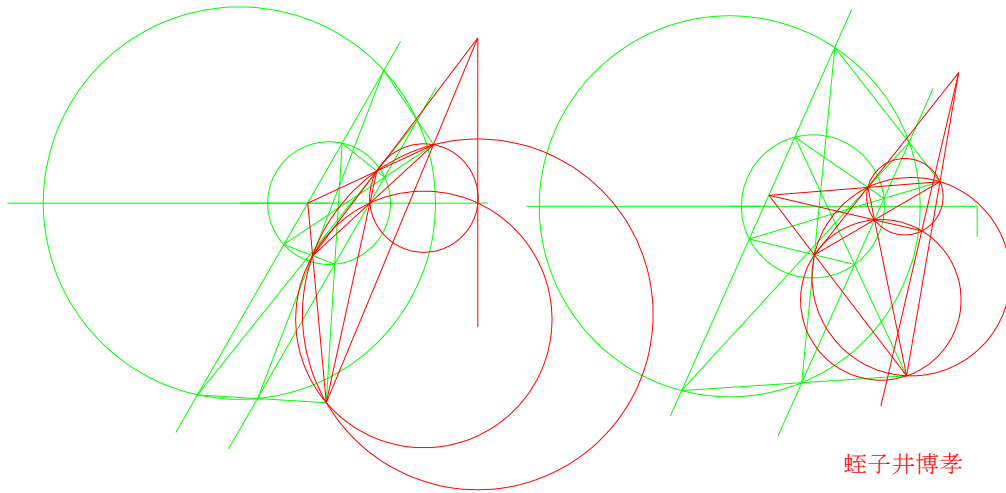
Charming the link of certain numbers between them, such as "e, i, π , 1, and 0" in the identity of Euler, the most beautiful of mathematics.

Then there is the charm of the theory of prime numbers, so intriguing that pushes beyond all the passion of many mathematicians, who venture out in search of ever larger primes and any laws and properties that govern their distribution.

Great strides have been made by various mathematicians of history, and, thanks to the development of computers and continuous updating, now it was possible to show the largest prime number found so far

7 DOVAL

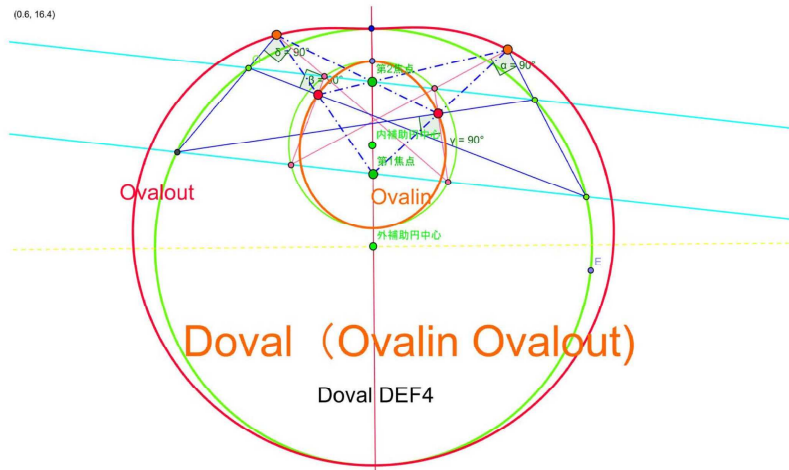
Doval and primitive Doval Property Compositions



蛭子井博孝

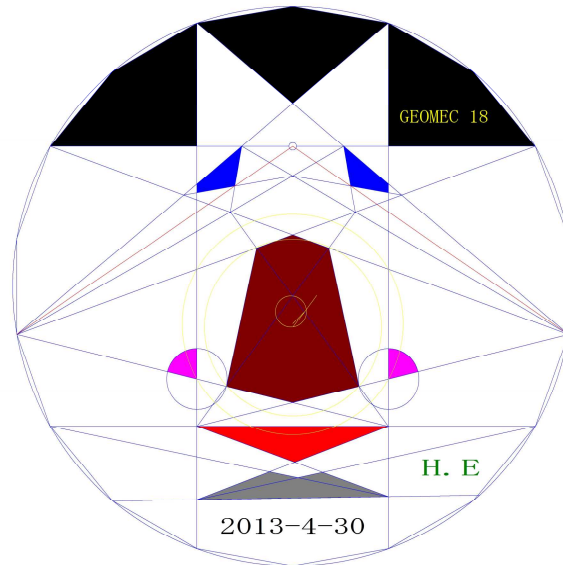
Dovalinout
蛭子井博孝 - 25 1月 2013

(0.6, 16.4)



8 GEOMECE 18

Thank you!!!



Edit Summery

We are happy to finish our HMD (Hiroataka Maria Mathe Diary) .

Just, Enjoy Numbers and EQG.

See you in next 34th. If we can,we make HMD.

Thank you!!!

by H.E (5-2)

数学日記

geoMathe Diary 34th

IDEAL and Passion No. 7

Hirota-k-a:key author, Mar-i-a:interpritor author

Ebisui : Editor, Intagliata :Imager

Star

Pris H.M.-Star (meq) byH.E

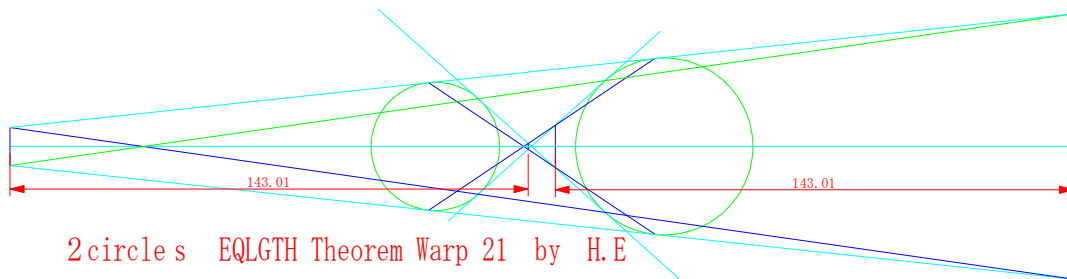


by H.E

contents

1. "ADD 2 STAR
2. on Two Circle
3. numTable
4. 3D EQG by M.I
5. 2D 3 D EQG by H.E
6. article "Plane"
7. Doval and primitive Doval
8. geomec 15

5/2 { p 1 } + 2 = { p } を考えついた.この式を満たす、双子素数は、無限個ある予想の証明が、この式に含まれているかも。 3 + 2 = 5 5 + 2 = 7 が具体例。今回は、ある性質を持つ 2 連続素数表を創る。また、3D も、いろいろ工夫してゆく。平面の記事は、どんなものになるか。基本を考察する。連休 5/3、雨が上がり、日が照っている。新緑がみずみずしい。(H.E)



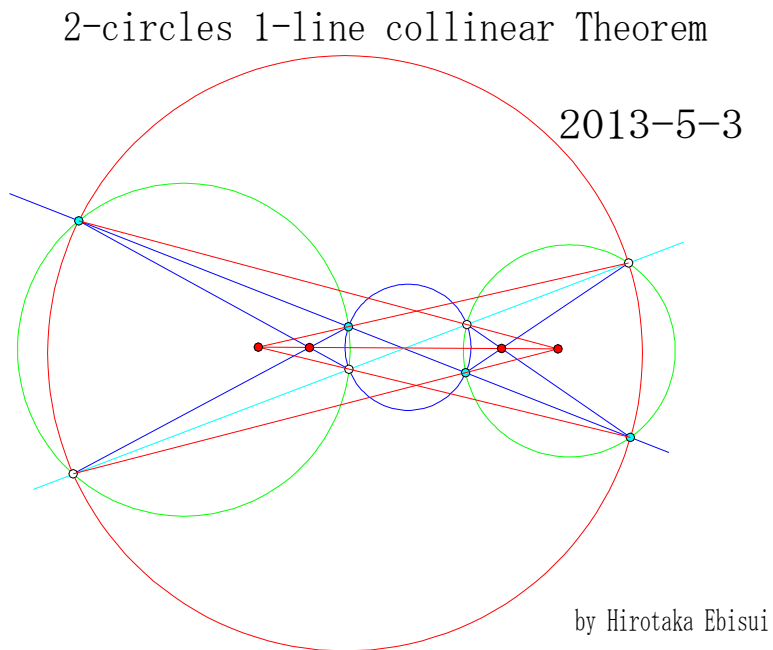
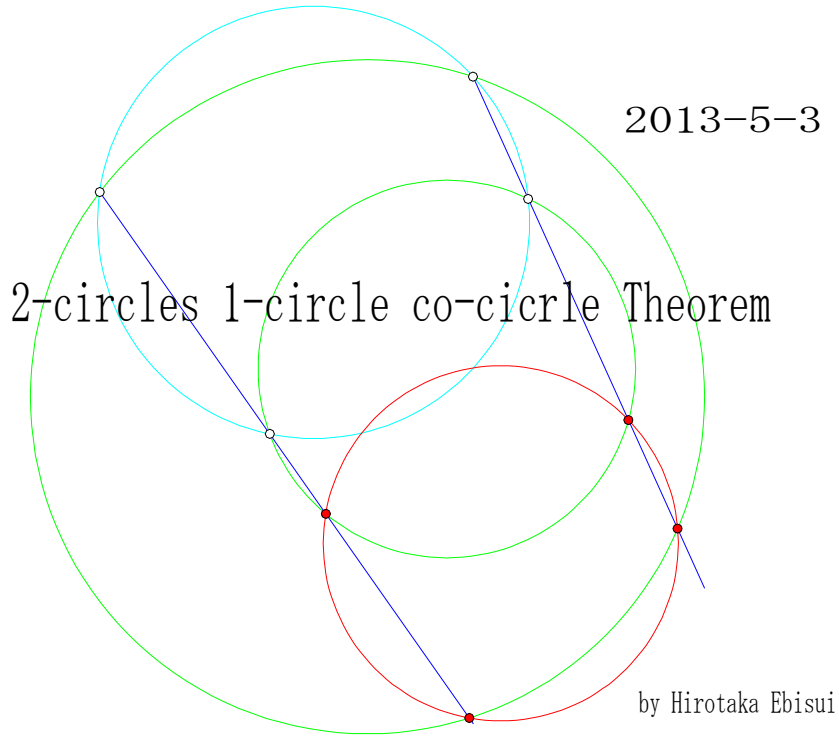
2circle s EQLGTH Theorem Warp 21 by H.E

卵形線研究センター

http://hoval.blogzine.jp/geomathe_garden_by_85/

2013 5-5

2 On 2 circles Theorem In Geometry



3 NUMTAB "Prime Average is prime":

PAP[1,2];[1,4]are found [1,3]is not found by H.E

```

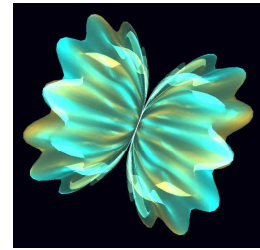
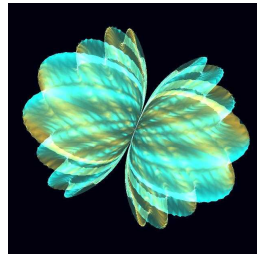
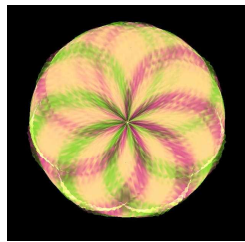
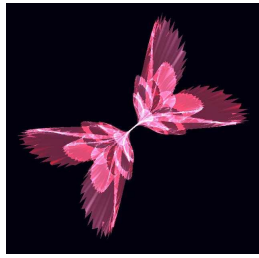
> # Number Table [ P1, prime ave Prime ( (P1+P2) / 2 ), prime k jou ave Prime ( (P1^k+P2^k) / 2 ),
P2 ] (k=2, 4)by H.E:
    AVE primes SET (1) [[3], avep [5], avep^2 [29], [71]]
    AVE primes SET (2) [[3], avep [13], avep^2 [269], [23]]
    AVE primes SET (3) [[3], avep [23], avep^2 [929], [43]]
    AVE primes SET (4) [[3], avep [43], avep^2 [3449], [83]]
    AVE primes SET (5) [[3], avep [53], avep^2 [5309], [103]]
    AVE primes SET (6) [[5], avep [11], avep^2 [157], [17]]
    AVE primes SET (7) [[5], avep [17], avep^2 [433], [29]]
    AVE primes SET (8) [[5], avep [23], avep^2 [853], [41]]
    AVE primes SET (9) [[5], avep [53], avep^2 [5113], [101]]
    AVE primes SET (10) [[5], avep [59], avep^2 [6397], [113]]
    AVE primes SET (11) [[5], avep [71], avep^2 [9397], [137]]
    AVE primes SET (12) [[5], avep [101], avep^2 [19417], [197]]
    AVE primes SET (13) [[7], avep [37], avep^2 [2269], [67]]
    AVE primes SET (14) [[7], avep [67], avep^2 [8089], [127]]
    AVE primes SET (15) [[11], avep [71], avep^2 [8641], [131]]
    AVE primes SET (16) [[11], avep [101], avep^2 [18301], [191]]
    AVE primes SET (17) [[13], avep [43], avep^2 [2749], [73]]
    AVE primes SET (18) [[23], avep [53], avep^2 [3709], [83]]
    AVE primes SET (19) [[37], avep [97], avep^2 [13009], [157]]
    AVE primes SET (20) [[43], avep [73], avep^2 [6229], [103]]
    AVE primes SET (1) [[3], avep [17], avep^4 [461801], [31]]
    AVE primes SET (2) [[5], avep [11], avep^4 [42073], [17]]
    AVE primes SET (3) [[7], avep [13], avep^4 [66361], [19]]
    AVE primes SET (4) [[11], avep [29], avep^4 [2447161], [47]]
    AVE primes SET (5) [[11], avep [47], avep^4 [23736481], [83]]
    AVE primes SET (6) [[23], avep [41], avep^4 [6198601], [59]]
    AVE primes SET (7) [[29], avep [41], avep^4 [4298881], [53]]
    AVE primes SET (8) [[31], avep [37], avep^4 [2171161], [43]]
    AVE primes SET (9) [[43], avep [61], avep^4 [21184441], [79]]
    AVE primes SET (10) [[47], avep [59], avep^4 [15145681], [71]]
    AVE primes SET (11) [[67], avep [73], avep^4 [29550601], [79]]

```

(1)

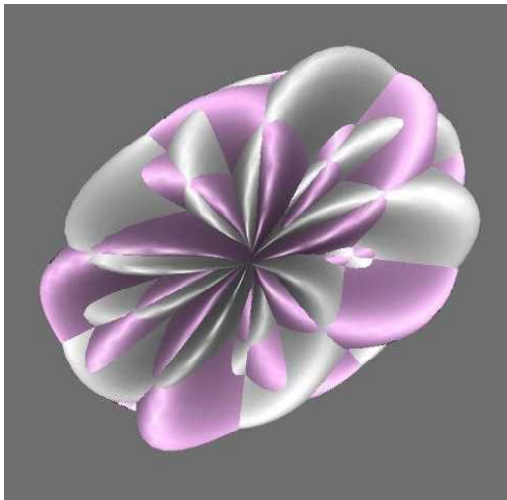
(2)

4 3 D EQG by M.I

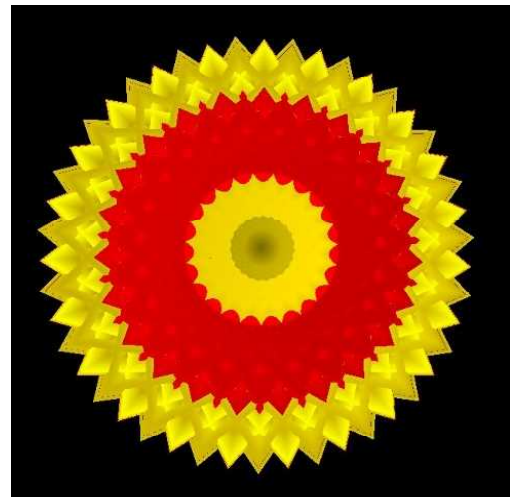


$$\begin{aligned} x &= 0.65 * (\sin(5 * u - 3 * v) + 0.9 * \cos(2 * u)^2) * 1.9 * \cos(v) \\ y &= 2.98 * \sin(u) * 0.82 * \sin(v) \\ z &= 0.56 * (\sin(u) - 2.9 * \cos(u)) * 1.54 * \sin(v) \end{aligned}$$

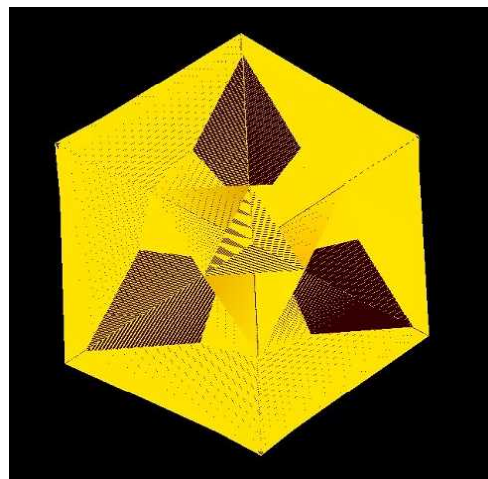
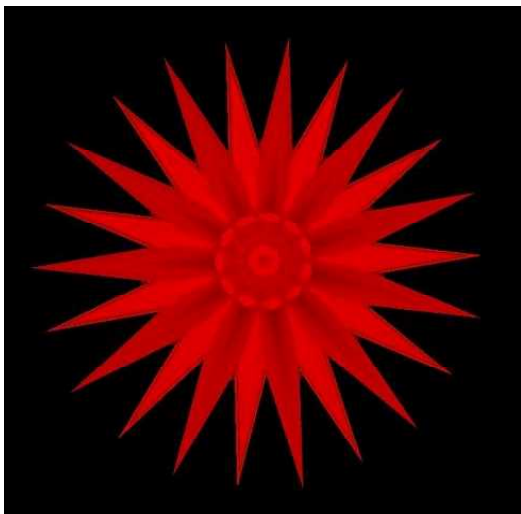
$$\begin{aligned} \text{XYZ} : x &= 7 * \cos(16 * u) * \sin(31187 * v) \\ y &= \sin(16 * v) * \cos(31187 * v) \\ z &= 7 * \sin(16 * u) * \sin(31187 * v) \end{aligned}$$



XYZ

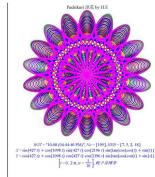
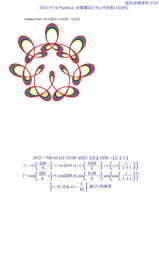
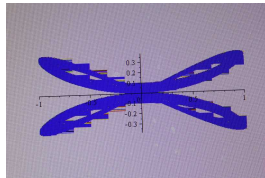


XYZ

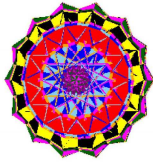


5 2 D(前回)

3 D by H.E



Pachitari 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



"Pachitari 3D p115 420 ADD 2-Star by H.E", No(12), HM=[5, 11]

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{12} &= 7 \cos(10 \alpha) \sin(11957 \nu) \\
 Y_{12} &= \sin(10 \nu) \cos(11957 \nu) \\
 Z_{12} &= 7 \sin(10 \alpha) \sin(11957 \nu)
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachitari 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



"Pachitari 3D p115 420 ADD 2-Star by H.E", No(22), HM=[5, 13]

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{22} &= 7 \cos(10 \alpha) \sin(1027 \nu) \\
 Y_{22} &= \sin(10 \nu) \cos(1027 \nu) \\
 Z_{22} &= 7 \sin(10 \alpha) \sin(1027 \nu)
 \end{aligned}$$

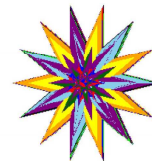
Pachitari 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



"Pachitari 3D p115 420 ADD 2-Star by H.E", No(31), HM=[5, 13]

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{31} &= 7 \cos(10 \alpha) \sin(17771 \nu) \\
 Y_{31} &= \sin(10 \nu) \cos(17771 \nu) \\
 Z_{31} &= 7 \sin(10 \alpha) \sin(17771 \nu)
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachitari 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



"Pachitari 3D p115 420 ADD 2-Star by H.E", No(63), HM=[8, 13]

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{63} &= 7 \cos(16 \alpha) \sin(14131 \nu) \\
 Y_{63} &= \sin(16 \nu) \cos(14131 \nu) \\
 Z_{63} &= 7 \sin(16 \alpha) \sin(14131 \nu)
 \end{aligned}$$

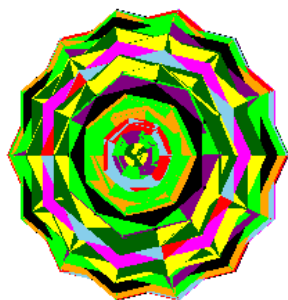
6 PLANE

Our heart is calm like flat plane.
 after making 3D EQG
 Our heart is happy like infinity plane.
 we enjoy big plane like earth surface.
 because we catch equations as 2d for 3d.
 every things is done, we feel.
 and their plane spread to infinity
 we can feel plane as peace

我々は、平らな平面のように気持ちが穏やか
 ここにその仕事を示します

$241 + 2 = 3^5$ この241と2を使っただけでできる3D

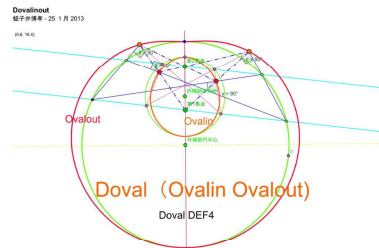
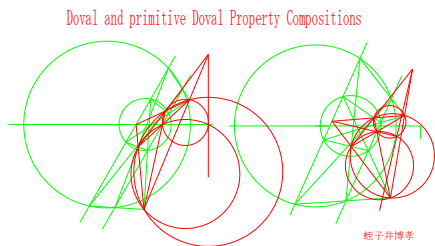
Pachikuri 3D 115 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



Prof. M.I say "I can not....."

This is happy whisper of 3D

7 DOVAL



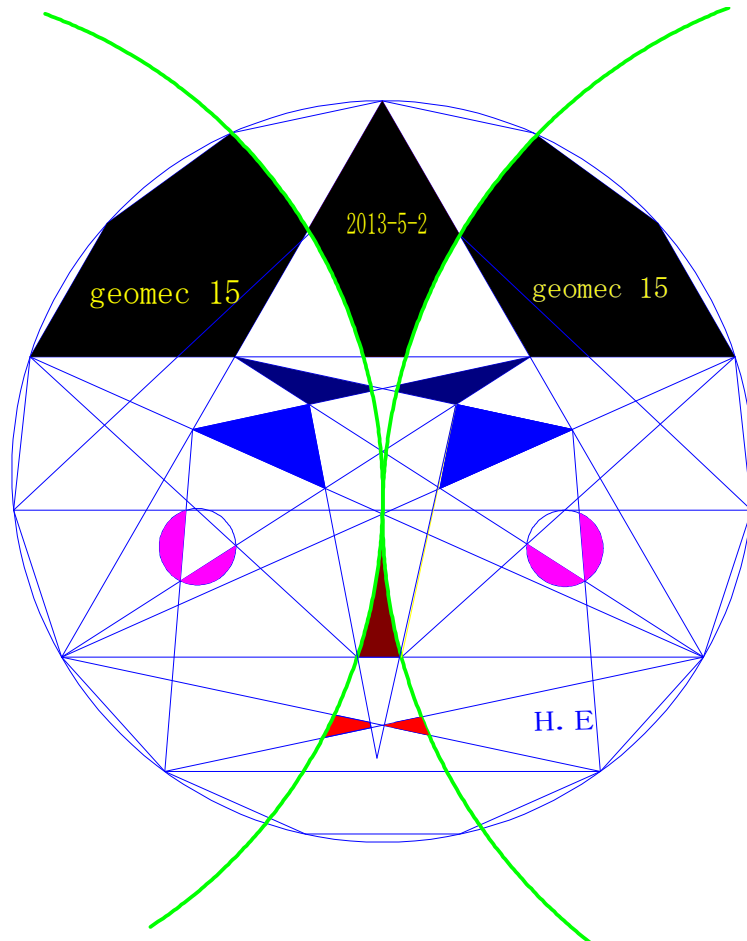
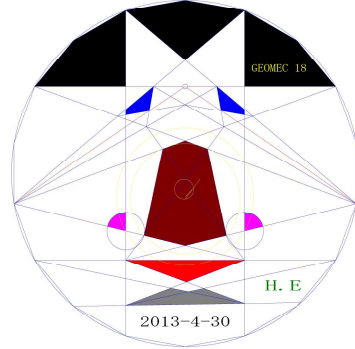
デカルトが居ます。



デカルトの卵形線が Doval の始祖であることを
をみつけたのです私が

8 GEOMECC 15

Thank you!!!



Edit Summery

変なべき映えです。前回の ” See you in next 34th. If we can,we make HMD.Thank you!!!

by H.E (5-2)”

が実現です。 ありがとう数学の女神さん.

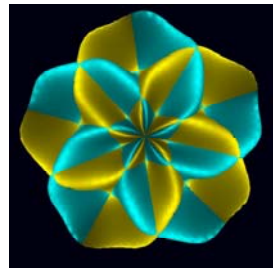
蛭子井博孝記

geoMathe Diary 35th

IDEAL and Passion no.8

Hiroataka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

flower

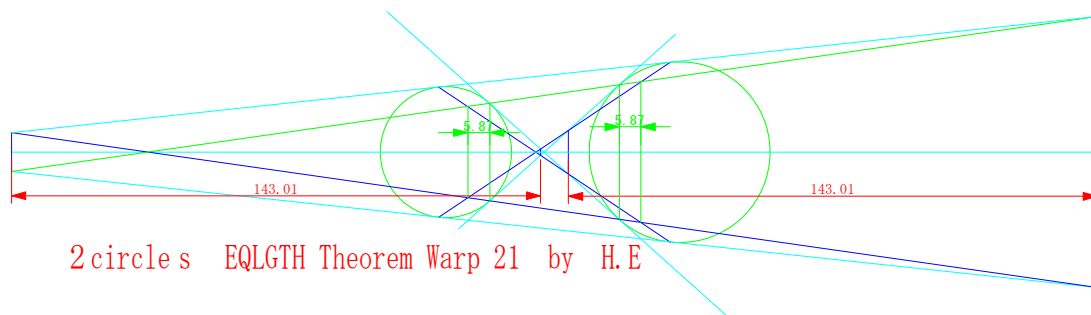


by M.I

contents

1. Flower
2. on Triangle
3. NumTable on Pi
4. 3D by M.I
5. 3D by H.E
6. Memo "History" "Pi"
7. Doval 4para Theorm
8. GEOMECC 16

今回は、ゆっくり創っている。πに関して、28 t h と、似た関係式で、おもしろい数表になった。
 新しい定数：2.38217908799305 が生まれた。
 $(2.3\dots)^{\pi} = \pi^{2.38217908799305} = 15.2862173478355$
 Triangle はどんなものになるかお楽しみ。
 Doval と primitiveDoval も新しく試みる。
 歴史とは、一瞬に生まれ滅びる素粒子に匹敵する、
 新数の発見により揺れ動くもの。。。。。
 ありがとう数学の女神さん。蛭子井博孝記

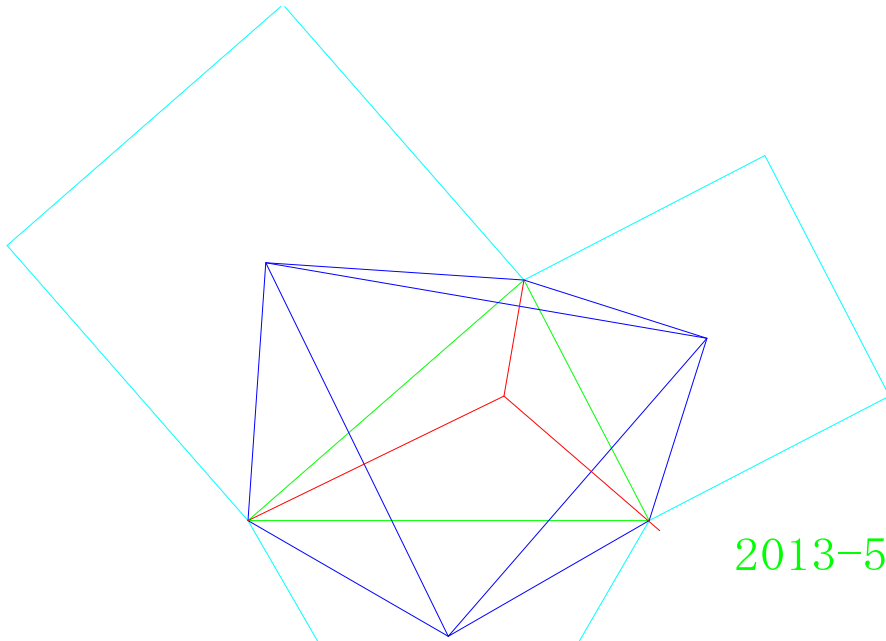


卵形線研究センター

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/hirobiro/>

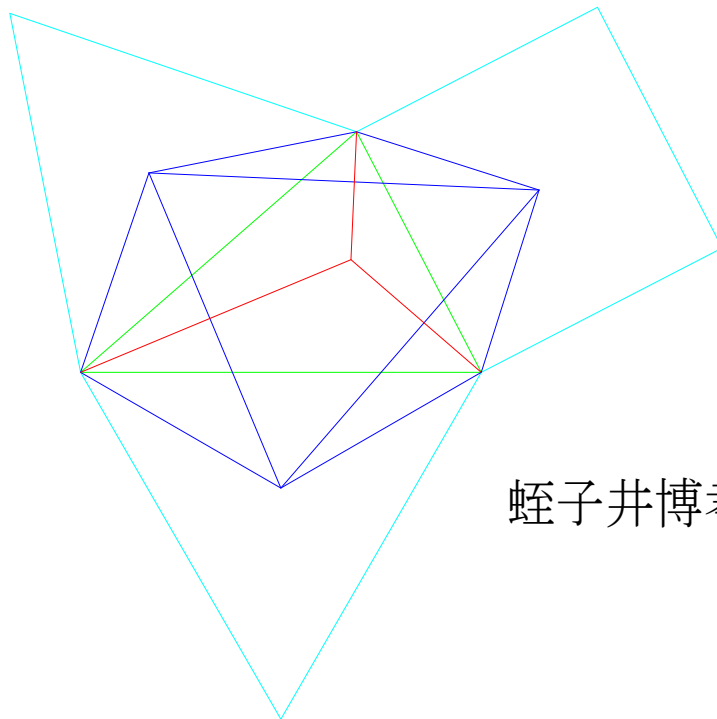
2013-5-10

2. Some Theorem on Triangle in Geometry



2013-5-7

phytanapo orthocenter



蛭子井博孝

3 NUMTable on Pi

```

> #Pi by H.E.
> PS := 0 :for n from 1 to 10 do PS := fsolve(x^Pi + Pi·x - pi^n = 0, x) : print(x^Pi + Pi·x - pi^n
= 0, X=PS) :od:
      X^pi + pi X - pi = 0, X = 0.8256415397
      X^pi + pi X - pi^2 = 0, X = 1.638885394
      X^pi + pi X - pi^3 = 0, X = 2.695542686
      X^pi + pi X - pi^4 = 0, X = 4.105409305
      X^pi + pi X - pi^5 = 0, X = 6.058451057
      X^pi + pi X - pi^6 = 0, X = 8.819494457
      X^pi + pi X - pi^7 = 0, X = 12.76106169
      X^pi + pi X - pi^8 = 0, X = 18.41350148
      X^pi + pi X - pi^9 = 0, X = 26.53641917
      X^pi + pi X - pi^10 = 0, X = 38.22080506
(1)
> for m from 1 to 4 do K := solve(h^m - m^h = 0, h) : print(M^H = H^M, H[M=m]
= {evalf(K)}) : print(H[M=m] = {K}) :
print("-----") :od:
      M^H = H^M, H_{M=1} = {1}
      H_{M=1} = {1}
"-----"
      M^H = H^M, H_{M=2} = {-0.7666646958, 2., 4.}
      H_{M=2} = {2, 4, -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)}}
"-----"
      M^H = H^M, H_{M=3} = {2.4780526885, 3., -0.5529245325 - 0.6010604337 I, -0.5529245325
+ 0.6010604337 I}
      H_{M=3} = \left\{ 3, -\frac{3 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln(3)\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} I\sqrt{3}\right)}{\ln(3)}, \right.
      \left. -\frac{3 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln(3)\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I\sqrt{3}\right)}{\ln(3)}, -\frac{3 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\frac{1}{3} \ln(3)\right)}{\ln(3)} \right\}
"-----"
      M^H = H^M, H_{M=4} = {-0.7666646958, 1.999999998, 4.000000002, -0.2702792292
- 0.8695448160 I, -0.2702792292 + 0.8695448160 I}

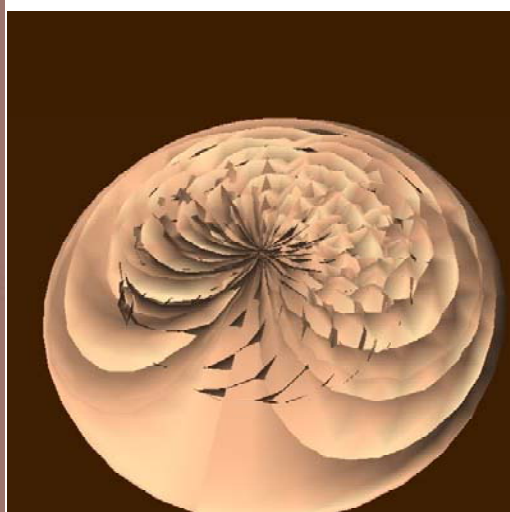
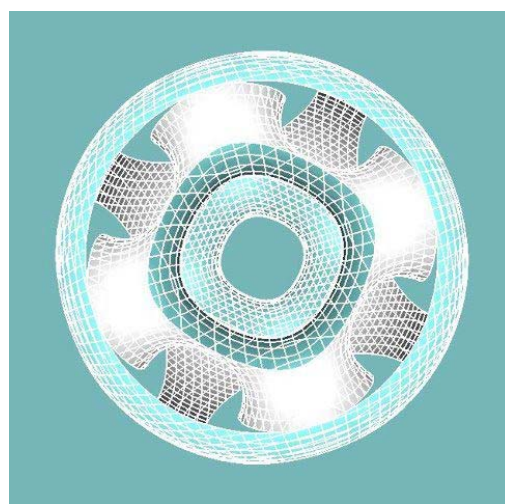
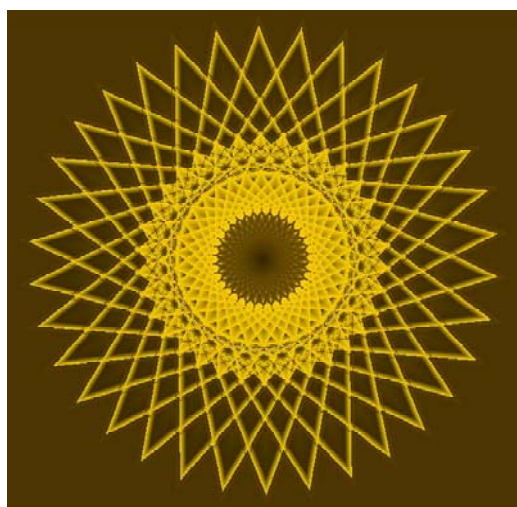
```

$$H_{M=4} = \left\{ -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\frac{1}{4} 16^{1/4} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)}, -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(\frac{1}{4} 16^{1/4} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)}, \right. \\ \left. -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-\frac{1}{4} 16^{1/4} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)}, -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(\frac{1}{4} 16^{1/4} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)}, \right. \\ \left. -\frac{2 \operatorname{LambertW}\left(-1, -\frac{1}{4} 16^{1/4} \ln(2)\right)}{\ln(2)} \right\} \quad (2)$$

```
> pi^3.14159265358979 = evalf(pi^3.14159265358979, 15); pi^2.38217908799305 = evalf(pi^2.38217908799305, 15);
2.38217908799305^pi = evalf(2.38217908799305^pi, 15); PS := evalf(solve(x^pi - pi^x = 0,
x), 15) : print(X^pi - pi^X = 0, X = { PS }): for n from 2 to 8 do PS || n := evalf(solve(x^pi
- n*pi^x = 0, x), 15) : print(n = [PS || n]^pi / pi^PS || n) : od:
pi^3.14159265358979 = 36.4621596072077
pi^2.38217908799305 = 15.2862173478355
2.38217908799305^pi = 15.2862173478356
X^pi - pi^X = 0, X = {2.38217908799305, 3.14159265358979}
2 = [2.35639210836081 - 1.76228371831438 I]^pi
2.35639210836081 - 1.76228371831438 I
pi
3 = [2.11732914954426 - 2.22103373148791 I]^pi
2.11732914954426 - 2.22103373148791 I
pi
4 = [1.94686716217745 - 2.48942424430572 I]^pi
1.94686716217745 - 2.48942424430572 I
pi
5 = [1.81416084061137 - 2.67575668921190 I]^pi
1.81416084061137 - 2.67575668921190 I
pi
6 = [1.70541543331544 - 2.81680473679211 I]^pi
1.70541543331544 - 2.81680473679211 I
pi
7 = [1.61324972526524 - 2.92938564378483 I]^pi
1.61324972526524 - 2.92938564378483 I
pi
8 = [1.53324672803360 - 3.02253686205513 I]^pi
1.53324672803360 - 3.02253686205513 I
```

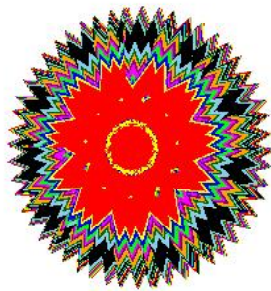
> # by Hirotaka Ebisui 2013-5-7:

4 3D by M.I



5 3D by H.E

Pi-Star byH.E



Pi-Star byH.E



Pi-Star byH.E



Pi-Star byH.E



6 HISTORY

歴史とは何か、いや歴史に現れる事柄は何か、時代を超えて残るものは何か。いつもこれらの問いに、答えられるものを創ろうと努力している。つまりもの本質、が何か、たとえば、三角形とは、数とは何か、哲学的問いに、答えられるものでしか、歴史的な存在とはならない。今日着て、明日はあろう、日常の衣服や、毎日食べるもの、それは、すぐに消えるであろう。車や、服は、100年も同じものを使わない。しかしピタゴラスの定理は、もう2000年以上も同じものを使っている。このように数学の基本的なものは、歴史を超えて存在する。 $1+1=2$ は、これから1000000年以上は使われるだろう。 π のしかり。歴史とは、何

$$PS || n := evalf(solve(S^{\pi} - \pi^n = 0, S), 5) : pr$$

$$[1.4396]^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$[2.0725]^{\pi} = \pi^2$$

$$[2.9836]^{\pi} = \pi^3$$

$$[4.2953]^{\pi} = \pi^4$$

$$[6.1836]^{\pi} = \pi^5$$

$$\pi^6$$

かを考えて、生きていきたい。

What is history? What appear in History. What exist beyond history. I always try to make the answer for these questions. In another word, What is the principal? For example, what is Triangle?, What is number? Only Answer for Philosophic question remain in history. Clothes that today, we wear, and, tomorrow, we wash, and, Food we eat every day are not used for 100 years. Cars are not used for 100 years. But, Pythagoras Theorem are used for 2000 years as same, Elementary Theorem in Mathematics exists beyond History. $1 + 1 = 2$ will be used for 1000000 years future. π is same as $1 + 1 = 2$. We want to work on thinking what history is.

(H.E)

Pi greco In Italian

Pi greco è ovunque: nella geometria elementare, piana e solida, nella goniometria e trigonometria, in analisi matematica, in statistica, in fisica e in problemi di calcolo delle probabilità, come quello “dell’ ago di Buffon”. Ma lo si trova anche in composizioni “poetiche” che ne celebrano le cifre e perfino in una marca di profumo e in qualche canzone.

Questo straordinario simbolo, nato come rapporto tra la lunghezza della circonferenza e il suo diametro, rappresenta un numero irrazionale e trascendente, la cui storia millenaria è tra le più affascinanti.

La ricerca delle sue infinite cifre è stata, e continua ad essere, croce e delizia di tanti matematici fin dai tempi dei Babilonesi, che ne attestarono il valore a $25/8$, poi degli Egizi che lo fissarono a $3,16$, come rilevato dal papiro di Rhind, mentre addirittura nella Bibbia gli viene assegnato come valore 3 . Pare che π abbia affascinato molto l’ Oriente, lo dimostrano il matematico Bandhayama, l’ astronomo Liu-Hcing. A me, in quanto siracusana, piace ricordare il grande contributo di Archimede al calcolo del pi greco, il cui valore egli attestò a $22/7$, utilizzando il suo metodo di esaurimento, antesignano del futuro concetto di limite.

Sulla scia di Archimede, la passione per la determinazione delle cifre del π raggiunse i massimi livelli grazie al cinese Tsu-Chic e a suo figlio, che diedero dei limiti a π , proprio come aveva fatto Archimede. Ma si sono occupati del π tantissimi altri matematici, tra cui Lord Broucher, con la sua bella “frazione continua”, James Gregory e Leibniz, che, con la serie delle arcotangenti, trovarono $\frac{\pi}{4}$. E che dire di Lindemann, il quale dimostrò che l’ equazione di Eulero $e^{ix} + 1 = 0$ non ammette come soluzione un numero algebrico e che essa è soddisfatta proprio da π , provandone così la trascendenza.

Dal PIgreco in versi di M.I

A ciascuna cifra corrisponde una parola con lo stesso numero di lettere, per un totale di 999 cifre.

3.	1	4	1	5	9	
Sei, o	car	e	amata	geometria,		
2	6	5	3	5	8	
la poesia	amica,	del verso	sinfonia.			
	9	7	9			
Proprietà antiche,	costruite					
3	2	3	8			
con la dea	fantasia,					
4	6	2	6			
sono eterne,	se legate					
4	3	3				
alla tua via.						
....						

http://www.matematicamente.it/cultura/matematica_curiosa/pi_greco_in_verse_201004116932/

(M.I)

In English

Pi greek

Pi greek is everywhere: in elementary geometry, plane and solid, in the direction finding and trigonometry, in mathematical analysis, in statistics, in physics and in problems of probability theory, such as "Buffon's needle." But it is also found in "poetic" compositions that celebrate the figures and even a brand of perfume and a few songs.

This unique symbol, born as the ratio between the length of the circumference to its diameter, is an irrational and transcendental number, whose ancient history is among the most fascinating.

The search for his endless digits has been, and continues to be a mixed blessing for many mathematicians since the time of the Babylonians, who attested it to the value of $25/8$, then the Egyptians who started to 3.16, as noted by Rhind papyrus, and even in the Bible it is assigned as a value of 3. It seems that π has fascinated a lot of the 'East, it' s evident from the Bandhayama mathematician, astronomer Liu-Hcing. I. as from Syracuse, would like to mention the great contribution of Archimedes to the calculation of pi greek, the value of which he testified on $22/7$, using his method of exhaustion, a forerunner of the future concept of limit.

In the wake of Archimedes, the passion for the determination of the digits of π reached the highest levels thanks to the Chinese Tsu-Chic and his son, who gave limits to π , just as it did Archimedes. But have dealt with the π many other mathematicians, including Lord Broucher, with its beautiful "continued fraction", James Gregory and Leibniz, who, with the series of arctang, found $\pi / 4$. And what about Lindemann, who showed that the Euler equation $e^{ix} + 1 = 0$ admits no solution to an algebraic number and that it is satisfied exactly by π , so by testing transcendence.

From Pi in verses by M.I

Each digit corresponds to a word with the same number of letters, for a total of 999 digits.

3. 1 4 1 5 9

Are o, dear and beloved geometry,

2 6 5 3 5 8

the poetry friend, of verse symphony.

9 7 9

properties ancient, built

3 2 3 8

with the goddess fantasy,

4 6 2 6

are eternal, if related

4 3 3

to your way.

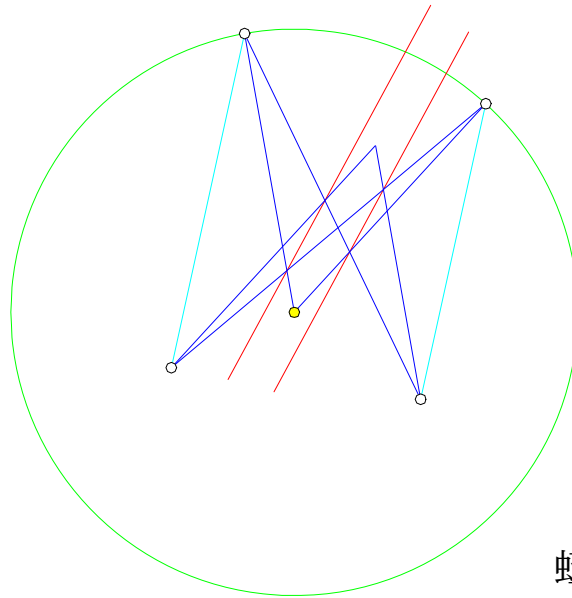
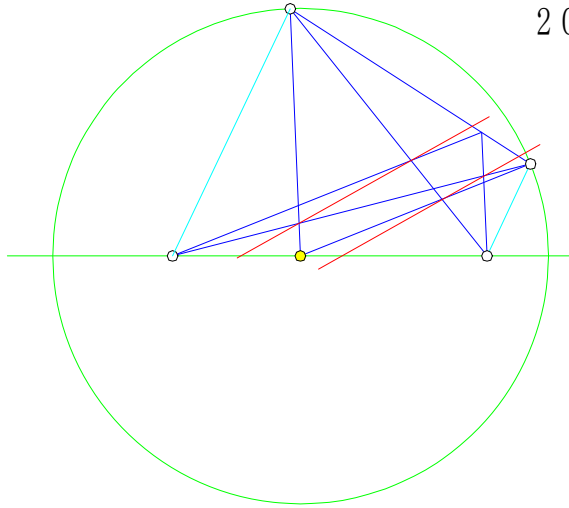
....

http://www.matematicamente.it/cultura/matematica_curiosa/pi_grec

7 DOVAL

Dovalの4組平行の定理

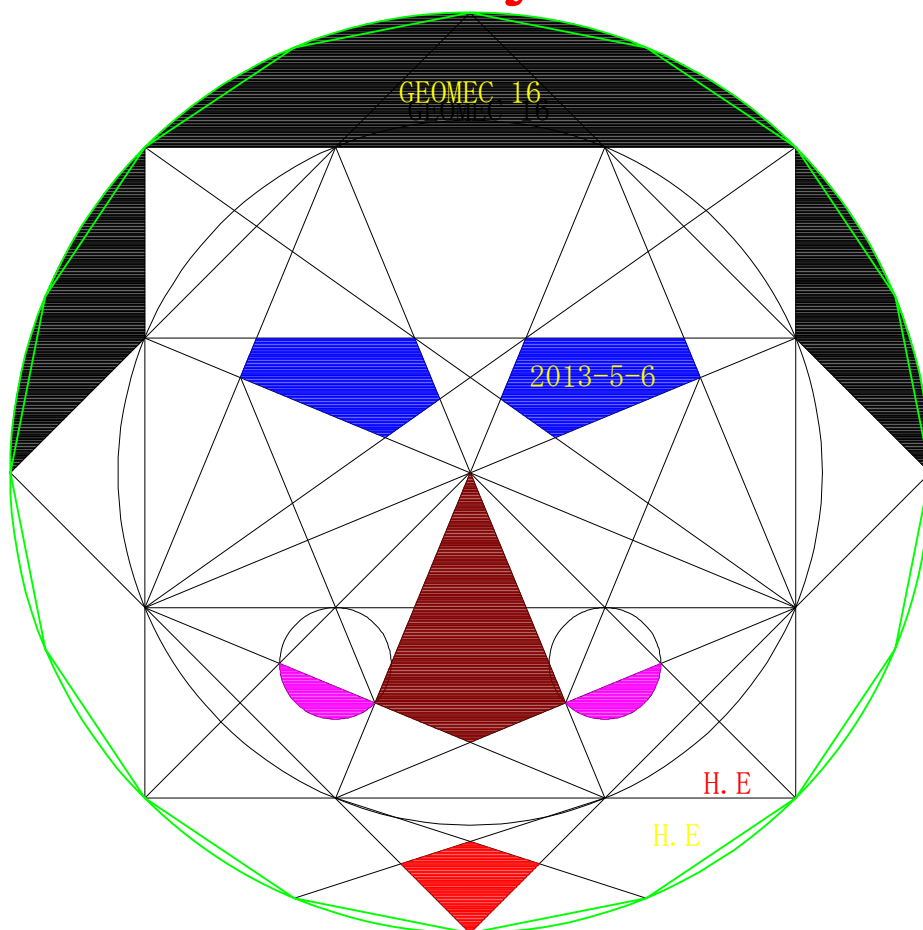
2013-5-7



蛭子井博孝

8. GEOME C16

Thank you!!!



編集後記

マリアさんの記事翻訳を載せるのを忘れ指摘され気づいた。
 それを載せて、改めて、作り直した。
 へまな編集者である。スクロールの大事さを教えてもらった。
 ご勘弁を、でも、きれいになった。

(H.E)

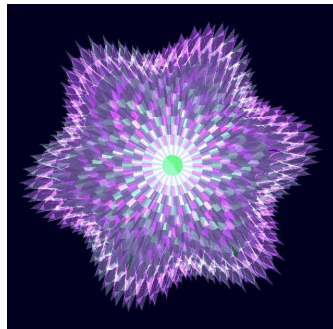
数学日記

geoMathe Diary 36th

IDEAL and Passion No.9

Hirotaka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

Diary Flower



contents

1. "Diary Flower"
2. on Triangle
3. NumTable Pi
4. 3D by M.I.
5. 3D by H.E
6. 200wors Meno
7. Doval and Primitive Doval
8. Geomec 12

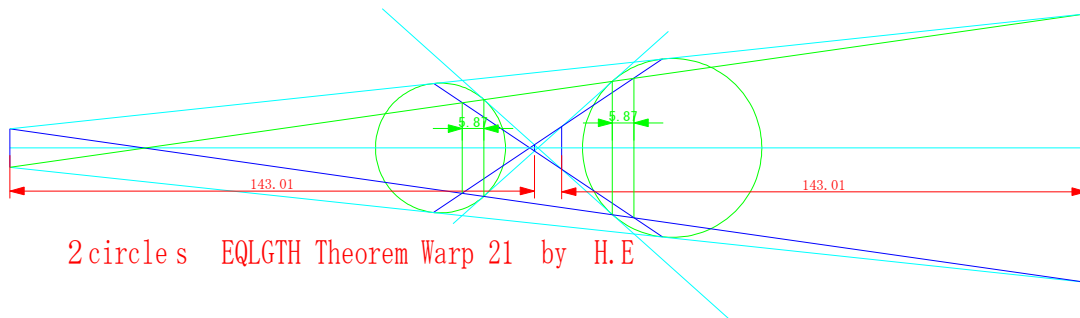
5-10 NewPc for 36-63th diary を準備した。

6 は、Tittle なしの 2 人のノートに掲載。気ままな文章を載せる。明日、糖尿で入院予定。

血糖値が 530。なかなか、直らない。とにかくリセット入院だ。その間役 10 日はこの日記は休む。

しかし退院して出せるように準備するつもりだ。

へキサゴン 6 垂線、3 平行の定理を見つけ、数学観が変わった。数学とは何か、また、はじめから問い直しである。この 36th が最後かもしれない



2 circle s EQLGTH Theorem Warp 21 by H.E

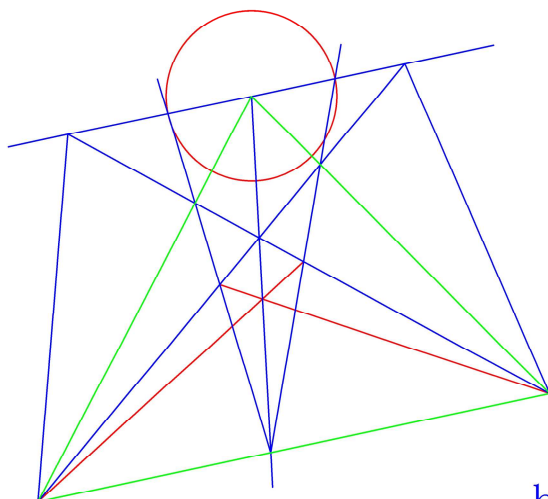
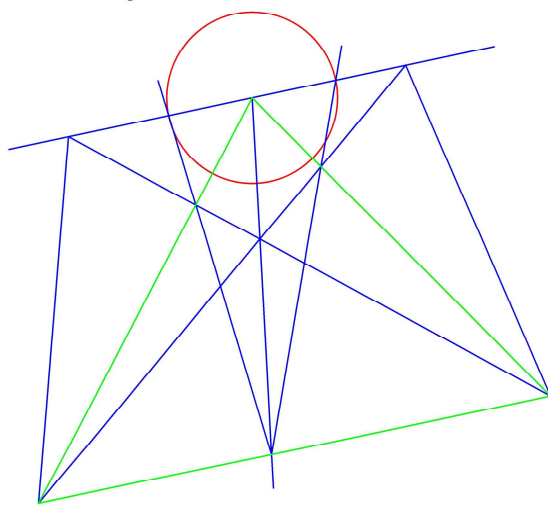
卵形線研究センター

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

2 on Triangle

sundry ones

2013-5-8



by h. e

3 NUMTABLE π

```

> # pi eq and solutions by H.E
> for h from 1 to 8 do print(seq( $\pi^{\frac{e}{h}} = \text{evalf}(\pi^{\frac{e}{h}}, 4)$ ), e = 1..8) :od:
 $\pi = 3.142, \pi^2 = 9.872, \pi^3 = 31.02, \pi^4 = 97.46, \pi^5 = 306.2, \pi^6 = 962.1, \pi^7 = 3023., \pi^8 = 9498.$ 
 $\sqrt{\pi} = 1.773, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{3/2} = 5.573, \pi^2 = 9.872, \pi^{5/2} = 17.52, \pi^3 = 31.02, \pi^{7/2} = 55.08, \pi^4$ 
 $= 97.46$ 
 $\pi^{1/3} = 1.465, \pi^{2/3} = 2.145, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{4/3} = 4.602, \pi^{5/3} = 6.740, \pi^2 = 9.872, \pi^{7/3} = 14.46, \pi^{8/3}$ 
 $= 21.18$ 
 $\pi^{1/4} = 1.331, \sqrt{\pi} = 1.773, \pi^{3/4} = 2.360, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{5/4} = 4.183, \pi^{3/2} = 5.573, \pi^{7/4} = 7.415, \pi^2$ 
 $= 9.872$ 
 $\pi^{1/5} = 1.257, \pi^{2/5} = 1.581, \pi^{3/5} = 1.988, \pi^{4/5} = 2.499, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{6/5} = 3.950, \pi^{7/5} = 4.967, \pi^{8/5}$ 
 $= 6.245$ 
 $\pi^{1/6} = 1.210, \pi^{1/3} = 1.465, \sqrt{\pi} = 1.773, \pi^{2/3} = 2.145, \pi^{5/6} = 2.596, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{7/6} = 3.803, \pi^{4/3}$ 
 $= 4.602$ 
 $\pi^{1/7} = 1.178, \pi^{2/7} = 1.387, \pi^{3/7} = 1.633, \pi^{4/7} = 1.924, \pi^{5/7} = 2.265, \pi^{6/7} = 2.668, \pi = 3.142, \pi^{8/7}$ 
 $= 3.700$ 
 $\pi^{1/8} = 1.154, \pi^{1/4} = 1.331, \pi^{3/8} = 1.536, \sqrt{\pi} = 1.773, \pi^{5/8} = 2.045, \pi^{3/4} = 2.360, \pi^{7/8} = 2.723, \pi$ 
 $= 3.142$ 

```

3 3D by M.I

$$X = \cos(34*u + 32*v) * \cos(30*v + 28*u)$$

$$* 0.5 * \sin(35*v + 33*u)^2$$

$$Y = 1.01 * \sin(u) * \sin(v)$$

$$Z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$

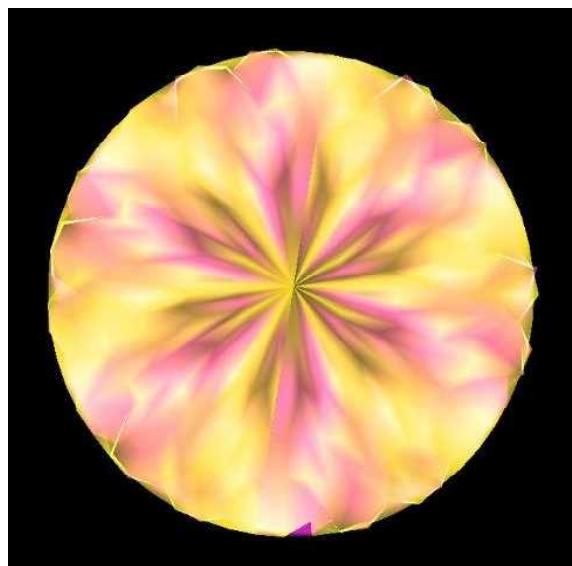
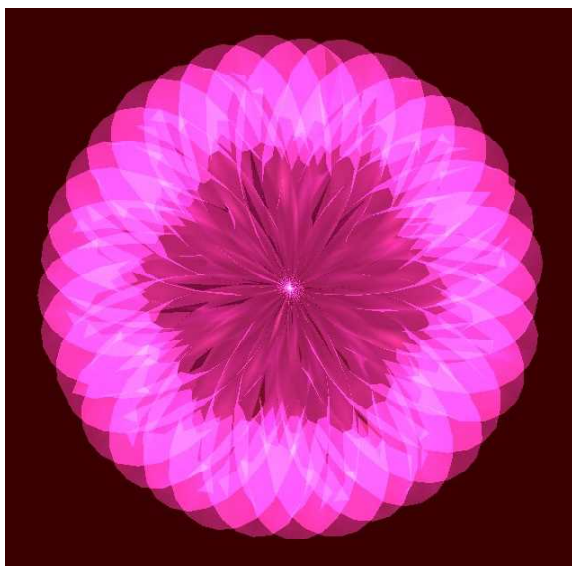
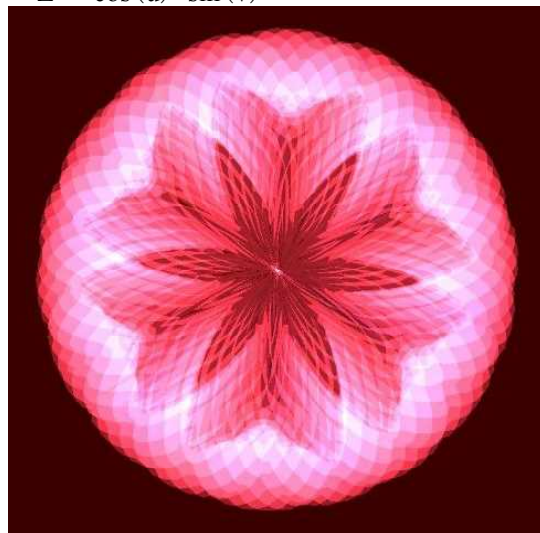
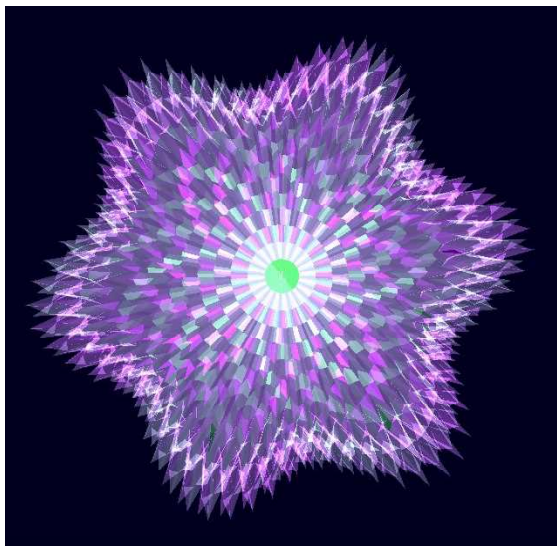
$$X = 0.2 * \pi^{\cos(34*u + 32*v)^4}$$

$$* \cos(30*v + 28*u)^4$$

$$* \pi^{\cos(\sin(31*u + 29*v))}$$

$$Y = \sin(u) * \sin(v)$$

$$Z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$

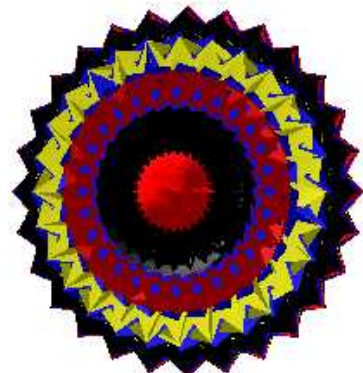


5 3d by H.E



Pris H.M.-Star (meq) byH.E

Pris H.M.-Star (meq) byH.E



$$X[29] = 4 \cos(103049 u) \sin(103067 v)$$

$$X[27] = 4 \cos(84047 u) \sin(84053 v)$$

$$Y[29] = \sin(103049 v) \cos(103067 v)$$

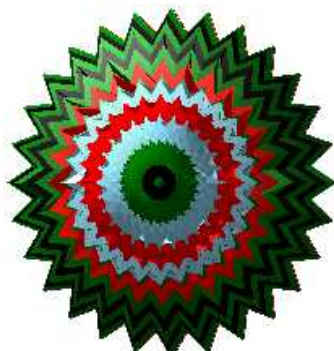
$$Y[27] = \sin(84047 v) \cos(84053 v)$$

$$Z[29] = 4 \sin(103049 u) \sin(103067 v)$$

$$Z[27] = 4 \sin(84047 u) \sin(84053 v)$$

Pris H.M.-Star (meq) byH.E

Pris H.M.-Star (meq) byH.E



$$X[25] = 4 \cos(74489 u) \sin(74507 v)$$

$$X[19] = 4 \cos(28793 u) \sin(28807 v)$$

$$Y[25] = \sin(74489 v) \cos(74507 v)$$

$$Y[19] = \sin(28793 v) \cos(28807 v)$$

$$Z[25] = 4 \sin(74489 u) \sin(74507 v)$$

$$Z[19] = 4 \sin(28793 u) \sin(28807 v)$$

6 " EQUATION "

式について (H.E)

数式ほど不思議なものはない。その一つに、青春時代から、夢見ていた次ページDovalの標準形がある。今日コンピュータグラフィックが、それをグラフにしてくれる。フラクタル図形やこの日記のマリアさんのグラフや、私の3dも、簡単に描ける。ありがたい。式について、マリアさんの記事を読んで、マクスウェルの方程式の思い出を思い出した。それは私の大学院の試験にMaxwellの方程式について書けという問題が出た。しかし、私は、シュレディンガーの方程式や卵形線の式に夢中になって、勉強しなかったのである。いや覚えなかったのである。その大事さは、Dovalの標準形の比ではない。方程式が、物理量を表して初めて、数学は、存在権を得る。我々の花の式は、その中間。多くを語らなくても、式の不思議はわかるであろう。式を愛することは、図を愛することに通じる。 (H.E)

in English

Equation is so strange things. one of them is following Doval standard Formula which I tried to find in my younger days. and I made it many years later. Recently PC generates easily some CG of Equations by function graphic soft. Fractal and our 3D can be generated, too. We appreciate to soft maker. Maxwell in Maria's DOC remind of my Maxwell memory. It is the problem of entrance examine of my graduate school. I had to write about Maxwell equation, but I could not write any things about it. I did not to study and memorize about it. when I had to do it, I was crazy about Doval equation and Schrodinger Equations of quantum mechanic. Maxwell eq is more important than them. I think so now. it's equation expresses physics quantity. and, then equation exist in real space. our flower equation is on the way to exist. not to much talk tells us their strangeness. to love equations it same as to love figure in geometry.

P.22

Doval幾何学

by 蛭子井博孝

```

> # DOVAL CG by x-y STANDARD FORMULA transformed from Bipolar coordinates
    (m·R1 ± nR2 = k·c) by Hirotaka Ebisui
> with(plots):
> #:
> -----:
    -----:
> # Doval(The Inner and Outer Oval of Descartes is defined by Followings 4th Order x-y
    Algebric Equation.
> #  $(m^2 - n^2)^2 \cdot \left( y^2 + \left( x + \frac{n^2 \cdot c}{m^2 - n^2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{k^2 \cdot m^2 + k^2 \cdot n^2 + m^2 \cdot n^2}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} \right) \cdot c^2 \right)^2 =$ 
     $-\frac{8 \cdot k^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot c^3}{m^2 - n^2} \cdot \left( x + \frac{n^2 \cdot c}{m^2 - n^2} \right) + \frac{4 \cdot k^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot (k^2 + m^2 + n^2) \cdot c^4}{(m^2 - n^2)^2}$ ;
> ##k,m,n:Arbitrally constant with a condition(k > m > n > 0), c : the distance between Fisrt
    and Secand focus points):
> #-----:
    -----:
> # Example 1:
> m := 9:
> n := 6:
> k := 10:
> c := 1:
> #:
> implicitplot  $\left( (m^2 - n^2)^2 \cdot \left( y^2 + \left( x + \frac{n^2 \cdot c}{m^2 - n^2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{k^2 \cdot m^2 + k^2 \cdot n^2 + m^2 \cdot n^2}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} \right) \cdot c^2 \right)^2 =$ 
     $-\frac{8 \cdot k^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot c^3}{m^2 - n^2} \cdot \left( x + \frac{n^2 \cdot c}{m^2 - n^2} \right) + \frac{4 \cdot k^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot (k^2 + m^2 + n^2) \cdot c^4}{(m^2 - n^2)^2}$ , x=-20..10, y=
    -10..10, numpoints = 100000);
    
```

Now this is managed on <http://noval.blogzine.jp/>

In Italian by M.I

Equazione

L' equazione è per me una delle invenzioni più belle e fondamentali del pensiero matematico; lo ha detto anche Einstein: “ Tutto ciò che non si condensa in un' equazione non è Scieza” .

Ed infatti questo splendido modello matematico, risolutore di sterminate classi di problemi, viene usato in tutte le scienze e figura molto spesso nei grandi risultati di importanti studiosi del passato: basti pensare alle splendide equazioni di Maxwell, in cui è racchiusa tutta la Fisica e non solo.

Un' equazione può essere di tanti tipi: algebrica, trascendente, funzionale, diofantea e chi più ne ha più ne metta. Sicuramente essa è stata oggetto di studio della maggior parte dei grandi matematici del passato, come Eulero con la sua meravigliosa equazione, soddisfatta dall' irrazionale e trascendente Pi greco.

Ma anche oggi l' equazione riveste un ruolo importante, nella teoria delle equazioni alle derivate parziali, ad esempio, un campo di grande interesse dei matematici dei nostri giorni, tra cui anche il giovane australiano di adozione, Terence Tao, vincitore tra l' altro, della medaglia Fields.

Un' equazione rappresenta soprattutto un vincolo , la cui soluzione è quel “qualcosa “che lo soddisfa, perciò a chi vuol essere libero da vincoli l' equazione potrebbe non piacere.

In English

Equation

The equation is by me one of the most fundamental and beautiful inventions of mathematical thinking;

Einstein also said: "Everything that does not condense in an equation is not science."

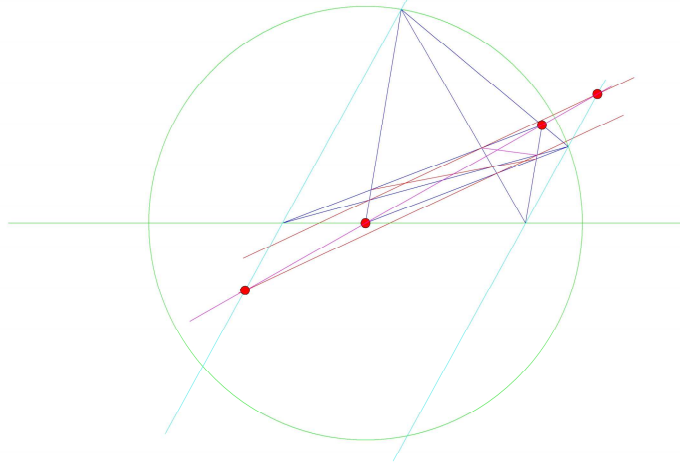
And in fact this beautiful mathematical model, solver exterminated classes of problems, is used in a lot of sciences and is very often in great results of important scholars of the past: just think of the beautiful Maxwell's equations, in which is contained the whole Physics and only it.

An equation can be of many kinds: algebraic, transcendental, functional, Diophantine and so on and so forth. Surely it was the object of study of most of the great mathematicians of the past, as Euler with his wonderful equation satisfied by the irrational and transcendental Pi greek.

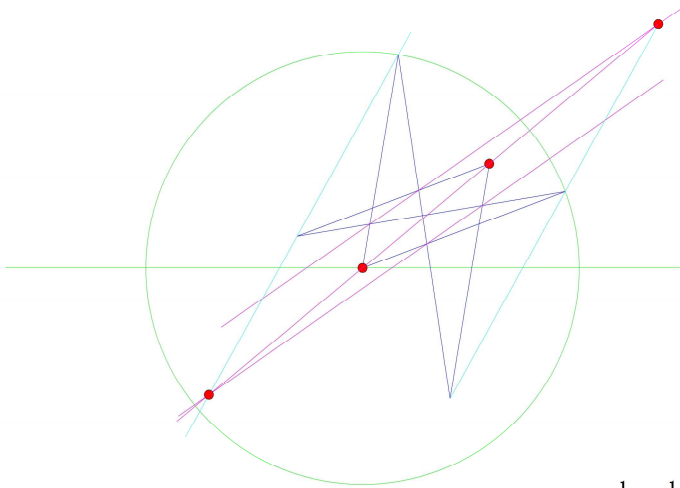
But even today the equation plays an important role in the theory of partial differential equations, for example, a field of great mathematicians of our time, including the young Australian by adoption, Terence Tao, among other winner , the Fields Medal.

7 Doval and Primitive Doval

2013-5-8



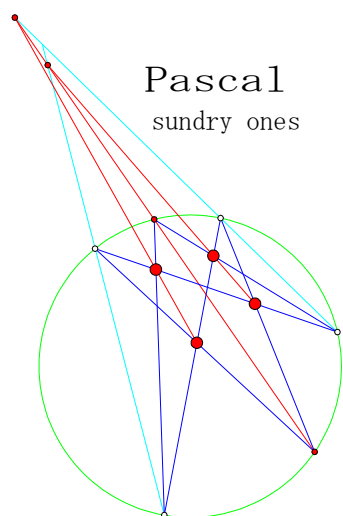
Doval and primitive Doval sundry ones theorems



by h. e

8

GEOMECC 12



2013-5-8

蛭子井博孝

編集後記

はじめのメモで感じたとおり、マリアさんとは最後になりそう。明日入院に文章が間に合わない。お互いの調子を合わせるのは、難しい。残念ながら、9番で、当分終わり。

でもよく続いたものだ。ありがとう、マリアさん。今、マリアさんから EQUATION が届いた。それを読んで、私を真摯にした。ああ、MAXWELL の電磁方程式。忘れていた。青春のすべてが、まちがっていた。そして、奇妙な Doval の標準形。私は、奇妙な人生を送っている。マリアさんの献身的な、人生に比べ、最後のジオメックとパスカルの新定理雑題が物語る人生。

えびすいひろたか 2013-5-10 深夜

数学日記

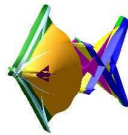
geoMathe Diary 37 th

IDEAL and Passion No. 1 0

Hiroataka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

Fish

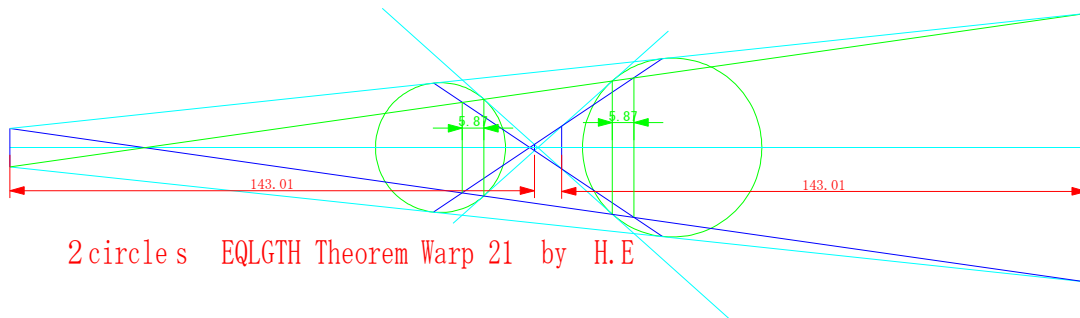
$$\sin(3 \arcsin(\cos(v) + 6) + 2 \arcsin(\cos(v)^2 + 3))$$



contents

1. " Fish"
2. on Paralell lines
3. Numtable " Prime"
4. 3D by M.I
5. SPF 3D by H.E
6. Paralell
7. Doval
8. Geomec 14

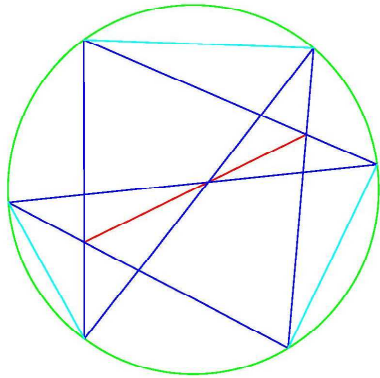
5-23 午前 2 時過ぎ、飲み物を買ひ、飲みながら編集、まだ 6 の原稿がない。5 まですむ。3 を pdf を利用したいが、画像にした。平行線の記事書くのが大変。DOVAL もまだ。寂しさや、どうでもいいや、五月冷え。何かしっくりこない。この日記作りも面倒が伴う。メイプルで数表作りや、3d 作りだけが楽、マリヤさんの 3D や DOC と一緒にするのが面倒。しかし、まとめて編集しておかないと、ばらばらになる。7:40 am 37th end ありがとう。(h.e)



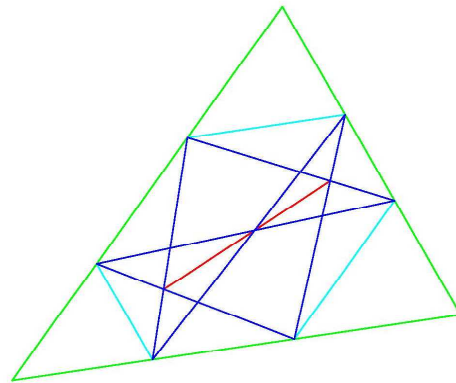
卵形線研究センター
<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

2 on Paralell Theorem in Geometry

Circle Pascal Theorem

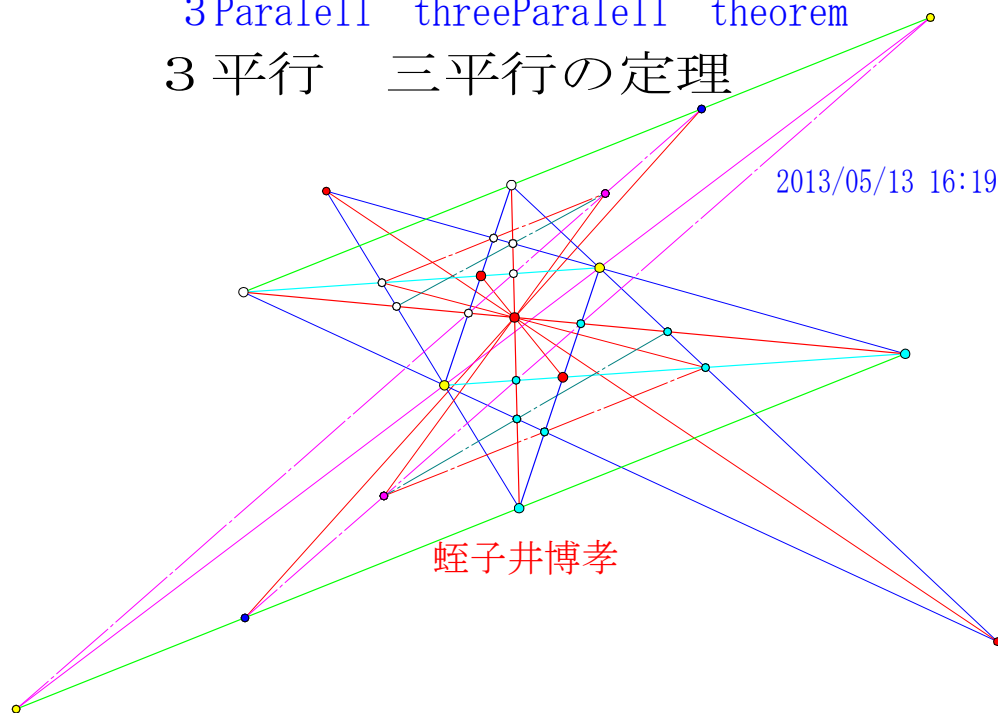


Triangle Paralell Pascal Theorem



蛭子井博孝

3Paralell threeParalell theorem
3 平行 三平行の定理



2013/05/13 16:19

蛭子井博孝

3 NUMBER Table Prime

```

> # HI-NUMTable  $m^h + e^e + h^m = MHE\ prime$ ,  $MHE^i$  by HE2013 - 5 - 22 :
> c := 0 : for h from 2 to 8 do for m from 2 to 13 do for e from 2 to 5 do MHE :=  $m^h + e^e + h^m$  : if isprime(MHE) then c := c + 1 : print(mhe(c) [ [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5] ], [m]^h
+ [e]^e + [h]^m = MHE prime) fi: for i from 2 to 9 do if floor( evalf(  $MHE^{\frac{1}{i}}$  ) ) = MHE
then c := c + 1 : print( mhe(c) [ [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5] ], [m]^h + [e]^e + [h]^m
= [ simplify(  $MHE^{\frac{1}{i}}$  ) ]^i ) fi: od: od: od:
mhe(1) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^4 = [6]^2
mhe(2) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^4 = 59 prime
mhe(3) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [5]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^5 = 61 prime
mhe(4) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [5]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^5 = 313 prime
mhe(5) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [6]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^6 = 127 prime
mhe(6) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [7]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^7 = 181 prime
mhe(7) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [7]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^7 = 433 prime
mhe(8) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [8]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^8 = [18]^2
mhe(9) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [8]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^8 = 347 prime
mhe(10) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [8]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^8 = [24]^2
mhe(11) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [10]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^10 = 1151 prime
mhe(12) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], 3 [3]^3 = [9]^2
mhe(13) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], 3 [3]^3 = [3]^4
mhe(14) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^3 + [2]^2 + [3]^4 = 149 prime
mhe(15) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^3 + [4]^4 + [3]^4 = 401 prime
mhe(16) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [6]^3 + [4]^4 + [3]^6 = 1201 prime
mhe(17) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [7]^3 + [3]^3 + [3]^7 = 2557 prime
mhe(18) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [9]^3 + [5]^5 + [3]^9 = 23537 prime
mhe(19) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [11]^3 + [5]^5 + [3]^11 = 181603 prime
mhe(20) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^4 = [6]^2
mhe(21) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^4 = 59 prime
mhe(22) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^3 + [2]^2 + [3]^4 = 149 prime
mhe(23) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [4]^3 + [4]^4 + [3]^4 = 401 prime
mhe(24) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], 2 [4]^4 + [5]^5 = 3637 prime
mhe(25) [2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5], [6]^4 + [3]^3 + [4]^6 = 5419 prime

```

$$\begin{aligned}
& mhe(26)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [5]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^5 = 61 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(27)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [5]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^5 = 313 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(28)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} 2 [5]^5 + [3]^3 = 6277 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(29)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^5 + [5]^5 + [5]^7 = 98057 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(30)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^5 + [4]^4 + [5]^8 = 423649 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(31)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [10]^5 + [4]^4 + [5]^{10} = [3141]^2 \\
& mhe(32)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [6]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^6 = 127 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(33)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [6]^3 + [4]^4 + [3]^6 = 1201 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(34)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [6]^4 + [3]^3 + [4]^6 = 5419 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(35)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^6 + [2]^2 + [6]^7 = 397589 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(36)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [11]^6 + [4]^4 + [6]^{11} = 364568873 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(37)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^7 = 181 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(38)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^7 = 433 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(39)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^3 + [3]^3 + [3]^7 = 2557 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(40)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^5 + [5]^5 + [5]^7 = 98057 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(41)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [7]^6 + [2]^2 + [6]^7 = 397589 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(42)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^7 + [2]^2 + [7]^8 = 7861957 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(43)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^7 + [4]^4 + [7]^8 = 7862209 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(44)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^2 + [2]^2 + [2]^8 = [18]^2 \\
& mhe(45)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^2 + [3]^3 + [2]^8 = 347 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(46)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^2 + [4]^4 + [2]^8 = [24]^2 \\
& mhe(47)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^5 + [4]^4 + [5]^8 = 423649 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(48)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^7 + [2]^2 + [7]^8 = 7861957 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(49)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [8]^7 + [4]^4 + [7]^8 = 7862209 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(50)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [10]^8 + [3]^3 + [8]^{10} = 1173741851 \text{ prime} \\
& mhe(51)_{[2, 13], [2, 8], [2, 5]} [13]^8 + [2]^2 + [8]^{13} = 550571544613 \text{ prime}
\end{aligned}$$

(1)



```

> # HI-NUMTable  $m^h+h^m=prime$ ,  $X^E$  by HE
> c := 0 :for h from 2 to 420 do for m from 2 to 717 do MH :=  $m^h+h^m$  : if isprime(MH) then c
:= c+1 : print( mh(c)[2, 717, 2, 420],  $[m]^h+[h]^m = MH$  prime) fi:od:od:
      mh(1)2, 717, 2, 420  $[3]^2+[2]^3 = 17$  prime
      mh(2)2, 717, 2, 420  $[9]^2+[2]^9 = 593$  prime
      mh(3)2, 717, 2, 420  $[15]^2+[2]^{15} = 32993$  prime
      mh(4)2, 717, 2, 420  $[21]^2+[2]^{21} = 2097593$  prime
      mh(5)2, 717, 2, 420  $[2]^{33}+[33]^2 = 8589935681$  prime
      mh(6)2, 717, 2, 420  $[3]^2+[2]^3 = 17$  prime
      mh(7)2, 717, 2, 420  $[56]^3+[3]^{56} = 523347633027360537213687137$  prime
      mh(8)2, 717, 2, 420  $[24]^5+[5]^{24} = 59604644783353249$  prime
mh(9)2, 717, 2, 420  $[54]^7+[7]^{54}$ 
= 4318114567396436564035293097707729426477458833 prime
mh(10)2, 717, 2, 420  $[69]^8+[8]^{69}$ 
= 205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204711281293004769 prime
mh(11)2, 717, 2, 420  $[519]^8+[8]^{519}$ 
= 505479152674229733520596870056549099852182217911579747572184522752578\
26692915332658895729964767689827438009071034968410168752434919138044411\
26673816781113841848603565110854103378495176269221592410295984481659141\
60943038906059634583160516692588522732781109906787228855069200530597555\
45532286509545533700736189600243053422799865600687715128620091033876438\
20692720771173782077616435875576679088517808510227985196893523984947024\
520860597379454694560858405525725100409054913 prime
      mh(12)2, 717, 2, 420  $[9]^2+[2]^9 = 593$  prime
mh(13)2, 717, 2, 420  $[76]^9+[9]^{76}$ 
= 332989636531614275632230704206526979767825790350750676442125029156231\
2417 prime
mh(14)2, 717, 2, 420  $[122]^9+[9]^{122}$ 
= 261568927457882874608733211757582315090892217214195250256575658313972\
901281170319830426649720495055337775965208077073 prime
mh(15)2, 717, 2, 420  $[422]^9+[9]^{422}$ 
= 490161259638758699097587516570388804223553320893605638530153376222613\
47580013530930451640858939022311242983409610900011751067934611788927050\
1500220276870690868362592660809032028692154394138594077727214010594433\
63119886592347465395117666426812515679421860579272317453142281805302652\
91530000510348232660725147911670715766620161636889771271818722450701086\
58180872970417613397422754265288431831550523116273 prime
      mh(16)2, 717, 2, 420  $[2]^{15}+[15]^2 = 32993$  prime

```

64280034704974456560072577302079710967422894034833870079056341042313954\
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 55677926184098779239033288046076867475085511827882151873157068252594097\
 87659457 *prime*

$mh(82)_{2, 717, 2, 420} [590]^{291} + [291]^{590}$

= 497580671300124388391815675795877205869106067218809612664306364720401\
 09285433074884811761151322802860601506598767945406414388680385882116613\
 36842328336239193864095538804570692513501026538485285361679915567373780\
 36207941132859266727120771746649290884866758750148636348006077220430060\
 17026065395320321642534866661709793304794882937005839416120745762189048\
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 00994605486233923813595381534893812395264875455979174875786082410950131\
 68277194678815584062313402023009929353663106266472110842360629268732824\
 36021261417993853181290250154644653844599394111908598479723238710329392\
 83308309534010782555168104591664913368529761892134704826322670718237457\
 09763977367723613472537629513210949398465834499344050648069715452231766\
 964176989359291198740706516555036601 *prime*

$mh(83)_{2, 717, 2, 420} [91]^{318} + [318]^{91}$

- 944414742991078180328793647476110277156977224894352126624716997362205\
 90737353986461894779407037722918080671895726315527509273745797802505592\
 67492862689397198360231387091476010858564330307100613044376664692478400\
 87052700257396949301328985086015254263956916927433843323195924539168950\
 08392004265040014165153986024633407069556148559354096733810699837576530\
 67294273426971916007503027269907021252384580173013499895187400516553346\
 22209260120936695769604850578097340651571289407389197537830112933817744\
 56397133890423067678157190153100911028504457362315548072833264472283384\
 935701597356486131240610277350970800295434406012792005353 *prime*

$mh(84)_{2, 717, 2, 420} [247]^{318} + [318]^{247}$

= 754451170341816907621342042268192069323948405517985703840611150910797\
 82102008094599880771743374724091196990155114048711074275239870430794550\
 70639952098169141261012302124479694717391098434852251471982095413913860\
 03562938104931513061114851575482618091352001409751251564592128019589833\
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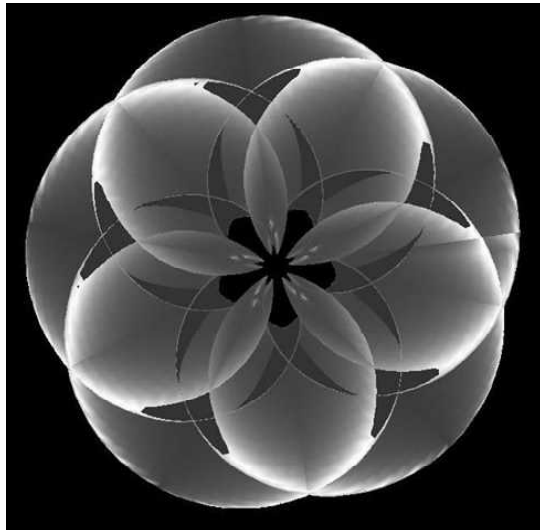
4 3D by M.I.

BIANCO

$$X = \cos(u) * \cos(v)$$

$$Y = 1.29 * 4^{\sin(7*u-5*v)} * 0.8 * \cos(u)$$

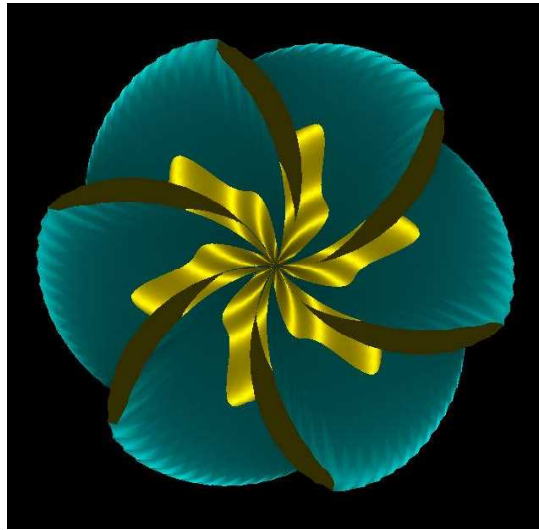
$$Z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$



$$x = \cos(u) * \cos(v)$$

$$y = \pi^{\sin(u)} * 0.56 * \cos(6*u-6*v)$$

$$z = \cos(u) * \sin(v)$$



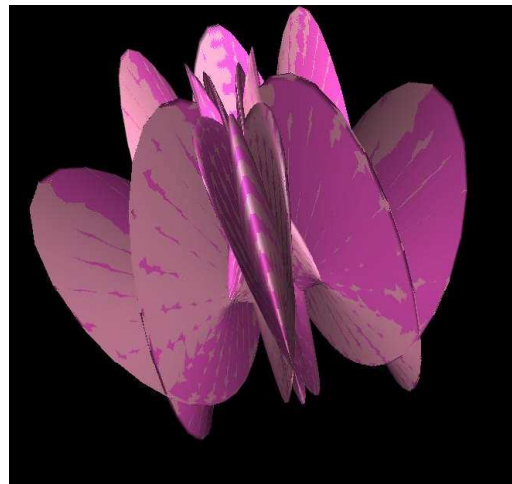
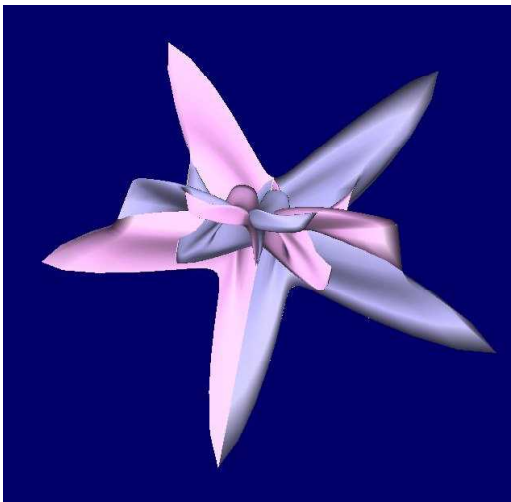
$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1.23 * \cos(5*u) * \cos(v) * (\text{abs}(\cos(5*u))^{0.5} \\ &+ \text{abs}(\sin(1.25*u))^{0.5})^{(-3.34)} * (\text{abs}(\cos(1.25*v))^{1.6} \\ &+ \text{abs}(\sin(1.25*v))^{1.6})^{(-10)} \\ y &= \sin(u) * (\text{abs}(\cos(1*u/4))^{0.5} \\ &+ \text{abs}(\sin(0.25*u))^{0.9})^{(-3.34)} * \sin(v) \\ z &= \cos(u) * \sin(v) * (\text{abs}(\cos(0.25*u))^{0.5} \\ &+ \text{abs}(\sin(0.25*u))^{0.5})^{(-1/0.3)} * (\text{abs}(\cos(1.25*v))^{1.67} \\ &+ \text{abs}(\sin(1.25*v))^{1.6})^{(-10)} \end{aligned}$$

Abbraccio di farfalle...

$$x = \cos(5*u) * 0.67 * \cos(2*v)$$

$$y = 0.52 * \sin(3*u) * \sin(v) * \cos(2*v)$$

$$z = 0.8 * \cos(7*u) * \sin(3*v)$$

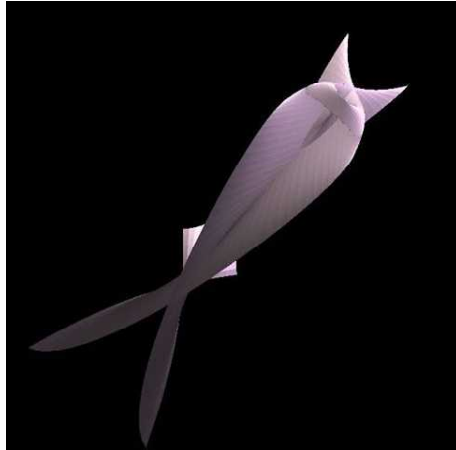


Fish

$$X=0.34*(2.8*u -u^3/7 +0.9* u*v^2)*\cos(u)*\cos(v)$$

$$Y=0.6*(1.9*u^2 -1.1*v^2)*\sin(u)^2$$

$$Z=(v -2.3*v^3/5 + 0.9*v*u^2)*\cos(2*u)*\sin(v/2)$$

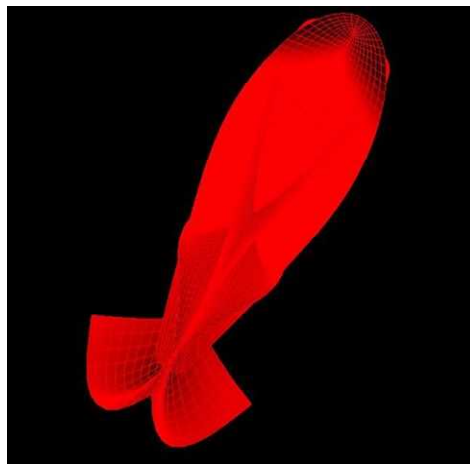


Red fish

$$X=0.34*(2.8*u -u^3/7 +1.9* u*v^2)*2*\cos(u)*\cos(v)$$

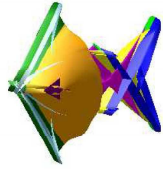
$$Y=0.5*(2.9*u^2 +2*v^2)*\sin(u)^2$$

$$Z=(v -2.3*v^3/5 +1.1*v*u^2)*\cos(2*u)^3*\sin(v/2)$$



5 SPFG 3D by H.E

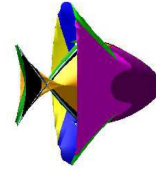
$$\sin(5 \sin(u)^6 \cos(v) + 6) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^6 + 3$$



"SFG fish by H.E", $No(5)$, $H= [6]$, $OT= [156, 78]$
 $SPF= \sin(5 \sin(u)^6 \cos(v) + 6) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^6 + 3$

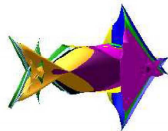
(5)

$$\sin(5 \sin(u)^2 \cos(v) + 3) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^2 + 3$$



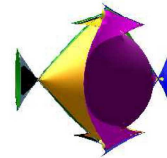
"SFG fish by H.E", $No(2)$, $H= [3]$, $OT= [168, 84]$
 $SPF= \sin(5 \sin(u)^2 \cos(v) + 3) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^2 + 3$

$$\sin(5 \sin(u)^4 \cos(v) + 4) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^4 + 3$$



"SFG fish by H.E", $No(3)$, $H= [4]$, $OT= [164, 82]$
 $SPF= \sin(5 \sin(u)^4 \cos(v) + 4) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^4 + 3$

$$\sin(5 \cos(v) \sin(u)^2 + 2) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^2 + 3$$



"SFG fish by H.E", $No(1)$, $H= [2]$, $OT= [172, 86]$
 $SPF= \sin(5 \cos(v) \sin(u)^2 + 2) + 2 \sin(u) \cos(v)^2 + 3$

In Italiano by M.I

Parallelismo

In una canzone taliana, a dire il vero poco famosa, ma che mi piace molto, Erica Boschiero canta:

“Credo nell’ amore libero e nell’ opportunità che due rette parallele un giorno chissà mai si incontrino, fissino un appuntamento e chissà poi che nascerà...”.

In realtà nella geometria euclidea quest’ opportunità non esiste. Il parallelismo, col relativo V postulato di Euclide, è il concetto cardine su cui si fonda tutta la geometria classica. Basti pensare ai teoremi sull’ equivalenza dei parallelogrammi. Secondo i canoni della concezione classica, aristotelica il V postulato non si può considerare evidente, come si addice ai principi di una teoria scientifica. Il che ha indotto ad una sua crisi, con l’ introduzione di nuove geometrie, dette perciò non euclidee: in particolare la geometria iperbolica, con la negazione del postulato stesso. In quest’ ultima si conserva però l’ assioma euclideo che per due punti distinti passa una e una sola retta.

Le tre geometrie:euclidea, iperbolica ed ellittica, in cui al triangolo viene attribuita la proprietà di avere somma degli angoli interni rispettivamente uguale, minore, maggiore di due angoli retti, sono coerenti ma evidentemente contraddittorie.

Ricordiamo che la dimostrazione che “la somma degli angoli interni di un triangolo” è uguale ad un angolo piatto si serve proprio del postulato delle parallele. Poincarè aveva sostenuto che la geometria euclidea e quindi l’ assunzione del parallelismo, sarebbe stata in ogni caso la più comoda. Lo è in effetti per le nostre esigenze quotidiane. In ambito di fisica relativistica si rivela più comoda la geometria ellittica , come Einstein dimostra nella teoria della relatività generale.

In English

Parallelism

In an Italian song, to tell the truth a little famous, but that I like very much, Erica Boschiero sings:

"I believe in free love and the opportunity that two parallel lines, never knows, one day meet, fix an appointment and who knows what will come ...".

In fact in Euclidean geometry this opportunity does not exist. The parallelism with the relative Euclid's fifth postulate, is the key concept on which all the classical geometry. Just think of the theorems on the equivalence of parallelograms. According to the canons of classical conception, Aristotelic, the fifth postulate can not be considered obvious, as befits the principles of a scientific theory. Which has led to its crisis with the introduction of new geometries, and therefore called non-Euclidean: in particular, hyperbolic geometry, with the negation of the fifth postulate. In this' last will, however, retains the Euclidean axiom that for two distinct points passes one and only one straight line.

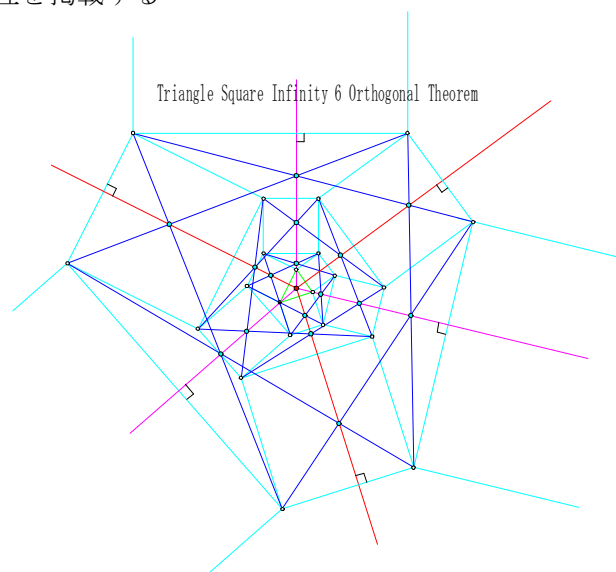
The three geometries: Euclidean, hyperbolic and elliptic, in which to the triangle is assigned the property to have the sum of the interior angles respectively equal to, less than, greater than two right angles, are consistent but evidently contradictory. Recall that the demonstration that "the sum of the interior angles of a triangle" is equal to a straight angle, you need right of the parallel postulate. Poincaré had argued that Euclidean geometry and thus the assumption of parallelism, in any case would have been the most comfortable. It is in fact for our daily needs. In the field of relativistic physics proves more convenient elliptic geometry, as shown in the Einstein theory of general relativity.

"Paralell" by H.E

平行線は、無限性のいい例である。、数学上には、無限と有限が出てくるが、無限大と有限の数値に対応し、不思議な、思いになる。無限宇宙を想像することは、何か神妙な気持ちになる。この気持ちが、なければ、夢多く無限に文明は進歩しないと思う。

どこまで行っても交わらない、どこまで行っても離れない。等間隔空間の存在は、何ともいえない、単純性を感じる。3つの平行線の6交点が、楕円上にあることを使い、定理を円から楕円に今回書き換えられた。いつまでたっても役立つだろう。平行線の無限性は、非ユークリッドで、変な有限性を持ったが、私は無限性のまま、時代が進歩することを願ってやまない。6垂線の正方形の辺の平行無限拡大が、新たな数学を生むだろう。

ここに、6垂線の定理を掲載する

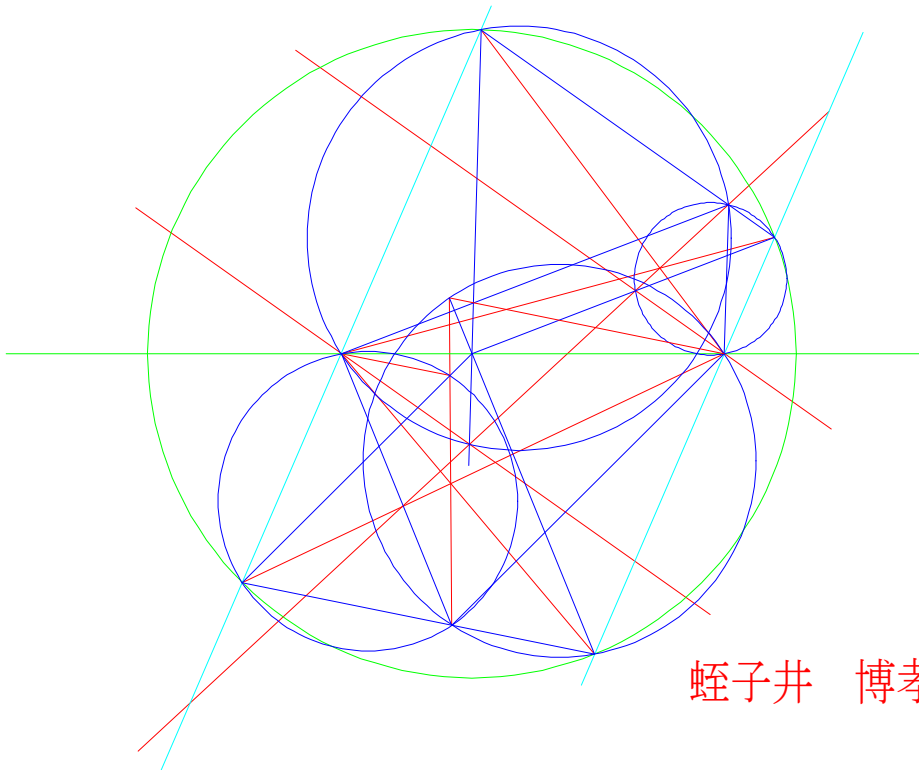


Paralell lines are a good Example of Infinity.in mathe field, there are infinity and finity,and it related to number infinity and finity,and we feel strangeness for them.when we image Cosmos is endless,we can guess Science will have endless progress.Paralell lines never closs in far far.....

Paralell never separates in far far a way. That To keep same distance between paralell lines is un imagable simplisity,we think. 6 closs points of 3 paralell pair lines exsit on one ellipse,and this fact make theorem changed.so,this theorem will be useful foever.Paralell lines have finity-strangeness by nonEuclid geometry,but I hope time will walk with the infinity of Paralell lines.

At Last, our Theorem of 6 ortholines clossing on one point have the infinity extension of Square Edge Paralell,and this will give New mathe concepts. Here is the Theorem.Enjoy this.

7 DOVAL



中途
図形

蛭子井 博孝

P.36

Dova幾何学

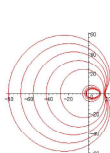
by 蛭子井博孝

About Oval (Doval)

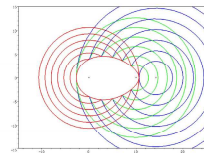
Hirota Ebisui

Oval Research Center

IWAKUNI near HIROSHIMA



Confocal Doval
共焦点 Doval



Three focus points
Trade Mark (E_R=0.9, E_I=0.6)

Now this is managed on <http://www16.bgz.ne.jp/>

P.38

Dova幾何学

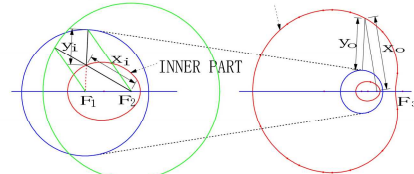
by 蛭子井博孝

2. Definition of Doval

We call inner and outer part of Oval as **DOVAL**

Inner and Outer Part of the Oval = **Doval**

$x_i : y_i = x_o : y_o = m : n$ OUTER PART



$$m r_1 \pm n r_2 = k c$$

Fig.4. Definition of Doval using Ratio and Director Circle

Radius of Director circle = kc/m , kc/n

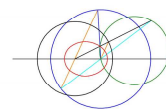
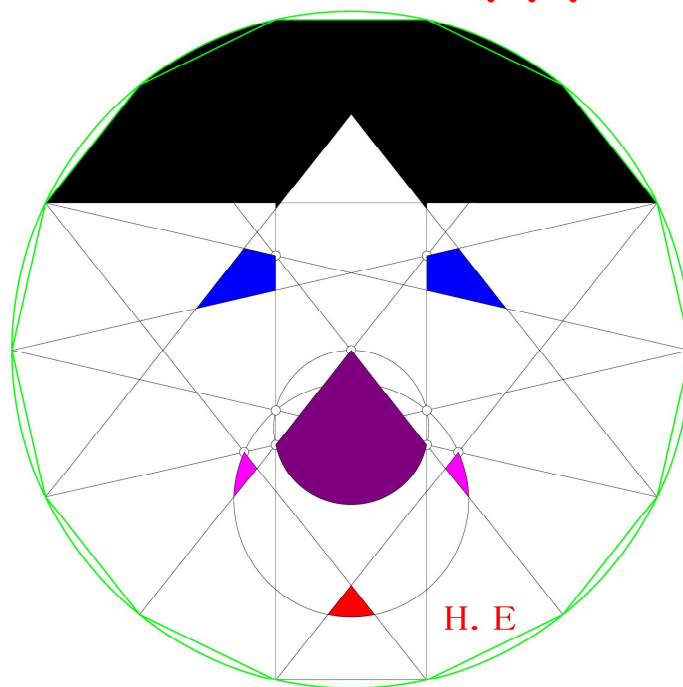


Fig.5 Doval innerpart defined by two director circles

Now this is managed on <http://www16.bgz.ne.jp/>

8 Geomec 14

THANK YOU!!!



数学日記

geoMathe Diary 38th

IDEAL and Passion No.11

Hiroataka Ebisui ,Maria Intagliata

Star



by M.I

contents

1. star
2. Introdues us
3. on Regular Triangle
4. Numtable on factors
5. 3D by M.I
6. 2D 3D by H.E
7. Doval property in words
8. Geomec 18 + short peom

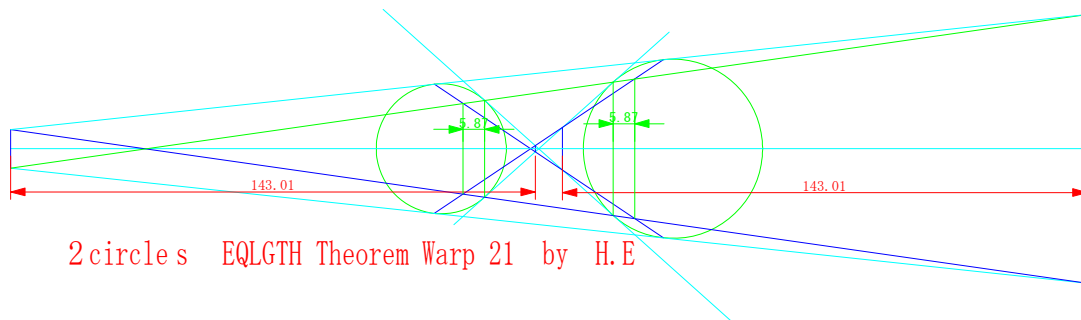
5/28 今回で 11 回,DOC の代わりに、
改めて、自己紹介を載せました。

3.の正三角形は、力作と自負している

4. の数表 3 ページ使う 5, 6 は、いつもの調子
今日から、梅雨が始まっている。

薄暗き部屋に明るい Display、梅雨でも動く我かの宝
なお、これを掲載しているブログ凸凹 LIPY として、
新装開店しました。 <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>です。

今回もできそう。あいがとう (H.E)



卵形線研究センター

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

2013-5-30

2. Let us introduce by our self

In Italiano

Mi presento

Io, Maria Intagliata, nata a Siracusa, la bella città di Archimede, il 17/7/1950, mi ritengo una donna fortunata. Ho una bella figlia ed un marito favoloso e ho fatto nella vita quello che da sempre avrei voluto fare: l' insegnante di matematica. Ho dovuto lottare molto per realizzarmi ed oggi, in pensione, vengo ripagata, soprattutto dagli affettuosi messaggi di stima dei miei ex studenti su FB. E' viva in me la passione per la matematica e il mio lavoro, quasi sempre al primo posto, sacrificando la famiglia. Grazie alle mie creazioni in 3D online, ho incontrato un matematico e un uomo straordinario: il Prof.Hirotaka Ebisui. Un tipo strano? E' un eufemismo, ma adesso è il mio più caro amico. E' l' amante più appassionato e ricambiato della Regina delle Scienze che io abbia mai conosciuto. Date un' occhiata a questo blog e mi darete ragione.

In English

I introduce myself

I, Maria Intagliata, born in Syracuse, the beautiful city of Archimedes, on the 7/17/1950, I consider myself a lucky woman. I have a beautiful daughter and a fabulous husband and I have done in my life that I have always wanted to do: the math teacher. I had to struggle a lot to realize myself and now, in retirement, I am rewarded, particularly by the affectionate messages estimation of my former students on FB. Is alive in me the passion for mathematics and my work, almost always in first place, sacrificing family. Thanks to my creations in 3D online, I met a mathematician and an extraordinary man: the Prof.Hirotaka Ebisui. A strange? It is an euphemism, but it is my dearest friend now. He' s the most passionate lover and returned of the Queen of Sciences that I have ever known. Take a look at this blog and I'll agree.

蛭子井博孝

1950-4-20 生まれ 19 歳から幾何に没頭応用物理を出るが、数学の教師をしその後高等研究機関の研究者そして再び教師、1995 年退職後卵形線研究センターを開設以後研究業一筋最近マリア女史に出会い、楽しく数学をしている。成果は、この日記にて公開。

I was born in 1950-4-20, at 19 year old I became crazy about geometry. I studied Applied Physics in University, but I was a teacher of high school, twice. Between the two I was a researcher of Advanced Research Laboratory, after retire, at 1995, I opened Oval Research Center, and I researched Geometry of Oval and some etc. Recently I met Maria Research, and we enjoy maths and her results are opened here.

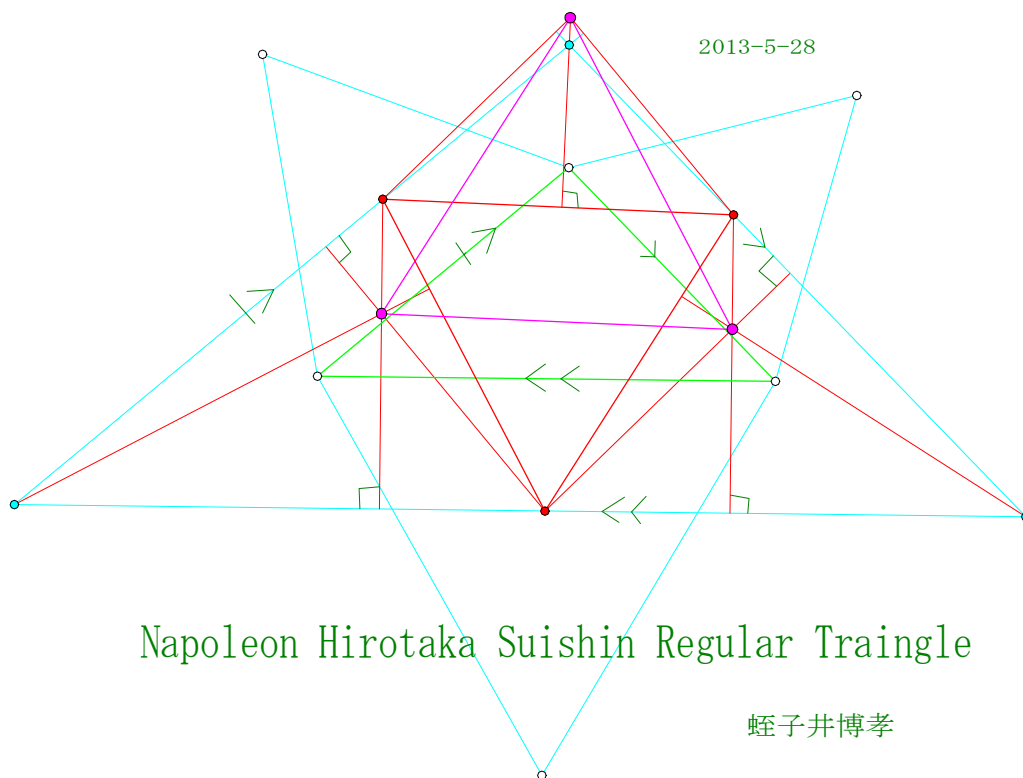
3 on Regular Triangle Theorems

蛭子井の第二正三角形の定理

2013-5-25



蛭子井博孝



Napoleon Hirotsuga Suishin Regular Triangle

蛭子井博孝

```

> # num by.he:
> for n from 2 to 10000 do ft := n : fp := 2 : nc := 0 : H := 0 :for p from 1 to ft do if ft = 0

then break elif ft mod fp = 0 then nc := nc + 1 : ft :=  $\frac{ft}{fp}$  : H := H + fp : FT || nc := fp :

else fp := nextprime(fp) fi:od: : if nc ≠ 1 and floor( $\left(\text{evalf}\left(H^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right)^2 = H$ 

then print( $\left(\text{Num } n[\text{FCsum} = [\text{seq}(FT || j, j = 1 ..nc)], H\right] = \left[\text{simplify}\left(H^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\right]^2$ ) fi: od:

    Num 4FCsum = [[2, 2], 4] = [2]2
    Num 14FCsum = [[2, 7], 9] = [3]2
    Num 20FCsum = [[2, 2, 5], 9] = [3]2
    Num 24FCsum = [[2, 2, 2, 3], 9] = [3]2
    Num 27FCsum = [[3, 3, 3], 9] = [3]2
    Num 39FCsum = [[3, 13], 16] = [4]2
    Num 46FCsum = [[2, 23], 25] = [5]2
    Num 55FCsum = [[5, 11], 16] = [4]2
    Num 66FCsum = [[2, 3, 11], 16] = [4]2
    Num 94FCsum = [[2, 47], 49] = [7]2
    Num 98FCsum = [[2, 7, 7], 16] = [4]2
    Num 140FCsum = [[2, 2, 5, 7], 16] = [4]2
    Num 152FCsum = [[2, 2, 2, 19], 25] = [5]2
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    Num 189FCsum = [[3, 3, 3, 7], 16] = [4]2
    Num 200FCsum = [[2, 2, 2, 5, 5], 16] = [4]2
    Num 203FCsum = [[7, 29], 36] = [6]2
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    Num 240FCsum = [[2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5], 16] = [4]2
    Num 255FCsum = [[3, 5, 17], 25] = [5]2

```

5 3D by M.I

1.Red star

$$8*\cos(u)*\cos(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3.5)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(6*u))^{1.2})^{(-2)}$$

$$2*\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(18*u)))))*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(6*u))^{1.2})^{(-2)}$$

$$8*\cos(u)*\sin(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(6*u))^{1.2})^{(-2)}$$

2. Mostriattolo che somiglia ad un topo...

$$X=(u-u^3/3+u*v^2)*\cos(u)*\cos(v)$$

$$Y=0.5*(u^2-v^2)*\sin(u)*\sin(v)$$

$$Z=(v-v^3/3+v*u^2)*\cos(u)*\sin(v)$$

3.Fractal star

$$X=8*\cos(u)*\cos(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3.5)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

$$Y=2*\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(18*u)))))*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

$$Z=8*\cos(u)*\sin(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

4.STAR

$$X=8*\cos(u)*\cos(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

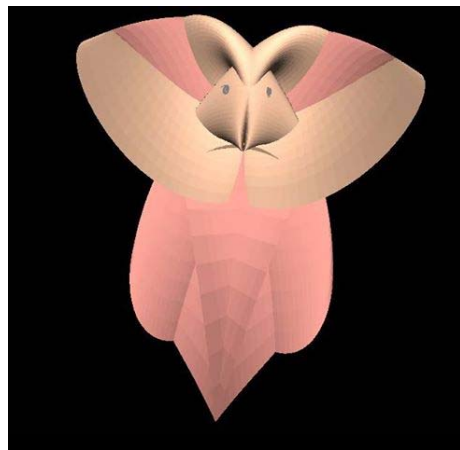
$$Y=2*\sin(u)*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

$$Z=8*\cos(u)*\sin(v)*(abs(\cos(2*v))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*v))^{1.2})^{(-3)}*(abs(\cos(2*u))^{1.2}+abs(\sin(2*u))^{1.2})^{(-3)}$$

1



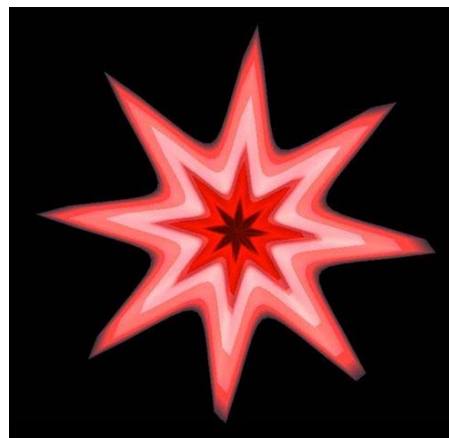
2



3

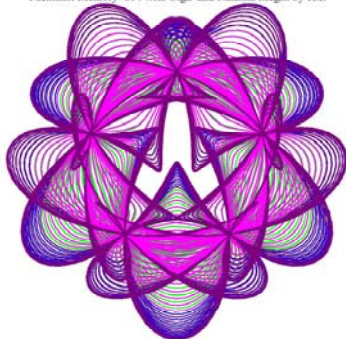


4



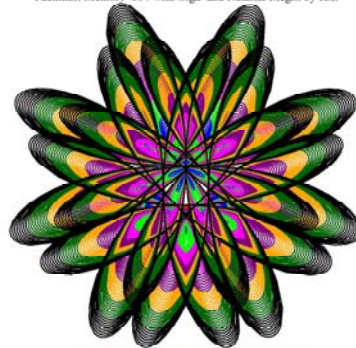
6 2D 3D BY H.E

Pachikuri Memory 804 with Olga and Natasha Megill by H.E



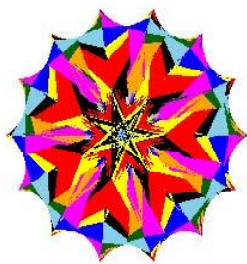
$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "08-25 (12:55:01 PM)", [29], HEB = [3, 5, 1] \\
 &X = \sin(402 t) + \sin(1005 t) \sin(268 t) \cos(t) \\
 &Y = \cos(402 t) + \sin(1005 t) \cos(268 t) \cos(t) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, at = \frac{1}{8} \right] \text{ 蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachikuri Memory 804 with Olga and Natasha Megill by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "08-25 (12:53:49 PM)", [8], HEB = [1, 4, 2] \\
 &X = \sin(134 t) + \sin(804 t) \sin(201 t) t \\
 &Y = \cos(134 t) + \sin(804 t) \cos(201 t) t \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, at = \frac{1}{8} \right] \text{ 蛭子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pachikuri 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



Pachikuri 3D p112 420 ADD 2-Star defined by H.E



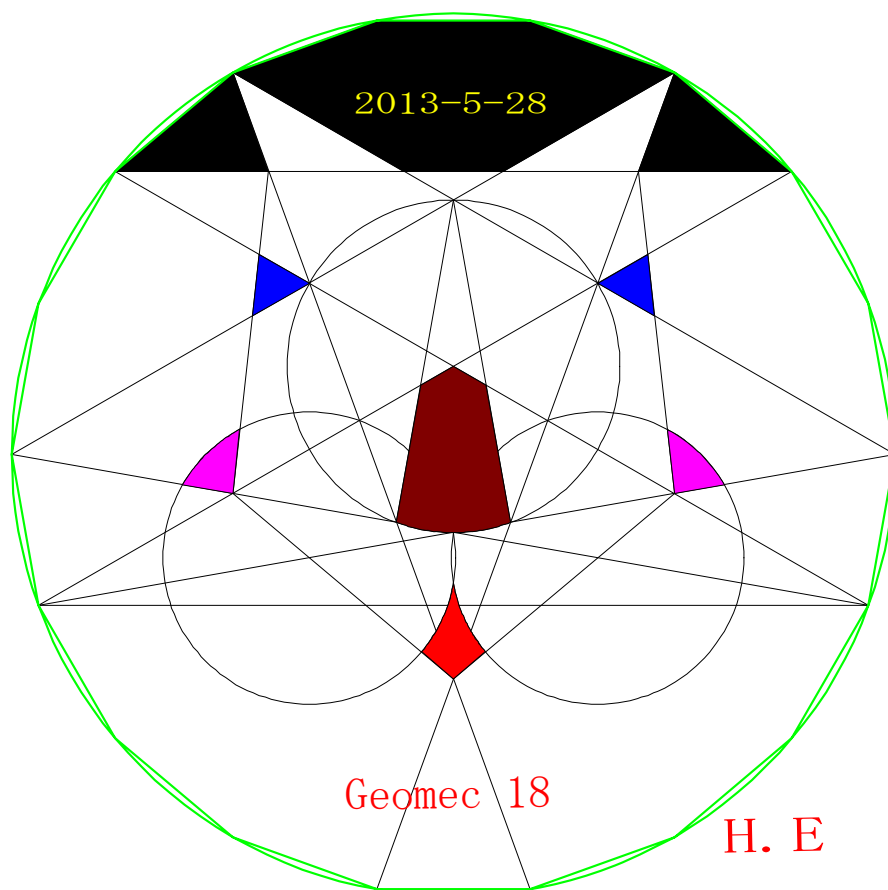
7 Doval Property BY H.E

The definition of Doval are extended Curves (of ellipse) that have constant ratio between two distance, from a points and a circle, and Doval can be defined and drawn by circle and parallell lines. Now we found more than 5 diffrent Draw methods. This have right and left excentlicity, 3 foci, and one asymmetry axes. Area of Doval is defined as sum of in and out closed area.and Doval is also defined as the projection on axes direction plain of intersection of two conic that have different vertex angles and parallell sysmtery axes. and the tangent lines on a point on Doval can be defined and drawn by some Compositions. As forth oder algeblic curves, Doval are expressed by xy cordinate. Doval is also extended to The Curve that have more than 3 foci named as Chocoid,and Tajicoid.Doval have an Invariant Equation.

see <http://hoval.blogzine.jp/hoval/>

8 GEOMECC 18 +Peom

Thank you!!!



梅雨はしり 出会った人と 幾何談義

Rain season began,
on just the day,
we met in JR,
and talk about geometry with smile.

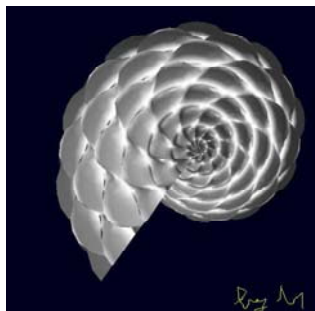
数学日記

geoMathe Diary 39th

IDEAL and Passion No.12

Hirotaka Ebisui and Maria Intagliata

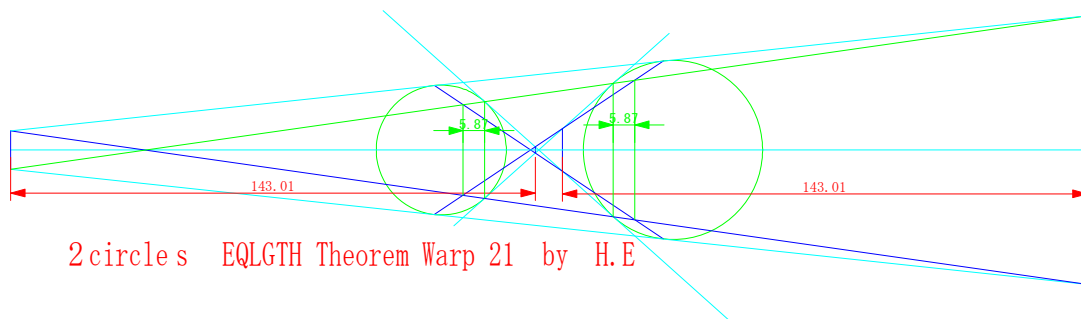
Spiral



contents

1. "Spiral"
2. on 2Circles
3. NumTable $H^m[\text{factor}]$
4. 3D by M.I.
5. 3D by H.E
6. Circle
7. Doval Director Circle
8. Geomec 12

6-3 39th diary の DeadLine。Mari から Circle の doc を受け取った。Myblog の改正をして、きょうは、この編集に取りかかる。マリアさんの方は終わっている。わたしの、3, 5, 6, 7がまだである。忙しく、日記の原稿創れども、人の手になる、我らの日記、覚悟の上。とにかく人のために献身的にやるだけだ。自分の手柄なんかに成りはしない。しかし、神様もお見通し。ああ、良き良き、人生、自嘲的になっている。ごめんなさい。(H.E)

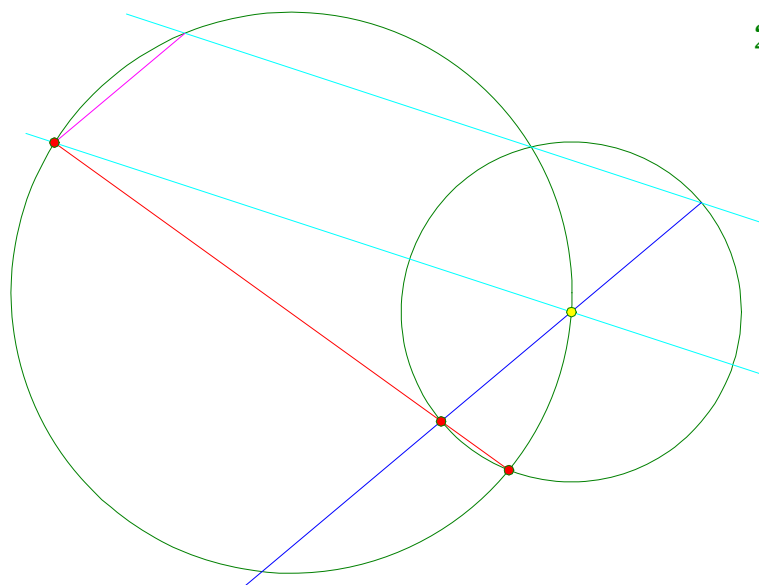


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<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

2 on 2 Circles

Two circle one Paralell theorem

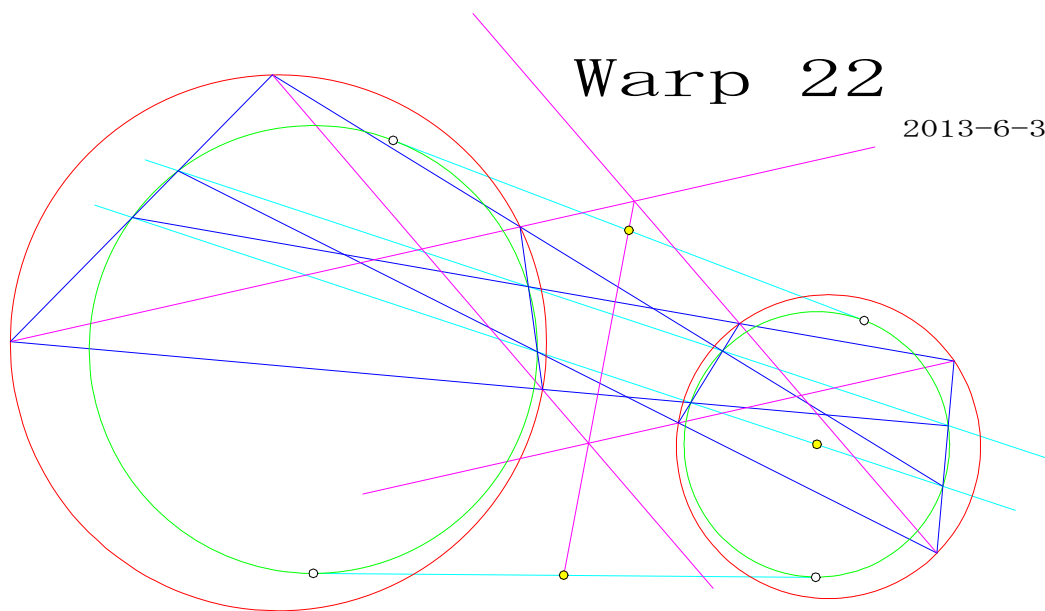
2013-6-3



蛭子井博孝

Warp 22

2013-6-3



蛭子井博孝

```

> # number factorize PG and sumHFcH = Hm by H.E :
>
> ifactor(603);
                                     (3)2 (67)                                     (1)
> for m from 2 to 13 do for n from 2 to 3125 do ft := n : fp := 2 : nc := 0 : SHfc := 0 : sfc
:= 0 : for p from 1 to ft do if ft=0 then break elif ft mod fp = 0 then nc := nc + 1 : ft
:=  $\frac{ft}{fp}$  : FT || nc := fp : SHfc := SHfc + fpfp : sfc := sfc + fp : else fp := nextprime( fp)
fi:od: NF := [seq(FT || j, j = 1 ..nc) ] :if floor(  $\left( \text{evalf}\left( SHfc^{\frac{1}{m}} \right) \right)^m = SHfc$  then SHH := 0 :
for e from 1 to nc do SHH := SHH + [FT || e]FTe :od: print( n = NF, SHH
= {  $\text{simplify}\left( SHfc^{\frac{1}{m}} \right)$  } ) fi: od:od:
2 = [2], [2]2 = {2}2
16 = [2, 2, 2, 2], 4 [2]2 = {4}2
27 = [3, 3, 3], 3 [3]3 = {9}2
512 = [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2], 9 [2]2 = {6}2
3125 = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5], 5 [5]5 = {125}2
3 = [3], [3]3 = {3}3
4 = [2, 2], 2 [2]2 = {2}3
3125 = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5], 5 [5]5 = {25}3
16 = [2, 2, 2, 2], 4 [2]2 = {2}4
27 = [3, 3, 3], 3 [3]3 = {3}4
5 = [5], [5]5 = {5}5
256 = [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2], 8 [2]2 = {2}5
3125 = [5, 5, 5, 5, 5], 5 [5]5 = {5}6
7 = [7], [7]7 = {7}7
2592 = [2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3], 5 [2]2 + 4 [3]3 = {2}7
11 = [11], [11]11 = {11}11
13 = [13], [13]13 = {13}13                                     (2)
> What is This NUMTable Meaning?. I want to ask this to All who read this Pg OutPut List. I
want know this meaning. 77=77

```

4 3D by M.I

1.Spirale...

$$x=1.15^v * (\sin(u)^2 * \sin(v))$$

$$y=1.15^v * \sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(8*u-5*v)))))) * \cos(16*u)^2$$

$$z=1.15^v * (\sin(u)^2 * \cos(v))$$

2.Butterfly on flower...

$$x=1.15^v * (\sin(u)^2 * \sin(v))$$

$$y=1.15^v * (\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(\sin(7*u-7*v)))))) * \cos(7*v-5*u)^2$$

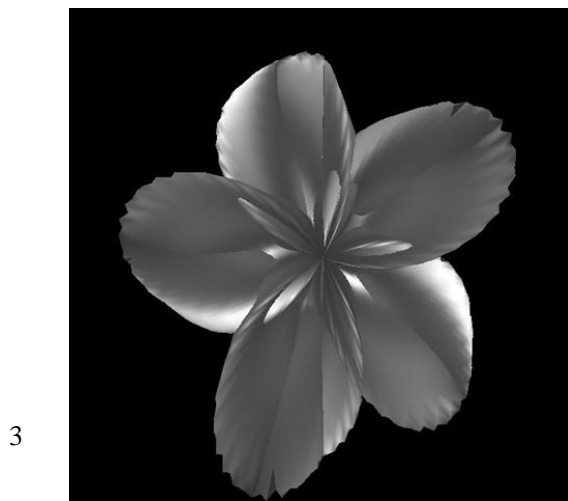
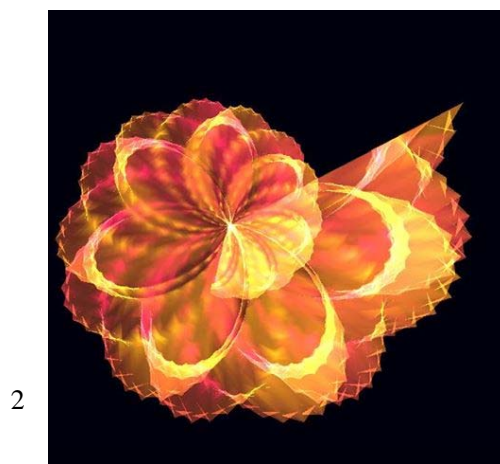
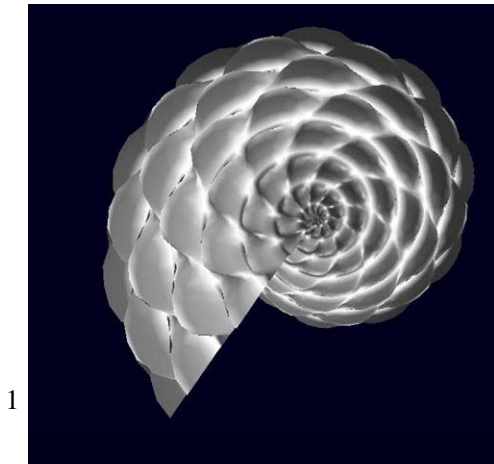
$$z=1.15^v * (\sin(u)^2 * \cos(v))$$

3.White flower

$$x=3.5 * \cos(u) * \cos(v) * \sin(v)$$

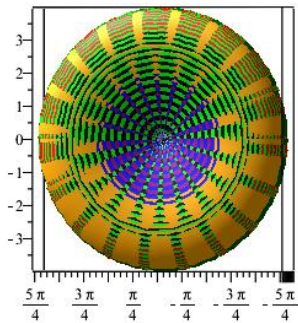
$$y=2 * \sin(u) * \sin(2*v)$$

$$z=0.8 * \pi * \cos(\sin(\cos(7*u-7*v))) * \sin(6*v-5*u)$$

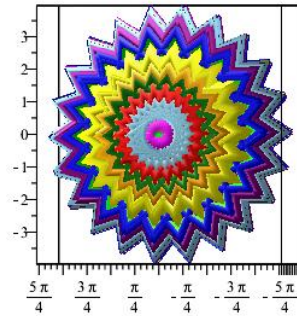


5 3d by H.E

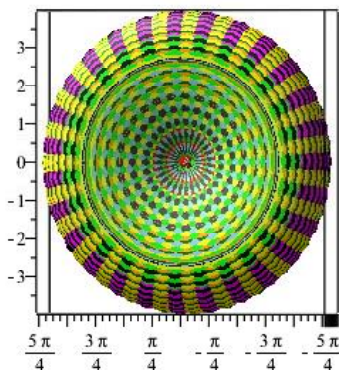
mh-Star byHE



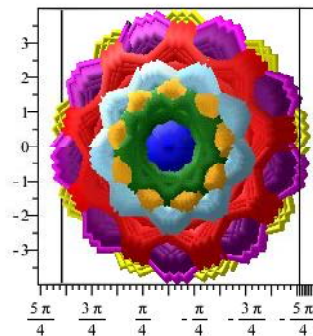
mh-Star byHE



mh-Star byHE



mh-Star byHE



```

> with(plots);
> CP := [red, yellow, blue, green, magenta, "Purple", "Orange", "DarkGreen", "SkyBlue", black];
> ifactor(507);
> for n to 20 do PS || n := evalf(fsolve(S^Pi-Pi^n = 0, S), 5); print([PS || n]^Pi = Pi^n) end
do;
> c := 0; for h to 8 do for m to 13 do c := c+1; for ds to 10 do x := 4*cos(PS || m*u)*sin(PS ||
h*v); y := sin(PS || m*v)*cos(PS || h*v); z := 4*sin(PS || m*u)*sin(PS || h*v); EQG || ds || c
:= plot3d([x, y, z], u = 0 .. 2*Pi, v = (1/10)*(2*(ds-1))*Pi .. 2*Pi*ds*(1/10)+2*Pi*(1/10),
color = CP[mod(ds+c+1, 10)+1], numpoints = 800, orientation = [90+20, 90], scaling =
constrained, style = surface, title = " mh-Star  byH.E") end do; print(display(seq(EQG || j || c, j
= 1 .. 10))); print("mh-Star by H.E", No(c), HM = [h, m]); print(X[c] = x); print(Y[c] =
y); print(Z[c] = z) end do end do;

```

6 CIRCLE

In Italiano Il cerchio by Maria Intagiata

Il cerchio è la figura per eccellenza della geometria, di cui sembra rappresentare la perfezione e la bellezza. Ma è anche la figura che più ha impegnato ed affascinato il pensiero matematico e non solo, fin dalle origini. E' centrale nell' opera di Platone, ma pure del filosofo Ralph Waldo Emerson, che, nel suo saggio "Circles", introduce la figura di cerchi in espansione, come simbolo dell' avanzamento dello spirito. E per Niccolò Cusano l' uomo non potrà mai conoscere Dio finché è in questa vita, ma nell' infinito può risolversi in identità col cerchio, cioè con l' infinito stesso. Fu lo stesso Cusano, nell' opera "de quadratura circuli" a dimostrare l' impossibilità della quadratura del cerchio, evidentemente per il profondo legame della figura con la irrazionalità del π greco. Com' è noto, tale problema, assieme alla trisezione dell' angolo e alla duplicazione del cubo, è stato per secoli oggetto di studio dei matematici, che hanno trovato risultati importanti sia nel calcolo integrale dell' area che del perimetro del cerchio. Vi sono, poi, cerchi molto nobili, come quello "dei nove punti", col relativo triangolo di Feurback (formato dai tre punti di tangenza del cerchio con gli excircles di Kimberling), i cerchi di Morley, di Apollonio, ma anche di Napoleon, molto cari e familiari al Prof. Ebisui. E che dire del "disco di Poincarè", in cui è rappresentata la geometria iperbolica, con una tassellazione poligonale del piano, come in molte opere litografiche di Escher.

In English

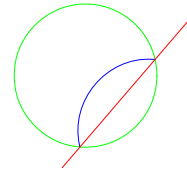
The circle is the figure par excellence of geometry, which seems to represent the perfection and beauty. But it is also the figure that most engaged and fascinated mathematical thinking and not just, from the beginning. It's central in the work of Plato, but also of the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, in his essay "Circles", introduces the figure of expanding circles as a symbol of how far the spirit. And to Nicholas of Cusa man can never know God as long as he is in this life, but in the infinite can result in identity with the circle, that is the same with the infinite. It was the same Cusa, in his work "de quadrature circuli" to demonstrate the impossibility of squaring the circle, apparently to the deep bond of the figure with the irrationality of π greek. As is well known, this problem, together with the trisection of the angle and the duplication of the cube, was for centuries the object of study of mathematicians, who have found significant results in both the integral calculus of the area of the perimeter of the circle. There are, then, looking very noble, such as the one "of the nine points," with its triangle Feurback (formed by the three points of tangency of the circle with the excircles of Kimberling), the circles of Morley, Apollonius, but also of Napoleon, very dear and familiar to Prof. Ebisui. There' s, then, "Poincaré disk", that represents hyperbolic geometry, with a polygonal tessellation of the plane, as in many lithographic works of Escher.

円 by Hirotaka Ebisui

円とは何か、1. 一点から等距離にある店の集まり

2. 周が一定で、面積最大のもの

3. 2 つに折り曲げたら、大きい方に小さい方が含まれ、はみ出さないもの。



円は、2 直線の上の 3 点ずつ、6 点の定理を、円周上 6 点に置き換えられる。このようなすべての定理は、何か、まだ不明。

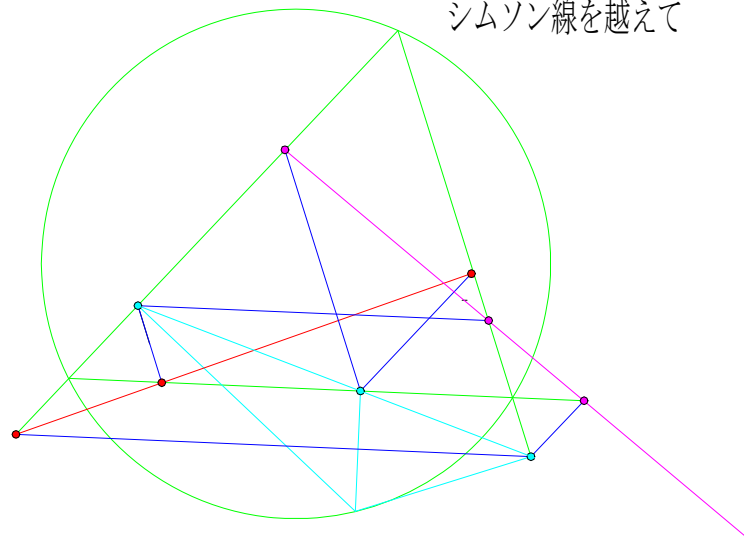
円と三角形で、有名な定理に、シムソンの定理がある。この定理が、最近平行線を付加して、新しい 2 つの共線を得た。

ここにその図を載せる

後、円と円周率については、多くの本がある。

垂直右回り平行蝟子井線と垂直左回り平行蝟子井線

シムソン線を越えて



Circle is defined by 3 Method.

one is that same length points from one points

two is that biggest area figure with same circumference

three .see figure that show biger part include smaler part.

As circlce and triangle theorem Simon theorem is famous.

This is reconstructed by paralell lines showing it on upper figure.

7 Minor Axes of Doval

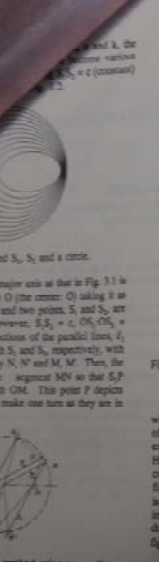


Fig. 3.2 Ovals with various e_1, e_2 .

the origin, and S, P direction connecting the origin and the point P on the oval as the radius vector are used.

Assuming $P(X, Y)$ and $O[mc(m+n), 0]$ by xy coordinates,

$$X = r_1 \cos \theta - \frac{mc}{m+n} \quad Y = r_1 \sin \theta$$

Square of the length of the axis is

$$X^2 + Y^2 = r_1^2 - \frac{2mcr_1 \cos \theta}{m+n} + \left(\frac{mc}{m+n}\right)^2 \quad (2)$$

from the first cosine formula

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 = c^2 - 2r_1 c \cos \theta \quad (3)$$

By eliminating r_1 and θ from Equations (1), (2) and (3), Equation (2) becomes

$$X^2 + Y^2 = \frac{m}{n} \left(x_1 - \frac{kc}{m+n} \right)^2 + \frac{k^2 - mn}{(m+n)^2} c^2$$

Therefore, at the time of $r_1 = kc/(m+n) = a$, $\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}$ takes the minimum value

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{m}{k} \frac{kc}{m+n}} = \sqrt{1 - e_1 e_2} \cdot a$$

This agrees with $r_1 = kc/(m+n)$ at the time of $r_1 = r_2$ in the oval $m_1 + m_2 = kc$. Therefore, the minor axis of oval is the segment connecting the point which is at the same distance from the foci S_1 and S_2 and the center (see Fig. 4).

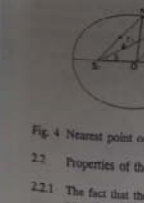


Fig. 4 Nearest point on the oval.

2.2 Properties of the Minor Axis of Oval

2.2.1 The fact that the minor axis of oval is on the normal line of the oval at the nearest point N_p from the center

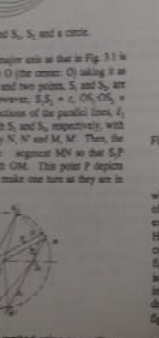


Fig. 3.3 Auxiliary figure between Figs. 1.2 and 3.1.

As this Fig. 3.2, when ovals are normalized with the length of the major axis, next, the question of what is the minor axis arises. About it, examination is carried out in the next section. However, by the following way of thinking, the conversion between figures was carried out. The figure that shows the relation of Fig. 1.2 with Fig. 3.1 in Fig. 3.3, and Fig. 1.2 \rightarrow Fig. 3.3 \rightarrow Fig. 3.1, or inversely, Fig. 3.1 \rightarrow Fig. 3.3 \rightarrow Fig. 1.2 can be drawn, and it can be said that both are the equivalent figures.

2. ON THE MINOR AXIS OF OVAL

Next, the definition of the minor axis of doval and its properties are mentioned.

2.1 Definition of the Minor Axis of Oval

The minor axis of oval is defined as the segment which connects the point on the oval, of which the distance from the middle point of the axis of symmetry (the major axis) (the center of oval) is nearest (called the end point of the minor axis or the nearest point from the center, N_p), and the center.

In fact, $mr_1 + nr_2 = kc$ is given, and the length of the segment which connects the center O and the point P on oval is expressed as follows when the polar coordinates (r_1, θ) having $S_1 S_2$ direction connecting two foci as the initial line, the focus S_1 as

As shown in Fig. 5, the auxiliary lines $S_1 M$ and $S_2 N$ are drawn in addition to Fig. 3.1, and the intersection T of $S_1 M$ and $S_2 N$ is determined, then, the straight line PT is the normal line of oval at P . [See the author's papers (5), (6), (7) and KIRITA (8).]

Now, at the time of $t_1 = t_2$, namely when P is the point N_p , Fig. 5.1 becomes Fig. 5.2, and since $S_1 S_2 \parallel MN$, the quadrilateral $S_1 S_2 M N$ is a parallelogram, accordingly, P, T and O are on one straight line. Namely, $N_p O$ is on the normal line of oval at the point N_p .




Fig. 5.1 The drawing method on a normal line of the oval.

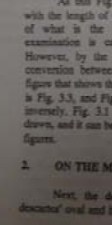


Fig. 5.2 Fig. 5 shown as a special case (Nearest point).

2.2.2 The fact that the nearest points from the center are not differential geometrical Vertices

The Vertices of oval are determined by the drawing as shown in Fig. 3.3. [See the author's papers (4), (5) and (6).] Namely, it is when t_1 is perpendicular to $S_1 S_2$ in Fig. 3.1, and at this time, P becomes the Vertex V . [See the author's papers (4), (5) and (6).] In this case, at the time of $t_1 \neq t_2$, due to $MN \neq S_1 S_2$, clearly V is not at N_p . Therefore, the point N_p is not the Vertex on oval.

proceeding Vol.2 p324-p3

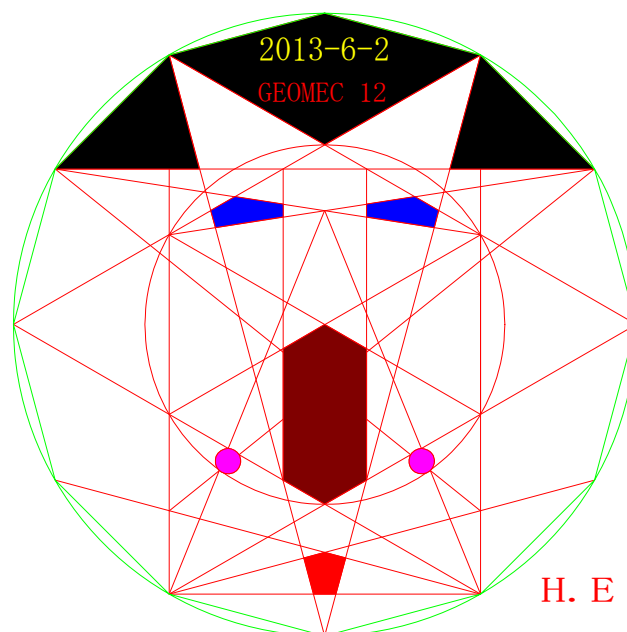
6th International Conference on Engineering Computer Graphics and Descriptive Geometry

8

GEOMECC 12

in 36th

Thank you!!!



梅雨晴れ間いつもの調子日記編

Today Fine day in Rain Season
We write Geomath Diary as usual

(H.E)

マリアさん ありがとう



H.E with M.I

梅雨の間の 編集終るや 幾数学 (H.E)

geoMathe Diary 理想と情熱

発行 2013年6月18日

編者 蛭子井博孝

著者 蛭子井博孝)

助著 Malia Intagliata

発行所 卵形線研究センター

岩国市元町4丁目12-10

0827-22-3305

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/>

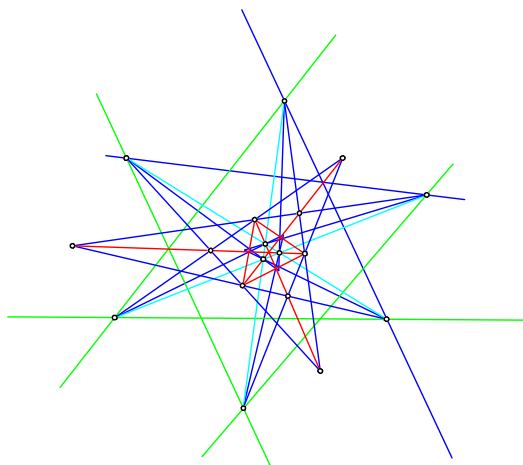
蛭子井博孝

幾何数学の小径

苦が背負う幾何数学のとび図る道

星光一つ二つの次3つ

研究のレベルアップがここにあり



幾何数学研究センター

<http://geomathe.com/>

(Hex68)

蛭子井博孝

幾何数学 咲く今

幾何数学今が背負うや^と図る径

2つ3つと星明かり

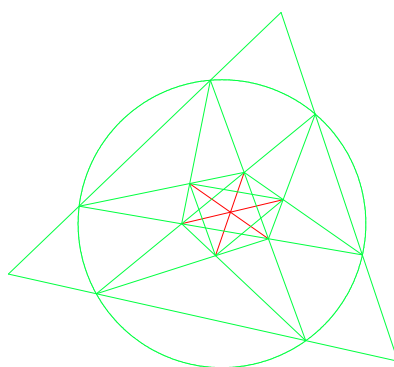
遠くを照らす今がある

1. 幾何数学の概観（平行線、次元数、ヘキサゴンの定理ほか）
2. 幾何数学の数表（数とその素数 擬似フェルマー数ほか）
3. 幾何数学の特論（三角形重ね合わせ配置の考察）
4. 幾何数学の基本曲線論（Doval の短軸選図集ほか）

連続数の恒等式 一例

$$\text{式} \quad (n^2-1)^1 + (n^2)^2 + (n^2+1)^3 = (n \cdot (n^2+2))^2$$

$$n=10 \quad 99^1 + 100^2 + 101^3 = (10 \cdot 102)^2$$



幾何数学研究センター

<http://gakumon87.com/>

幾何数学 咲く今

まえがき

「幾何数学の小径」を作ってから、その不備を直し、「咲く今」にしていった。はじめは、まだ **geomathe** という言葉が、好きだった。それで、小径の各ページの右下に、その単語が、キャプションしてあり、それは、取り除くことが、困難になった。それで、このページをまえがきしている。

あとがきのページで <http://geomathe.com/> は、訂正線を入れたが、「小径」の表紙と、右下に、**geomathe** が残った。今ここで、**geomathe** に変わる語を見つけて、アドレスを変えて、<http://gakumon87.com/> と <http://thugaku.com/> を使うことにした。

幾何数学の小径ヘッダーも、訂正する。ページが、汚れるが、いいたいことを図ることにした。

図るも、嫌いになってきている。新語を造り、訂正したいことがあるが、思うようにいかない。文章でしか、意が通じない。図を図るより、文章化する方が、早いのでは、ないかと、今ふと思った。文章のほとんど無い、この本、生かす方法はないのか、苦悶している。咲く今も、昨今にして、いた方がよかったか、文字変換に苦労する。一つの文字で、内容が変わってしまう。言葉単語の重みをかみしめている。幾何数学とは何か、その小径を歩いてきたが、幾何数学という単語は、それに変わる、英語として、THUGAKUがやっどできた。それを、この本に、贈るする。THUGAKUの本であるこの本は、幾何数学の小径の昨今を、咲く花にしていく予定である。

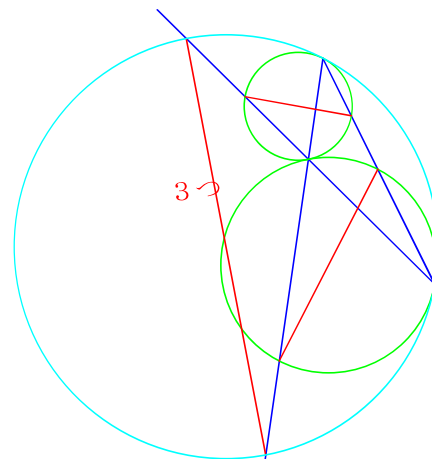
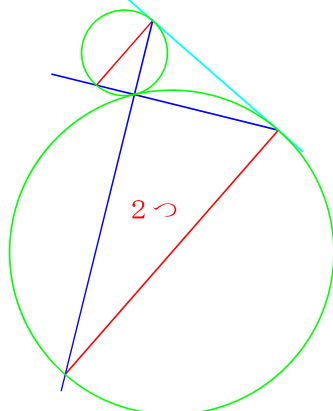
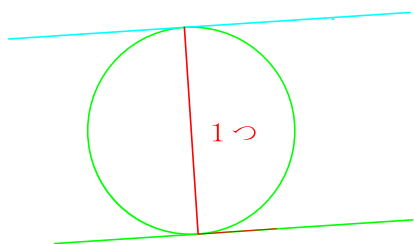
5月末

蛭子井博孝

接点を結ぶと言うことにおいて

2つの緑の図形と、1つの水色の図形で、同じ構図はできるのか

赤線は円の直径



一般化



by H. E

次元の話 (高次元立方体の構成要素の数)

ebisuihirotakaのCOMPONENT Table パスカルの三角形の拡張 1973作成図再作成
2014-2-11

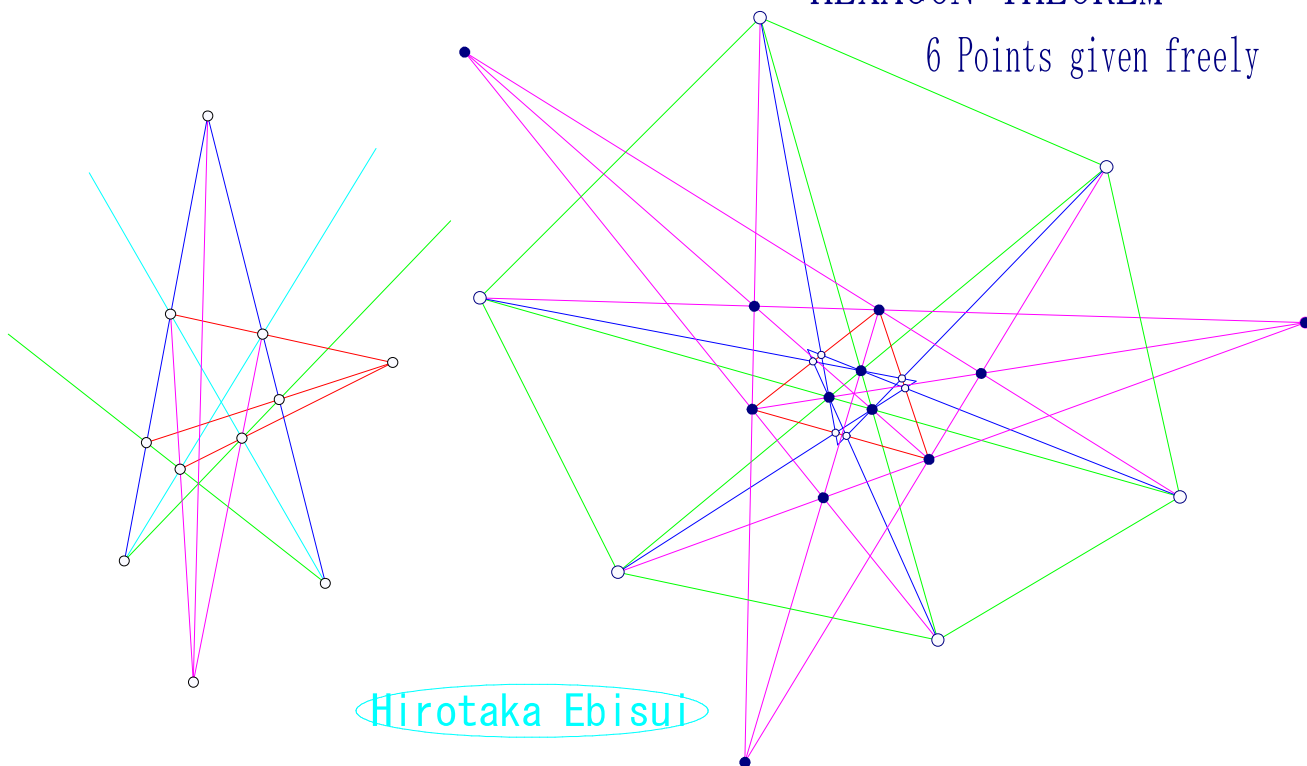
	0	1	2	次元数	3	4	n
							?
0 点の数	1	2	4		8	16	...
1 辺の数		1	4		12	32	
2 面の数			1		6	24	
3 立方体の数					1	8	
4 超立方体の数						1	
j ...							$nC_j 2^{n-j}$

ICGG K-JH

Collinear NOTE no.9

HEXAGON THEOREM

6 Points given freely



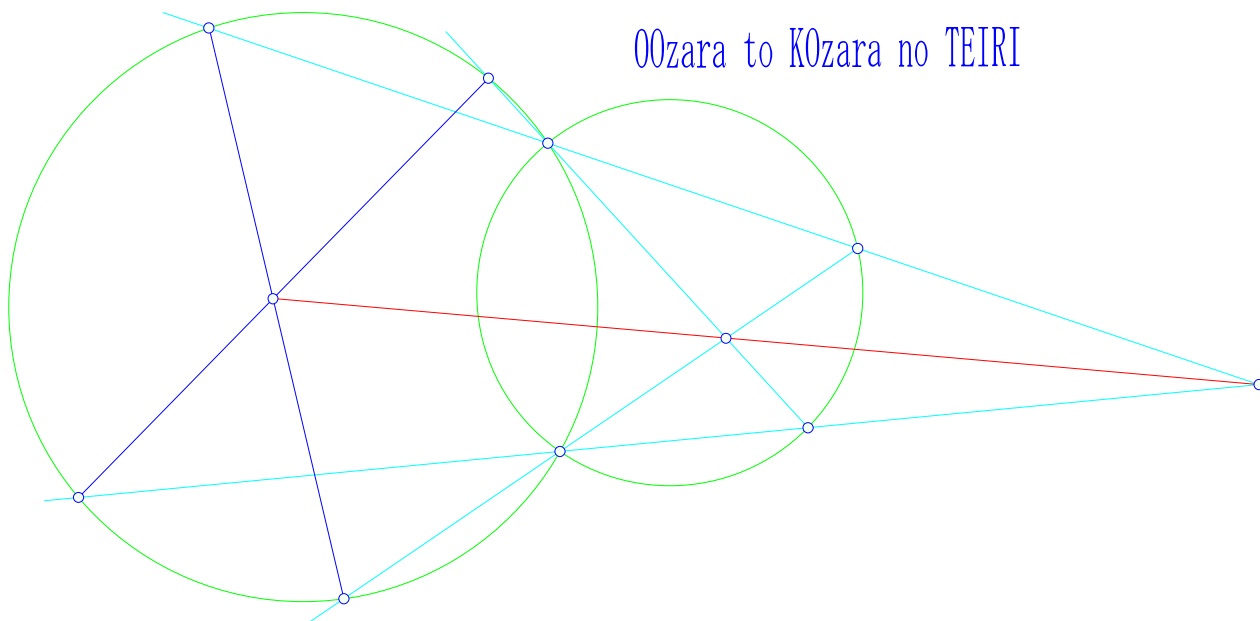
Hiroataka Ebisui

ICGG2010

Collinear NOTE (a Theorem) for Humankind

2010-7-26

00zara to K0zara no TEIRI

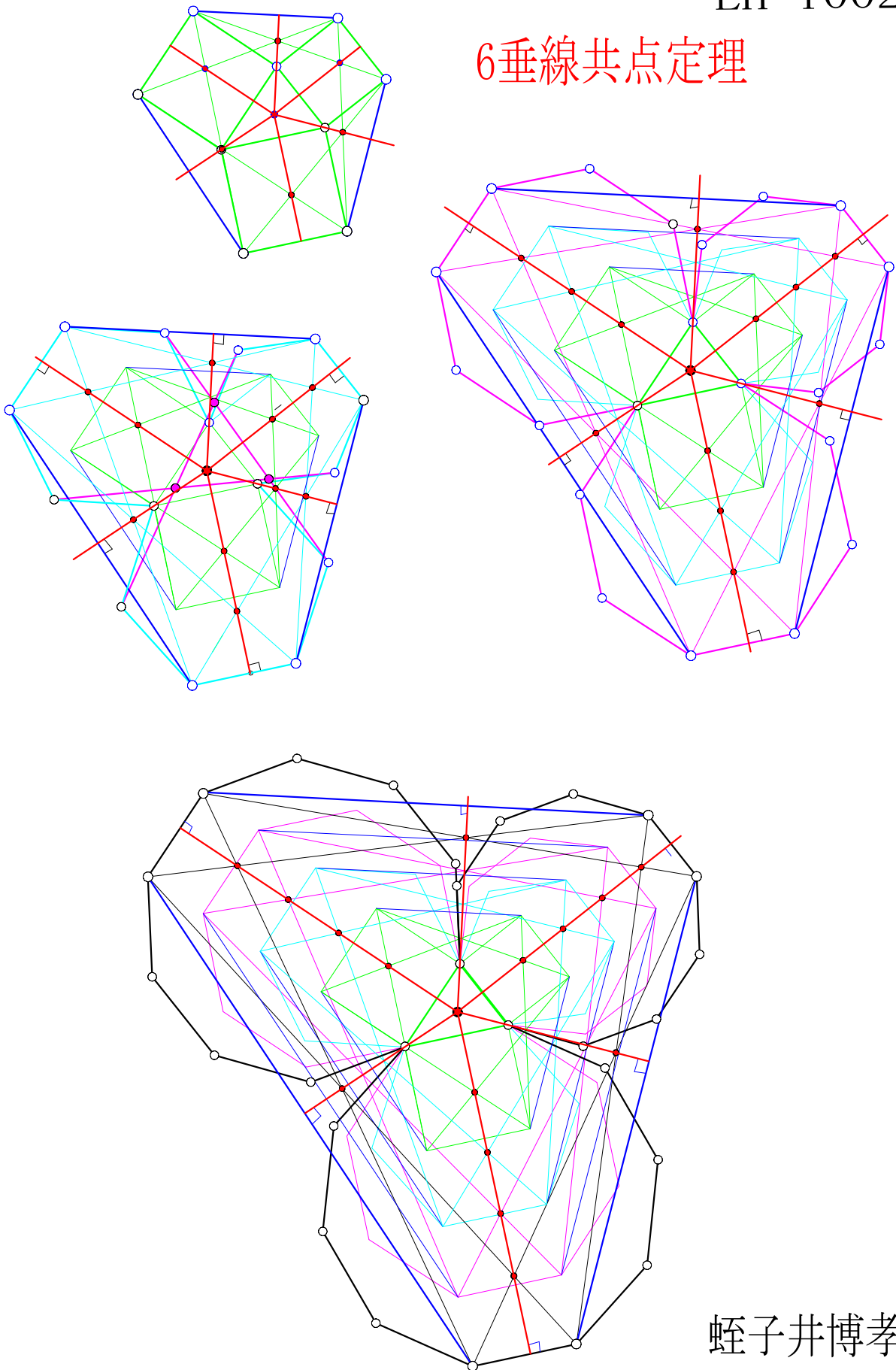


蛭子井博孝

by Hiroataka Ebisui

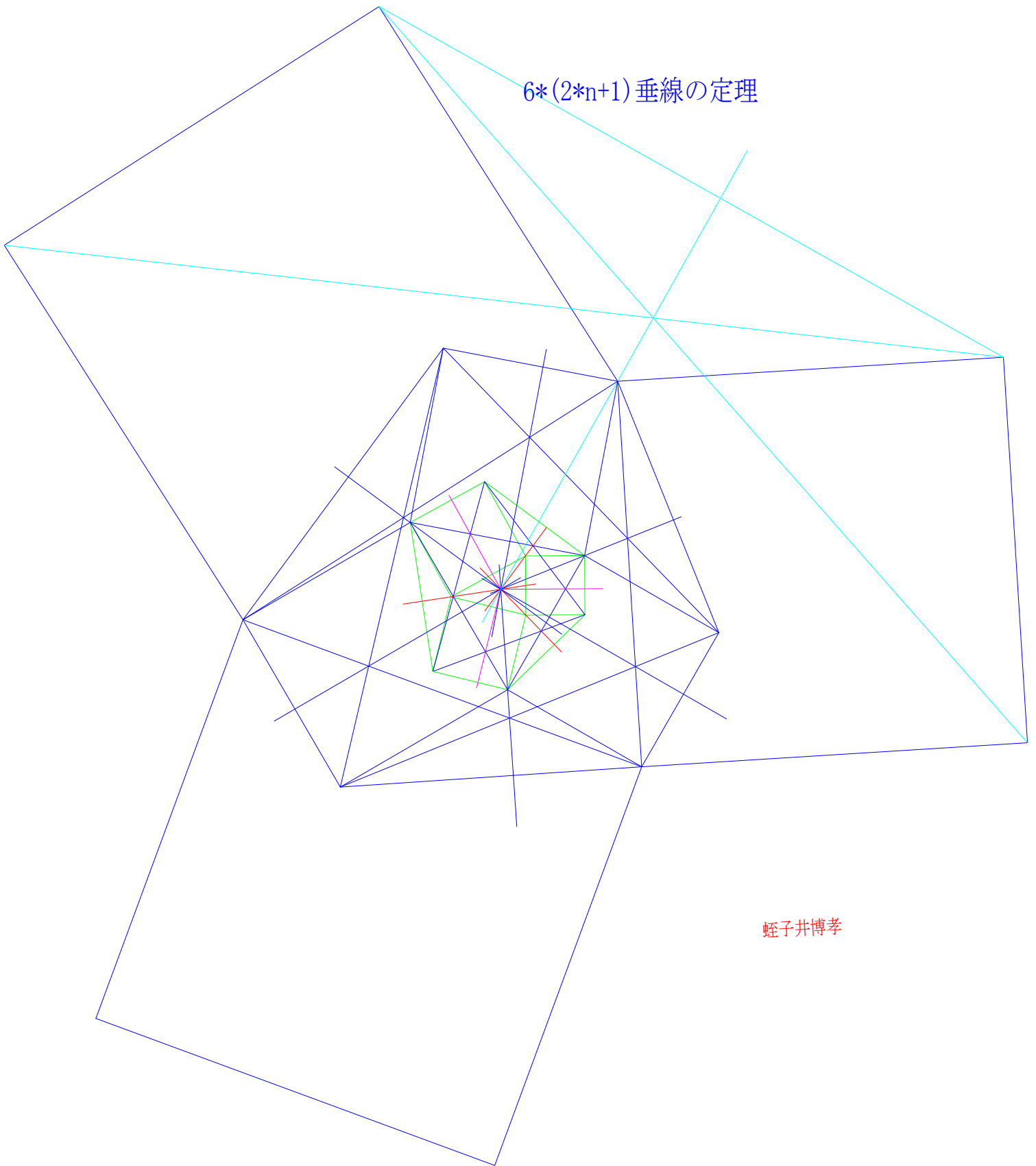
EH-T002

6垂線共点定理



蛭子井博孝

6*(2*n+1) 垂線の定理



蛭子井博孝

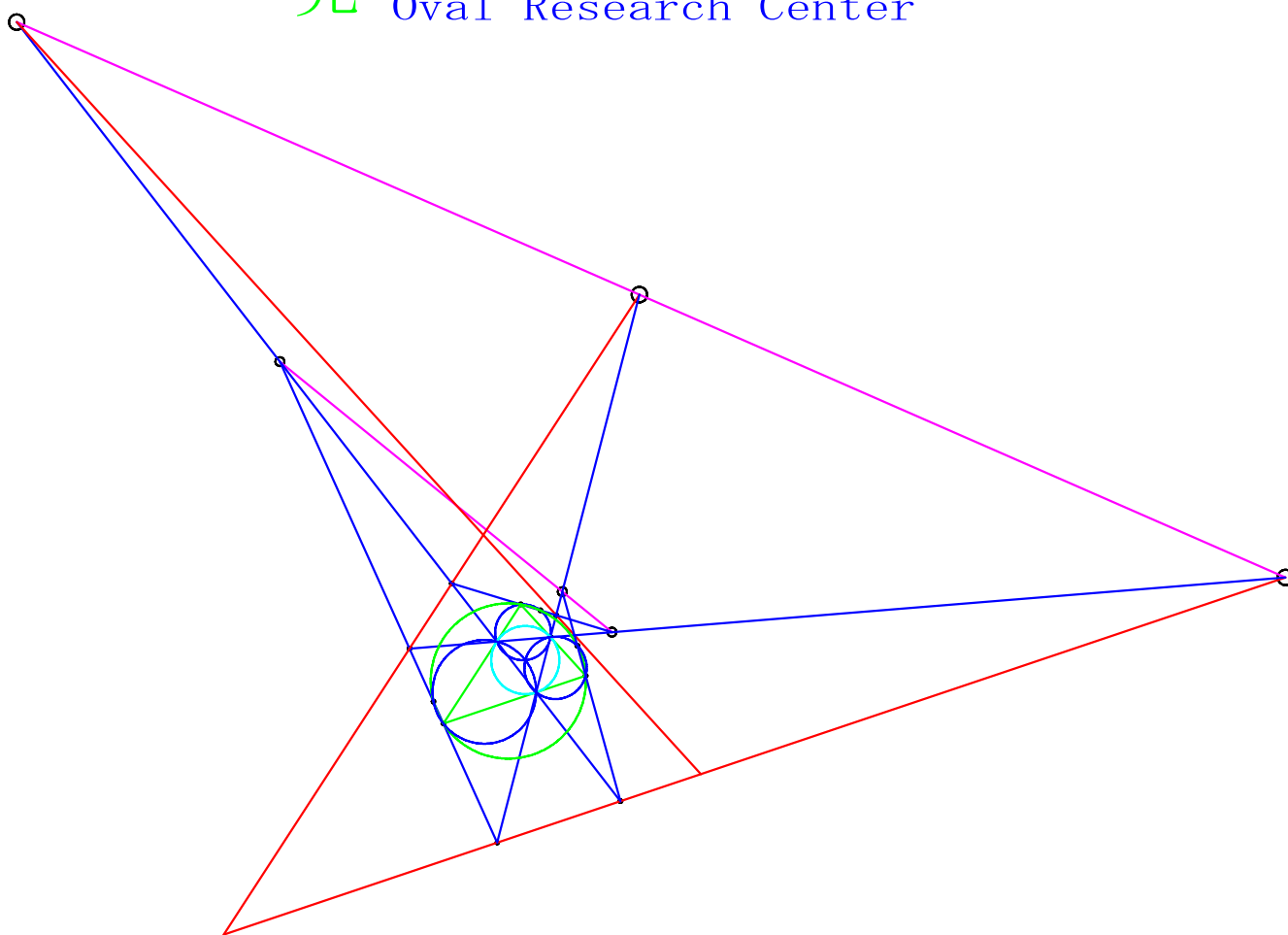
The 14th International Conference on Geometry and Graphics at Kyoto-Univ on 2010-8/5~8/9

IN POSTER SESSION

Collinear NOTE

Hiroataka Ebisui

元 Oval Research Center



Radical Axis and Appending New Line on Collinear

Profile of Oval research Center

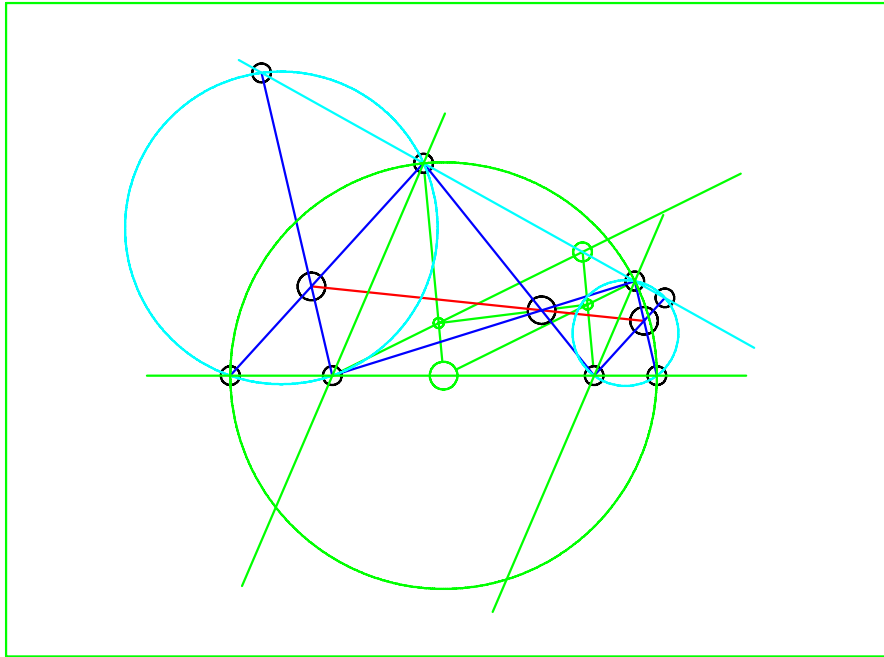
Standard Formula of Doval (Duplicated Oval)

$$(m^2 - n^2)^2 \left\{ y^2 + X^2 - \frac{(k^2 m^2 + k^2 n^2 + m^2 n^2) c^2}{(m^2 - n^2)^2} \right\}^2 = -\frac{8k^2 m^2 n^2 c^3}{m^2 - n^2} X + \frac{4k^2 m^2 n^2 (k^2 + m^2 + n^2) c^4}{(m^2 - n^2)^2}$$

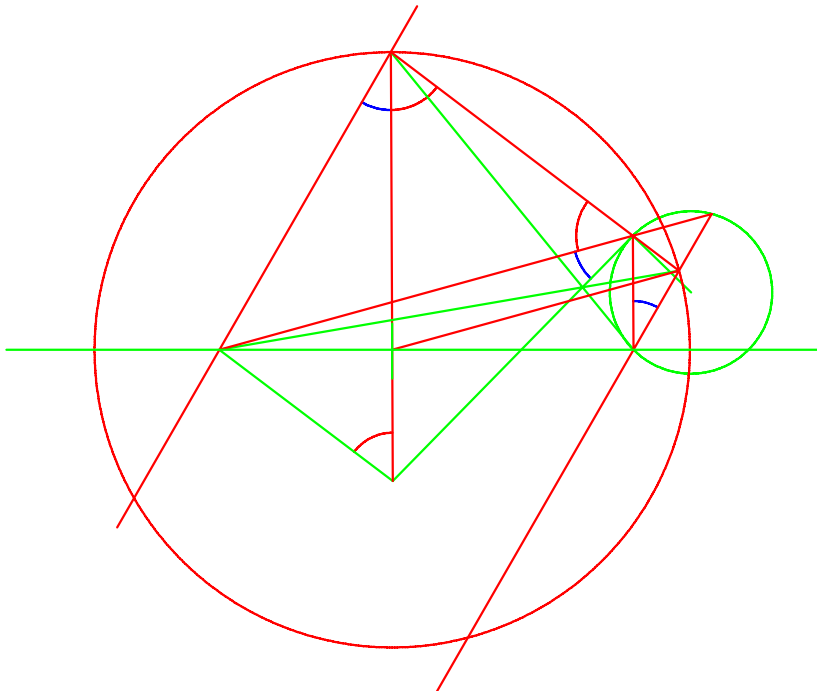
$$X = x + \frac{n^2 c}{m^2 - n^2}$$

Let's enjoy the steps from one point, line, circle to some Collinear Conclusions on 10 Sheets.

And memorize more than one Collinear Theorem which you like.

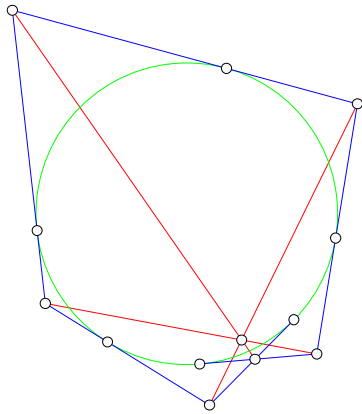


Theorem figure on drawing a tangent line on Oval

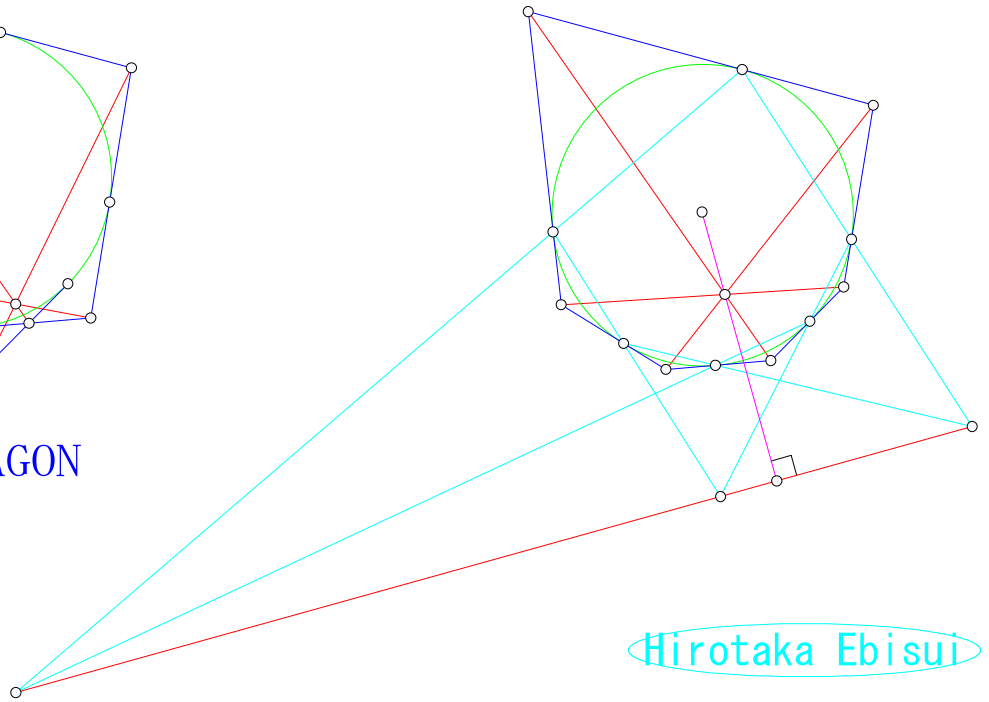


Collinear NOTE no.3

ICGG K-JH



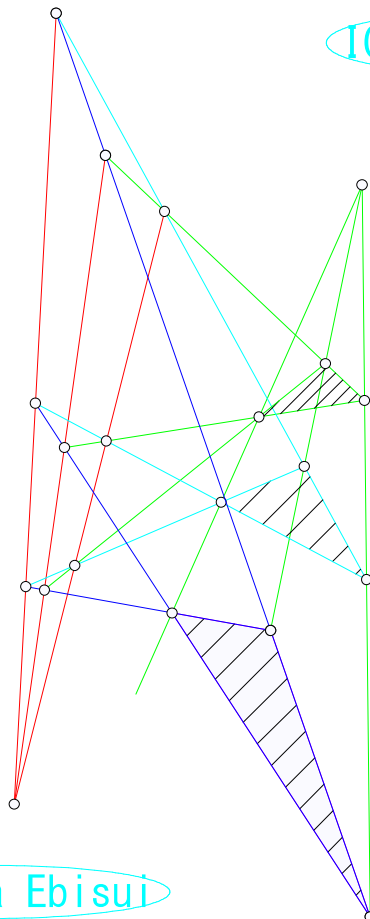
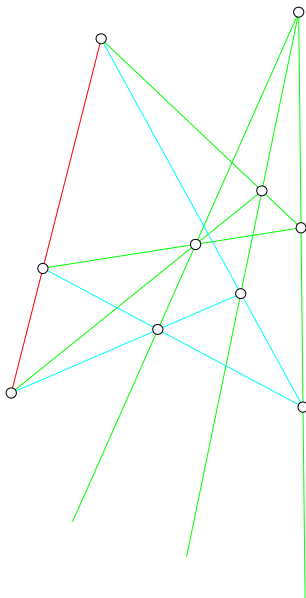
□ HEXAGON



Hiroataka Ebisui

Collinear NOTE no.4

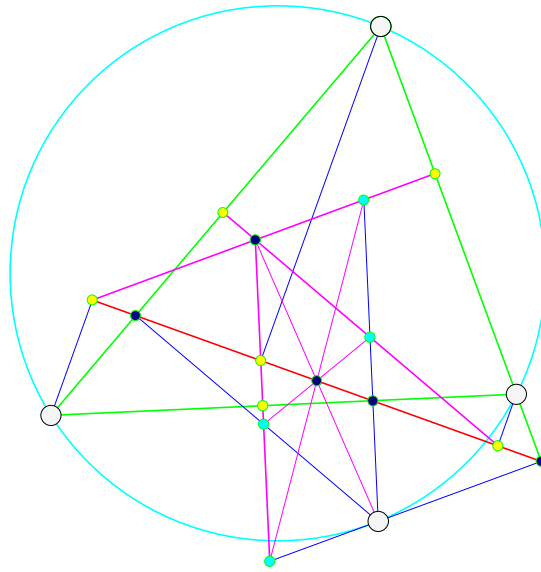
ICGG K-JH



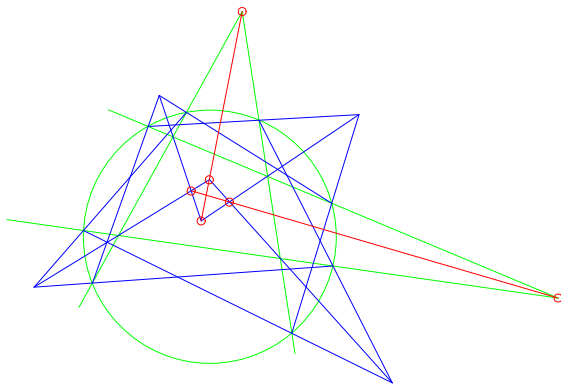
Hiroataka Ebisui

Collinear NOTE no.5

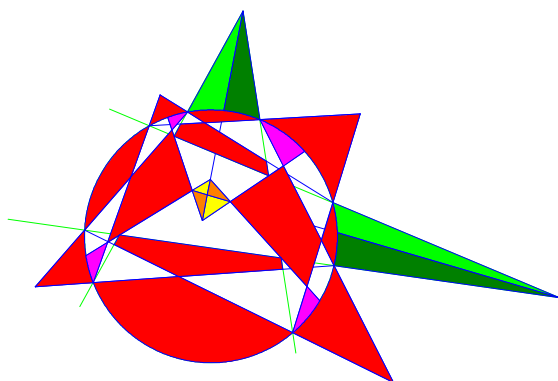
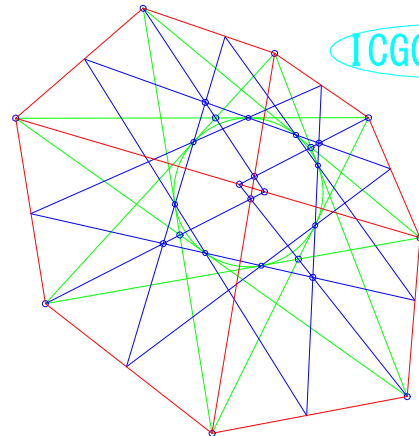
ICGG K-JH



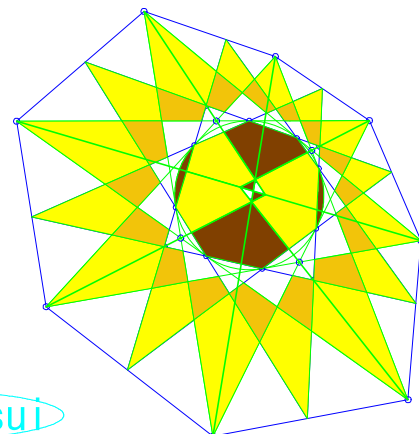
Hiroataka Ebisui



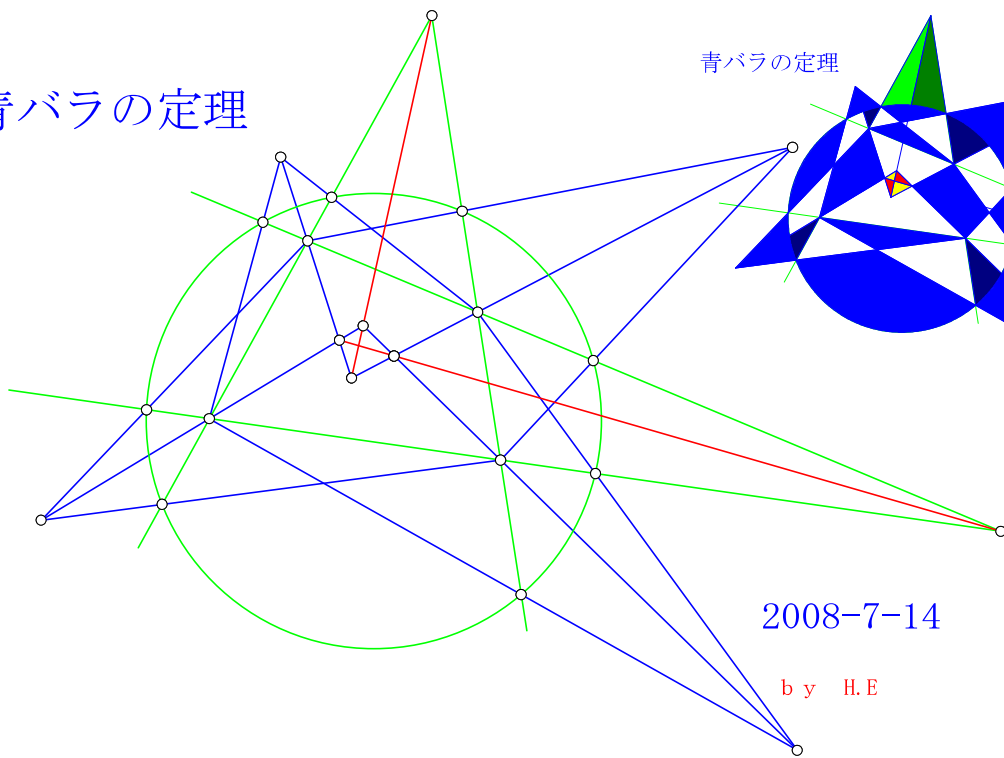
ICGG K-JH



Hiroataka Ebisui



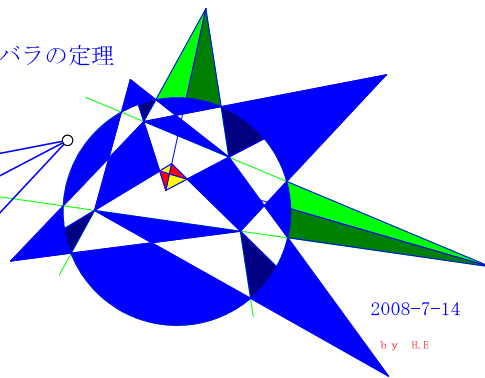
青バラの定理



青バラの定理

2008-7-14

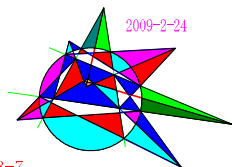
by H.E



2008-7-14

by H.E

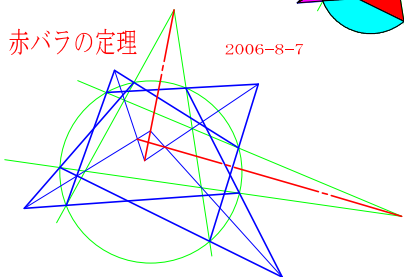
赤青ミックス定理



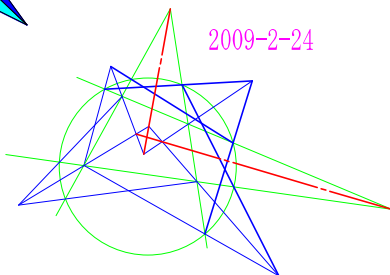
2009-2-24

赤バラの定理

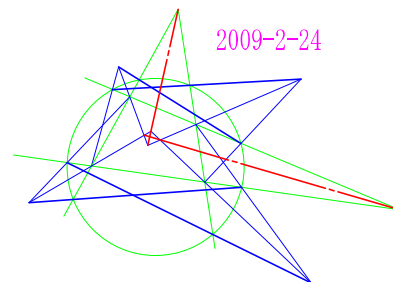
2006-8-7



2009-2-24

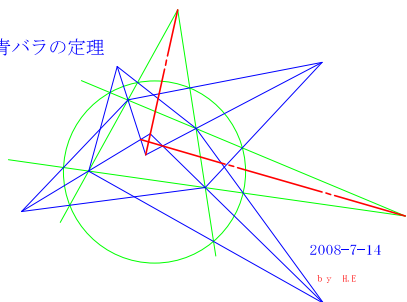


2009-2-24



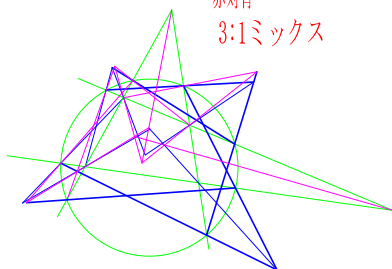
青バラの定理

2008-7-14

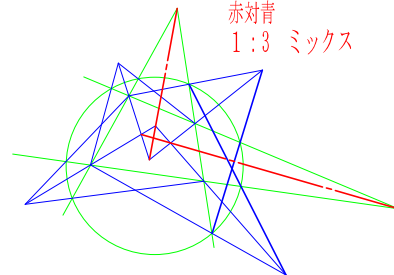


by H.E

赤対青
3:1ミックス



赤対青
1:3 ミックス



共点共線共円定理の数表化について

蛭子井 博孝 *Hiroataka EBISUI*

概要: 共線共点定理は数多くあり、幾何数学の基本的な命題として、古くから研究され、人の名や、本質の性質を表す名がついてきた。だがそれだけでは、定理の構成造は、明らかでない。そこで、今回は、共線の点の数や、共点の線の数を用いて共線共点定理図を分析し、数表化してみ、その違いや複雑さを考察した。これにより、定理が新種かどうか、わかり、分類項目も、見つかるだろう。

キーワード : 平面幾何学 / 共点共線共円定理 / 共点共線共円分析 / バラの定理

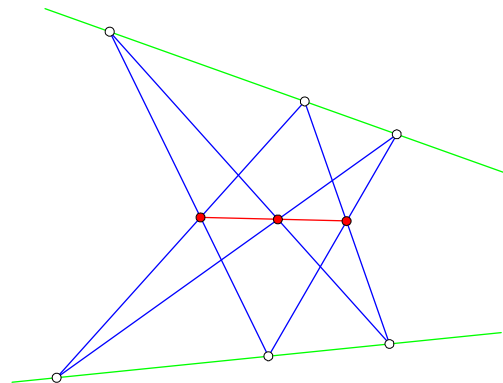
1. はじめに

三角形の重心垂心に見られる3線が共点である定理や、パプスやパスカルに見られる共線定理などは、古典幾何学において、重要な位置を占めている。さらに、シュタイナーや、シムソンの定理など、射影幾何学、ユークリッド幾何学において、興味ある定理が発見されている。これらは、その証明問題としての価値ばかりでなく、その構造的に、単純性や、簡潔性があるものである。蛭子井発見の共点共線定理は、参考文献[1]~[8]にもあるが、今回新しく見つけたものとバラの定理に関して、交点の数表化である共点共線共円分析を試みた。一点を何本の線が通るか、そんな点が何個あるか、一線上に、何点あるか、そんな線が何本あるか等を表にした。その点、線の並びと構成を表で確かめてもらいたい。

2. 歴史上の定理の共点共線共円分析

はじめに述べた4つの既存の定理の共点共線共円分析を行った。共点共線共円分析表のつくりかたは、図と表が、実際に、合っていることを、図表1~図表4で確かめてもらいたい。

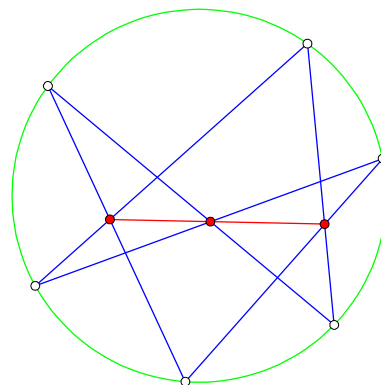
2.1 パプスの定理の共点共線(共円)分析



共点線数	点の数	累計	共線点数	線の数	累計
3	9	27	3	9	27

図表 2-1 1:1 型 1 共線 タイプ

2.2 パスカルの定理の共点共線共円分析

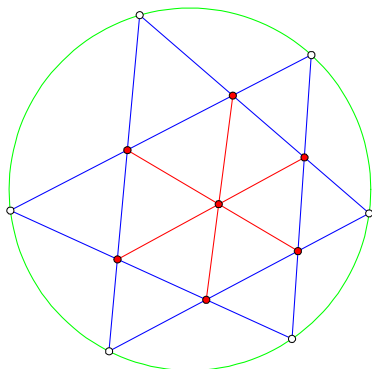


共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計
1	2	6	18
	3	3	27
共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
6	1	1	6
	3	(7)	27

図表 2-2 2:2 型 1 共線 タイプ

*図表 1 を図表 2,3,4 では縦に 2 段にしている。
 同じ構造の上の 2 定理が、2 直線を円に置き換え
 たけで、表が複雑になっていることがわかる

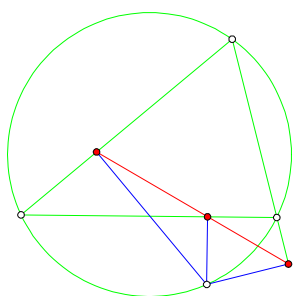
2.3 シュタイナーの定理の共点共線共円分析



共点線数	共点円数	点の数	累計
2	1	6	18
3		7	39
共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
6		1	6
	4	(6)	30
	3	(3)	39

図表 2-3 2:3 型 1 共点 タイプ

2.4 シムソンの定理の共点共線共円分析



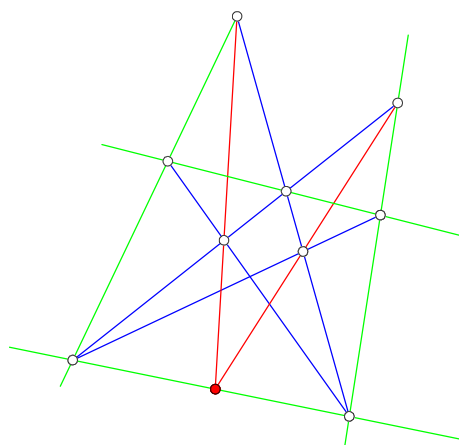
共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計
1	2	3	9
1	3	1	13
	3	3	22

共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
4		1	4
	3	(4)	16
	2	(3)	22

図表 2-4 3:3 型 1 共線 タイプ

3. 新定理の共点共線(共円)分析

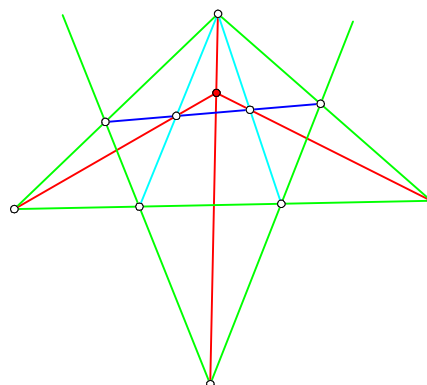
3.1 4 辺系边上共点定理



共点線数	点の数	累計	共線点数	線の数	累計
4	2	8	4	2	8
3	8	32	3	8	32

図表 3-1 2:2 型 1 共点 タイプ

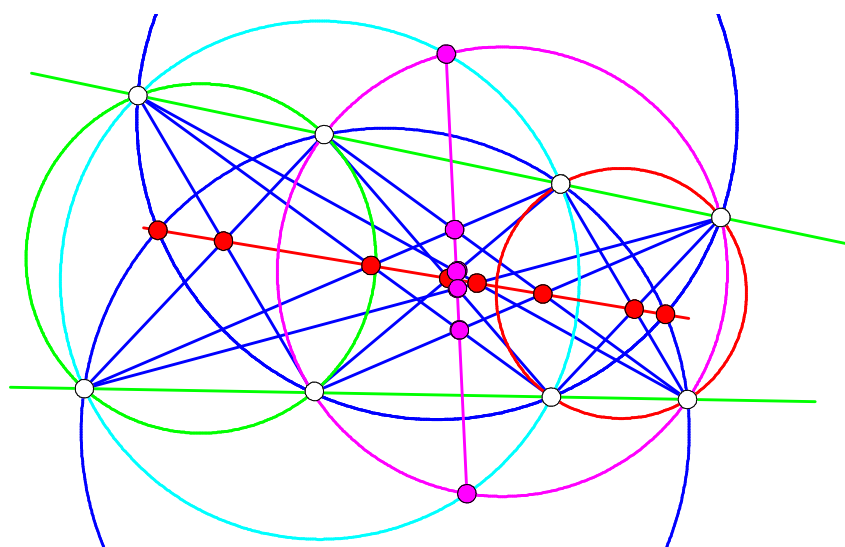
3.2 五角形翼の定理



共点線数	点の数	累計	共線点数	線の数	累計
5	1	5	4	2	8
3	10	35	3	9	35

図表 3-2 2:2 型 1 共点 タイプ

3.3 共線と共円の定理

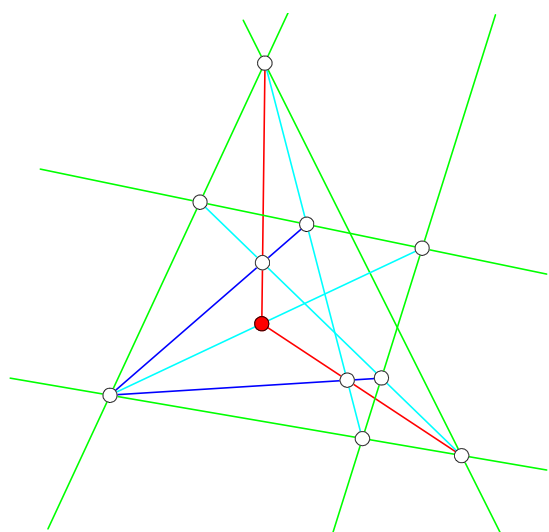


共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計	共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
3	4	8	56	6		4	24
2	1	4	68	4		2	32
		3	98		8	(1)	40
					6	(1)	46
					4	(10)	86
					3	(4)	98

図表 3-3 3:6 型 2 共線 2 共円 タイプ

3.4 4+1 線の共点の定理

共点線数	点の数	累計	共線点数	線の数	累計
5	1	5	4	2	8
4	2	13	3	9	35
3	8	37	2	1	37

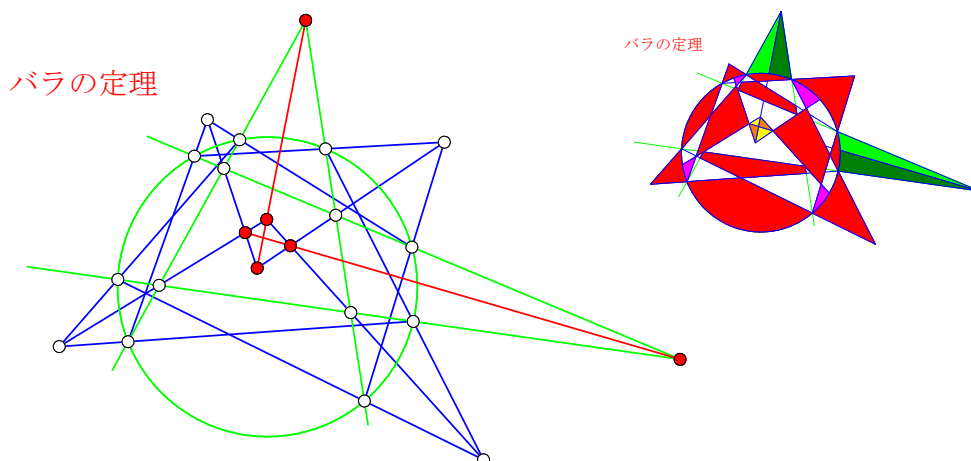


図表 3-4 3:3 型 1 共点 タイプ

*3 節では、近作の定理について、共点共線共円分析を行った。各定理の累計が一致し、点作図(ぼち)の付方が正しいことがわかった。これで、定理図として使えるだろう。

4 バラの定理数種の分析

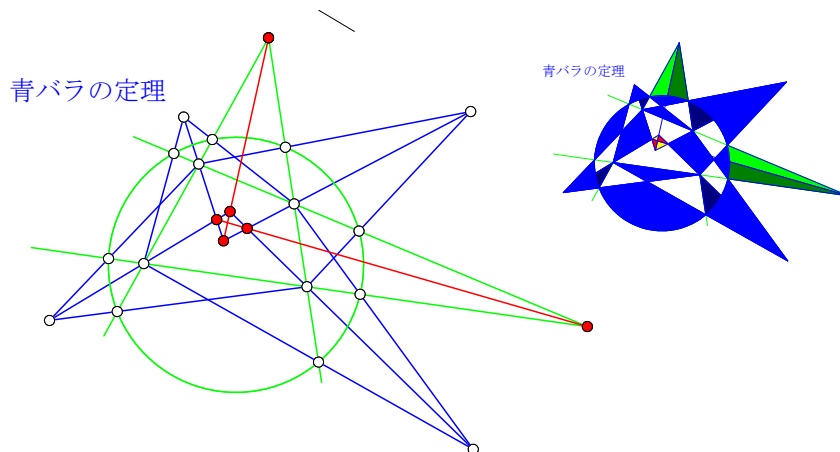
4.1 赤バラの定理



共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計	共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
1	3	8	32	8		1	8
	3	14	74		5	(4)	28
					4	(4)	44
					3	(10)	74

図表 4-1 2:4 型 2 共線 タイプ

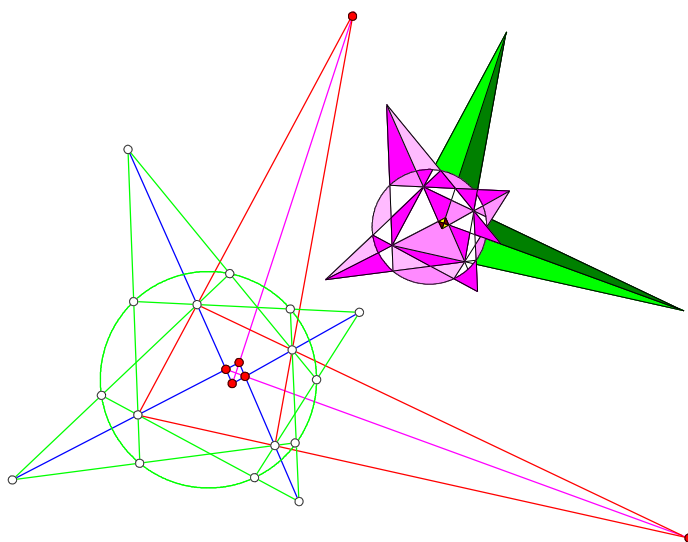
4.2 青バラの定理



共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計	共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
1	2	8	24	8		1	8
	3	10	54		5	(4)	28
	5	4	74		4	(4)	44
					3	(10)	74

図表 4-2 3:4 型 2 共線 タイプ

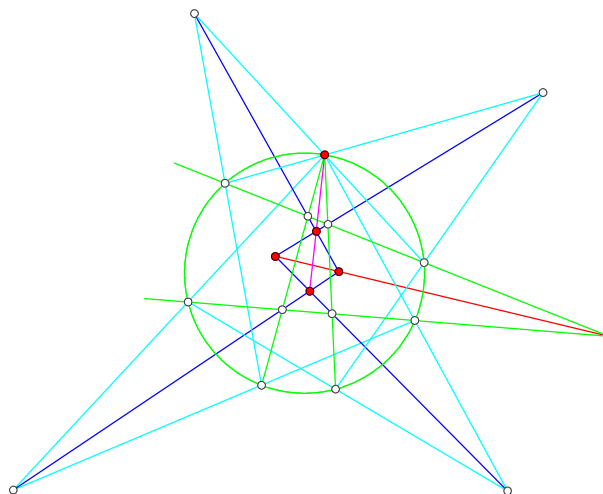
4.3 ピンクバラの定理



共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計	共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
1	2	8	24	8		1	8
	5	4	44		4	(12)	56
	3	10	74		3	(6)	74

図表 4-3 3:3 型 2 共線 タイプ

4.4 7 点バラの定理



共点円数	共点線数	点の数	累計	共円点数	共線点数	円(線)の数	累計
1	3	6	24	7		1	7
1	7	1	32		5	(2)	17
	3	13	71		4	(6)	41
					3	(10)	71

図表 4-4 3:4 型 2 共線 タイプ

*4節で、バラの定理のはじめの3つが、累合計数、74の定理であることが、わかった。つまり、累合計数は、定理固有のものかもしれない。7点バラは、円周交点8が7に縮退しているの、累計が71だろう。

5. 結び

点や線と円の数を共点、共線で数え、数表化した。その表は、定理の図表キャプションのような数による特徴付けといえる。単純な図形ほど数表も単純である、バップス、パスカルや、バラの定理のように同種の物は、累計が、一致していた。とにかく、分析表をもっと多様に集めるといろいろなことが言えるだろう。今回は、定理の読図とは、別に、構成造を数値によって楽しむことができた。まだ、明確な、性質を絞り出すには至っていない。図表1-1～図表4-4は、定理の固有性を持つものといっても過言ではない。分析表は、今のところ、定理の複雑さを大雑把に見る1指標で、図に、数表を付加させた、定理の別表現でもある。

本論では、表16を定理図に付加したが、共点共線定理のほとんどの場合をカバーしているのではなからうか。それで、これらの図表の共点共線共円分析が平面幾何学の定理とは、何か、を考察する、ユークリッド、射影幾何、非ユークリッド、微分幾何という、これまでの幾何学とは、別の観点からの手がかかりになるのではなからうか。

参考文献

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図学会

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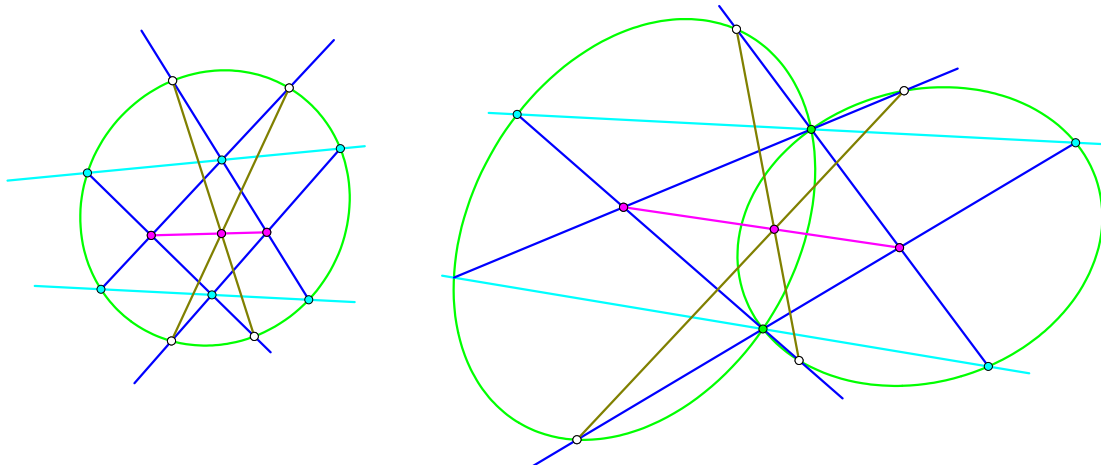
著者紹介

えびすい ひろたか： 幾何数学研究センター、〒740-0012 山口県岩国市元町4丁目12-10
ebisuihirotaka@io.ocn.ne.jp

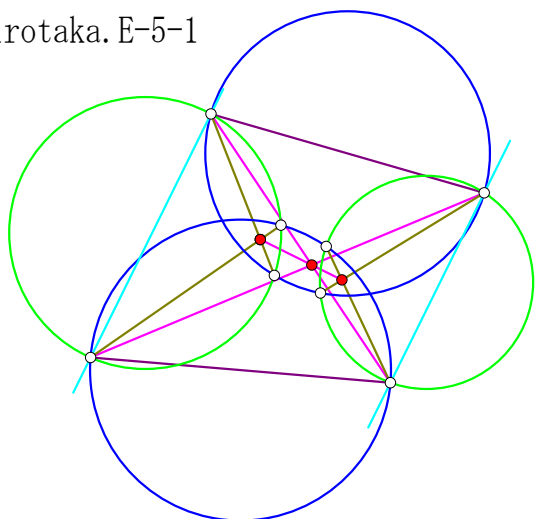
2016-7-17

2円系H. E5題

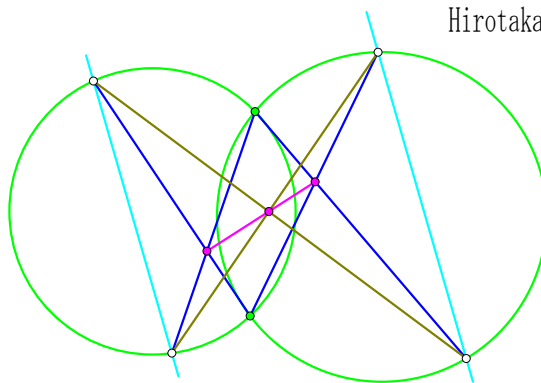
Hirota. E-5-5



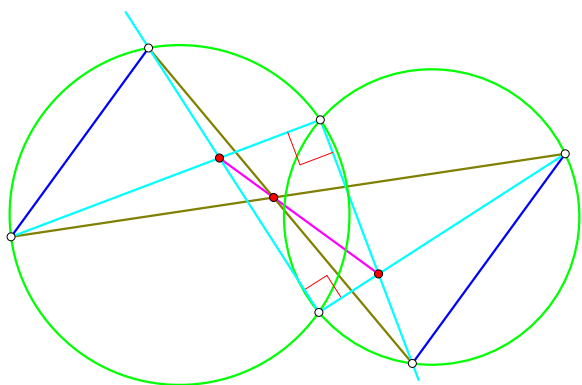
Hirota. E-5-1



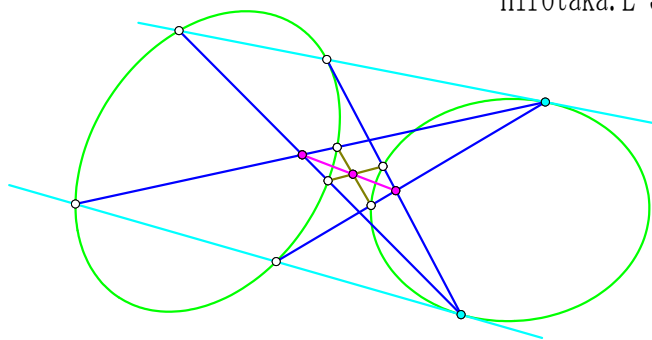
Hirota. E-5-2



Hirota. E-5-3

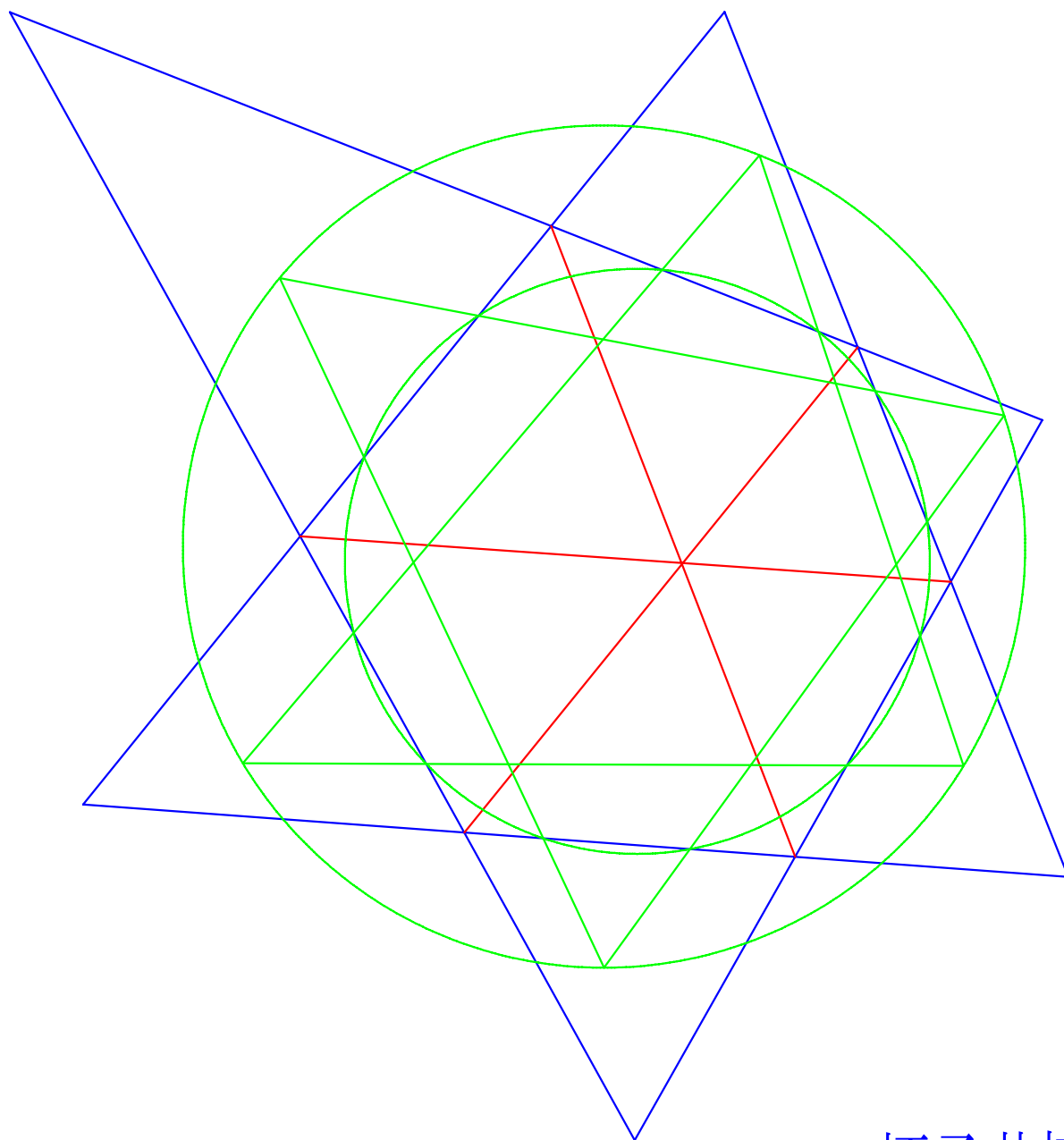


Hirota. E-5-4



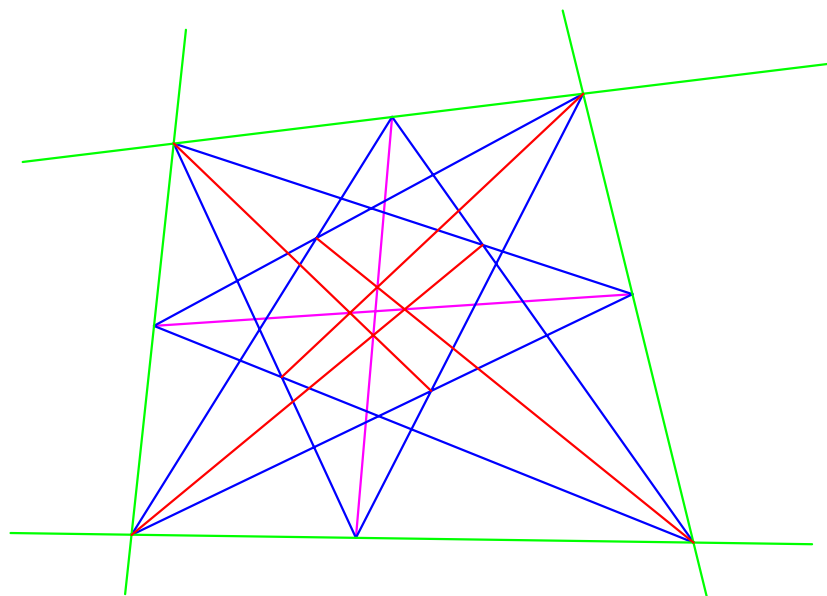
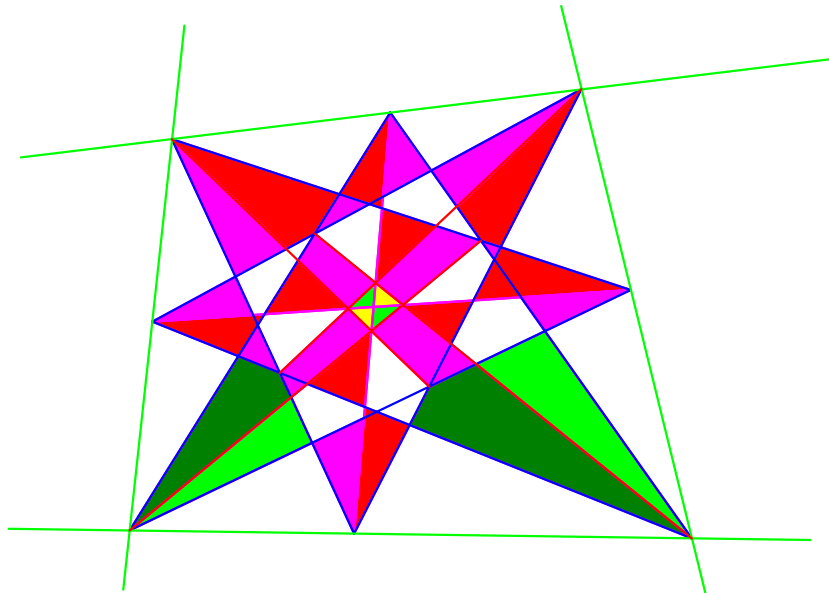
蛭子井博孝

2円星々の定理



蛭子井博孝

4辺系の花の定理



蛭子井博孝

2017-6-2

緑井富士フードコーナーにて


```

> # HI-NUM-008 Bithday Prime Check Table by H.E:
>
> with(StringTools) : FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d(%r)");
    "2018-05-17(01:26:31 AM)" (1)
> print( Birthday "1918年1月1日1時 prime" = isprime(16567 + 2 + 2 + 2));
    Birthday "1918年1月1日1時 prime" = true (2)
> ithprime(1956); ithprime(7); ithprime(3);
    16963
    17
    5 (3)
> for b from 1 to 201 do YP||b := ithprime(1917 + b)[(1917 + b)[年]] : mp||b :=
    ithprime(b)[b[月]] : dp||b := ithprime(b)[b[日]] : tp||b := ithprime(b)[b[時]] : od:
for x from 1 to 201 do print(Prime = [YP||x, mp||x, dp||x, tp||x]) : od:
FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d(%r)");
#1956年7月3日16963+17+5=16985? 年の欄にあるか なしか:
    Prime = [ 165671918年, 21月, 21日, 21時 ]
    Prime = [ 165731919年, 32月, 32日, 32時 ]
    Prime = [ 166031920年, 53月, 53日, 53時 ]
    Prime = [ 166071921年, 74月, 74日, 74時 ]
    Prime = [ 166191922年, 115月, 115日, 115時 ]
    Prime = [ 166311923年, 136月, 136日, 136時 ]
    Prime = [ 166331924年, 177月, 177日, 177時 ]
    Prime = [ 166491925年, 198月, 198日, 198時 ]
    Prime = [ 166511926年, 239月, 239日, 239時 ]
    Prime = [ 166571927年, 2910月, 2910日, 2910時 ]
    Prime = [ 166611928年, 3111月, 3111日, 3111時 ]
    Prime = [ 166731929年, 3712月, 3712日, 3712時 ]
    Prime = [ 166911930年, 4113月, 4113日, 4113時 ]
    Prime = [ 166931931年, 4314月, 4314日, 4314時 ]
    Prime = [ 166991932年, 4715月, 4715日, 4715時 ]
    Prime = [ 167031933年, 5316月, 5316日, 5316時 ]
    Prime = [ 167291934年, 5917月, 5917日, 5917時 ]
    Prime = [ 167411935年, 6118月, 6118日, 6118時 ]
    Prime = [ 167471936年, 6719月, 6719日, 6719時 ]
    Prime = [ 167591937年, 7120月, 7120日, 7120時 ]

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prime} &= [16763_{1938 \text{ 年}}, 73_{21 \text{ 月}}, 73_{21 \text{ 日}}, 73_{21 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16787_{1939 \text{ 年}}, 79_{22 \text{ 月}}, 79_{22 \text{ 日}}, 79_{22 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16811_{1940 \text{ 年}}, 83_{23 \text{ 月}}, 83_{23 \text{ 日}}, 83_{23 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16823_{1941 \text{ 年}}, 89_{24 \text{ 月}}, 89_{24 \text{ 日}}, 89_{24 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16829_{1942 \text{ 年}}, 97_{25 \text{ 月}}, 97_{25 \text{ 日}}, 97_{25 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16831_{1943 \text{ 年}}, 101_{26 \text{ 月}}, 101_{26 \text{ 日}}, 101_{26 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16843_{1944 \text{ 年}}, 103_{27 \text{ 月}}, 103_{27 \text{ 日}}, 103_{27 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16871_{1945 \text{ 年}}, 107_{28 \text{ 月}}, 107_{28 \text{ 日}}, 107_{28 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16879_{1946 \text{ 年}}, 109_{29 \text{ 月}}, 109_{29 \text{ 日}}, 109_{29 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16883_{1947 \text{ 年}}, 113_{30 \text{ 月}}, 113_{30 \text{ 日}}, 113_{30 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16889_{1948 \text{ 年}}, 127_{31 \text{ 月}}, 127_{31 \text{ 日}}, 127_{31 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16901_{1949 \text{ 年}}, 131_{32 \text{ 月}}, 131_{32 \text{ 日}}, 131_{32 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16903_{1950 \text{ 年}}, 137_{33 \text{ 月}}, 137_{33 \text{ 日}}, 137_{33 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16921_{1951 \text{ 年}}, 139_{34 \text{ 月}}, 139_{34 \text{ 日}}, 139_{34 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16927_{1952 \text{ 年}}, 149_{35 \text{ 月}}, 149_{35 \text{ 日}}, 149_{35 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16931_{1953 \text{ 年}}, 151_{36 \text{ 月}}, 151_{36 \text{ 日}}, 151_{36 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16937_{1954 \text{ 年}}, 157_{37 \text{ 月}}, 157_{37 \text{ 日}}, 157_{37 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16943_{1955 \text{ 年}}, 163_{38 \text{ 月}}, 163_{38 \text{ 日}}, 163_{38 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16963_{1956 \text{ 年}}, 167_{39 \text{ 月}}, 167_{39 \text{ 日}}, 167_{39 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16979_{1957 \text{ 年}}, 173_{40 \text{ 月}}, 173_{40 \text{ 日}}, 173_{40 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16981_{1958 \text{ 年}}, 179_{41 \text{ 月}}, 179_{41 \text{ 日}}, 179_{41 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16987_{1959 \text{ 年}}, 181_{42 \text{ 月}}, 181_{42 \text{ 日}}, 181_{42 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [16993_{1960 \text{ 年}}, 191_{43 \text{ 月}}, 191_{43 \text{ 日}}, 191_{43 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17011_{1961 \text{ 年}}, 193_{44 \text{ 月}}, 193_{44 \text{ 日}}, 193_{44 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17021_{1962 \text{ 年}}, 197_{45 \text{ 月}}, 197_{45 \text{ 日}}, 197_{45 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17027_{1963 \text{ 年}}, 199_{46 \text{ 月}}, 199_{46 \text{ 日}}, 199_{46 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17029_{1964 \text{ 年}}, 211_{47 \text{ 月}}, 211_{47 \text{ 日}}, 211_{47 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17033_{1965 \text{ 年}}, 223_{48 \text{ 月}}, 223_{48 \text{ 日}}, 223_{48 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17041_{1966 \text{ 年}}, 227_{49 \text{ 月}}, 227_{49 \text{ 日}}, 227_{49 \text{ 時}}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$Prime = [17047_{1967年}, 229_{50月}, 229_{50日}, 229_{50時}]$
 $Prime = [17053_{1968年}, 233_{51月}, 233_{51日}, 233_{51時}]$
 $Prime = [17077_{1969年}, 239_{52月}, 239_{52日}, 239_{52時}]$
 $Prime = [17093_{1970年}, 241_{53月}, 241_{53日}, 241_{53時}]$
 $Prime = [17099_{1971年}, 251_{54月}, 251_{54日}, 251_{54時}]$
 $Prime = [17107_{1972年}, 257_{55月}, 257_{55日}, 257_{55時}]$
 $Prime = [17117_{1973年}, 263_{56月}, 263_{56日}, 263_{56時}]$
 $Prime = [17123_{1974年}, 269_{57月}, 269_{57日}, 269_{57時}]$
 $Prime = [17137_{1975年}, 271_{58月}, 271_{58日}, 271_{58時}]$
 $Prime = [17159_{1976年}, 277_{59月}, 277_{59日}, 277_{59時}]$
 $Prime = [17167_{1977年}, 281_{60月}, 281_{60日}, 281_{60時}]$
 $Prime = [17183_{1978年}, 283_{61月}, 283_{61日}, 283_{61時}]$
 $Prime = [17189_{1979年}, 293_{62月}, 293_{62日}, 293_{62時}]$
 $Prime = [17191_{1980年}, 307_{63月}, 307_{63日}, 307_{63時}]$
 $Prime = [17203_{1981年}, 311_{64月}, 311_{64日}, 311_{64時}]$
 $Prime = [17207_{1982年}, 313_{65月}, 313_{65日}, 313_{65時}]$
 $Prime = [17209_{1983年}, 317_{66月}, 317_{66日}, 317_{66時}]$
 $Prime = [17231_{1984年}, 331_{67月}, 331_{67日}, 331_{67時}]$
 $Prime = [17239_{1985年}, 337_{68月}, 337_{68日}, 337_{68時}]$
 $Prime = [17257_{1986年}, 347_{69月}, 347_{69日}, 347_{69時}]$
 $Prime = [17291_{1987年}, 349_{70月}, 349_{70日}, 349_{70時}]$
 $Prime = [17293_{1988年}, 353_{71月}, 353_{71日}, 353_{71時}]$
 $Prime = [17299_{1989年}, 359_{72月}, 359_{72日}, 359_{72時}]$
 $Prime = [17317_{1990年}, 367_{73月}, 367_{73日}, 367_{73時}]$
 $Prime = [17321_{1991年}, 373_{74月}, 373_{74日}, 373_{74時}]$
 $Prime = [17327_{1992年}, 379_{75月}, 379_{75日}, 379_{75時}]$
 $Prime = [17333_{1993年}, 383_{76月}, 383_{76日}, 383_{76時}]$
 $Prime = [17341_{1994年}, 389_{77月}, 389_{77日}, 389_{77時}]$
 $Prime = [17351_{1995年}, 397_{78月}, 397_{78日}, 397_{78時}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
Prime &= [17359_{1996 \text{ 年}}, 401_{79 \text{ 月}}, 401_{79 \text{ 日}}, 401_{79 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17377_{1997 \text{ 年}}, 409_{80 \text{ 月}}, 409_{80 \text{ 日}}, 409_{80 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17383_{1998 \text{ 年}}, 419_{81 \text{ 月}}, 419_{81 \text{ 日}}, 419_{81 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17387_{1999 \text{ 年}}, 421_{82 \text{ 月}}, 421_{82 \text{ 日}}, 421_{82 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17389_{2000 \text{ 年}}, 431_{83 \text{ 月}}, 431_{83 \text{ 日}}, 431_{83 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17393_{2001 \text{ 年}}, 433_{84 \text{ 月}}, 433_{84 \text{ 日}}, 433_{84 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17401_{2002 \text{ 年}}, 439_{85 \text{ 月}}, 439_{85 \text{ 日}}, 439_{85 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17417_{2003 \text{ 年}}, 443_{86 \text{ 月}}, 443_{86 \text{ 日}}, 443_{86 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17419_{2004 \text{ 年}}, 449_{87 \text{ 月}}, 449_{87 \text{ 日}}, 449_{87 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17431_{2005 \text{ 年}}, 457_{88 \text{ 月}}, 457_{88 \text{ 日}}, 457_{88 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17443_{2006 \text{ 年}}, 461_{89 \text{ 月}}, 461_{89 \text{ 日}}, 461_{89 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17449_{2007 \text{ 年}}, 463_{90 \text{ 月}}, 463_{90 \text{ 日}}, 463_{90 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17467_{2008 \text{ 年}}, 467_{91 \text{ 月}}, 467_{91 \text{ 日}}, 467_{91 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17471_{2009 \text{ 年}}, 479_{92 \text{ 月}}, 479_{92 \text{ 日}}, 479_{92 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17477_{2010 \text{ 年}}, 487_{93 \text{ 月}}, 487_{93 \text{ 日}}, 487_{93 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17483_{2011 \text{ 年}}, 491_{94 \text{ 月}}, 491_{94 \text{ 日}}, 491_{94 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17489_{2012 \text{ 年}}, 499_{95 \text{ 月}}, 499_{95 \text{ 日}}, 499_{95 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17491_{2013 \text{ 年}}, 503_{96 \text{ 月}}, 503_{96 \text{ 日}}, 503_{96 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17497_{2014 \text{ 年}}, 509_{97 \text{ 月}}, 509_{97 \text{ 日}}, 509_{97 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17509_{2015 \text{ 年}}, 521_{98 \text{ 月}}, 521_{98 \text{ 日}}, 521_{98 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17519_{2016 \text{ 年}}, 523_{99 \text{ 月}}, 523_{99 \text{ 日}}, 523_{99 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17539_{2017 \text{ 年}}, 541_{100 \text{ 月}}, 541_{100 \text{ 日}}, 541_{100 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17551_{2018 \text{ 年}}, 547_{101 \text{ 月}}, 547_{101 \text{ 日}}, 547_{101 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17569_{2019 \text{ 年}}, 557_{102 \text{ 月}}, 557_{102 \text{ 日}}, 557_{102 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17573_{2020 \text{ 年}}, 563_{103 \text{ 月}}, 563_{103 \text{ 日}}, 563_{103 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17579_{2021 \text{ 年}}, 569_{104 \text{ 月}}, 569_{104 \text{ 日}}, 569_{104 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17581_{2022 \text{ 年}}, 571_{105 \text{ 月}}, 571_{105 \text{ 日}}, 571_{105 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17597_{2023 \text{ 年}}, 577_{106 \text{ 月}}, 577_{106 \text{ 日}}, 577_{106 \text{ 時}}] \\
Prime &= [17599_{2024 \text{ 年}}, 587_{107 \text{ 月}}, 587_{107 \text{ 日}}, 587_{107 \text{ 時}}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prime} &= [17609_{2025 \text{ 年}}, 593_{108 \text{ 月}}, 593_{108 \text{ 日}}, 593_{108 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17623_{2026 \text{ 年}}, 599_{109 \text{ 月}}, 599_{109 \text{ 日}}, 599_{109 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17627_{2027 \text{ 年}}, 601_{110 \text{ 月}}, 601_{110 \text{ 日}}, 601_{110 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17657_{2028 \text{ 年}}, 607_{111 \text{ 月}}, 607_{111 \text{ 日}}, 607_{111 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17659_{2029 \text{ 年}}, 613_{112 \text{ 月}}, 613_{112 \text{ 日}}, 613_{112 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17669_{2030 \text{ 年}}, 617_{113 \text{ 月}}, 617_{113 \text{ 日}}, 617_{113 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17681_{2031 \text{ 年}}, 619_{114 \text{ 月}}, 619_{114 \text{ 日}}, 619_{114 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17683_{2032 \text{ 年}}, 631_{115 \text{ 月}}, 631_{115 \text{ 日}}, 631_{115 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17707_{2033 \text{ 年}}, 641_{116 \text{ 月}}, 641_{116 \text{ 日}}, 641_{116 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17713_{2034 \text{ 年}}, 643_{117 \text{ 月}}, 643_{117 \text{ 日}}, 643_{117 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17729_{2035 \text{ 年}}, 647_{118 \text{ 月}}, 647_{118 \text{ 日}}, 647_{118 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17737_{2036 \text{ 年}}, 653_{119 \text{ 月}}, 653_{119 \text{ 日}}, 653_{119 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17747_{2037 \text{ 年}}, 659_{120 \text{ 月}}, 659_{120 \text{ 日}}, 659_{120 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17749_{2038 \text{ 年}}, 661_{121 \text{ 月}}, 661_{121 \text{ 日}}, 661_{121 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17761_{2039 \text{ 年}}, 673_{122 \text{ 月}}, 673_{122 \text{ 日}}, 673_{122 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17783_{2040 \text{ 年}}, 677_{123 \text{ 月}}, 677_{123 \text{ 日}}, 677_{123 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17789_{2041 \text{ 年}}, 683_{124 \text{ 月}}, 683_{124 \text{ 日}}, 683_{124 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17791_{2042 \text{ 年}}, 691_{125 \text{ 月}}, 691_{125 \text{ 日}}, 691_{125 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17807_{2043 \text{ 年}}, 701_{126 \text{ 月}}, 701_{126 \text{ 日}}, 701_{126 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17827_{2044 \text{ 年}}, 709_{127 \text{ 月}}, 709_{127 \text{ 日}}, 709_{127 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17837_{2045 \text{ 年}}, 719_{128 \text{ 月}}, 719_{128 \text{ 日}}, 719_{128 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17839_{2046 \text{ 年}}, 727_{129 \text{ 月}}, 727_{129 \text{ 日}}, 727_{129 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17851_{2047 \text{ 年}}, 733_{130 \text{ 月}}, 733_{130 \text{ 日}}, 733_{130 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17863_{2048 \text{ 年}}, 739_{131 \text{ 月}}, 739_{131 \text{ 日}}, 739_{131 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17881_{2049 \text{ 年}}, 743_{132 \text{ 月}}, 743_{132 \text{ 日}}, 743_{132 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17891_{2050 \text{ 年}}, 751_{133 \text{ 月}}, 751_{133 \text{ 日}}, 751_{133 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17903_{2051 \text{ 年}}, 757_{134 \text{ 月}}, 757_{134 \text{ 日}}, 757_{134 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17909_{2052 \text{ 年}}, 761_{135 \text{ 月}}, 761_{135 \text{ 日}}, 761_{135 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [17911_{2053 \text{ 年}}, 769_{136 \text{ 月}}, 769_{136 \text{ 日}}, 769_{136 \text{ 時}}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$Prime = [17921_{2054年}, 773_{137月}, 773_{137日}, 773_{137時}]$
 $Prime = [17923_{2055年}, 787_{138月}, 787_{138日}, 787_{138時}]$
 $Prime = [17929_{2056年}, 797_{139月}, 797_{139日}, 797_{139時}]$
 $Prime = [17939_{2057年}, 809_{140月}, 809_{140日}, 809_{140時}]$
 $Prime = [17957_{2058年}, 811_{141月}, 811_{141日}, 811_{141時}]$
 $Prime = [17959_{2059年}, 821_{142月}, 821_{142日}, 821_{142時}]$
 $Prime = [17971_{2060年}, 823_{143月}, 823_{143日}, 823_{143時}]$
 $Prime = [17977_{2061年}, 827_{144月}, 827_{144日}, 827_{144時}]$
 $Prime = [17981_{2062年}, 829_{145月}, 829_{145日}, 829_{145時}]$
 $Prime = [17987_{2063年}, 839_{146月}, 839_{146日}, 839_{146時}]$
 $Prime = [17989_{2064年}, 853_{147月}, 853_{147日}, 853_{147時}]$
 $Prime = [18013_{2065年}, 857_{148月}, 857_{148日}, 857_{148時}]$
 $Prime = [18041_{2066年}, 859_{149月}, 859_{149日}, 859_{149時}]$
 $Prime = [18043_{2067年}, 863_{150月}, 863_{150日}, 863_{150時}]$
 $Prime = [18047_{2068年}, 877_{151月}, 877_{151日}, 877_{151時}]$
 $Prime = [18049_{2069年}, 881_{152月}, 881_{152日}, 881_{152時}]$
 $Prime = [18059_{2070年}, 883_{153月}, 883_{153日}, 883_{153時}]$
 $Prime = [18061_{2071年}, 887_{154月}, 887_{154日}, 887_{154時}]$
 $Prime = [18077_{2072年}, 907_{155月}, 907_{155日}, 907_{155時}]$
 $Prime = [18089_{2073年}, 911_{156月}, 911_{156日}, 911_{156時}]$
 $Prime = [18097_{2074年}, 919_{157月}, 919_{157日}, 919_{157時}]$
 $Prime = [18119_{2075年}, 929_{158月}, 929_{158日}, 929_{158時}]$
 $Prime = [18121_{2076年}, 937_{159月}, 937_{159日}, 937_{159時}]$
 $Prime = [18127_{2077年}, 941_{160月}, 941_{160日}, 941_{160時}]$
 $Prime = [18131_{2078年}, 947_{161月}, 947_{161日}, 947_{161時}]$
 $Prime = [18133_{2079年}, 953_{162月}, 953_{162日}, 953_{162時}]$
 $Prime = [18143_{2080年}, 967_{163月}, 967_{163日}, 967_{163時}]$
 $Prime = [18149_{2081年}, 971_{164月}, 971_{164日}, 971_{164時}]$
 $Prime = [18169_{2082年}, 977_{165月}, 977_{165日}, 977_{165時}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Prime} &= [18181_{2083 \text{ 年}}, 983_{166 \text{ 月}}, 983_{166 \text{ 日}}, 983_{166 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18191_{2084 \text{ 年}}, 991_{167 \text{ 月}}, 991_{167 \text{ 日}}, 991_{167 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18199_{2085 \text{ 年}}, 997_{168 \text{ 月}}, 997_{168 \text{ 日}}, 997_{168 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18211_{2086 \text{ 年}}, 1009_{169 \text{ 月}}, 1009_{169 \text{ 日}}, 1009_{169 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18217_{2087 \text{ 年}}, 1013_{170 \text{ 月}}, 1013_{170 \text{ 日}}, 1013_{170 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18223_{2088 \text{ 年}}, 1019_{171 \text{ 月}}, 1019_{171 \text{ 日}}, 1019_{171 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18229_{2089 \text{ 年}}, 1021_{172 \text{ 月}}, 1021_{172 \text{ 日}}, 1021_{172 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18233_{2090 \text{ 年}}, 1031_{173 \text{ 月}}, 1031_{173 \text{ 日}}, 1031_{173 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18251_{2091 \text{ 年}}, 1033_{174 \text{ 月}}, 1033_{174 \text{ 日}}, 1033_{174 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18253_{2092 \text{ 年}}, 1039_{175 \text{ 月}}, 1039_{175 \text{ 日}}, 1039_{175 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18257_{2093 \text{ 年}}, 1049_{176 \text{ 月}}, 1049_{176 \text{ 日}}, 1049_{176 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18269_{2094 \text{ 年}}, 1051_{177 \text{ 月}}, 1051_{177 \text{ 日}}, 1051_{177 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18287_{2095 \text{ 年}}, 1061_{178 \text{ 月}}, 1061_{178 \text{ 日}}, 1061_{178 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18289_{2096 \text{ 年}}, 1063_{179 \text{ 月}}, 1063_{179 \text{ 日}}, 1063_{179 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18301_{2097 \text{ 年}}, 1069_{180 \text{ 月}}, 1069_{180 \text{ 日}}, 1069_{180 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18307_{2098 \text{ 年}}, 1087_{181 \text{ 月}}, 1087_{181 \text{ 日}}, 1087_{181 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18311_{2099 \text{ 年}}, 1091_{182 \text{ 月}}, 1091_{182 \text{ 日}}, 1091_{182 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18313_{2100 \text{ 年}}, 1093_{183 \text{ 月}}, 1093_{183 \text{ 日}}, 1093_{183 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18329_{2101 \text{ 年}}, 1097_{184 \text{ 月}}, 1097_{184 \text{ 日}}, 1097_{184 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18341_{2102 \text{ 年}}, 1103_{185 \text{ 月}}, 1103_{185 \text{ 日}}, 1103_{185 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18353_{2103 \text{ 年}}, 1109_{186 \text{ 月}}, 1109_{186 \text{ 日}}, 1109_{186 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18367_{2104 \text{ 年}}, 1117_{187 \text{ 月}}, 1117_{187 \text{ 日}}, 1117_{187 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18371_{2105 \text{ 年}}, 1123_{188 \text{ 月}}, 1123_{188 \text{ 日}}, 1123_{188 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18379_{2106 \text{ 年}}, 1129_{189 \text{ 月}}, 1129_{189 \text{ 日}}, 1129_{189 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18397_{2107 \text{ 年}}, 1151_{190 \text{ 月}}, 1151_{190 \text{ 日}}, 1151_{190 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18401_{2108 \text{ 年}}, 1153_{191 \text{ 月}}, 1153_{191 \text{ 日}}, 1153_{191 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18413_{2109 \text{ 年}}, 1163_{192 \text{ 月}}, 1163_{192 \text{ 日}}, 1163_{192 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18427_{2110 \text{ 年}}, 1171_{193 \text{ 月}}, 1171_{193 \text{ 日}}, 1171_{193 \text{ 時}}] \\
 \text{Prime} &= [18433_{2111 \text{ 年}}, 1181_{194 \text{ 月}}, 1181_{194 \text{ 日}}, 1181_{194 \text{ 時}}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$Prime = [18439_{2112_{年}}, 1187_{195_{月}}, 1187_{195_{日}}, 1187_{195_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18443_{2113_{年}}, 1193_{196_{月}}, 1193_{196_{日}}, 1193_{196_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18451_{2114_{年}}, 1201_{197_{月}}, 1201_{197_{日}}, 1201_{197_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18457_{2115_{年}}, 1213_{198_{月}}, 1213_{198_{日}}, 1213_{198_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18461_{2116_{年}}, 1217_{199_{月}}, 1217_{199_{日}}, 1217_{199_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18481_{2117_{年}}, 1223_{200_{月}}, 1223_{200_{日}}, 1223_{200_{時}}]$

$Prime = [18493_{2118_{年}}, 1229_{201_{月}}, 1229_{201_{日}}, 1229_{201_{時}}]$

"2018-05-17(01:42:01 AM)"

(4)

(5)




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> # First 10th T-TTTTTwin Primes by H.E.
> for k from 1 to 5 do c||k := 0 :od:for n from 1 to 1000000 do for h from 1 to 5 do c := 0 :
  for m from 1 to 2·h - 1 by 2 do if ithprime(n + m - 1) + 2 = ithprime(n + m) then c
    := c + 1 :else break fi:od: if c = h then c||h := c||h + 1 : if c||h < 11 then print(T
    = h, Th = c||h, Thn = n, [seq( [ithprime(n + 2·(j - 1)), ithprime(n + 2·(j - 1) + 1)], j
    = 1 ..h) ]) :fi:fi:od:od:
      T = 1, Th = 1, Thn = 2, [[3, 5]]
      T = 1, Th = 2, Thn = 3, [[5, 7]]
      T = 2, Th = 1, Thn = 3, [[5, 7], [11, 13]]
      T = 3, Th = 1, Thn = 3, [[5, 7], [11, 13], [17, 19]]
      T = 1, Th = 3, Thn = 5, [[11, 13]]
      T = 2, Th = 2, Thn = 5, [[11, 13], [17, 19]]
      T = 1, Th = 4, Thn = 7, [[17, 19]]
      T = 1, Th = 5, Thn = 10, [[29, 31]]
      T = 1, Th = 6, Thn = 13, [[41, 43]]
      T = 1, Th = 7, Thn = 17, [[59, 61]]
      T = 1, Th = 8, Thn = 20, [[71, 73]]
      T = 1, Th = 9, Thn = 26, [[101, 103]]
      T = 2, Th = 3, Thn = 26, [[101, 103], [107, 109]]
      T = 1, Th = 10, Thn = 28, [[107, 109]]
      T = 2, Th = 4, Thn = 33, [[137, 139], [149, 151]]
      T = 2, Th = 5, Thn = 41, [[179, 181], [191, 193]]
      T = 3, Th = 2, Thn = 41, [[179, 181], [191, 193], [197, 199]]
      T = 2, Th = 6, Thn = 43, [[191, 193], [197, 199]]
      T = 2, Th = 7, Thn = 81, [[419, 421], [431, 433]]
      T = 2, Th = 8, Thn = 140, [[809, 811], [821, 823]]
      T = 3, Th = 3, Thn = 140, [[809, 811], [821, 823], [827, 829]]
      T = 2, Th = 9, Thn = 142, [[821, 823], [827, 829]]
      T = 2, Th = 10, Thn = 171, [[1019, 1021], [1031, 1033]]
      T = 3, Th = 4, Thn = 473, [[3359, 3361], [3371, 3373], [3389, 3391]]
      T = 3, Th = 5, Thn = 577, [[4217, 4219], [4229, 4231], [4241, 4243]]
      T = 3, Th = 6, Thn = 870, [[6761, 6763], [6779, 6781], [6791, 6793]]
      T = 3, Th = 7, Thn = 1165, [[9419, 9421], [9431, 9433], [9437, 9439]]
      T = 4, Th = 1, Thn = 1165, [[9419, 9421], [9431, 9433], [9437, 9439], [9461, 9463]]
      T = 3, Th = 8, Thn = 1167, [[9431, 9433], [9437, 9439], [9461, 9463]]
      T = 3, Th = 9, Thn = 2066, [[18041, 18043], [18047, 18049], [18059, 18061]]
      T = 3, Th = 10, Thn = 2423, [[21587, 21589], [21599, 21601], [21611, 21613]]
      T = 4, Th = 2, Thn = 6315, [[62969, 62971], [62981, 62983], [62987, 62989], [63029,
      63031]]
      T = 4, Th = 3, Thn = 7147, [[72221, 72223], [72227, 72229], [72251, 72253], [72269,
      72271]]
      T = 4, Th = 4, Thn = 33251, [[392261, 392263], [392267, 392269], [392279, 392281],
      [392297, 392299]]
      T = 4, Th = 5, Thn = 41197, [[495569, 495571], [495587, 495589], [495611, 495613],
      [495617, 495619]]
      T = 4, Th = 6, Thn = 53831, [[663569, 663571], [663581, 663583], [663587, 663589],

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[663599, 663601]]

$T=4$, $Th=7$, $Thn=71968$, [[909287, 909289], [909299, 909301], [909317, 909319],
[909329, 909331]]

$T=5$, $Th=1$, $Thn=71968$, [[909287, 909289], [909299, 909301], [909317, 909319],
[909329, 909331], [909341, 909343]]

$T=4$, $Th=8$, $Thn=71970$, [[909299, 909301], [909317, 909319], [909329, 909331],
[909341, 909343]]

$T=4$, $Th=9$, $Thn=78967$, [[1006301, 1006303], [1006307, 1006309], [1006331,
1006333], [1006337, 1006339]]

$T=4$, $Th=10$, $Thn=88482$, [[1138367, 1138369], [1138391, 1138393], [1138409,
1138411], [1138427, 1138429]]

$T=5$, $Th=2$, $Thn=189647$, [[2596619, 2596621], [2596637, 2596639], [2596661,
2596663], [2596667, 2596669], [2596679, 2596681]]

Warning, computation interrupted

>

```
> # HI-NUM 005 PHYTAGORUS Number Table by H.E:
> with(StringTools) : FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d(%r)");
                        "2018-05-17(08:18:15 AM)"
```

(1)

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> pc := 0 :for m from 2 to 17 do for n from 1 to m - 1 do pc := pc + 1 : A := m2 - n2 : B := 2
·m·n :if A > B then AD := A : A := B : B := AD fi: C := (m2 + n2) :
print( A[a[pc]2=A2]2 + B[b[pc]2=B2]2 = C[c2=C2]2) :od:od:
FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d(%r)");
```

$$3^2_{a_1=9} + 4^2_{b_1=16} = 5^2_{c_1=25}$$

$$6^2_{a_2=36} + 8^2_{b_2=64} = 10^2_{c_2=100}$$

$$5^2_{a_3=25} + 12^2_{b_3=144} = 13^2_{c_3=169}$$

$$8^2_{a_4=64} + 15^2_{b_4=225} = 17^2_{c_4=289}$$

$$12^2_{a_5=144} + 16^2_{b_5=256} = 20^2_{c_5=400}$$

$$7^2_{a_6=49} + 24^2_{b_6=576} = 25^2_{c_6=625}$$

$$10^2_{a_7=100} + 24^2_{b_7=576} = 26^2_{c_7=676}$$

$$20^2_{a_8=400} + 21^2_{b_8=441} = 29^2_{c_8=841}$$

$$16^2_{a_9=256} + 30^2_{b_9=900} = 34^2_{c_9=1156}$$

$$9^2_{a_{10}=81} + 40^2_{b_{10}=1600} = 41^2_{c_{10}=1681}$$

$$12^2_{a_{11}=144} + 35^2_{b_{11}=1225} = 37^2_{c_{11}=1369}$$

$$24^2_{a_{12}=576} + 32^2_{b_{12}=1024} = 40^2_{c_{12}=1600}$$

$$27^2_{a_{13}=729} + 36^2_{b_{13}=1296} = 45^2_{c_{13}=2025}$$

$$20^2_{a_{14}=400} + 48^2_{b_{14}=2304} = 52^2_{c_{14}=2704}$$

$$11^2_{a_{15}=121} + 60^2_{b_{15}=3600} = 61^2_{c_{15}=3721}$$

$$14^2_{a_{16}=196} + 48^2_{b_{16}=2304} = 50^2_{c_{16}=2500}$$

$$28^2_{a_{17}=784} + 45^2_{b_{17}=2025} = 53^2_{c_{17}=2809}$$

$$40^2_{a_{18}=1600} + 42^2_{b_{18}=1764} = 58^2_{c_{18}=3364}$$

$$33^2_{a^2_{19}} = 1089 + 56^2_{b^2_{19}} = 3136 = 65^2_{c^2} = 4225$$

$$24^2_{a^2_{20}} = 576 + 70^2_{b^2_{20}} = 4900 = 74^2_{c^2} = 5476$$

$$13^2_{a^2_{21}} = 169 + 84^2_{b^2_{21}} = 7056 = 85^2_{c^2} = 7225$$

$$16^2_{a^2_{22}} = 256 + 63^2_{b^2_{22}} = 3969 = 65^2_{c^2} = 4225$$

$$32^2_{a^2_{23}} = 1024 + 60^2_{b^2_{23}} = 3600 = 68^2_{c^2} = 4624$$

$$48^2_{a^2_{24}} = 2304 + 55^2_{b^2_{24}} = 3025 = 73^2_{c^2} = 5329$$

$$48^2_{a^2_{25}} = 2304 + 64^2_{b^2_{25}} = 4096 = 80^2_{c^2} = 6400$$

$$39^2_{a^2_{26}} = 1521 + 80^2_{b^2_{26}} = 6400 = 89^2_{c^2} = 7921$$

$$28^2_{a^2_{27}} = 784 + 96^2_{b^2_{27}} = 9216 = 100^2_{c^2} = 10000$$

$$15^2_{a^2_{28}} = 225 + 112^2_{b^2_{28}} = 12544 = 113^2_{c^2} = 12769$$

$$18^2_{a^2_{29}} = 324 + 80^2_{b^2_{29}} = 6400 = 82^2_{c^2} = 6724$$

$$36^2_{a^2_{30}} = 1296 + 77^2_{b^2_{30}} = 5929 = 85^2_{c^2} = 7225$$

$$54^2_{a^2_{31}} = 2916 + 72^2_{b^2_{31}} = 5184 = 90^2_{c^2} = 8100$$

$$65^2_{a^2_{32}} = 4225 + 72^2_{b^2_{32}} = 5184 = 97^2_{c^2} = 9409$$

$$56^2_{a^2_{33}} = 3136 + 90^2_{b^2_{33}} = 8100 = 106^2_{c^2} = 11236$$

$$45^2_{a^2_{34}} = 2025 + 108^2_{b^2_{34}} = 11664 = 117^2_{c^2} = 13689$$

$$32^2_{a^2_{35}} = 1024 + 126^2_{b^2_{35}} = 15876 = 130^2_{c^2} = 16900$$

$$17^2_{a^2_{36}} = 289 + 144^2_{b^2_{36}} = 20736 = 145^2_{c^2} = 21025$$

$$20^2_{a^2_{37}} = 400 + 99^2_{b^2_{37}} = 9801 = 101^2_{c^2} = 10201$$

$$40^2_{a^2_{38}} = 1600 + 96^2_{b^2_{38}} = 9216 = 104^2_{c^2} = 10816$$

$$60^2_{a^2_{39}} = 3600 + 91^2_{b^2_{39}} = 8281 = 109^2_{c^2} = 11881$$

$$80^2_{a^2_{40}} = 6400 + 84^2_{b^2_{40}} = 7056 = 116^2_{c^2} = 13456$$

$$75^2_{a_{41}} = 5625 + 100^2_{b_{41}} = 10000 = 125^2_{c^2} = 15625$$

$$64^2_{a_{42}} = 4096 + 120^2_{b_{42}} = 14400 = 136^2_{c^2} = 18496$$

$$51^2_{a_{43}} = 2601 + 140^2_{b_{43}} = 19600 = 149^2_{c^2} = 22201$$

$$36^2_{a_{44}} = 1296 + 160^2_{b_{44}} = 25600 = 164^2_{c^2} = 26896$$

$$19^2_{a_{45}} = 361 + 180^2_{b_{45}} = 32400 = 181^2_{c^2} = 32761$$

$$22^2_{a_{46}} = 484 + 120^2_{b_{46}} = 14400 = 122^2_{c^2} = 14884$$

$$44^2_{a_{47}} = 1936 + 117^2_{b_{47}} = 13689 = 125^2_{c^2} = 15625$$

$$66^2_{a_{48}} = 4356 + 112^2_{b_{48}} = 12544 = 130^2_{c^2} = 16900$$

$$88^2_{a_{49}} = 7744 + 105^2_{b_{49}} = 11025 = 137^2_{c^2} = 18769$$

$$96^2_{a_{50}} = 9216 + 110^2_{b_{50}} = 12100 = 146^2_{c^2} = 21316$$

$$85^2_{a_{51}} = 7225 + 132^2_{b_{51}} = 17424 = 157^2_{c^2} = 24649$$

$$72^2_{a_{52}} = 5184 + 154^2_{b_{52}} = 23716 = 170^2_{c^2} = 28900$$

$$57^2_{a_{53}} = 3249 + 176^2_{b_{53}} = 30976 = 185^2_{c^2} = 34225$$

$$40^2_{a_{54}} = 1600 + 198^2_{b_{54}} = 39204 = 202^2_{c^2} = 40804$$

$$21^2_{a_{55}} = 441 + 220^2_{b_{55}} = 48400 = 221^2_{c^2} = 48841$$

$$24^2_{a_{56}} = 576 + 143^2_{b_{56}} = 20449 = 145^2_{c^2} = 21025$$

$$48^2_{a_{57}} = 2304 + 140^2_{b_{57}} = 19600 = 148^2_{c^2} = 21904$$

$$72^2_{a_{58}} = 5184 + 135^2_{b_{58}} = 18225 = 153^2_{c^2} = 23409$$

$$96^2_{a_{59}} = 9216 + 128^2_{b_{59}} = 16384 = 160^2_{c^2} = 25600$$

$$119^2_{a_{60}} = 14161 + 120^2_{b_{60}} = 14400 = 169^2_{c^2} = 28561$$

$$108^2_{a_{61}} = 11664 + 144^2_{b_{61}} = 20736 = 180^2_{c^2} = 32400$$

$$95^2_{a_{62}} = 9025 + 168^2_{b_{62}} = 28224 = 193^2_{c^2} = 37249$$

$$80^2_{a^2_{63}} = 6400 + 192^2_{b^2_{63}} = 36864 = 208^2_{c^2} = 43264$$

$$63^2_{a^2_{64}} = 3969 + 216^2_{b^2_{64}} = 46656 = 225^2_{c^2} = 50625$$

$$44^2_{a^2_{65}} = 1936 + 240^2_{b^2_{65}} = 57600 = 244^2_{c^2} = 59536$$

$$23^2_{a^2_{66}} = 529 + 264^2_{b^2_{66}} = 69696 = 265^2_{c^2} = 70225$$

$$26^2_{a^2_{67}} = 676 + 168^2_{b^2_{67}} = 28224 = 170^2_{c^2} = 28900$$

$$52^2_{a^2_{68}} = 2704 + 165^2_{b^2_{68}} = 27225 = 173^2_{c^2} = 29929$$

$$78^2_{a^2_{69}} = 6084 + 160^2_{b^2_{69}} = 25600 = 178^2_{c^2} = 31684$$

$$104^2_{a^2_{70}} = 10816 + 153^2_{b^2_{70}} = 23409 = 185^2_{c^2} = 34225$$

$$130^2_{a^2_{71}} = 16900 + 144^2_{b^2_{71}} = 20736 = 194^2_{c^2} = 37636$$

$$133^2_{a^2_{72}} = 17689 + 156^2_{b^2_{72}} = 24336 = 205^2_{c^2} = 42025$$

$$120^2_{a^2_{73}} = 14400 + 182^2_{b^2_{73}} = 33124 = 218^2_{c^2} = 47524$$

$$105^2_{a^2_{74}} = 11025 + 208^2_{b^2_{74}} = 43264 = 233^2_{c^2} = 54289$$

$$88^2_{a^2_{75}} = 7744 + 234^2_{b^2_{75}} = 54756 = 250^2_{c^2} = 62500$$

$$69^2_{a^2_{76}} = 4761 + 260^2_{b^2_{76}} = 67600 = 269^2_{c^2} = 72361$$

$$48^2_{a^2_{77}} = 2304 + 286^2_{b^2_{77}} = 81796 = 290^2_{c^2} = 84100$$

$$25^2_{a^2_{78}} = 625 + 312^2_{b^2_{78}} = 97344 = 313^2_{c^2} = 97969$$

$$28^2_{a^2_{79}} = 784 + 195^2_{b^2_{79}} = 38025 = 197^2_{c^2} = 38809$$

$$56^2_{a^2_{80}} = 3136 + 192^2_{b^2_{80}} = 36864 = 200^2_{c^2} = 40000$$

$$84^2_{a^2_{81}} = 7056 + 187^2_{b^2_{81}} = 34969 = 205^2_{c^2} = 42025$$

$$112^2_{a^2_{82}} = 12544 + 180^2_{b^2_{82}} = 32400 = 212^2_{c^2} = 44944$$

$$140^2_{a^2_{83}} = 19600 + 171^2_{b^2_{83}} = 29241 = 221^2_{c^2} = 48841$$

$$160^2_{a^2_{84}} = 25600 + 168^2_{b^2_{84}} = 28224 = 232^2_{c^2} = 53824$$

$$147^2_{a^2_{85}} = 21609 + 196^2_{b^2_{85}} = 38416 = 245^2_{c^2} = 60025$$

$$132^2_{a^2_{86}} = 17424 + 224^2_{b^2_{86}} = 50176 = 260^2_{c^2} = 67600$$

$$115^2_{a^2_{87}} = 13225 + 252^2_{b^2_{87}} = 63504 = 277^2_{c^2} = 76729$$

$$96^2_{a^2_{88}} = 9216 + 280^2_{b^2_{88}} = 78400 = 296^2_{c^2} = 87616$$

$$75^2_{a^2_{89}} = 5625 + 308^2_{b^2_{89}} = 94864 = 317^2_{c^2} = 100489$$

$$52^2_{a^2_{90}} = 2704 + 336^2_{b^2_{90}} = 112896 = 340^2_{c^2} = 115600$$

$$27^2_{a^2_{91}} = 729 + 364^2_{b^2_{91}} = 132496 = 365^2_{c^2} = 133225$$

$$30^2_{a^2_{92}} = 900 + 224^2_{b^2_{92}} = 50176 = 226^2_{c^2} = 51076$$

$$60^2_{a^2_{93}} = 3600 + 221^2_{b^2_{93}} = 48841 = 229^2_{c^2} = 52441$$

$$90^2_{a^2_{94}} = 8100 + 216^2_{b^2_{94}} = 46656 = 234^2_{c^2} = 54756$$

$$120^2_{a^2_{95}} = 14400 + 209^2_{b^2_{95}} = 43681 = 241^2_{c^2} = 58081$$

$$150^2_{a^2_{96}} = 22500 + 200^2_{b^2_{96}} = 40000 = 250^2_{c^2} = 62500$$

$$180^2_{a^2_{97}} = 32400 + 189^2_{b^2_{97}} = 35721 = 261^2_{c^2} = 68121$$

$$176^2_{a^2_{98}} = 30976 + 210^2_{b^2_{98}} = 44100 = 274^2_{c^2} = 75076$$

$$161^2_{a^2_{99}} = 25921 + 240^2_{b^2_{99}} = 57600 = 289^2_{c^2} = 83521$$

$$144^2_{a^2_{100}} = 20736 + 270^2_{b^2_{100}} = 72900 = 306^2_{c^2} = 93636$$

$$125^2_{a^2_{101}} = 15625 + 300^2_{b^2_{101}} = 90000 = 325^2_{c^2} = 105625$$

$$104^2_{a^2_{102}} = 10816 + 330^2_{b^2_{102}} = 108900 = 346^2_{c^2} = 119716$$

$$81^2_{a^2_{103}} = 6561 + 360^2_{b^2_{103}} = 129600 = 369^2_{c^2} = 136161$$

$$56^2_{a^2_{104}} = 3136 + 390^2_{b^2_{104}} = 152100 = 394^2_{c^2} = 155236$$

$$29^2_{a^2_{105}} = 841 + 420^2_{b^2_{105}} = 176400 = 421^2_{c^2} = 177241$$

$$32^2_{a^2_{106}} = 1024 + 255^2_{b^2_{106}} = 65025 = 257^2_{c^2} = 66049$$

$$64^2_{a^2_{107}} = 4096 + 252^2_{b^2_{107}} = 63504 = 260^2_{c^2} = 67600$$

$$96^2_{a^2_{108}} = 9216 + 247^2_{b^2_{108}} = 61009 = 265^2_{c^2} = 70225$$

$$128^2_{a^2_{109}} = 16384 + 240^2_{b^2_{109}} = 57600 = 272^2_{c^2} = 73984$$

$$160^2_{a^2_{110}} = 25600 + 231^2_{b^2_{110}} = 53361 = 281^2_{c^2} = 78961$$

$$192^2_{a^2_{111}} = 36864 + 220^2_{b^2_{111}} = 48400 = 292^2_{c^2} = 85264$$

$$207^2_{a^2_{112}} = 42849 + 224^2_{b^2_{112}} = 50176 = 305^2_{c^2} = 93025$$

$$192^2_{a^2_{113}} = 36864 + 256^2_{b^2_{113}} = 65536 = 320^2_{c^2} = 102400$$

$$175^2_{a^2_{114}} = 30625 + 288^2_{b^2_{114}} = 82944 = 337^2_{c^2} = 113569$$

$$156^2_{a^2_{115}} = 24336 + 320^2_{b^2_{115}} = 102400 = 356^2_{c^2} = 126736$$

$$135^2_{a^2_{116}} = 18225 + 352^2_{b^2_{116}} = 123904 = 377^2_{c^2} = 142129$$

$$112^2_{a^2_{117}} = 12544 + 384^2_{b^2_{117}} = 147456 = 400^2_{c^2} = 160000$$

$$87^2_{a^2_{118}} = 7569 + 416^2_{b^2_{118}} = 173056 = 425^2_{c^2} = 180625$$

$$60^2_{a^2_{119}} = 3600 + 448^2_{b^2_{119}} = 200704 = 452^2_{c^2} = 204304$$

$$31^2_{a^2_{120}} = 961 + 480^2_{b^2_{120}} = 230400 = 481^2_{c^2} = 231361$$

$$34^2_{a^2_{121}} = 1156 + 288^2_{b^2_{121}} = 82944 = 290^2_{c^2} = 84100$$

$$68^2_{a^2_{122}} = 4624 + 285^2_{b^2_{122}} = 81225 = 293^2_{c^2} = 85849$$

$$102^2_{a^2_{123}} = 10404 + 280^2_{b^2_{123}} = 78400 = 298^2_{c^2} = 88804$$

$$136^2_{a^2_{124}} = 18496 + 273^2_{b^2_{124}} = 74529 = 305^2_{c^2} = 93025$$

$$170^2_{a^2_{125}} = 28900 + 264^2_{b^2_{125}} = 69696 = 314^2_{c^2} = 98596$$

$$204^2_{a^2_{126}} = 41616 + 253^2_{b^2_{126}} = 64009 = 325^2_{c^2} = 105625$$

$$238^2_{a^2_{127}} = 56644 + 240^2_{b^2_{127}} = 57600 = 338^2_{c^2} = 114244$$

$$225^2_{a^2_{128}} = 50625 + 272^2_{b^2_{128}} = 73984 = 353^2_{c^2} = 124609$$

$$208^2_{a^2_{129}} = 43264 + 306^2_{b^2_{129}} = 93636 = 370^2_{c^2} = 136900$$

$$189^2_{a^2_{130}} = 35721 + 340^2_{b^2_{130}} = 115600 = 389^2_{c^2} = 151321$$

$$168^2_{a^2_{131}} = 28224 + 374^2_{b^2_{131}} = 139876 = 410^2_{c^2} = 168100$$

$$145^2_{a^2_{132}} = 21025 + 408^2_{b^2_{132}} = 166464 = 433^2_{c^2} = 187489$$

$$120^2_{a^2_{133}} = 14400 + 442^2_{b^2_{133}} = 195364 = 458^2_{c^2} = 209764$$

$$93^2_{a^2_{134}} = 8649 + 476^2_{b^2_{134}} = 226576 = 485^2_{c^2} = 235225$$

$$64^2_{a^2_{135}} = 4096 + 510^2_{b^2_{135}} = 260100 = 514^2_{c^2} = 264196$$

$$33^2_{a^2_{136}} = 1089 + 544^2_{b^2_{136}} = 295936 = 545^2_{c^2} = 297025$$

"2018-05-17(09:09:53 AM)"

(2)

> *FormatTime*("%Y-%m-%d(%or)");**for** *h* **from** 2 **to** 3 **do** *c* := 0 : **for** *x* **from** 1 **to** 1000 **do** **for** *y*

from *x* + 1 **to** 1000 **do** **if** floor(*evalf*($(x^h + y^h)^{\frac{1}{h+2}}$))^{*h*+2} = $x^h + y^h$ **then** *c* := *c* + 1 :

print($[x]^h + [y]^h = [simplify((x^h + y^h)^{\frac{1}{h+2}})[c]]^{h+2}$) **fi**:**od**:**od**:
print(*FormatTime*("%Y-%m-%d(%or)")) :**od**:

"2018-05-17(10:11:09 AM)"

$$[7]^2 + [24]^2 = [5_1]^4$$

$$[15]^2 + [20]^2 = [5_2]^4$$

$$[28]^2 + [96]^2 = [10_3]^4$$

$$[41]^2 + [840]^2 = [29_4]^4$$

$$[60]^2 + [80]^2 = [10_5]^4$$

$$[63]^2 + [216]^2 = [15_6]^4$$

$$[65]^2 + [156]^2 = [13_7]^4$$

$$[112]^2 + [384]^2 = [20_8]^4$$

$$[119]^2 + [120]^2 = [13_9]^4$$

$$[135]^2 + [180]^2 = [15_{10}]^4$$

$$[136]^2 + [255]^2 = [17_{11}]^4$$

$$[161]^2 + [240]^2 = [17_{12}]^4$$

$$[175]^2 + [600]^2 = [25_{13}]^4$$

$$[220]^2 + [585]^2 = [25_{14}]^4$$

$$[240]^2 + [320]^2 = [20_{15}]^4$$

$$[252]^2 + [864]^2 = [30_{16}]^4$$

$$[260]^2 + [624]^2 = [26_{17}]^4$$

$$[336]^2 + [527]^2 = [25_{18}]^4$$

$$[375]^2 + [500]^2 = [25_{19}]^4$$

$$[476]^2 + [480]^2 = [26_{20}]^4$$

$$[540]^2 + [720]^2 = [30_{21}]^4$$

$$[580]^2 + [609]^2 = [29_{22}]^4$$

$$[644]^2 + [960]^2 = [34_{23}]^4$$

$$[735]^2 + [980]^2 = [35_{24}]^4$$

"2018-05-17(10:11:39 AM)"

$$[3]^3 + [6]^3 = [3_1]^5$$

$$[96]^3 + [192]^3 = [24_2]^5$$

"2018-05-17(10:12:09 AM)"

(3)

];

```

> #  $x^h = y^{h-1} + z^{h-1}$  by H·E 2018 - 4 - 5 :
> c := 0 : x := 2 : for h from 2 to 42 do x := 2·x - 1 : y := x : z := 2·y : if  $x^h = y^{h-1} + z^{h-1}$ 
  then print( $x^{[o]} = y^{[o]} + z^{[o]}$ ) fi:od:
  3o2 = 3o + 6o
  5o3 = 5o2 + 10o2
  9o4 = 9o3 + 18o3
  17o5 = 17o4 + 34o4
  33o6 = 33o5 + 66o5
  65o7 = 65o6 + 130o6
  129o8 = 129o7 + 258o7
  257o9 = 257o8 + 514o8
  513o10 = 513o9 + 1026o9
  1025o11 = 1025o10 + 2050o10
  2049o12 = 2049o11 + 4098o11
  4097o13 = 4097o12 + 8194o12
  8193o14 = 8193o13 + 16386o13
  16385o15 = 16385o14 + 32770o14
  32769o16 = 32769o15 + 65538o15
  65537o17 = 65537o16 + 131074o16
  131073o18 = 131073o17 + 262146o17
  262145o19 = 262145o18 + 524290o18
  524289o20 = 524289o19 + 1048578o19
  1048577o21 = 1048577o20 + 2097154o20
  2097153o22 = 2097153o21 + 4194306o21
  4194305o23 = 4194305o22 + 8388610o22
  8388609o24 = 8388609o23 + 16777218o23
  16777217o25 = 16777217o24 + 33554434o24
  33554433o26 = 33554433o25 + 67108866o25
  67108865o27 = 67108865o26 + 134217730o26
  134217729o28 = 134217729o27 + 268435458o27
  268435457o29 = 268435457o28 + 536870914o28
  536870913o30 = 536870913o29 + 1073741826o29
  1073741825o31 = 1073741825o30 + 2147483650o30
  2147483649o32 = 2147483649o31 + 4294967298o31
  4294967297o33 = 4294967297o32 + 8589934594o32

```

> # Definition Property of Number HeiPri[n] by 蛭子井博孝 四日市にて:

> FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d-(%r)");

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(1)

> # $\{Hin = \frac{(p + \{q\} + r)}{nc} \mid n = p \cdot \{q\} \cdot r [fcncen], (n = 1 ..infinity)\}$:

> hin := 0 : hjn := 0 : print(number space, 自然内数、Hin[N]) :for n from 2 to 10000 do
if not isprime(n) then en := 0 : Fb := n : Fp := 2 : h := 0 : hi := 0 : he := 1 : for x
from 1 to 10000 do if Fb = 1 then break elif (Fb mod Fp) = 0 then en := en + 1 : FPT

|| en := Fp : Fb := $\frac{Fb}{Fp}$: hi := hi + Fp : he := he · Fp else Fp := nextprime(Fp) end if

od : Hin := $\frac{hi}{en}$: Hjn := $he^{\frac{1}{en}}$: if type(Hin, integer) and (n mod Hin = 0) and hin

< 100 and isprime($\frac{(n^{Hin} - 1)}{(n - 1)}$) then hin := hin + 1 : print(n[素因数分解([seq(FPT

|| j, j = 1 ..en)]) [en koの{平均}]) = {Hin} · ($\left[\frac{n}{Hin}\right]$), ($\frac{N^{Hin} - 1}{N - 1}$) [HeiPri[hin]]

= ($\frac{n^{Hin} - 1}{n - 1}$)) fi fi od: print(FormatTime("%Y-%m-%d-(%r)")) :

number space, 自然内数、Hin_N

$$4 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2])_{2 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{2\} [2], \left(\frac{N^2 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_1} = 5$$

$$16 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2])_{4 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{2\} [8], \left(\frac{N^2 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_2} = 17$$

$$27 \text{素因数分解}([3, 3, 3])_{3 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [9], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_3} = 757$$

$$256 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2])_{8 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{2\} [128], \left(\frac{N^2 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_4} = 257$$

$$336 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 7])_{6 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [112], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_5} = 113233$$

$$540 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 5])_{6 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [180], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_6} = 292141$$

$$1200 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5])_{7 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [400], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_7} = 1441201$$

$$1620 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5])_{7 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [540], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_8} = 2626021$$

$$3024 \text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 7])_{8 \text{koの}\{\text{平均}\}} = \{3\} [1008], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1}\right)_{\text{HeiPri}_9} = 9147601$$

$$4123_{\text{素因数分解}([7, 19, 31])_{3 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{19\} [217], \left(\frac{N^{19} - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{10}}$$

$$= 118561960975858380637985463161812805133553555439677537886982165013$$

$$4560_{\text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 19])_{7 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{5\} [912], \left(\frac{N^5 - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{11}}$$

$$= 432468640574161$$

$$6720_{\text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7])_{9 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{3\} [2240], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{12}} = 45165121$$

$$6800_{\text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 17])_{7 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{5\} [1360], \left(\frac{N^5 - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{13}}$$

$$= 2138452078246801$$

$$7360_{\text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 5, 23])_{8 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{5\} [1472], \left(\frac{N^5 - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{14}}$$

$$= 2934744306592961$$

$$9072_{\text{素因数分解}([2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 7])_{9 \text{ } ko \text{ の } \{ \text{平均} \}}} = \{3\} [3024], \left(\frac{N^3 - 1}{N - 1} \right)_{\text{HeiPri}_{15}} = 82310257$$

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(2)

>
>

```

> # Hi NUM nfactor factorh sum number by H•E :
> with(numtheory) :
> c := 0 : for n from 2 to 100 do nc := 0 : fp := 2 : fsn := 0 : ft := n : for m from 1 to n do
  if ft = 0 then break elif ft mod fp = 0 then nc := nc + 1 : nf || nc := fp : fsn := fsn
  + fp2 : ft :=  $\frac{ft}{fp}$  : else fp := nextprime(fp) fi : od : if nc = 2 and c < 49 then c := c + 1 :
  print( $f^2 \text{ sum Num}[c](n[\text{seq}(nf || j, j = 1 .. nc)]) = fsn$ ) fi : od:

```

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_1(4_{[2, 2]}) = 8$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_2(6_{[2, 3]}) = 13$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_3(9_{[3, 3]}) = 18$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_4(10_{[2, 5]}) = 29$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_5(14_{[2, 7]}) = 53$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_6(15_{[3, 5]}) = 34$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_7(21_{[3, 7]}) = 58$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_8(22_{[2, 11]}) = 125$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_9(25_{[5, 5]}) = 50$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{10}(26_{[2, 13]}) = 173$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{11}(33_{[3, 11]}) = 130$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{12}(34_{[2, 17]}) = 293$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{13}(35_{[5, 7]}) = 74$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{14}(38_{[2, 19]}) = 365$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{15}(39_{[3, 13]}) = 178$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{16}(46_{[2, 23]}) = 533$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{17}(49_{[7, 7]}) = 98$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{18}(51_{[3, 17]}) = 298$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{19}(55_{[5, 11]}) = 146$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{20}(57_{[3, 19]}) = 370$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{21}(58_{[2, 29]}) = 845$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{22}(62_{[2, 31]}) = 965$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{23}(65_{[5, 13]}) = 194$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{24}(69_{[3, 23]}) = 538$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{25}(74_{[2, 37]}) = 1373$$

$$f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{26}(77_{[7, 11]}) = 170$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{27}(82_{[2, 41]}) &= 1685 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{28}(85_{[5, 17]}) &= 314 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{29}(86_{[2, 43]}) &= 1853 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{30}(87_{[3, 29]}) &= 850 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{31}(91_{[7, 13]}) &= 218 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{32}(93_{[3, 31]}) &= 970 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{33}(94_{[2, 47]}) &= 2213 \\
 f^2 \text{ sum Num}_{34}(95_{[5, 19]}) &= 386
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

```

> c := 0 : for n from 2 to 10000 do nc := 0 : fp := 2 : fsn := 0 : ft := n : for m from 1 to n do
  if ft = 0 then break elif ft mod fp = 0 then nc := nc + 1 : nf || nc := fp : fsn := fsn + fp^3 :
  ft := ft / fp : else fp := nextprime(fp) fi : od : if floor( evalf( fsn^(1/3) ) )^3 = fsn and (
  not isprime(n) ) then c := c + 1 : print( nc f^3 sum x^3 Num[c](n[ [seq(nf || j, j = 1
  ..nc) ]]) = fsn ) fi : od:

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 f^3 \text{ sum } x^3 \text{ Num}_1(256_{[2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]}) &= 64 \\
 5 f^3 \text{ sum } x^3 \text{ Num}_2(588_{[2, 2, 3, 7, 7]}) &= 729 \\
 4 f^3 \text{ sum } x^3 \text{ Num}_3(693_{[3, 3, 7, 11]}) &= 1728 \\
 10 f^3 \text{ sum } x^3 \text{ Num}_4(3840_{[2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5]}) &= 216 \\
 8 f^3 \text{ sum } x^3 \text{ Num}_5(6561_{[3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3]}) &= 216
 \end{aligned}$$

Warning, computation interrupted

```

> n;
8185
>

```

(2)

研究余話余話 2

研究の小径

みなさんに便りできる機会を与えられ、感謝しています。

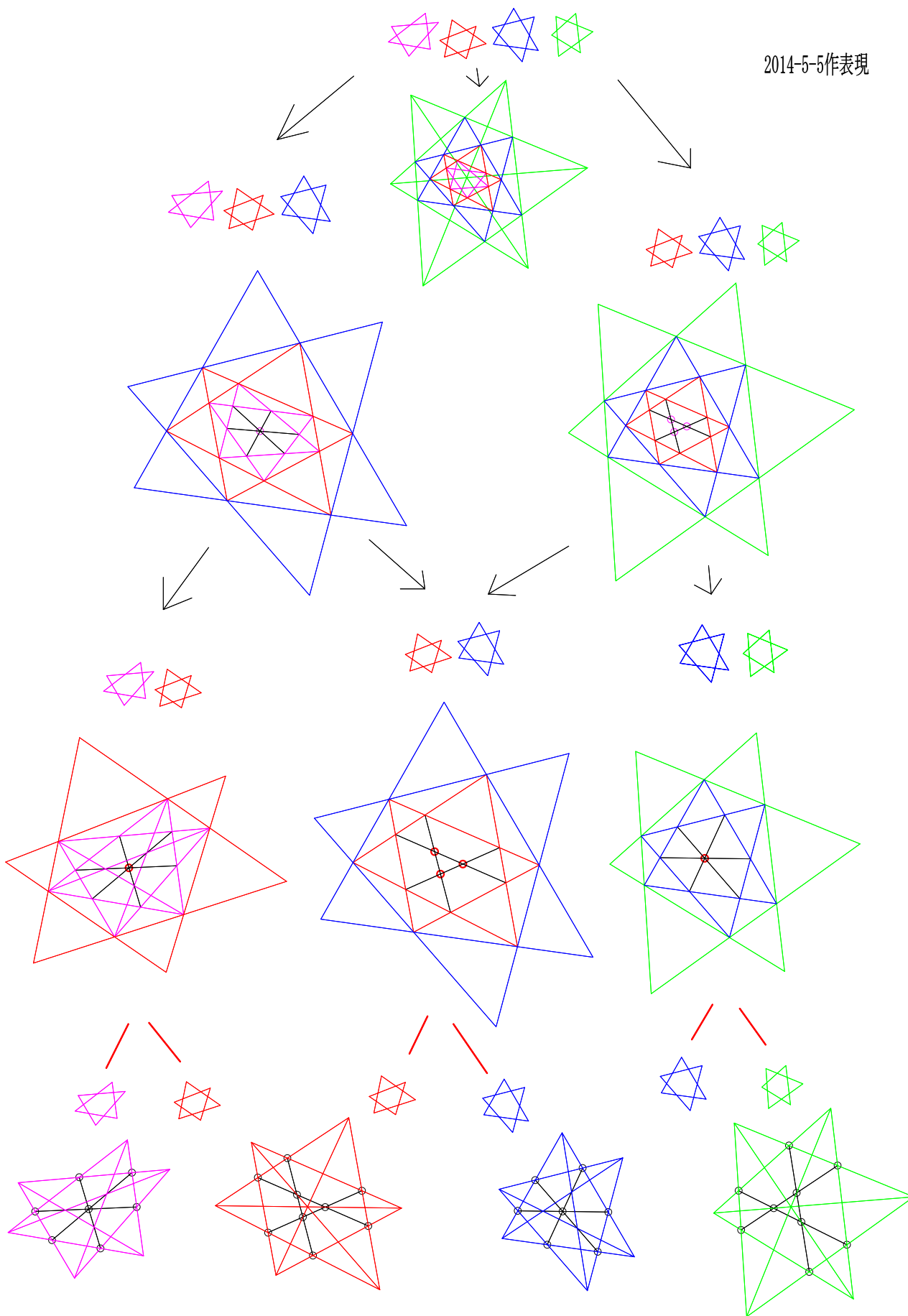
私、蛭子井博孝は、1969年4月、大学紛争の真最中に入学し、11月までの自宅待機を経て、授業を受けるという大変な時代を経て、1973年に、卒業しました。大学時代、下宿と大学を往復するだけの毎日でした。毎日講義に出、週末の、土日には、卵形線の幾何学的自主研究をする毎日でした。4回生の7月に、“デカルトの卵形線の2, 3の性質”という、論文を学生会員になり図学会に投稿し、8月の夏休みには、4月からの続きの大学院入試の勉強をし、どうにか合格、そして、10月から、第五講座、鈴木達郎先生の下で、ドクターコースの黒田勝広先輩〔日立の中研に就職と聞く〕と、電子顕微鏡の電子レンズの卒研をはじめました。その思い出は、まず、当時は、パソコンはなく、TSS 端末で、大型電子計算機を使用して電子レンズの設計シュミレーション研究を開始し、その利用で、電子レンズの低電圧域の、レンズ条件が見つかり、後で聞いた話では、それが、当時3000万円のアイデア情報になった卒研でした。お金ではなく、シュミレーションの確認実験装置3000万円ぐらいの貸与を受けたそうです。とにかく、教授に「いい仕事をした」と、一言、いただいたのを覚えています。大学時代を語れば、講義にさぼらずで、板書の筆記に明け暮れ、週末に好きな、幾何学の研究をしていた、単純な勉学学生でした。講義の内容は、難しく、分量も多く、定期テストのための時間も十分でなく、未消化の講義内容ばかりでした。ひとつだけ、久保忠雄先生の応用数学の勉強は十分し、工学部高位の成績のようでした。大学院時代は、第一講座の安井裕助教授の下で、コンピューター関係の研究のお手伝いをして過ごしました。そこでは、数値処理でなく、数式処理のリスプ-インタープリター製作の手伝いと、インターネット開発実験を、ミニコン上で4000ステップ程度の機械語で、インターネット通信制御の開発実行処理に明け暮れました。この時代も、卵形線の独自研究は捨てられず、助教授に修論は、「つまらないものを書いて」と、ドアの向こうでつぶやかれるのを聞いて、、、、しかし、修士も4年かかって、一応修了させてもらいました。その後は、地元で、高校の数学教師、研究所のコンピュータSE、また、数学教師の後仕事を辞め、45歳のとき、卵形線研究センターという自主研究室を開設し、幾何数学の研究を続けて、今に至っています。その間、卵形線の研究で、論文賞をもらい、それを機に、中年で発起し、国際会議に参加し、、、、それも、10回を超え、卵形線をDovalと改案命名し、ウクライナのキエフのKPIで、楕円の拡張の卵形線の焦点個数概念を一般化拡張して定義したTajicoidを2002年に発表、これで、楕円の拡張研究の旅路は、峠を越え、より一般基礎の幾何数学研究を続けることになりました。今年の春で、学会発表活動は、やめ、WEBサイト上で成果の発表できるホームページ作りに移行していきます。教育は、二十年後に役立つことを受けるといわれていますが、PCを使ったデスクワークが続けられるのも、皆さんとともに、応用物理に在籍したおかげだと、感謝しています。詳しいことは、私の<http://geomathe.com/>、<http://hirotakaebisui.com/>、上で公開していきます。研究目録、その他、詳しくわが人生の成果を語っています。よろしくご利用ください。今頃は、すべてを語れない哀しさと、一部でも語れる幸せ、を感じています。

みなさん、ありがとう。

蛭子井博孝 2018-3-25 記 3-31 補

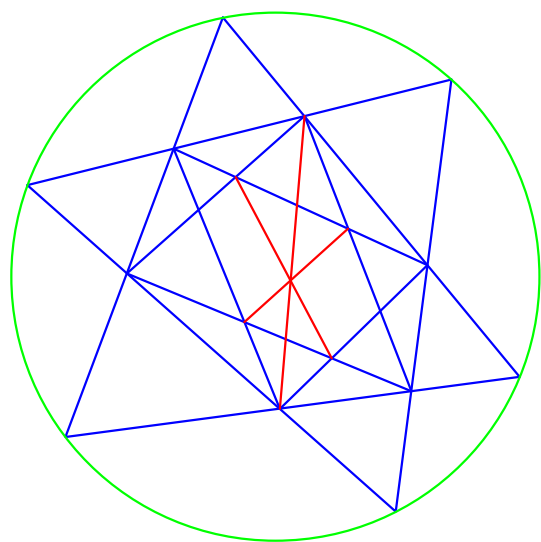
星々の連鎖公理 1点3点交互無限内層

2014-5-5作表現



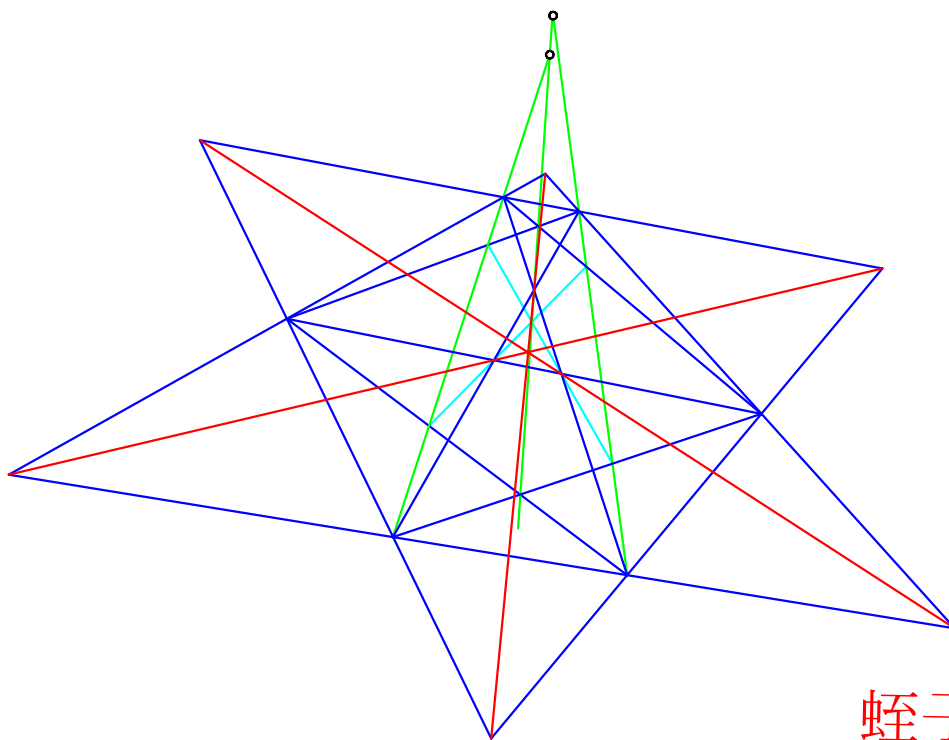
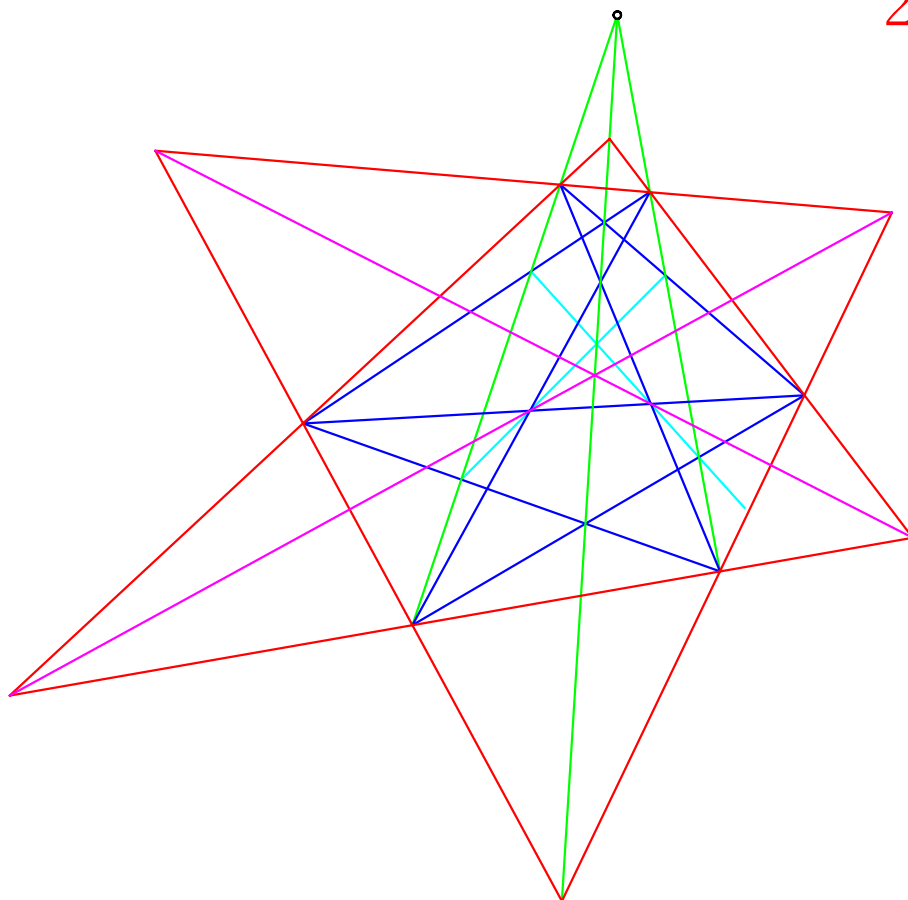
2018-4-29

シュタイナー 双対デザルグ 蛭子井博孝の配律



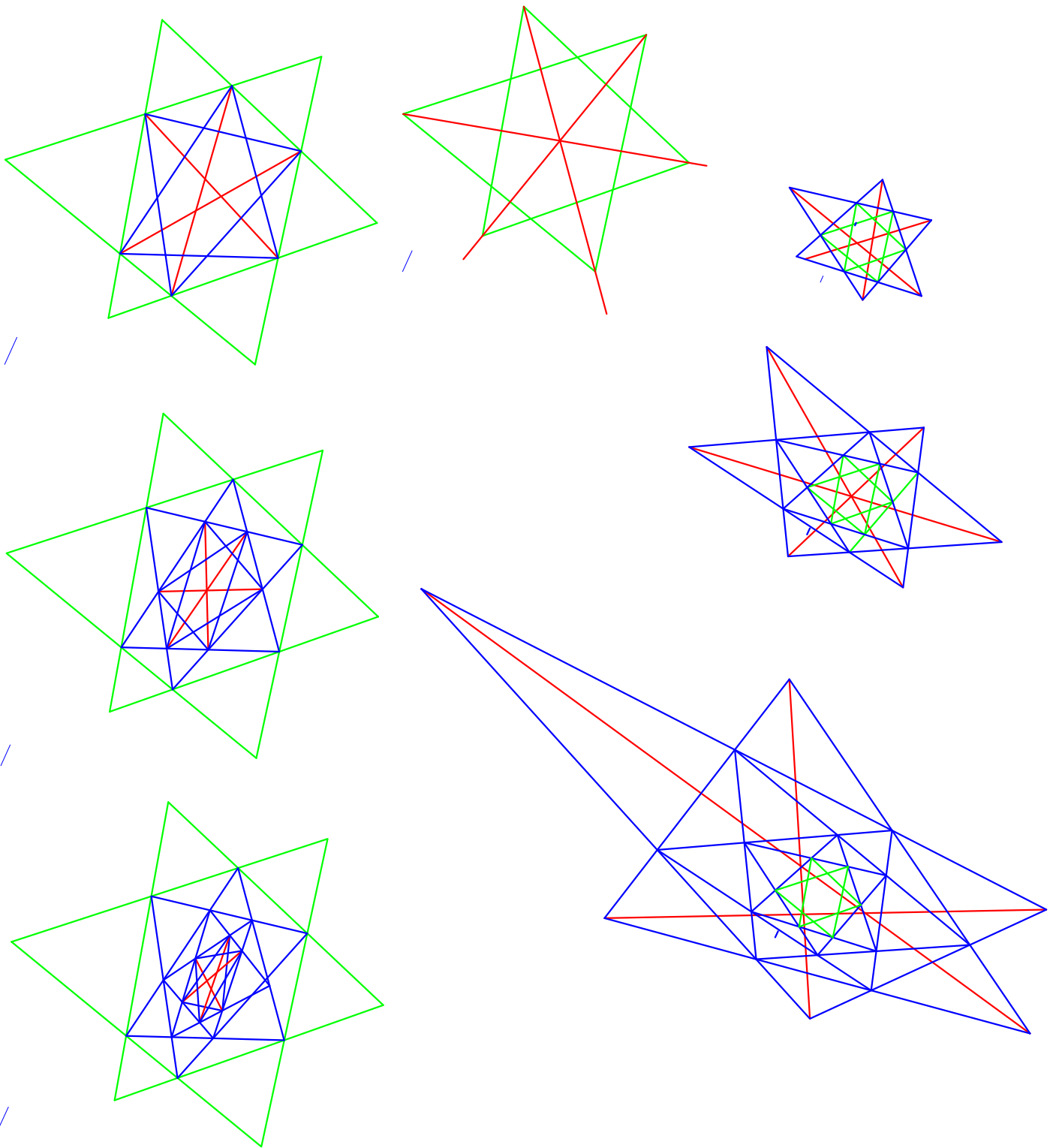
共点、非共点3線上の共点定理

2018-4-7



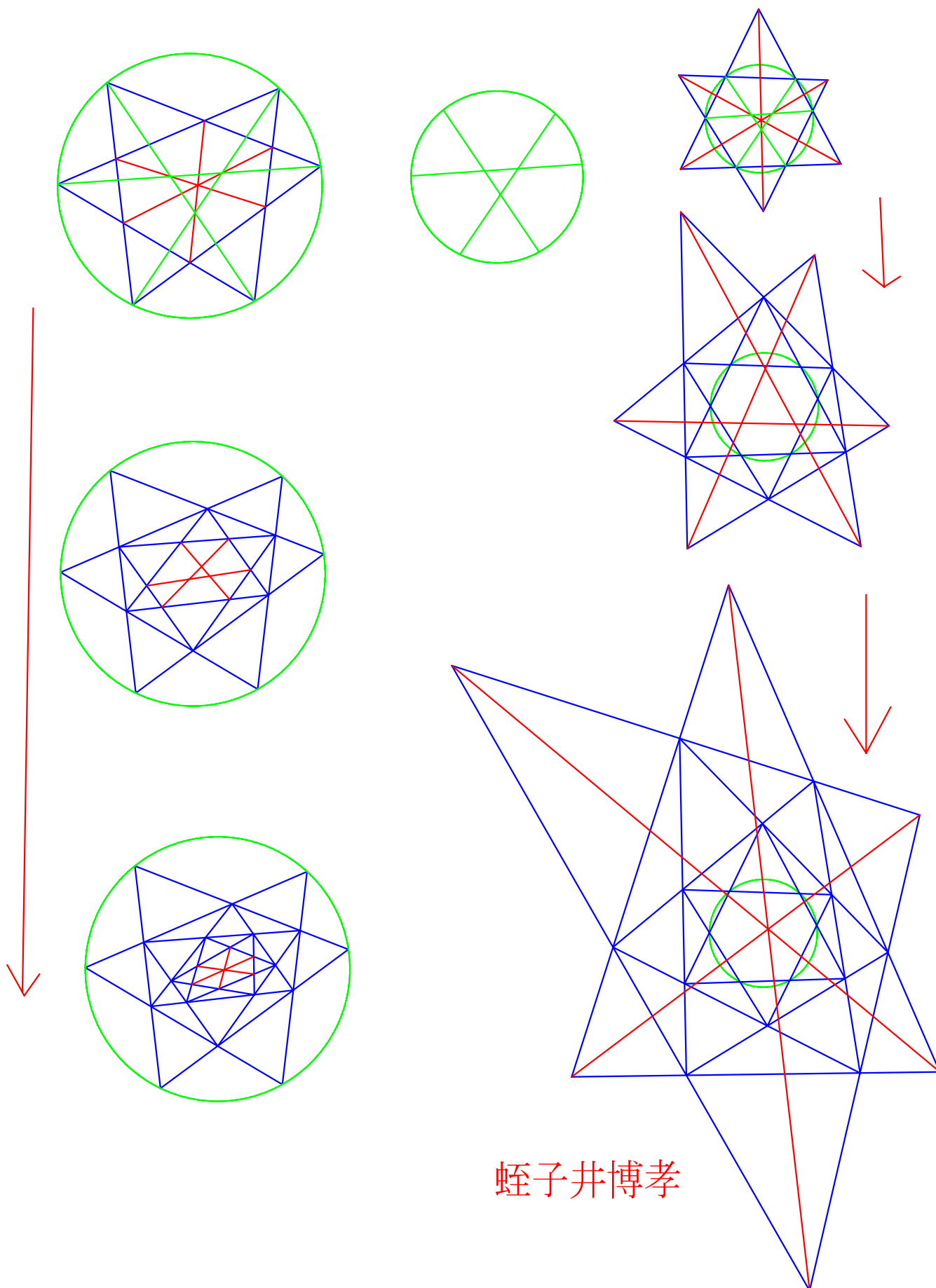
蛭子井博孝

重ね合わせ三角形の構図問題



蛭子井博孝

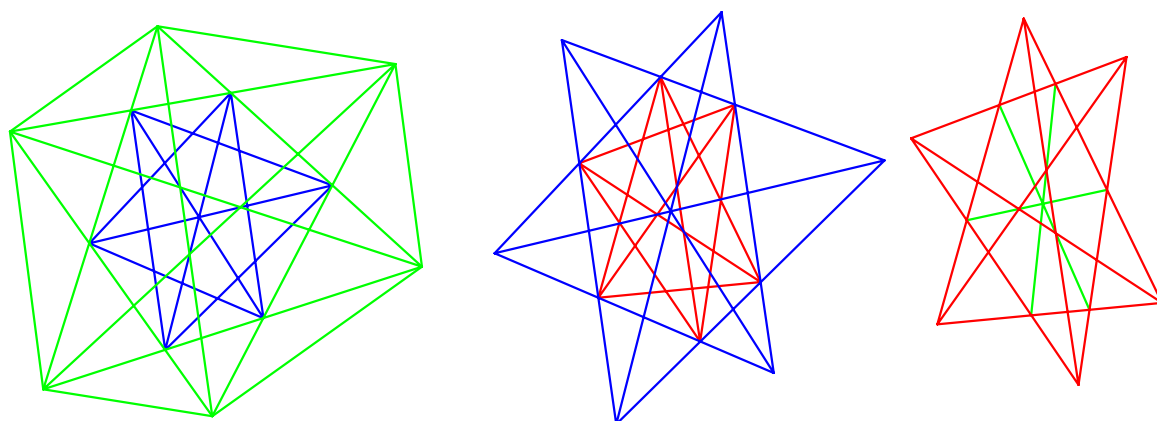
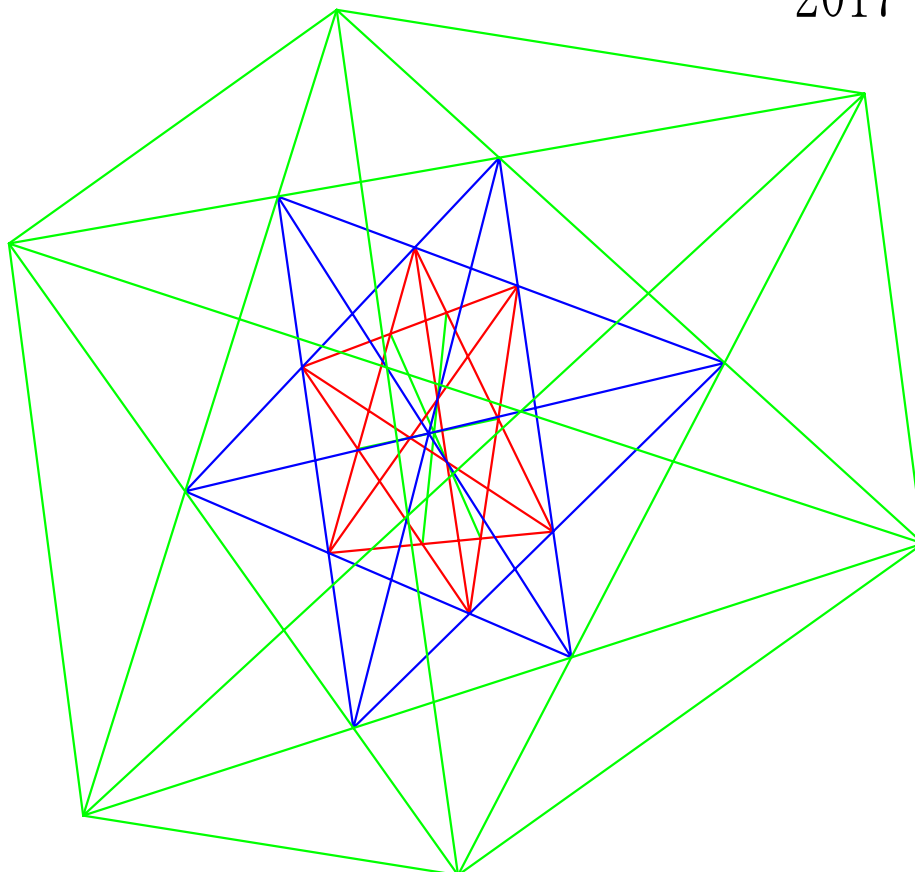
2次(円)系非共点内部外部星々の定理



蛭子井博孝

非2次系3平行非共点星々の定理

2017-12-26



この星々の定理とは内部構成が、非共点共点非共点共点を繰り返すこと

蛭子井博孝

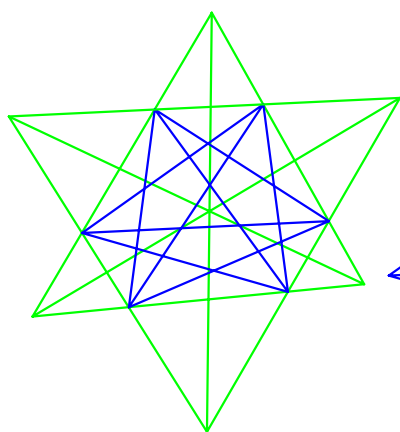
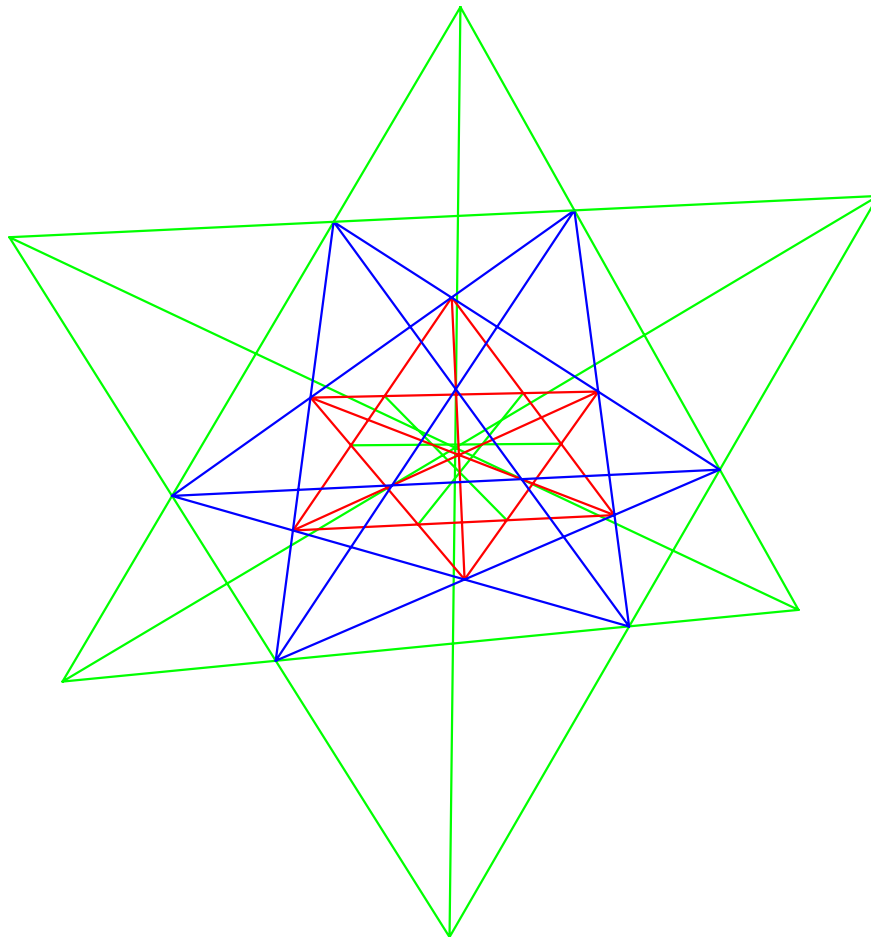
「星々、三角形」重ね合わせの研究- 8/16 -

Hex68

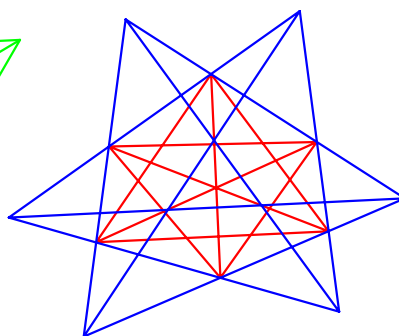
非2次系共点星々の定理

星々の定理とは内部構成が、共点非共点共点非共点を繰り返すこと

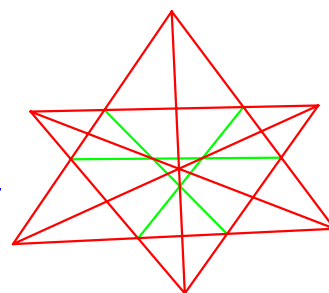
2014-5-5



共点 非共点



非共点 共点



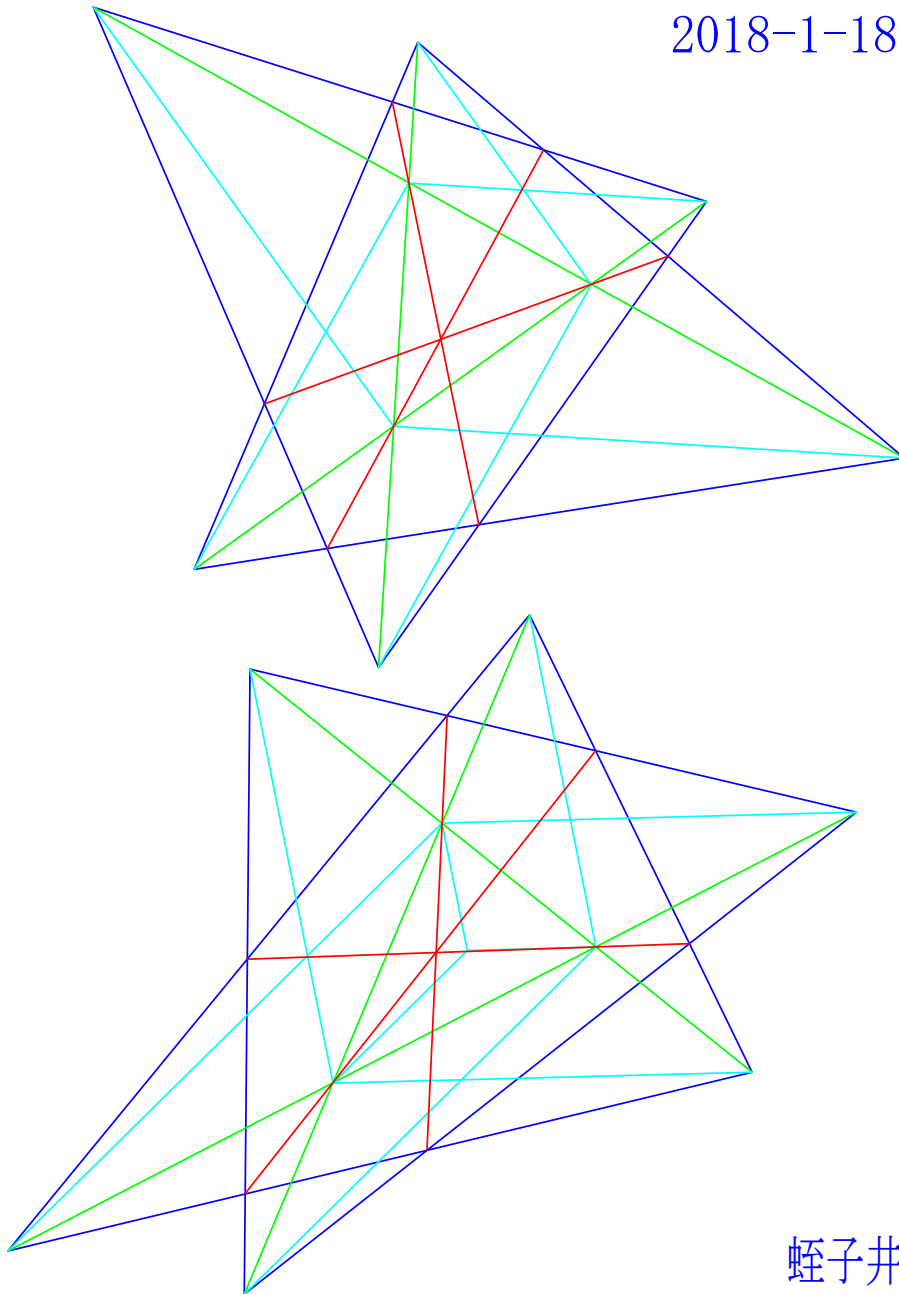
共点 非共点

内部構成

蛭子井博孝

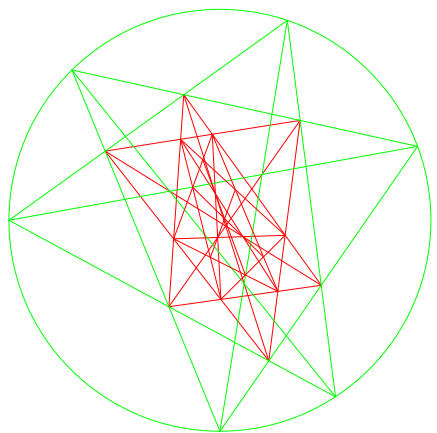
非共点から始まる星々の定理

2018-1-18

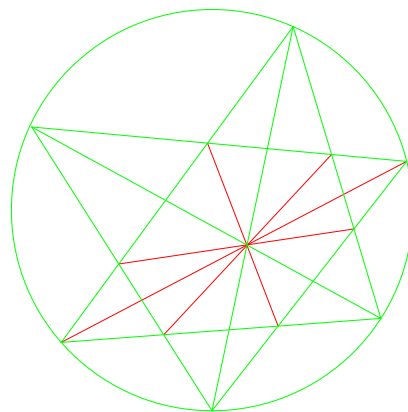


蛭子井博孝

ADE Problem

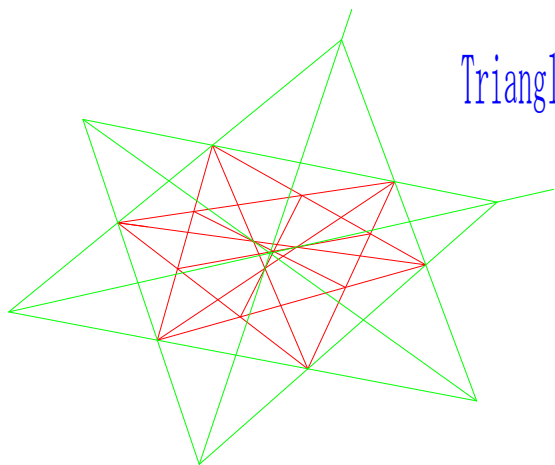


非共点異共点連鎖

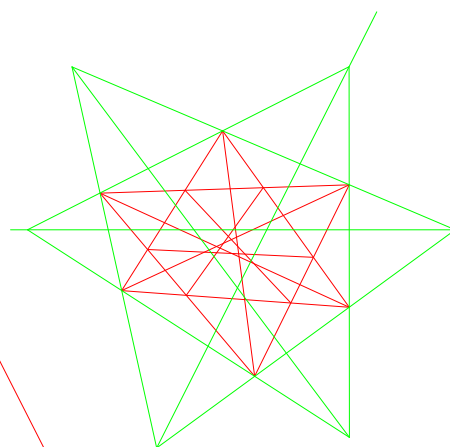


共点連鎖

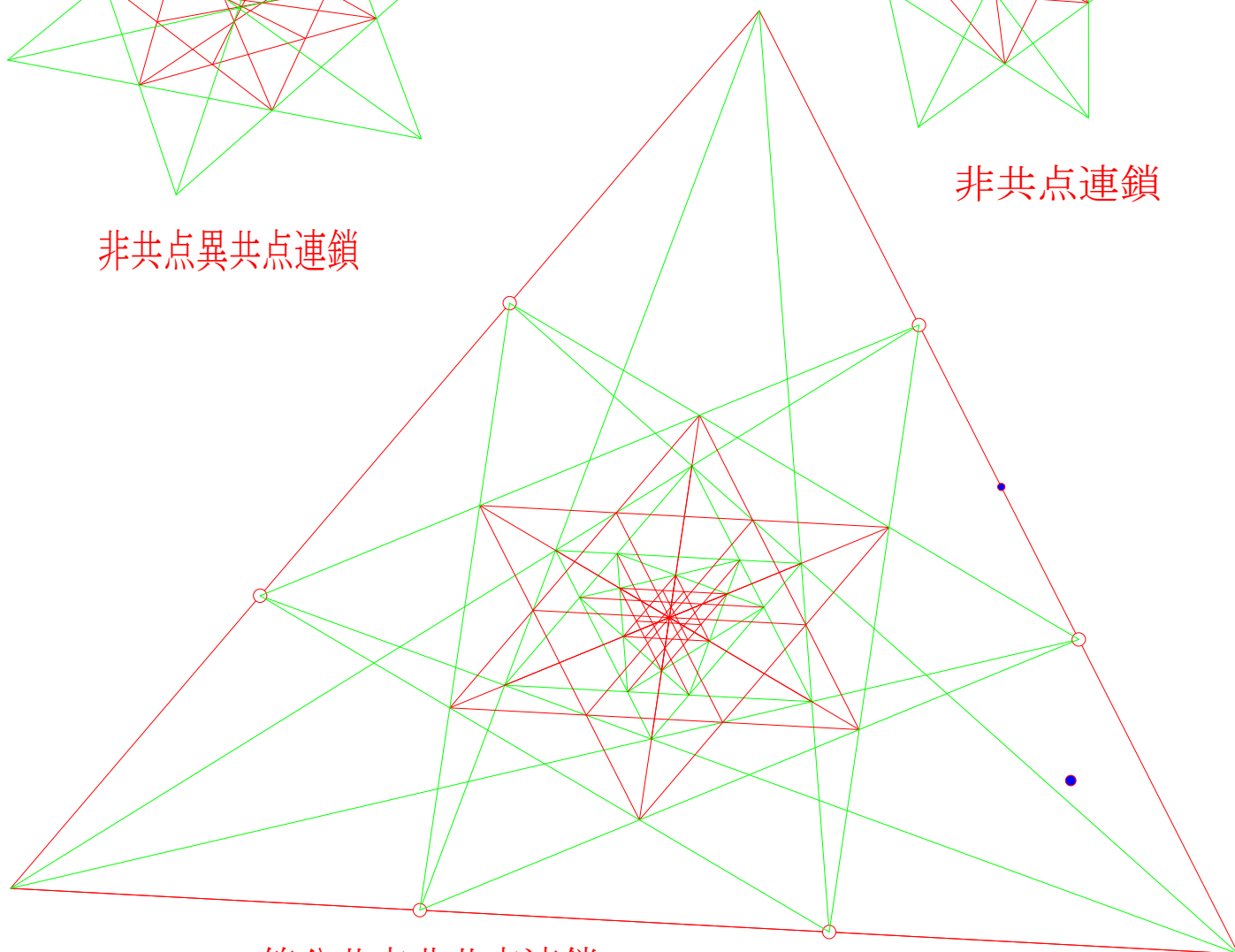
Triangle Overlap 5 types



非共点異共点連鎖



非共点連鎖

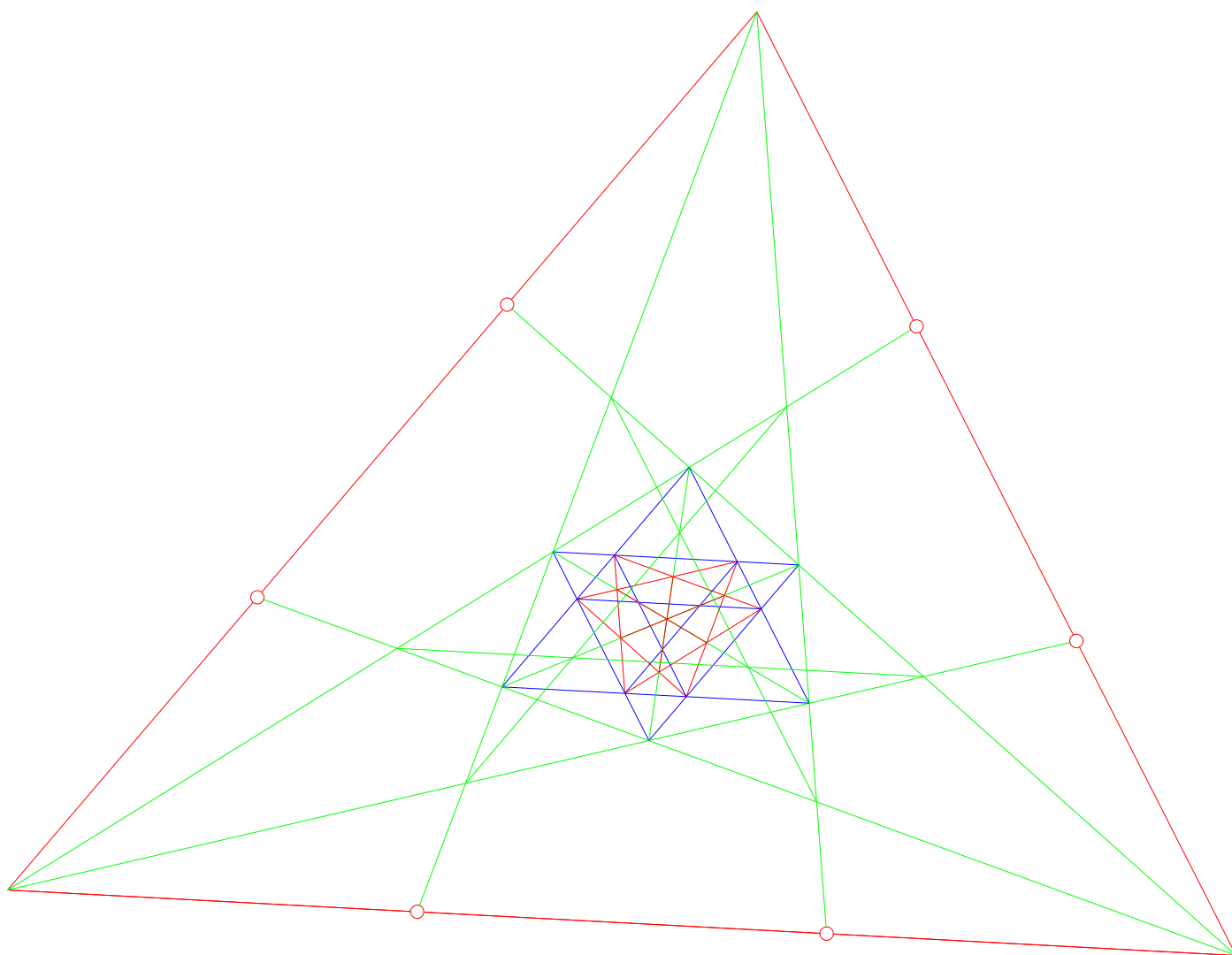


3等分共点非共点連鎖 共点非共点連鎖

ADE Problem

Triangle Overlap 5 types

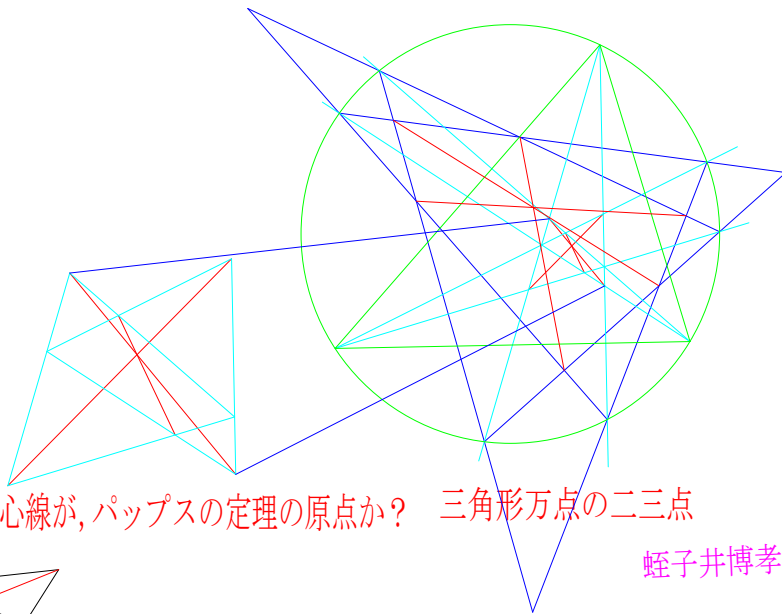
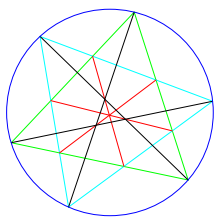
type 5



辺三等分線

非共点共点交互無限連鎖

蛭子井博孝



重心垂心線が、パプスの定理の原点か？ 三角形万点の二三点

蛭子井博孝

(Theorems of H.E at Oval Research Center)

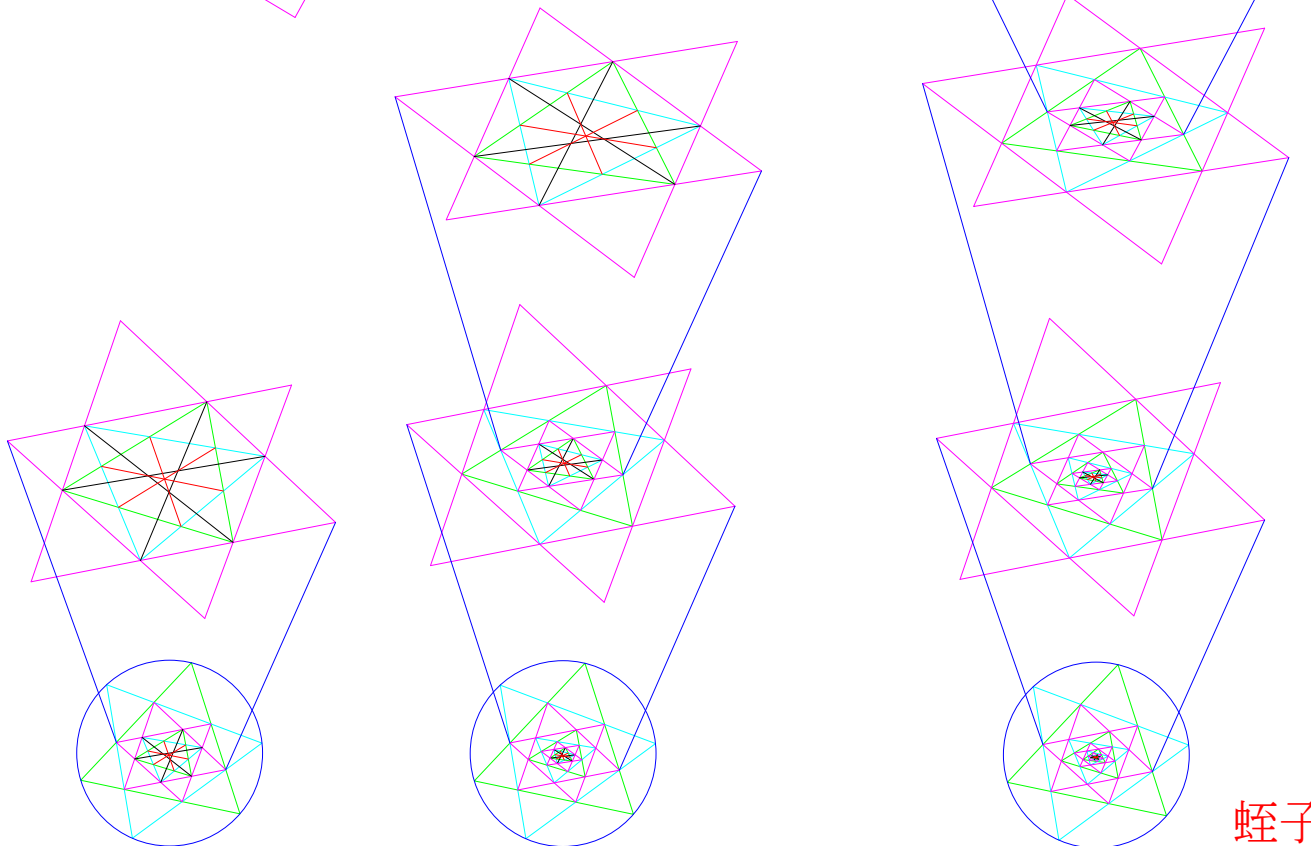
Theatorc

Star 無限PPDBs連鎖

2014-5-3

2014-5-5 rv

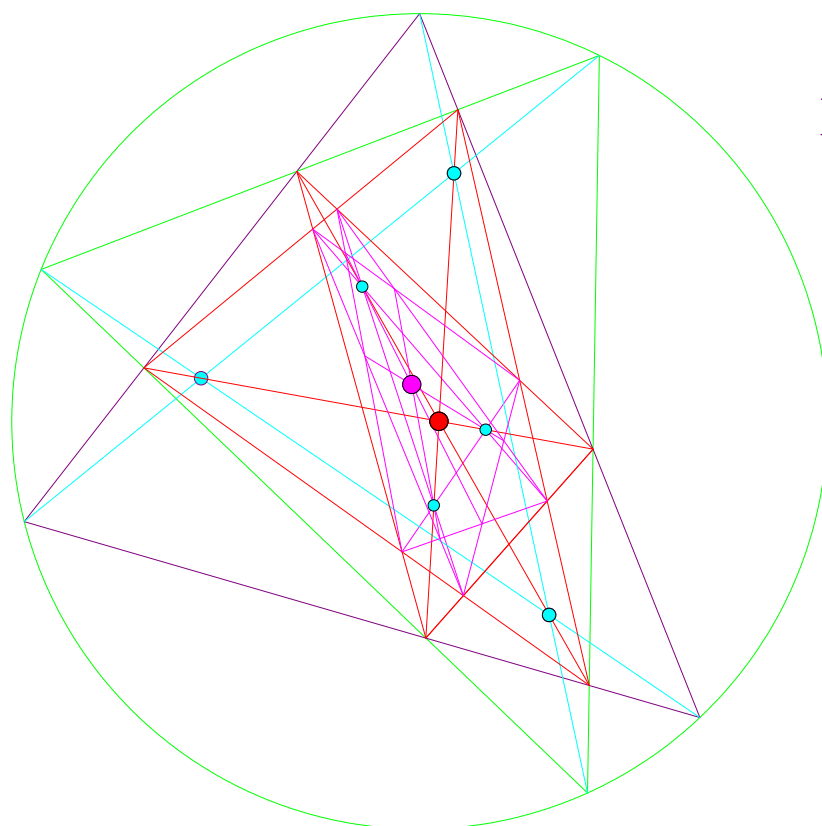
デザルグの定理の再出現



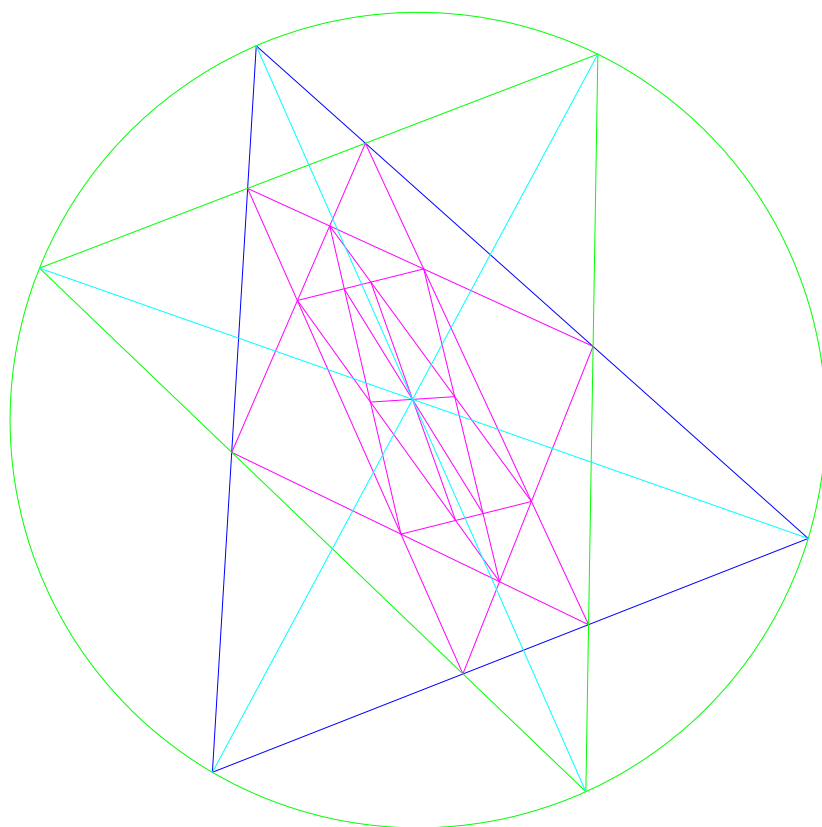
蛭子井博孝

蛭子井博孝発見定理

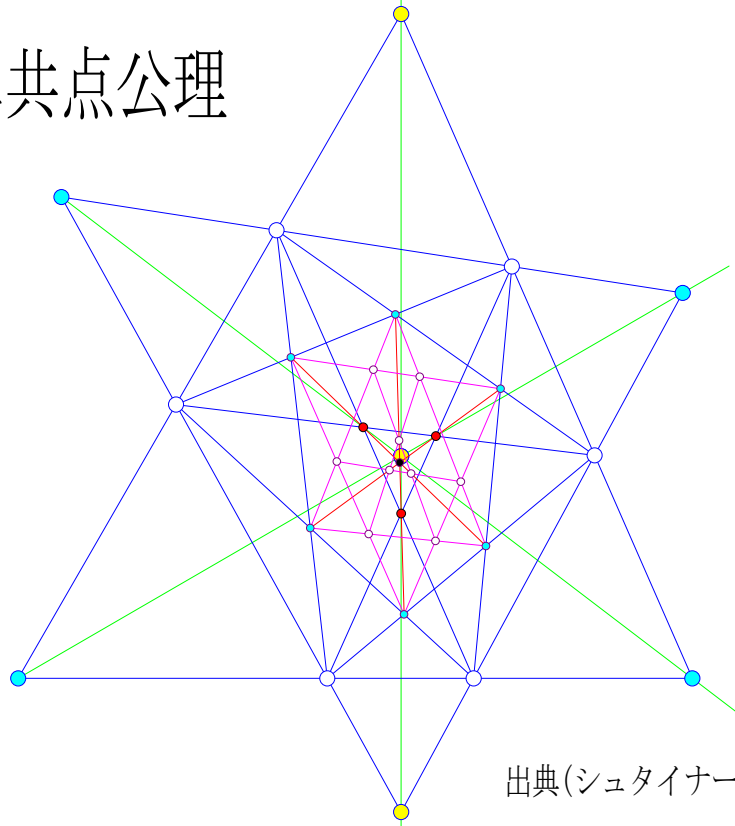
内内シュタイナー交互連鎖2重星異共点公理



FDEAB

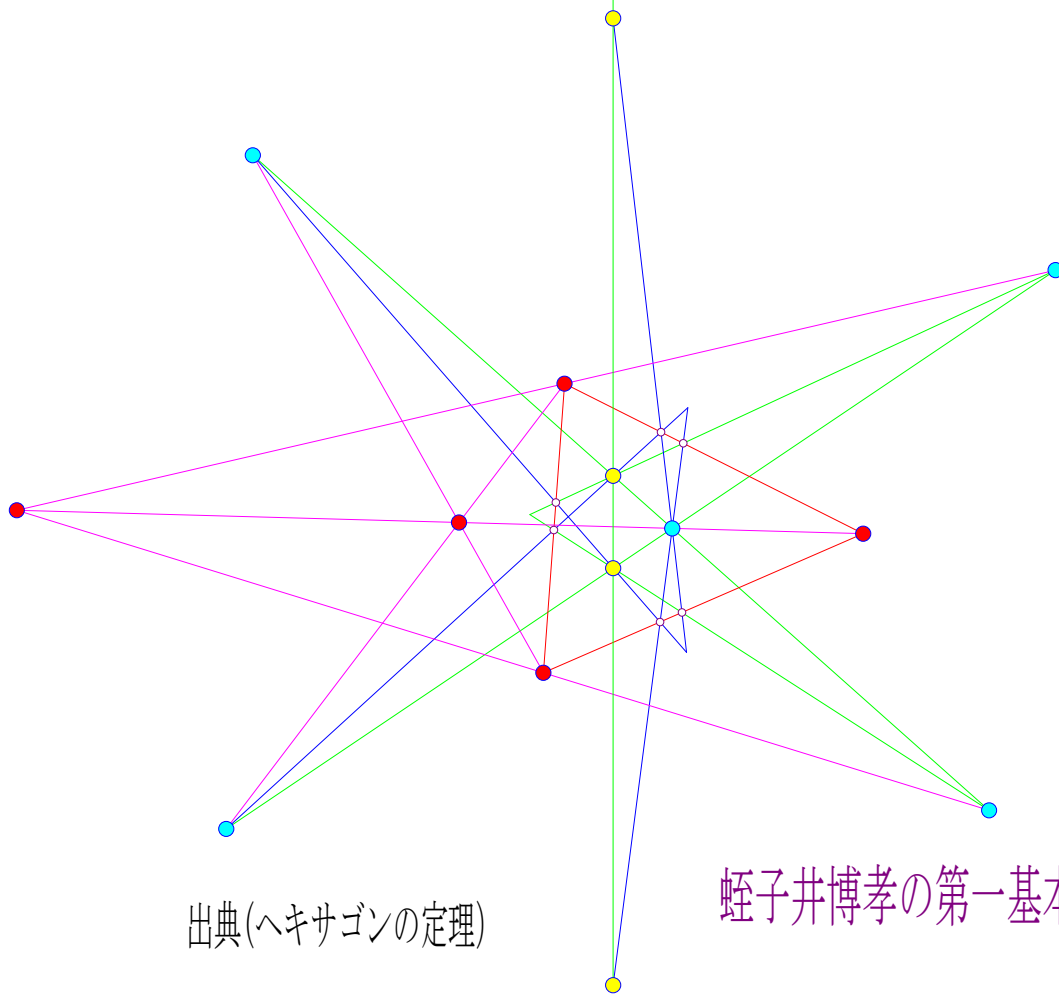


重星の異共点公理



出典(シュタイナーの定理)

蛭子井博孝の第二基本構図

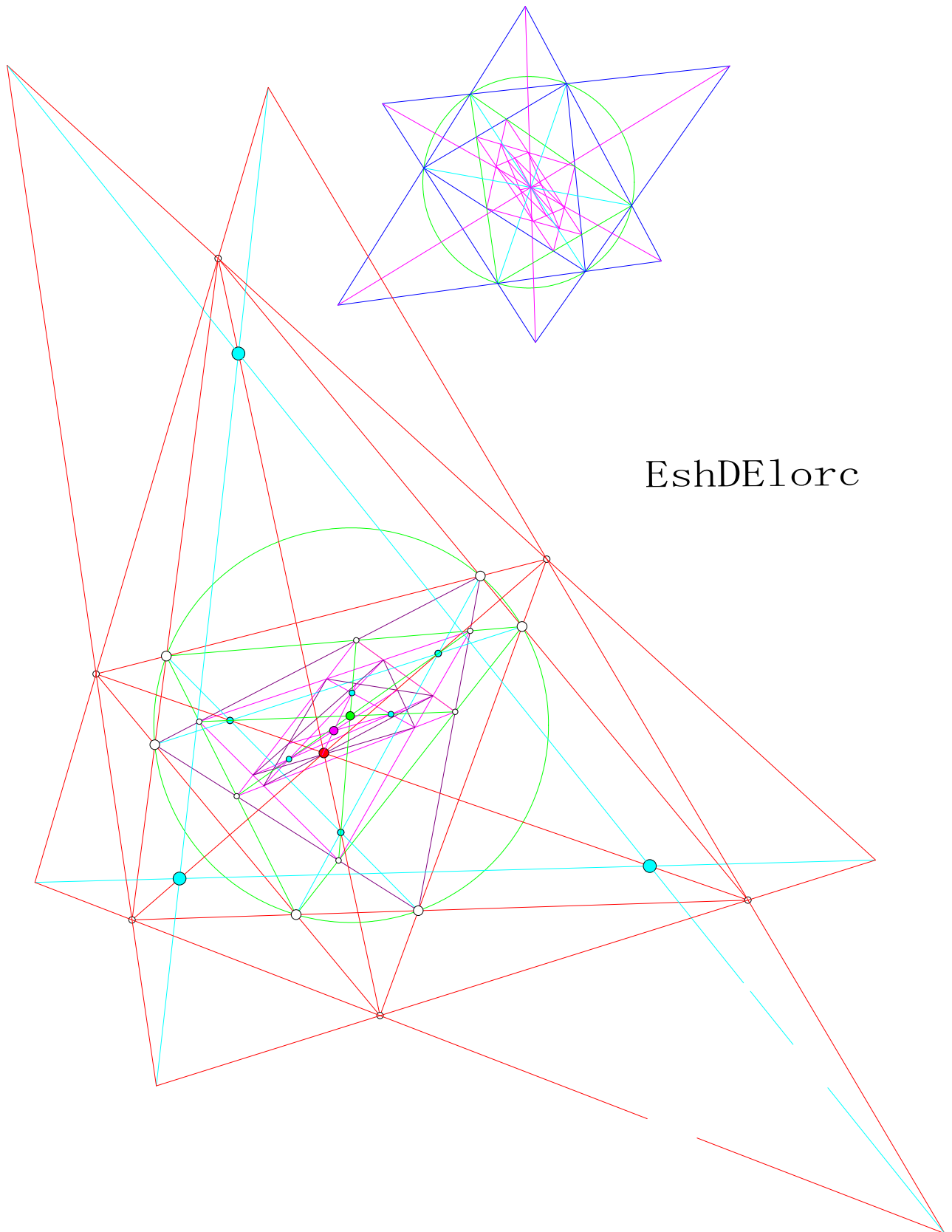


出典(ヘキサゴンの定理)

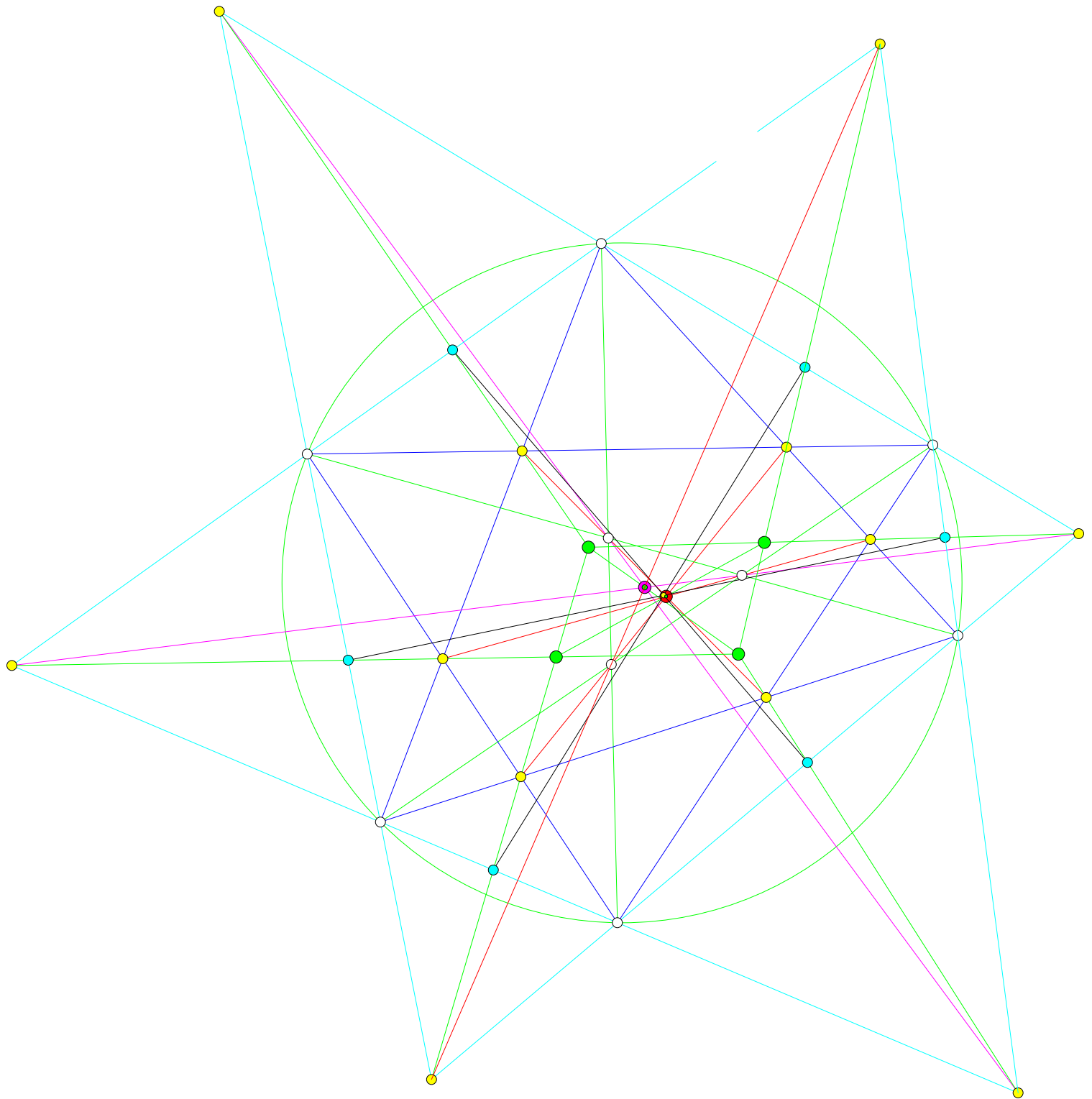
蛭子井博孝の第一基本構図

蛭子井博孝発見定理

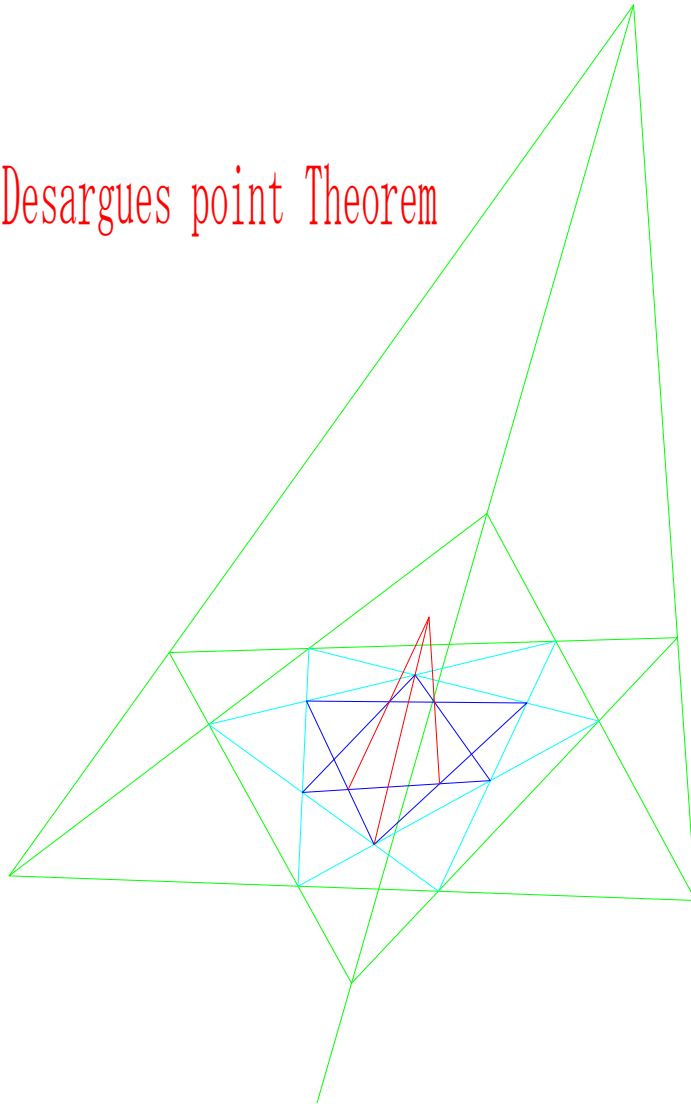
内内外HHE3重星の異共点公理



HHEiostar-Rule



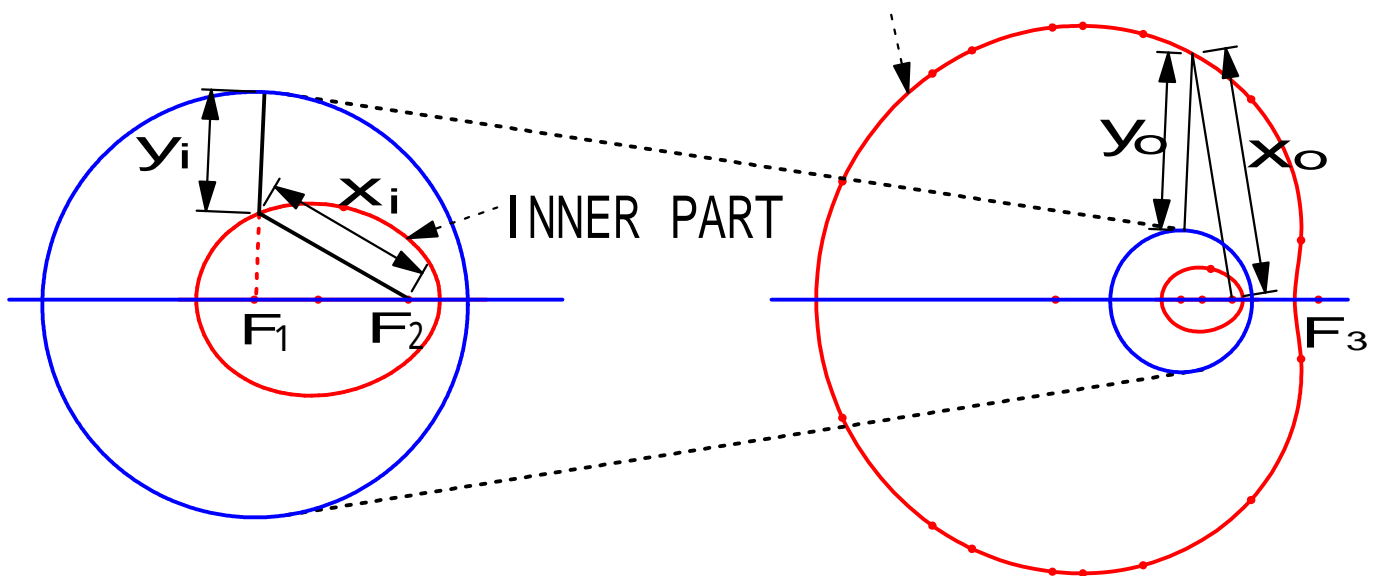
IN IN Desargues point Theorem



Doval-002

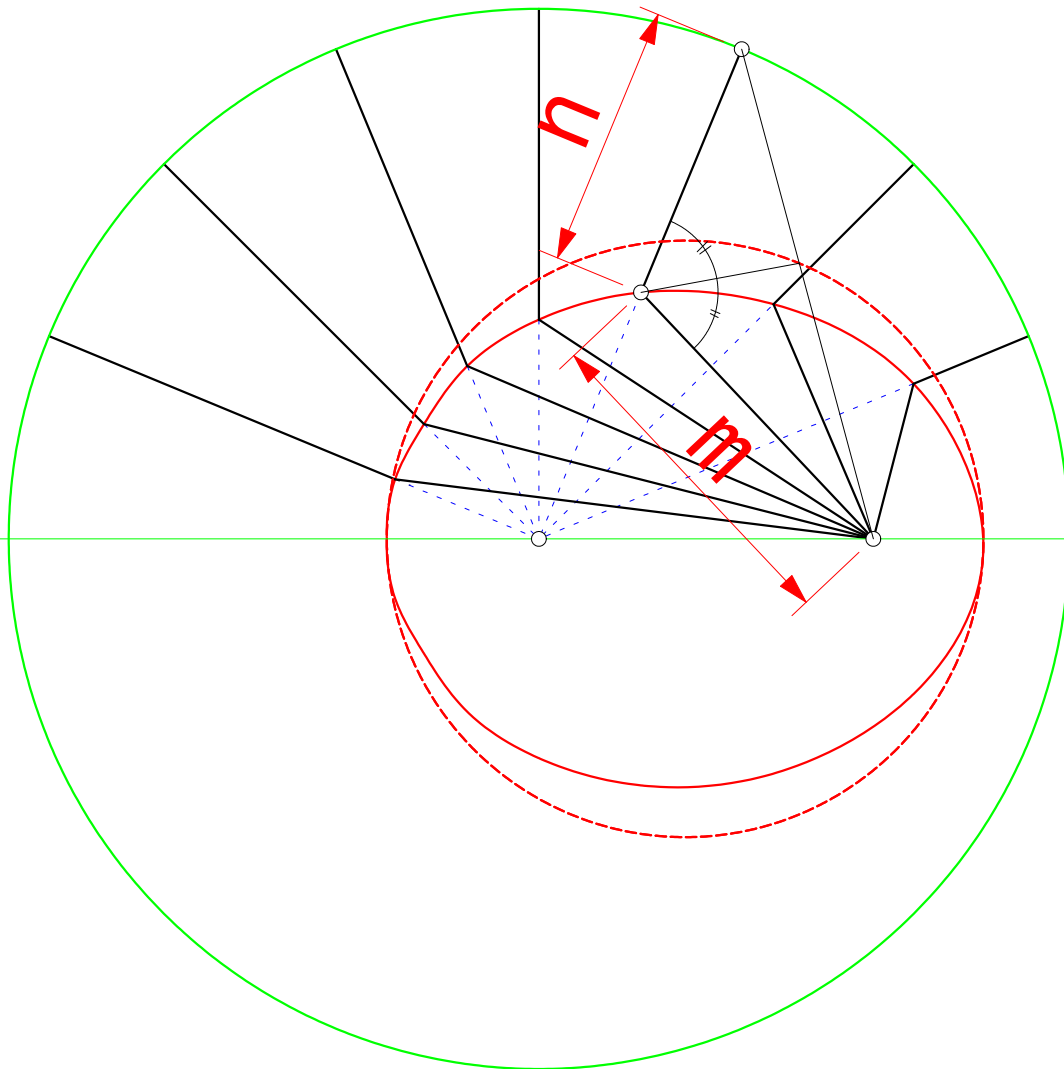
Inner and Outer Part of the Oval =Doval

$x_i : y_i = x_o : y_o = m : n$ OUTER PART



$m r_1 \pm n r_2 = k c$

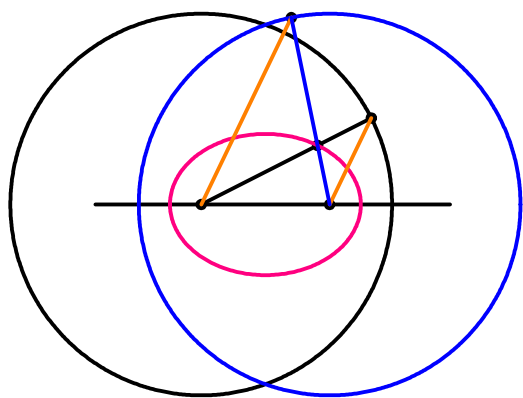
Dovalとは、点と円との距離の比が $m : n$ の曲線



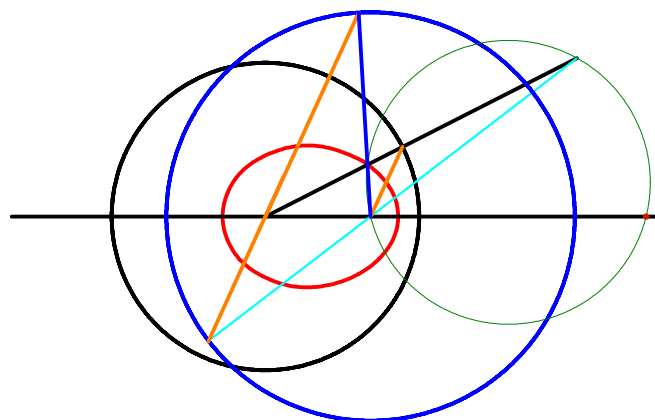
Doval -004

2円(準円)による定義

Doval の内分枝



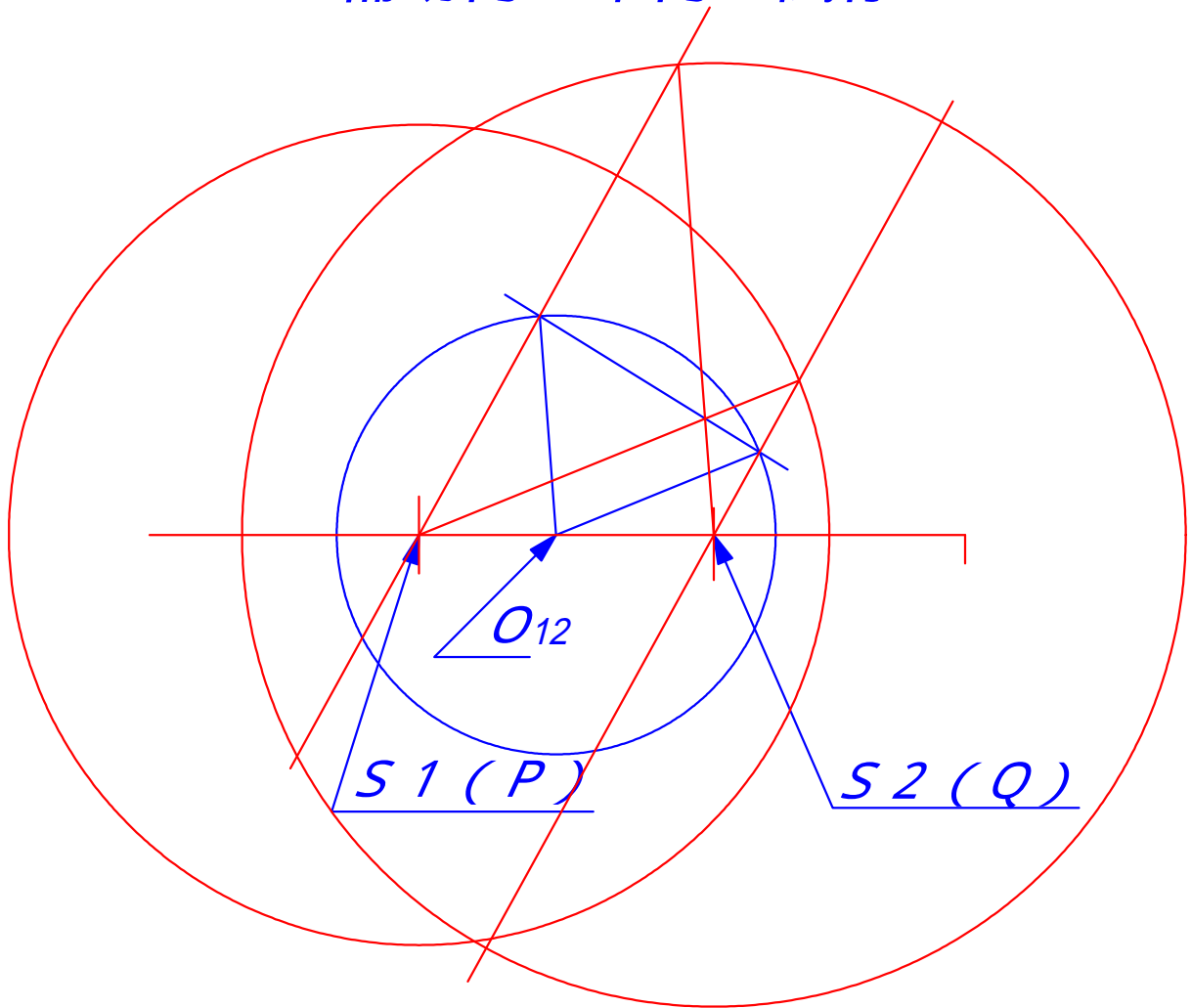
楕円



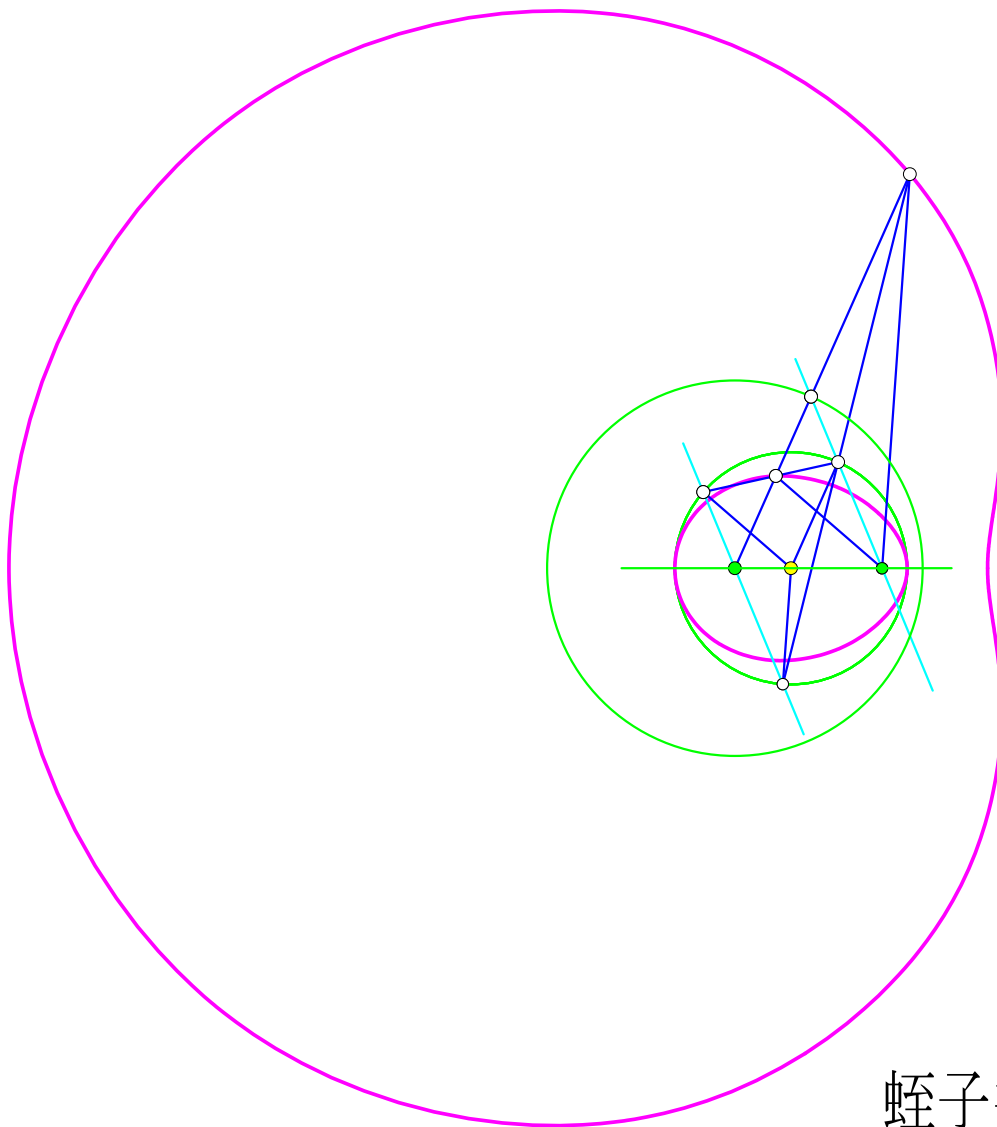
卵形線

Doval-005

補助円と準円の関係

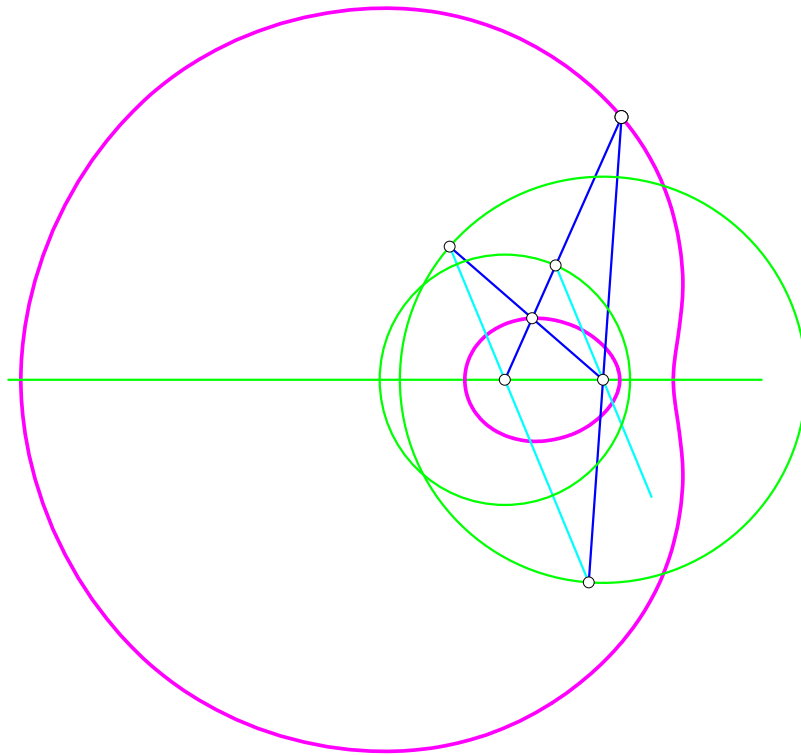


Doval 第1,3定義 1つの準円または1つの補助円より作図

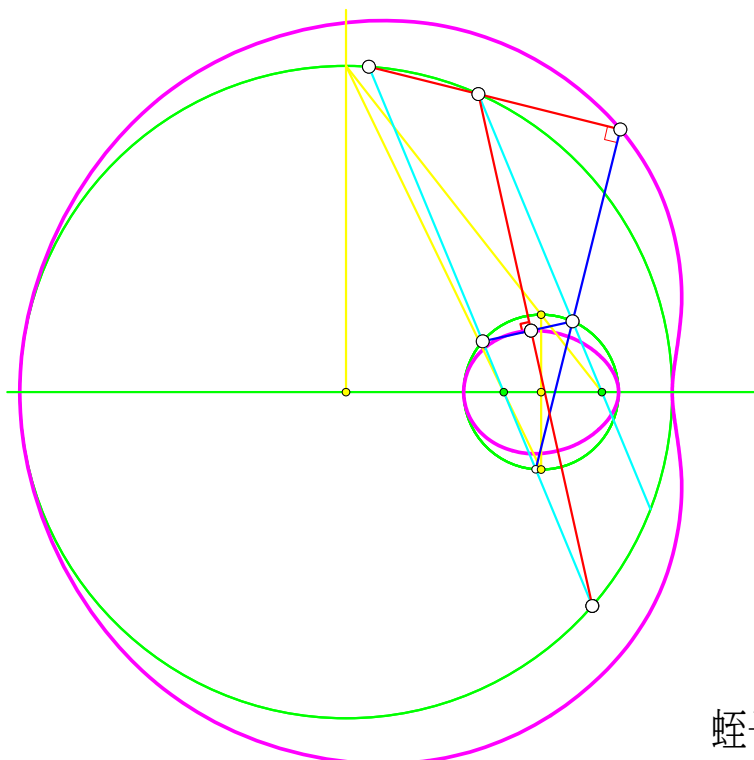


蛭子井博孝

Doval 第二定義 2つの準円より作図

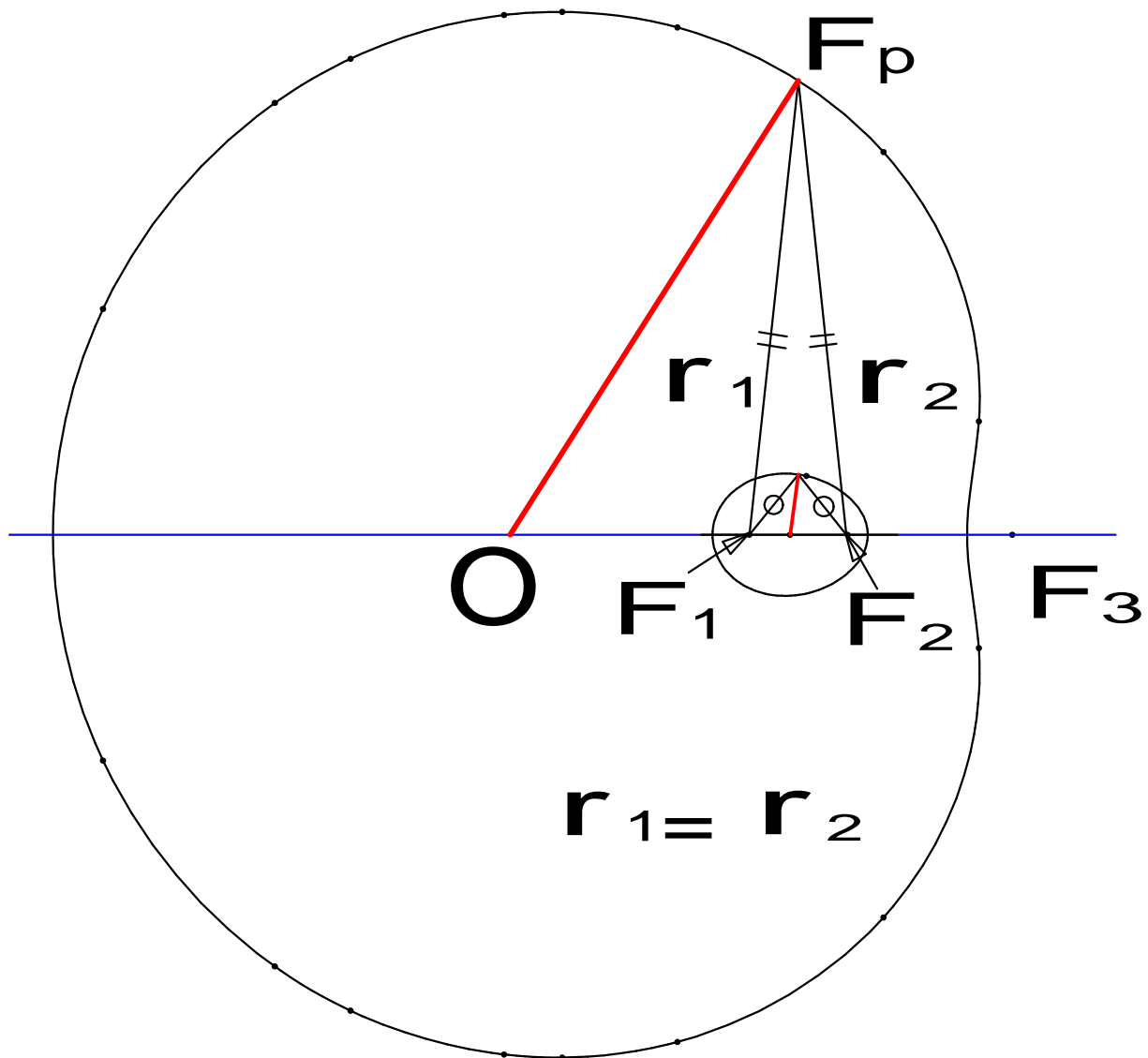


Doval 第四定義 2つの補助円より作図



蛭子井博孝

Definition of Outer Major Axis

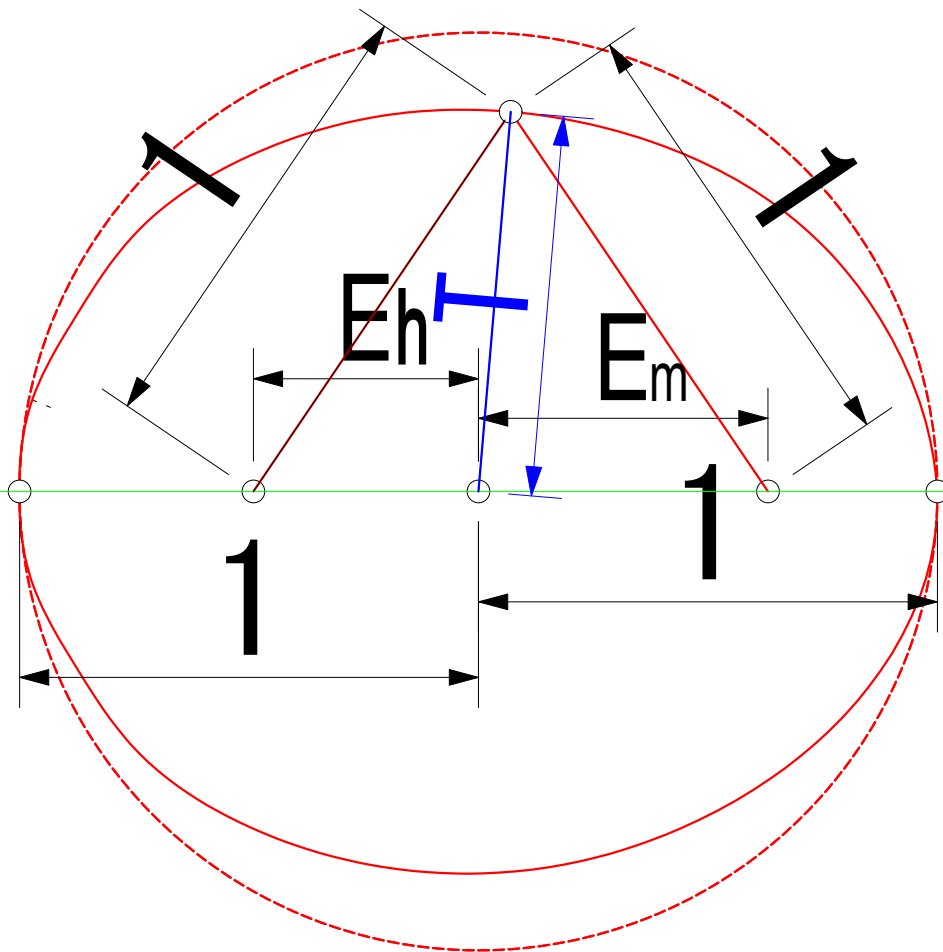


短車軸

(Eccentricity)

E_h : ^{Left}hidari **離心率**

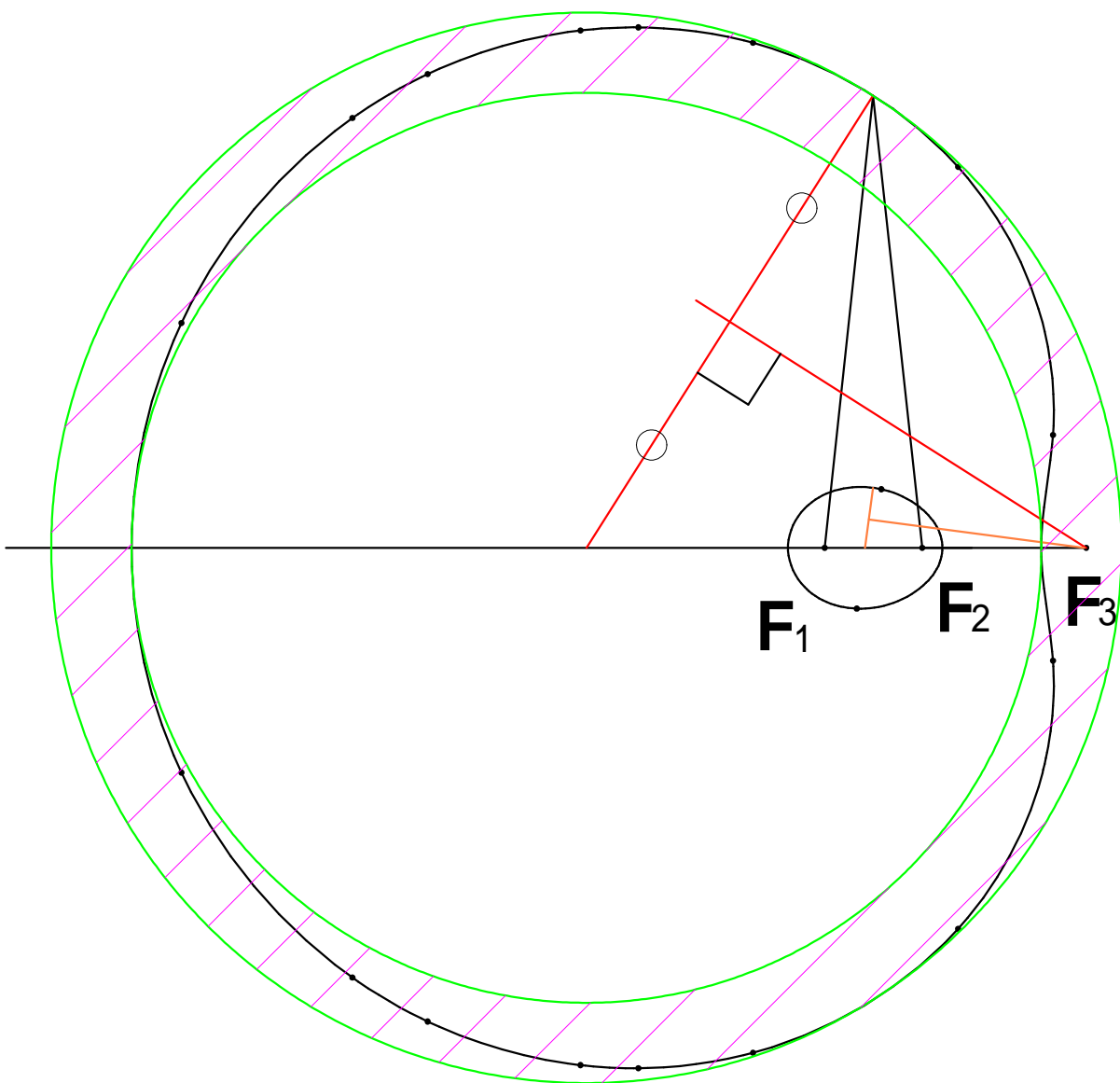
E_m : ^{Right}migi **離心率**

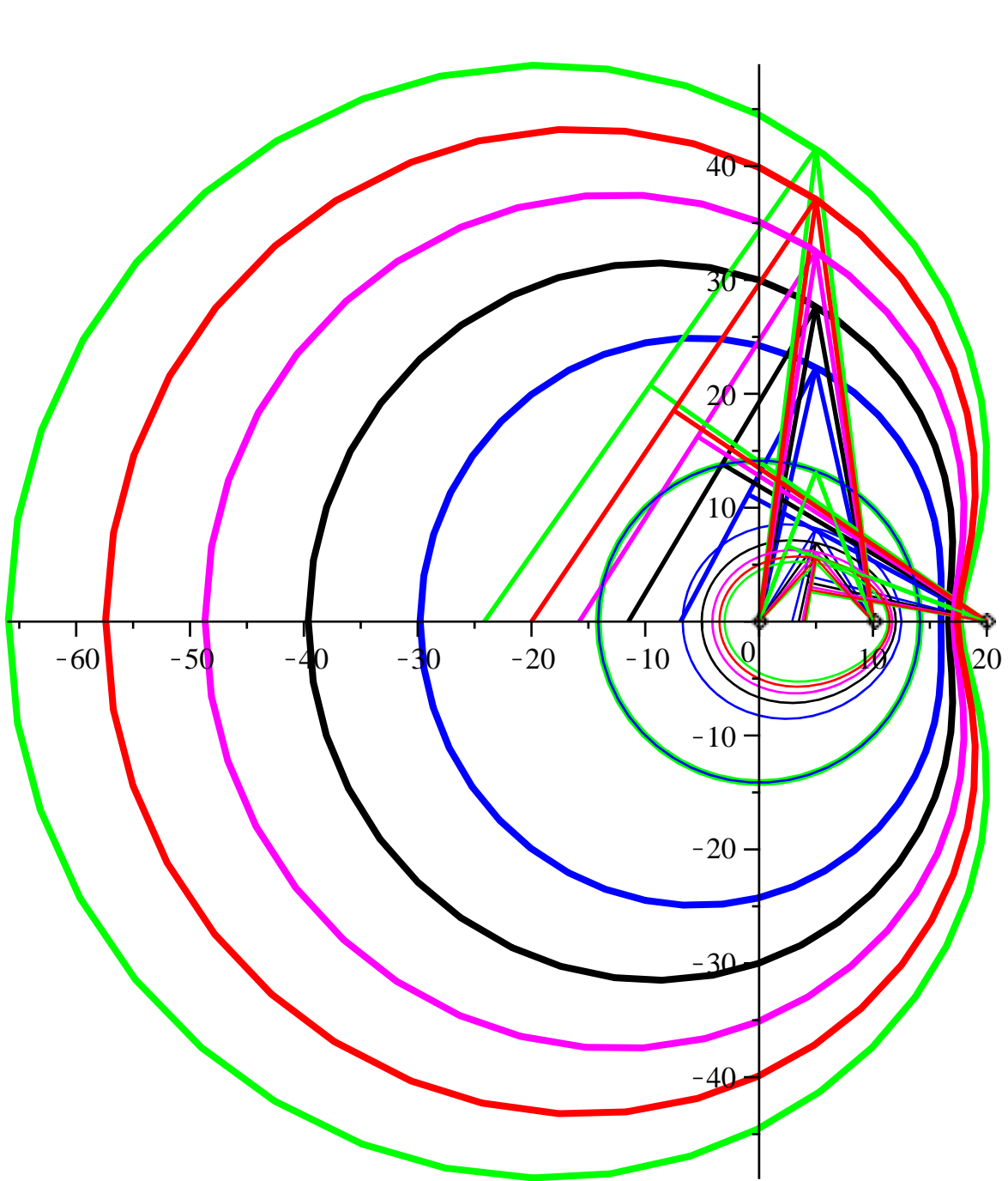


$$T = \sqrt{1 - E_h * E_m}$$

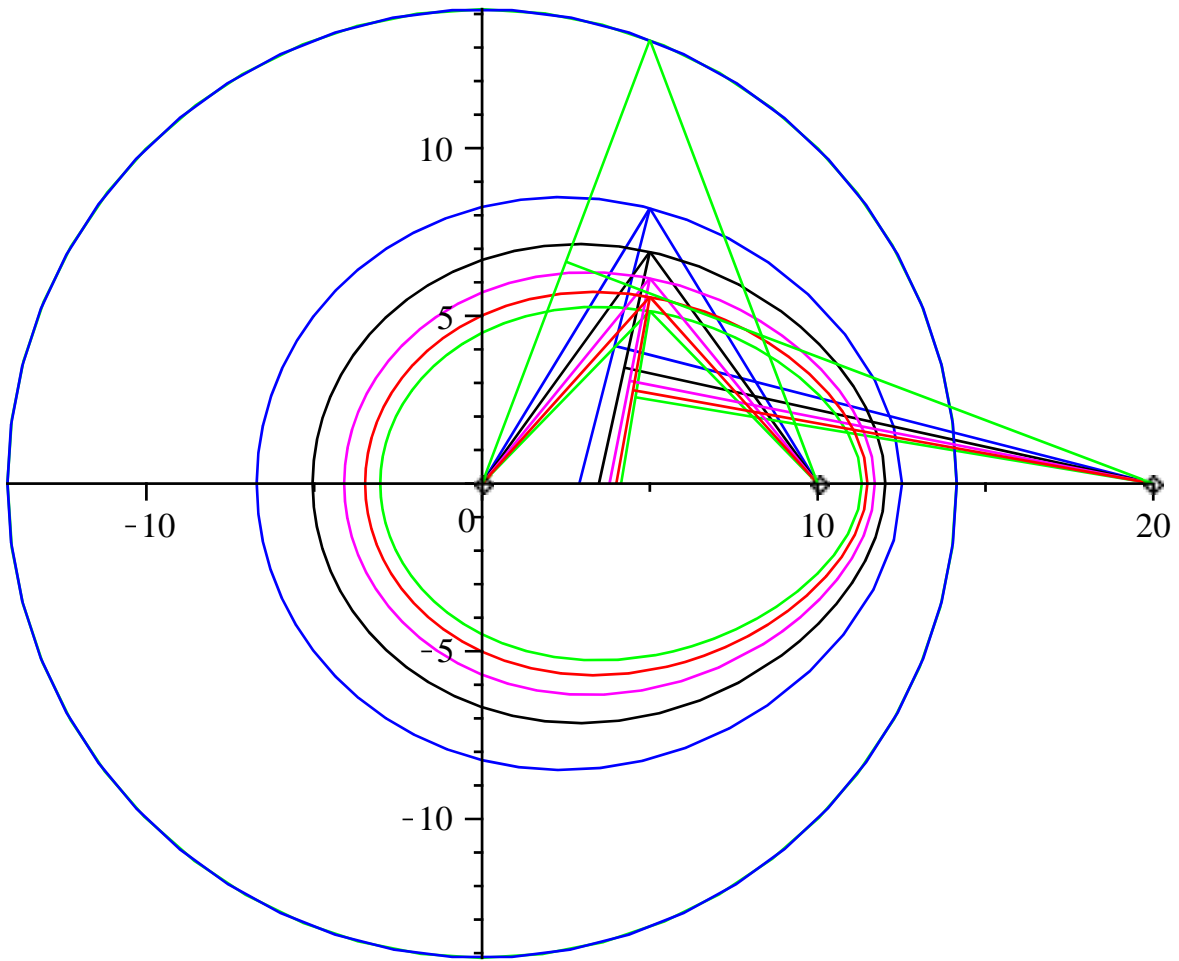
Doval-013

Perpendicular Bisector of Outer Major Axis Passes F3

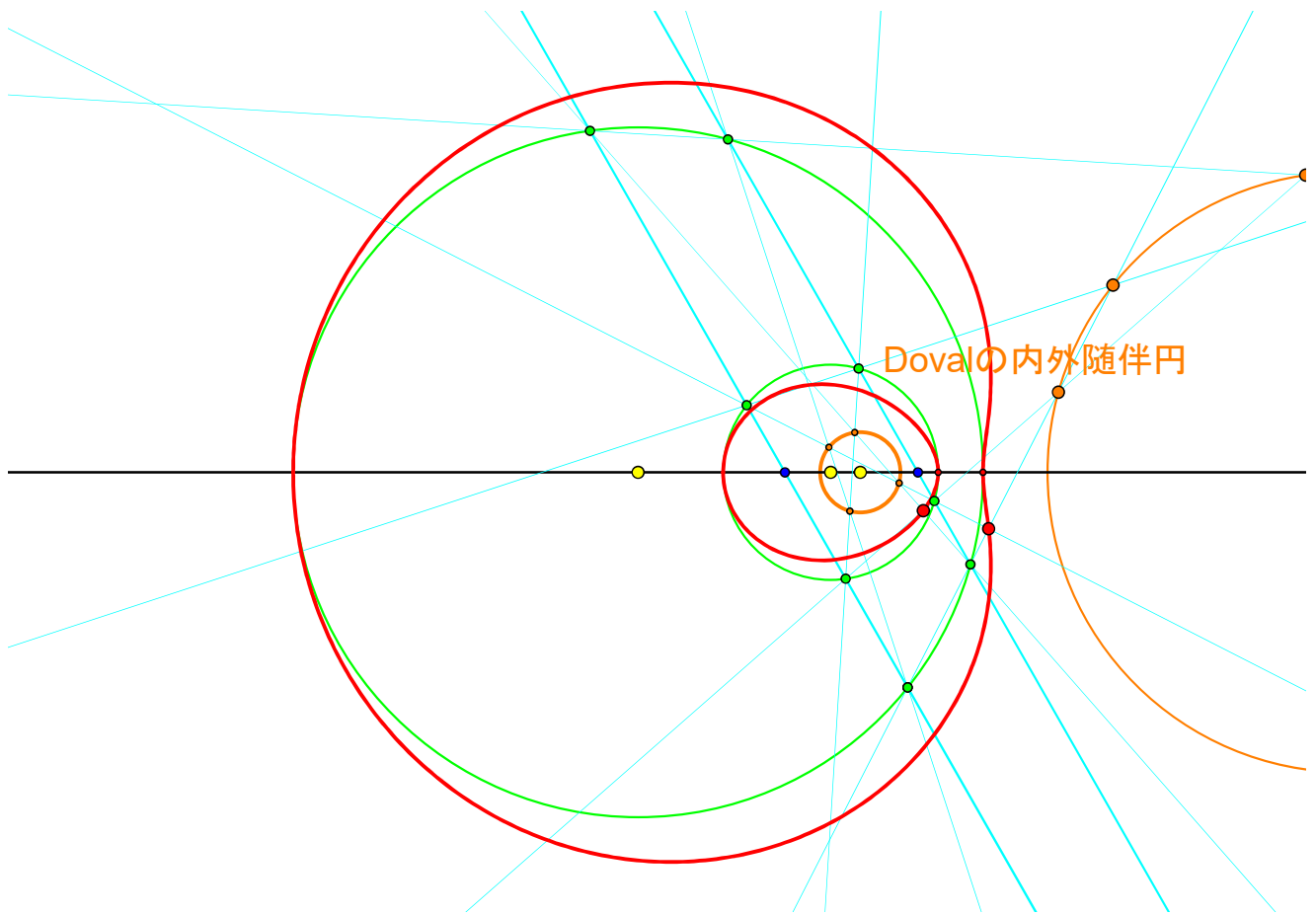




```
> display({F1, F2, F3, C1, seq(xlinein||i, i=1..nn), seq(xovalin||i, i=1..nn)});
```

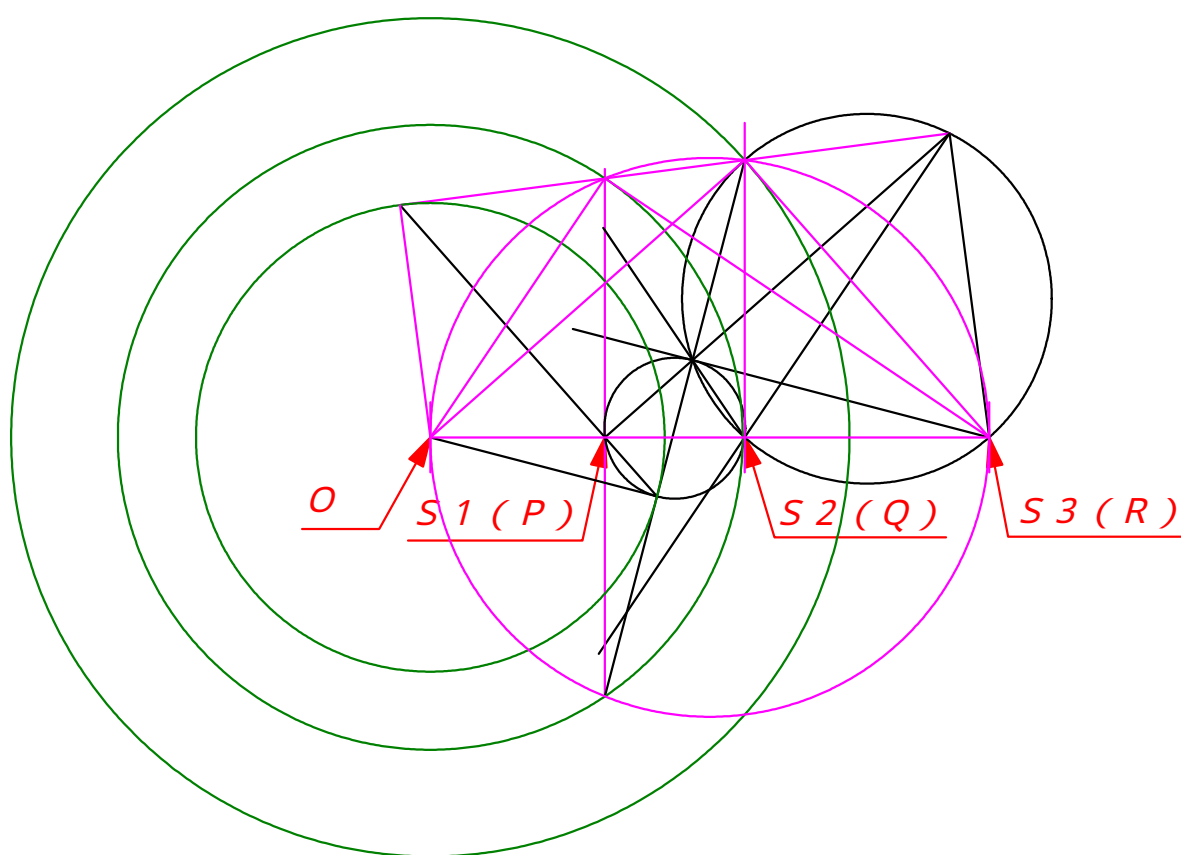


蛭子井博孝 - 10 9月 2017



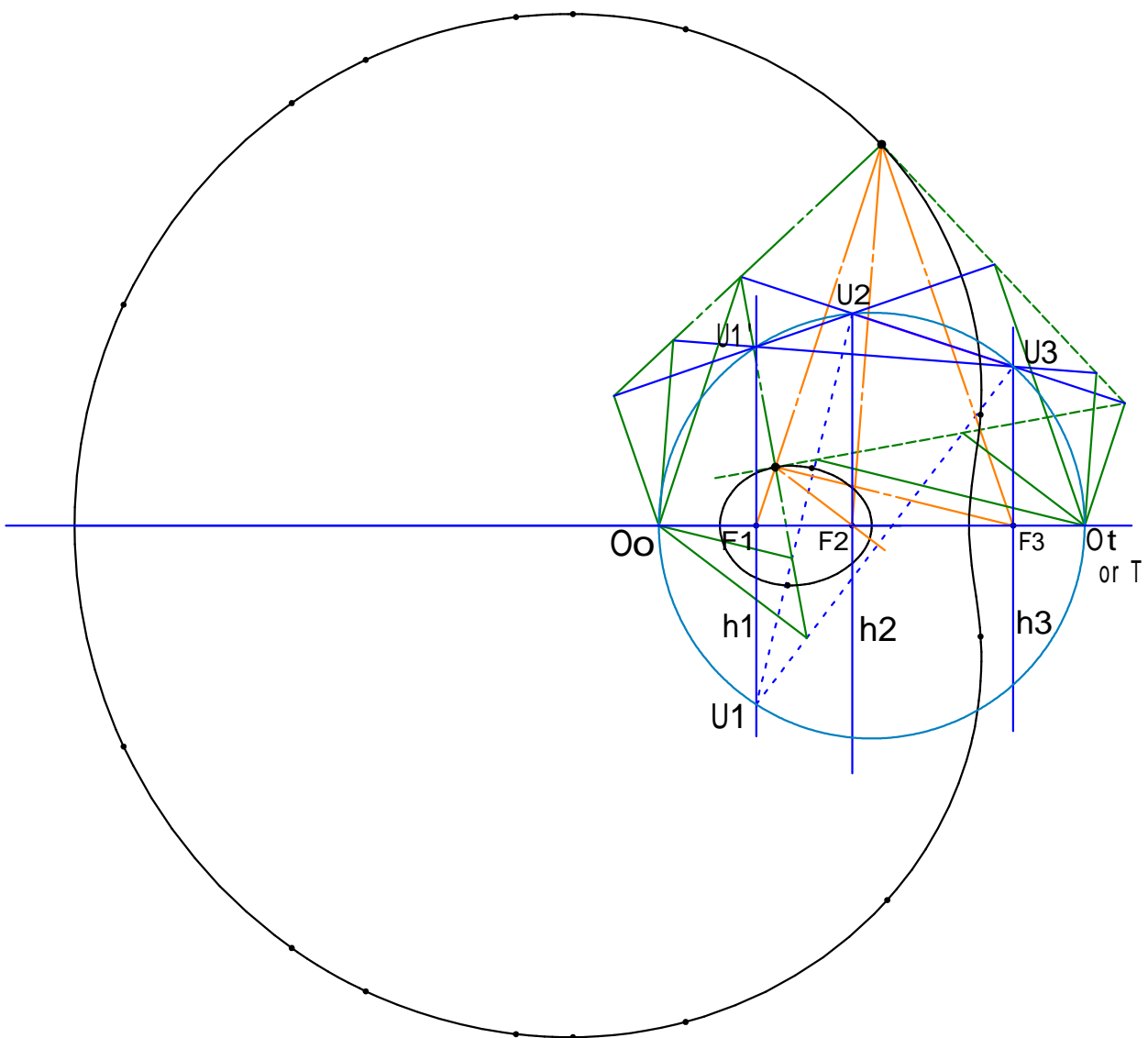
Doval-006

直線上の4点による卵形線 (D o v a l) の定義



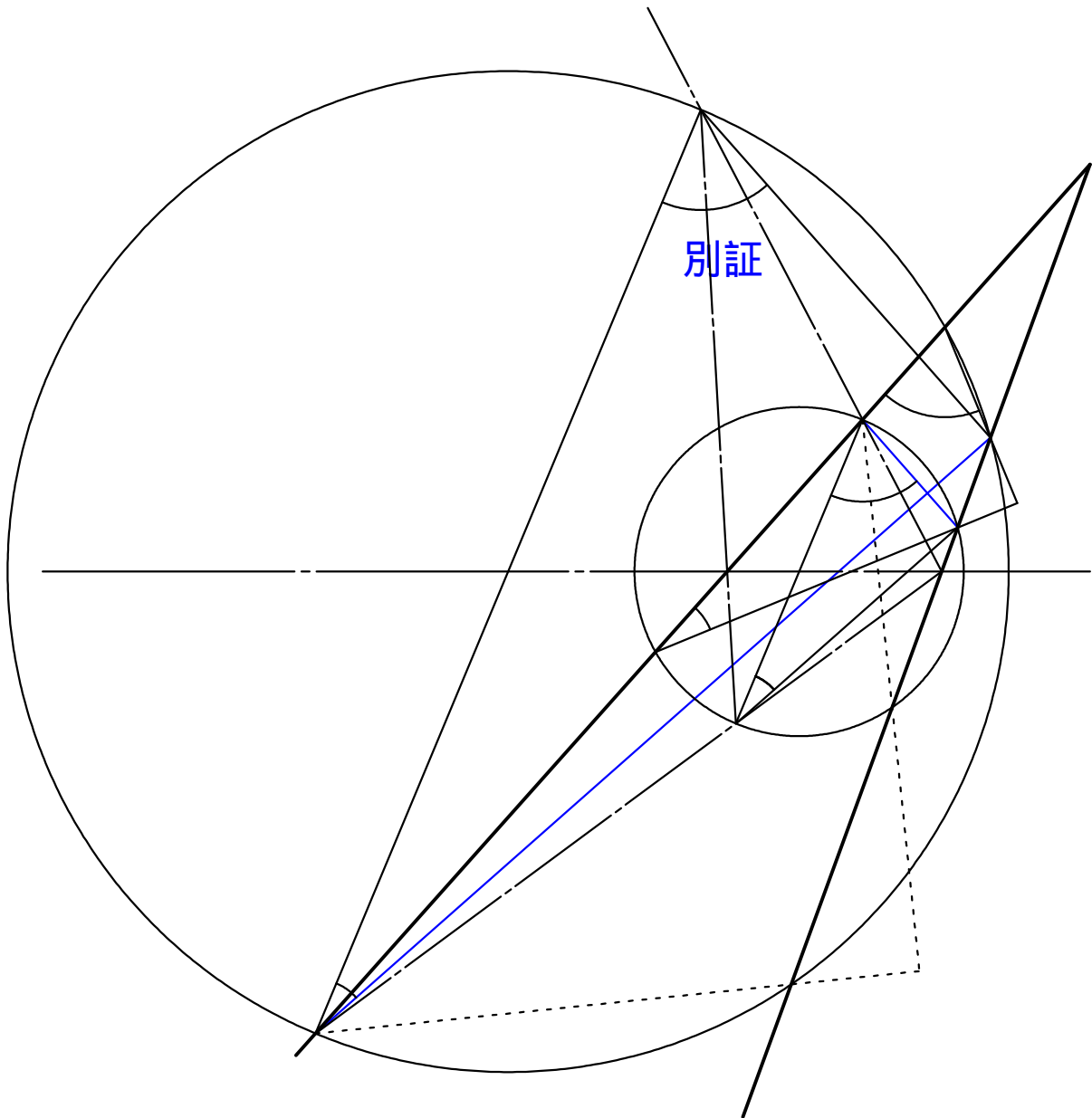
Doval-007

Def of the Oval by Orthopole and Simson Line



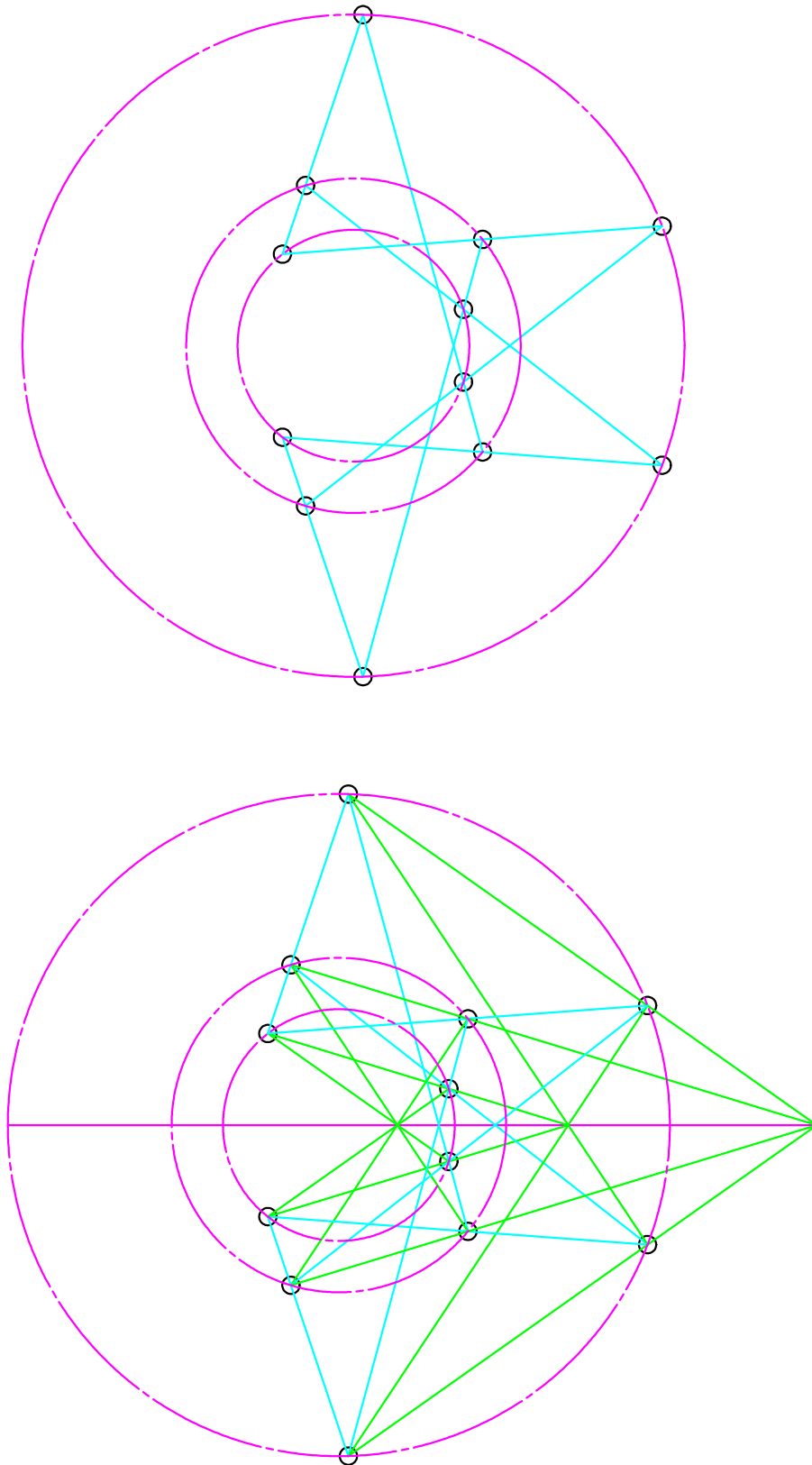
Doval-008

2補助円のDoval直交定理の証明図



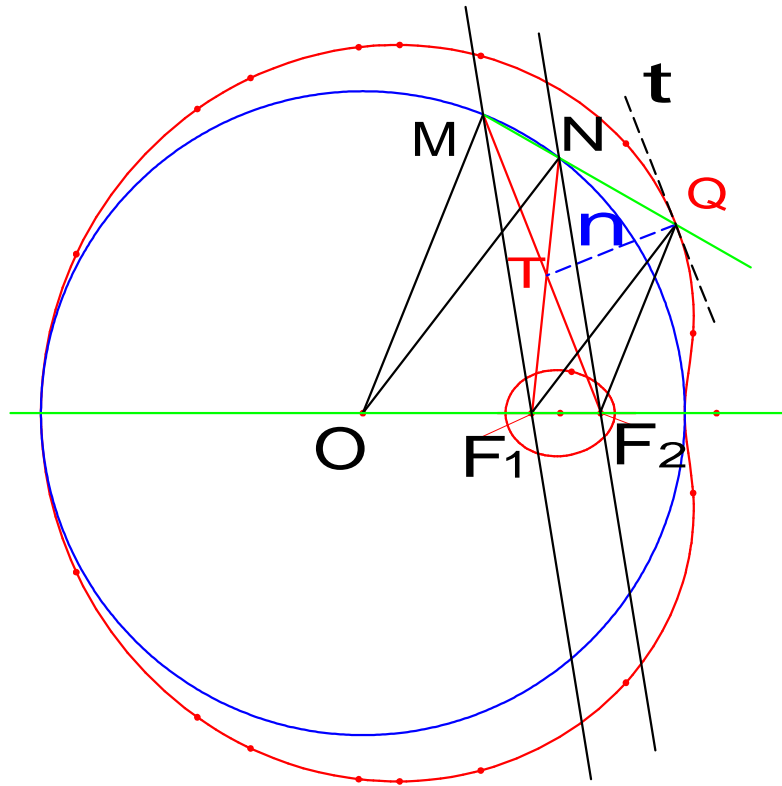
Doval の 等距離円の構図から作成
コンフィギュレーション

Doval-010

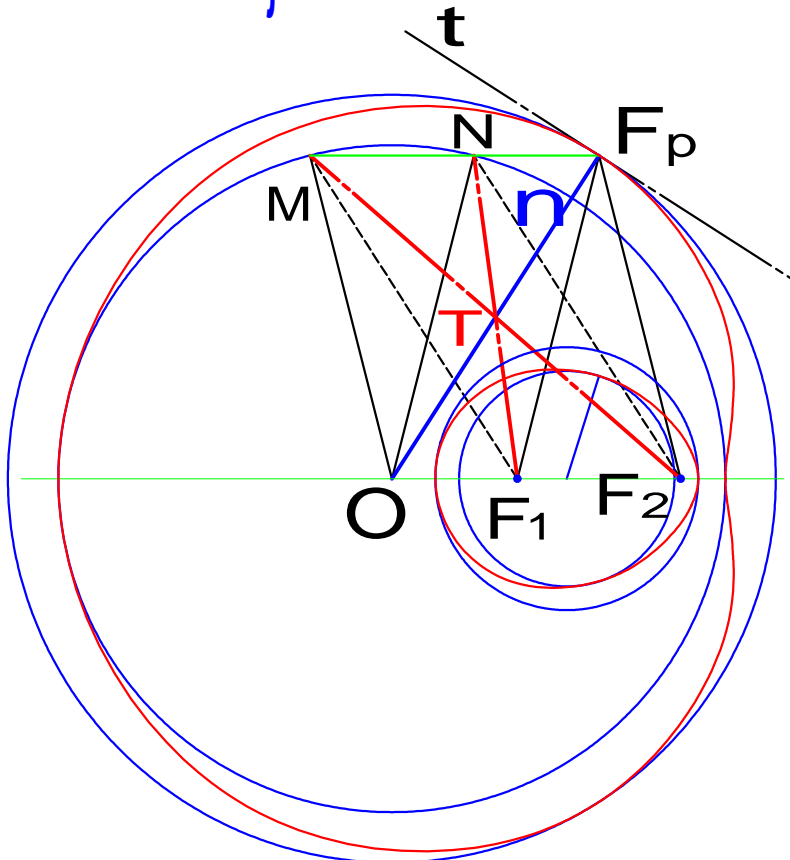


Doval-011

Normal of Outer Part



Outer Major Axis is on the Normal

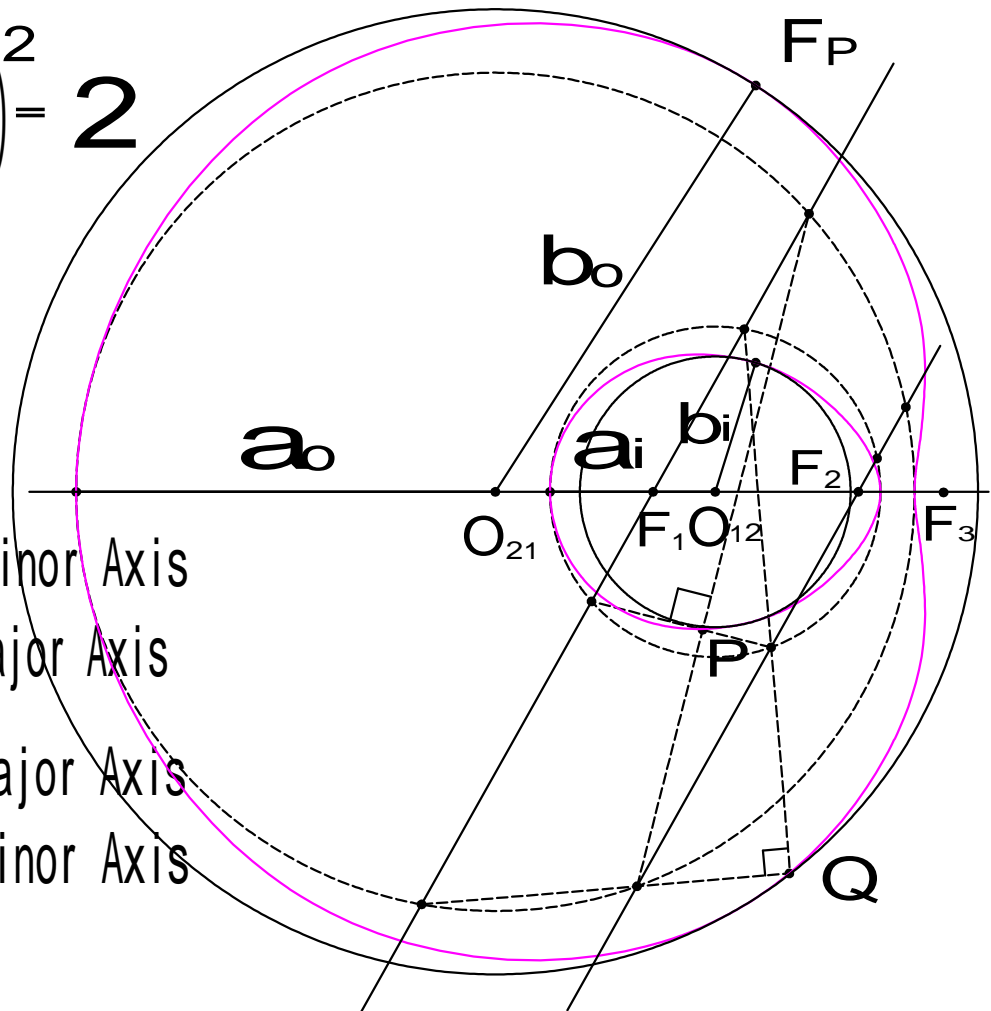


Doval-012

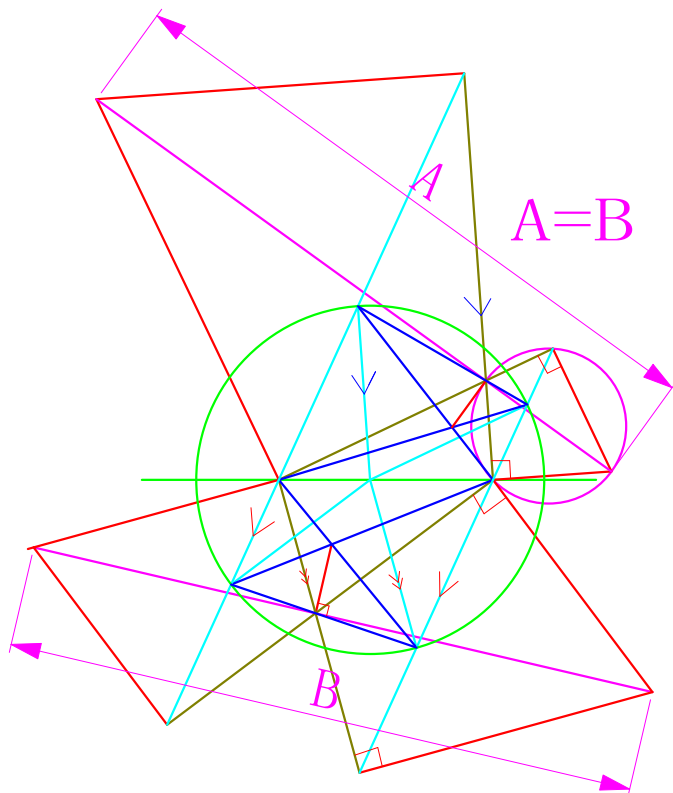
Four Axes of the Oval

$$\left(\frac{b_i}{a_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_o}{a_o}\right)^2 = 2$$

- a_o : Outer Minor Axis
- b_o : Outer Major Axis
- a_i : Inner Major Axis
- b_i : Inner Minor Axis



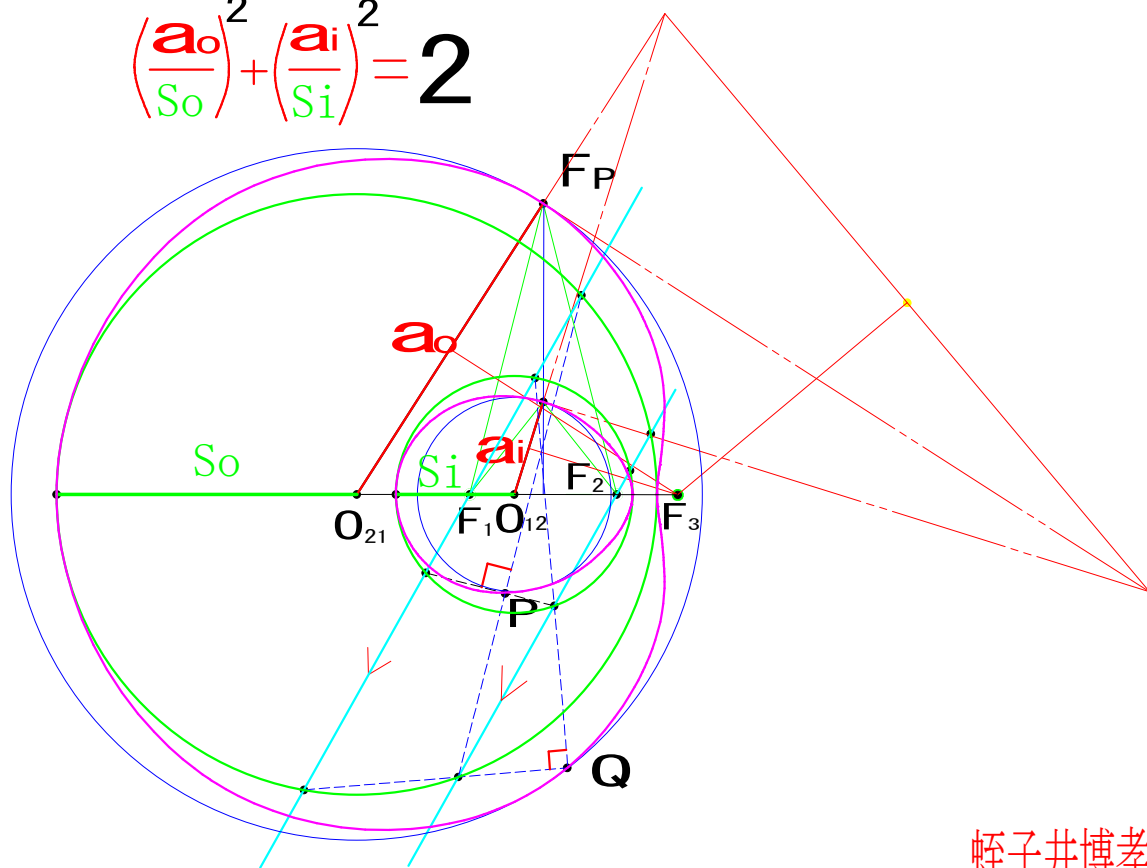
Doval 2題



Doval不変式

2015-5-5

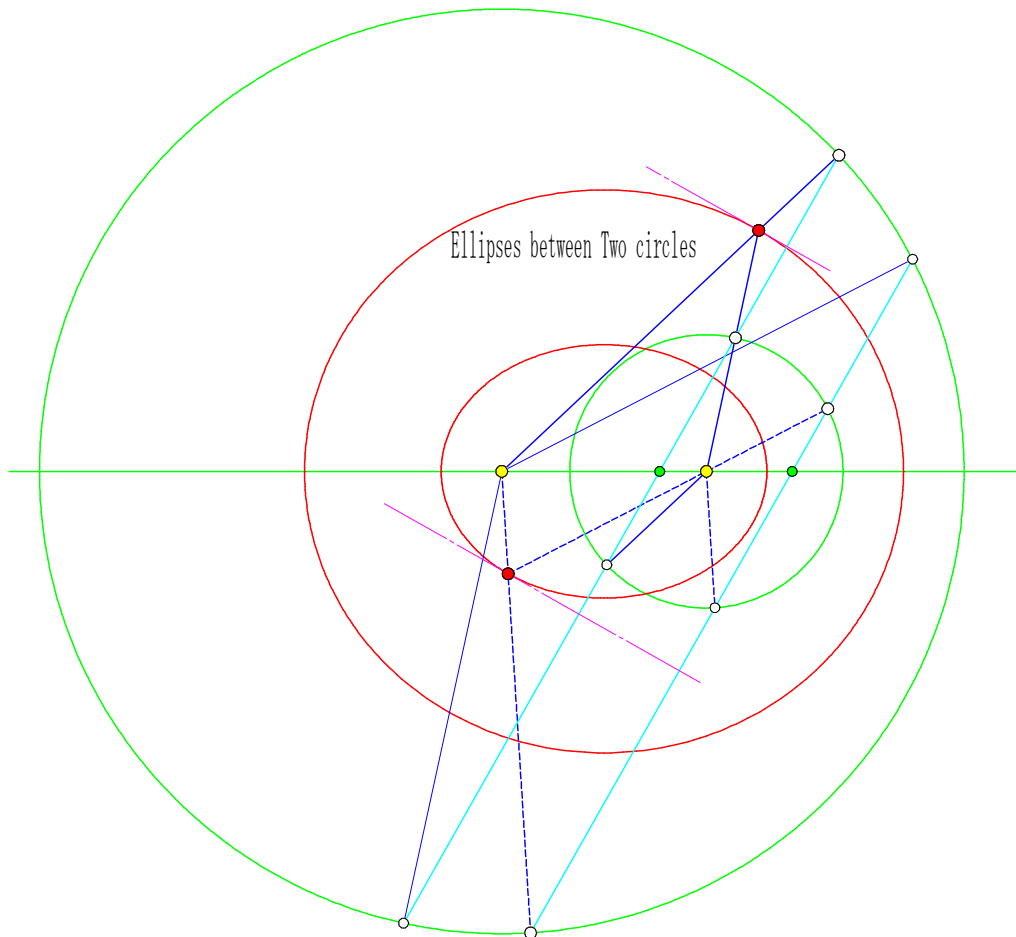
$$\left(\frac{a_o}{S_o}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_i}{S_i}\right)^2 = 2$$



蛭子井博孝

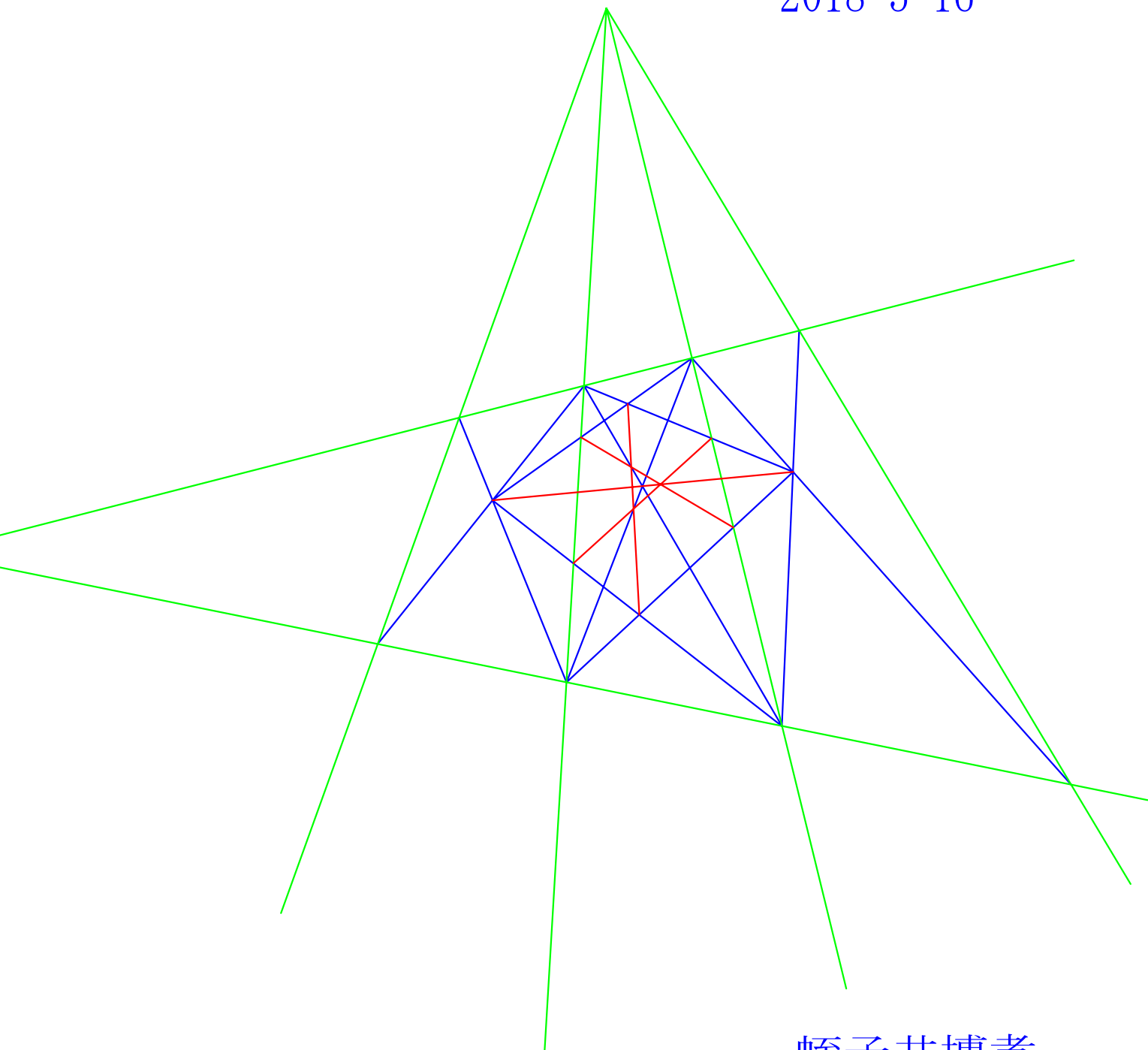
Ellipses between Two circles

made by Paralell lines which pass through Simulality centers of the circles



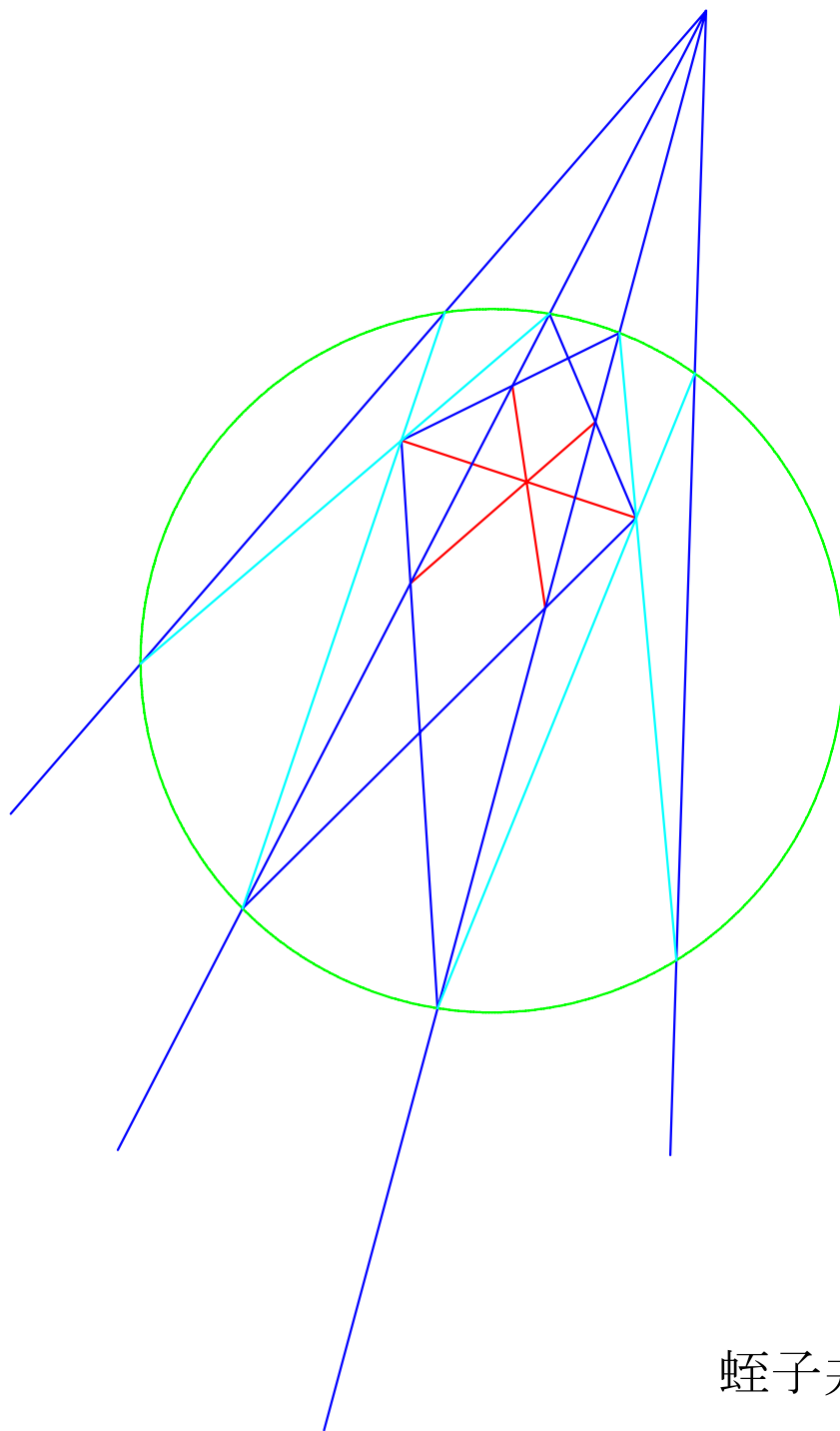
2円の相似中心を通る平行線によって証明される2円から等距離にある点の軌跡が楕円であること

2018-5-16



蛭子井博孝

2018-5-19

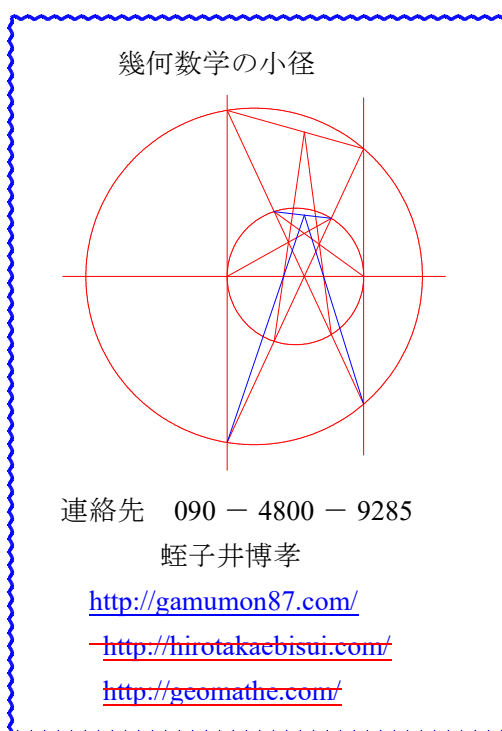


蛭子井博孝

あとがき

幾何数学の小径の編集は、その過程の作成証拠も残しておくことにした。本来、編集とは、気に入らない部分をさっさとけし、きれいにすればいいのだと思うが、文字をつけた時点のその書のその場所の言い分があるのを、なかなか自由に取り消せないのを実感。ここに、本作りの難しさを感じる。ワープロソフトや図面ソフト PDF ソフトが、著作、編集、印刷において、次第に、便利になり、作者の言語固有性が、生き生きし出したが、まだ編集作業の難しさは変わらない。とにかく、あとがきを再著した。これで、ほんの形になる。ありがたい。

蛭子井博孝 TREW

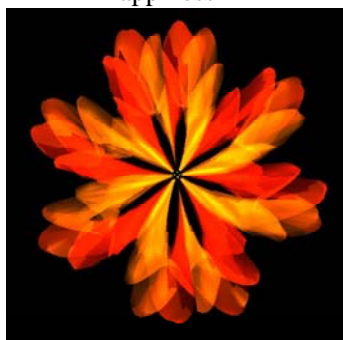


geoMathe Diary 61th

HOPE and PRAY No.1

Ebisui Hirotaka

happiness



by M.I

Contents

1. Happiness
- 2., on Square
3. NumTab Sum Times Sum
4. 3D by M.I 2 D by H.E
5. 点線円幾何学 HI-3 5 5
6. Title Happiness
- 7 Doval on Space Curve
8. Geomec 18 haiku

7-10 geoMathe XXTH を再会

思うように集中できず12日の締め切り日になった。2, が やっとできた。一題で北。もう一題は、古いのを再作図した。正方形の不思議さ味わってほしい。マリアさんから、エネルギーなDOC happiness をもらい、私は、1行で済ませた。

Doval もっと時間を掛け説明したいが、この3Dに興味を持つ方は、<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/hoval/>の第一論文をお読みいただきたい。(H.E)

夏来たる、暑さの中の、正方形

一步前 進むジオマス 夏日記

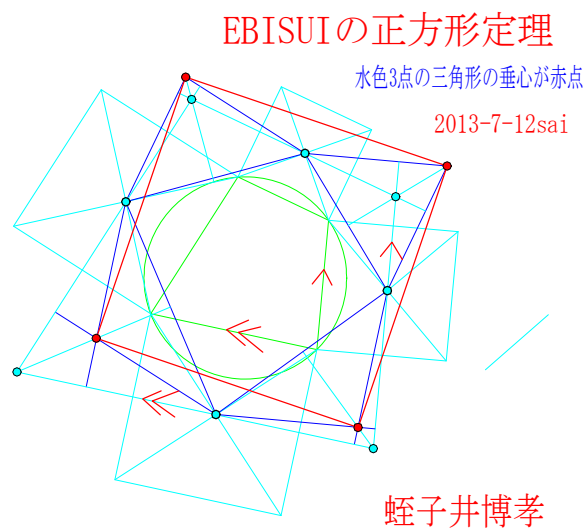
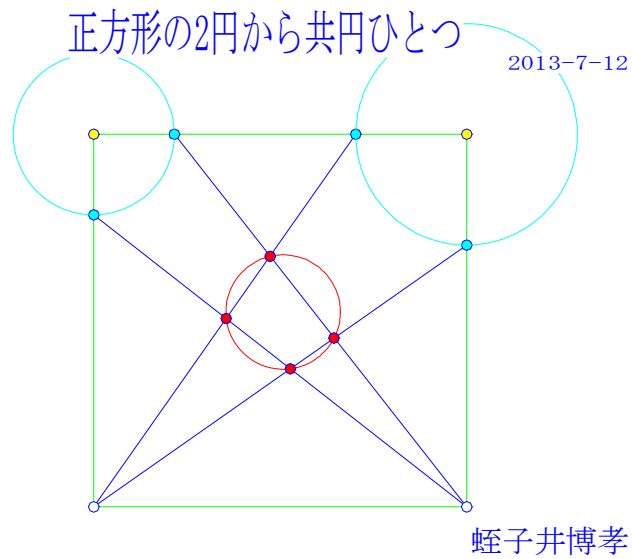
微水弧山

卵形線研究センター

<http://hoval.blogzine.jp/>

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/>

2 on Square



3 NUMTable 3数の和と積の和が x^x となる数

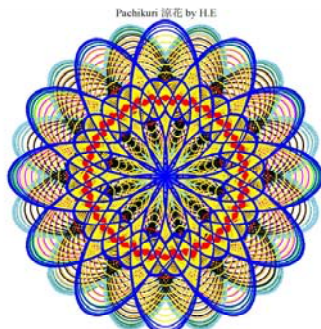
```

[> # HI-NUM by H.E.
[> C := 0 :
> for a from 0 to 1 do for b from 3 to 3 do for e from b to 5 do for h from 2 to 8 do for s
  from 2 to 19 do for t from s to 20 do for u from t to 21 do ST := a + s + t + u + u · s · t :
  if ST = he then C := C + 1 : print([Add(a) + [s] + {t} + {u}] + [s] · {t} · {u}]
  = [h]e) fi :od:od:od:od:od:od:od:
  [Add(0) + [2] + {2} + {[12]} + [2] {2} {[12]} = [4]3]
  [Add(0) + [2] + {6} + {[9]} + [2] {6} {[9]} = [5]3]
  [Add(0) + [2] + {5} + {[19]} + [2] {5} {[19]} = [6]3]
  [Add(0) + [2] + {6} + {[16]} + [2] {6} {[16]} = [6]3]
  [Add(0) + [3] + {3} + {[21]} + [3] {3} {[21]} = [6]3]
  [Add(0) + [3] + {5} + {[13]} + [3] {5} {[13]} = [6]3]
  [Add(0) + [3] + {6} + {[13]} + [3] {6} {[13]} = [4]4]
  [Add(0) + [2] + {14} + {[21]} + [2] {14} {[21]} = [5]4]
  [Add(0) + [7] + {9} + {[20]} + [7] {9} {[20]} = [6]4]
  [Add(0) + [2] + {10} + {[11]} + [2] {10} {[11]} = [3]5]
  [Add(0) + [4] + {7} + {[8]} + [4] {7} {[8]} = [3]5]
  [Add(0) + [4] + {13} + {[19]} + [4] {13} {[19]} = [4]5]
  [Add(0) + [5] + {11} + {[18]} + [5] {11} {[18]} = [4]5]
  [Add(0) + [11] + {14} + {[20]} + [11] {14} {[20]} = [5]5]
  [Add(1) + [2] + {3} + {[3]} + [2] {3} {[3]} = [3]3]
  [Add(1) + [2] + {3} + {[17]} + [2] {3} {[17]} = [5]3]
  [Add(1) + [3] + {4} + {[9]} + [3] {4} {[9]} = [5]3]
  [Add(1) + [3] + {4} + {[16]} + [3] {4} {[16]} = [6]3]
  [Add(1) + [4] + {8} + {[10]} + [4] {8} {[10]} = [7]3]
  [Add(1) + [3] + {8} + {[20]} + [3] {8} {[20]} = [8]3]
  [Add(1) + [2] + {6} + {[19]} + [2] {6} {[19]} = [4]4]
  [Add(1) + [5] + {7} + {[17]} + [5] {7} {[17]} = [5]4]
  [Add(1) + [6] + {14} + {[15]} + [6] {14} {[15]} = [6]4]
  [Add(1) + [7] + {10} + {[18]} + [7] {10} {[18]} = [6]4]
  [Add(1) + [2] + {6} + {[18]} + [2] {6} {[18]} = [3]5]
  [Add(1) + [9] + {18} + {[19]} + [9] {18} {[19]} = [5]5]

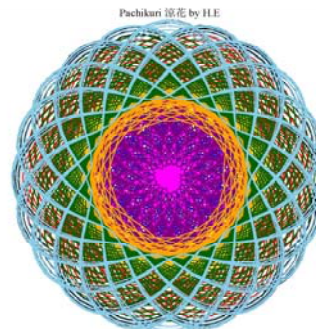
```

(1)

4 3D by M.I 2D by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-08 (04:23:45 PM)", No = [193], HEB = [7, 5, 2, 12] \\
 &X = \sin(427 t) + \cos(732 t) \sin(427 t) \cos(1464 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = \cos(427 t) + \cos(732 t) \cos(427 t) \cos(1464 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 種子并博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-08 (04:23:18 PM)", No = [181], HEB = [7, 5, 1, 10] \\
 &X = \sin(427 t) + \cos(610 t) \sin(427 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = \cos(427 t) + \cos(610 t) \cos(427 t) \sin(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, st = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 種子并博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

On Happiness

Happiness does not continue for a long time. So, It is important for all. I think

by Hirotaka Ebisu

In Italiano

by Maria Intagliata

La felicità

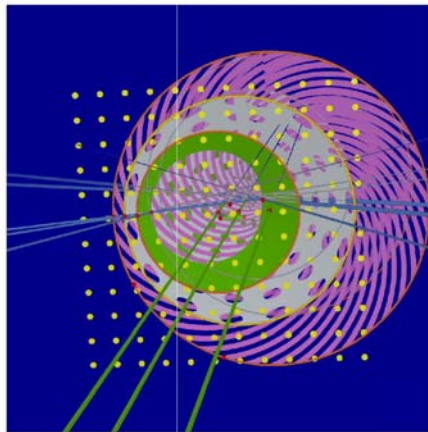
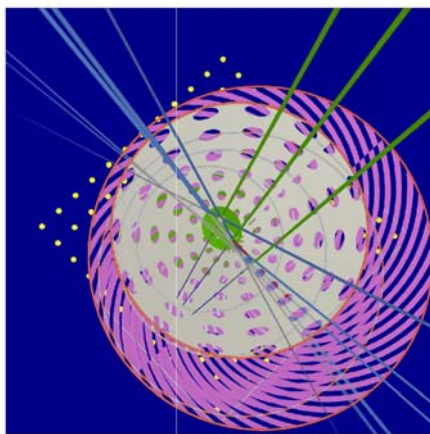
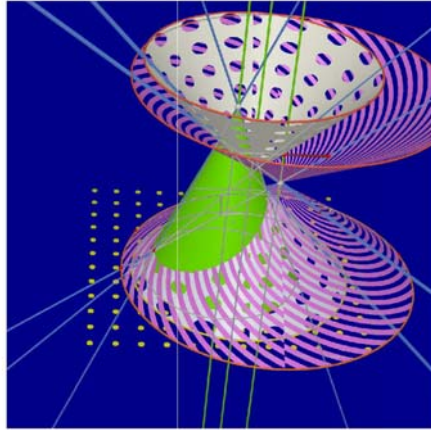
Molti, tra cui anche B. Russell, hanno cercato di dare la ricetta per conseguire la felicità. Io la immagino come le "briciole di pane buono", disseminate da Dio sulla Terra per gli uomini. Quando cerchiamo la felicità, vogliamo queste briciole e possiamo vederne all'improvviso qualcuna vicino a noi e gustarla ma solo per pochi intensi attimi. Essa non va inseguita a tutti i costi, basta individuarla e raccoglierla come un fiore. Concordo, poi, con Banana Yoshimoto: "la felicità è anche non accorgersi che in realtà si è soli". E' vero, lo so. Chiaramente non parlo della felicità materiale, che viene rincorsa da chi la confonde con la ricchezza e il successo, ma di qualcosa che somiglia molto alla purezza interiore. Nella vita ciascuno di noi ricorda i propri momenti di felicità, che tiene nel cuore, perché questo diventa la sua casa. C'è poi la felicità del matematico. Diceva Renato Caccioppoli: "Per tre cose vale la pena di vivere: la matematica, la musica e l'amore". Provare felicità è assaporare l'estasi, la soddisfazione... nei pochi attimi in cui il matematico trova la soluzione di un difficile problema, la dimostrazione di una congettura o intuisce una proprietà geometrica. La dea Matematica, che tanto affligge, sa anche ripagare, eccome! La felicità è anche entrare in empatia con la musica, quella di Chopin, di Mozart, Beethoven. Infine essa è il sorriso splendente nel volto di chi ami, mentre ti augura: "Buongiorno, tesoro!". Bravo Renato!

In English

Happiness

Many persons, including B. Russell, have tried to give the recipe to achieve happiness. I picture it as the "crumbs of good bread" planted by God on Earth for men. When we seek happiness, we want these crumbs and we can suddenly see someone close to us and enjoy it but only for a few intense moments. It should not be pursued at all costs, just locate and pick it up like a flower. I agree, then, with Banana Yoshimoto: "happiness is not even realize that in fact you are alone." It's true, I know. Clearly I do not speak of happiness material, which is run by those who confuse it with wealth and success, but something that is very similar to the inner purity. In life, each of us remember their moments of happiness, that takes in the heart, because this becomes its home. Then there is the happiness of the mathematician. Renato Caccioppoli said: "For three things worth living: math, music and love." To feel happiness is savoring the ecstasy, satisfaction ... in the few moments in which the mathematician finds the solution to a difficult problem, proves a conjecture or guesses a geometric property. The goddess Mathematics, that afflicts so much, can also pay back, and how! Happiness is also empathize with the music, that of Chopin, Mozart, Beethoven. Finally it's a smile shining in the face of man you love, and wish you "Good morning, sweetheart!" Renato, Bravo!

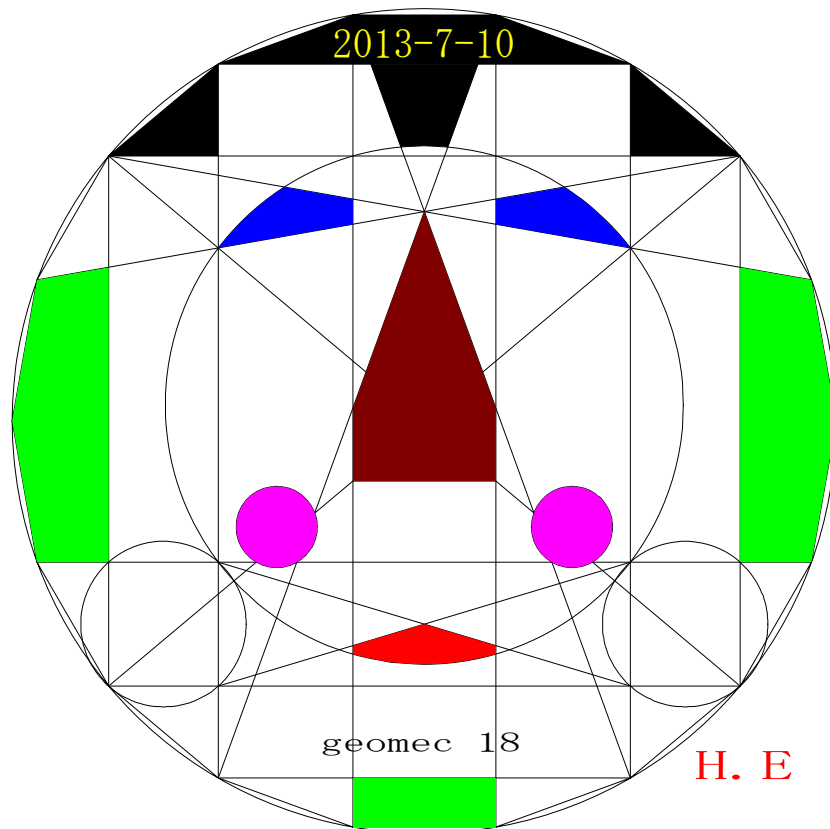
7 on Space Curve of Doval



Dovalの空間曲線が、円錐面3つの共相貫線としてできる

8 Geomec 18

Thank You!!!



数学日記 62日

HOPE and PRAY No.2

蛭子井博孝編著

Young Rose

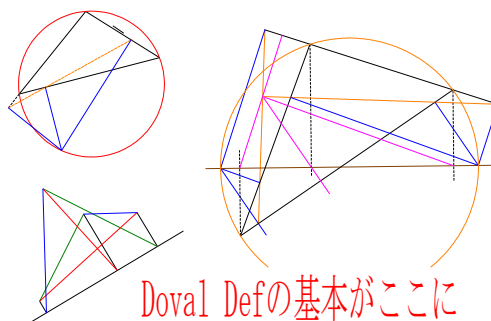


Contents

1. Young rose
2. Antishtainershtainer
- 3 NUMtab
Prime 10^h Prime
- 4 2D by H.E
- 5 peace
- 6 Doval X
- 7 Geomec 12

7-14 net でアリアさんから交信不可能になった
 それで、一人で、62日は創ることにした。
 アンチシュタイナーシュタイナーができた。
 61日の正方形を正三角形に変えアナロジーを追求
 したが、出来なかった。そして、アンチが出来た。
 Geomec が苦しんだ。Rose とピースは、まーまー
 DOVAL が問題何が見つかるか楽しみだ
 苦しさの中に生まれる夏平和 微水弧山
 63日は、どうなるだろう H.E

Simson and Orthopole Theory, and Combined Theory



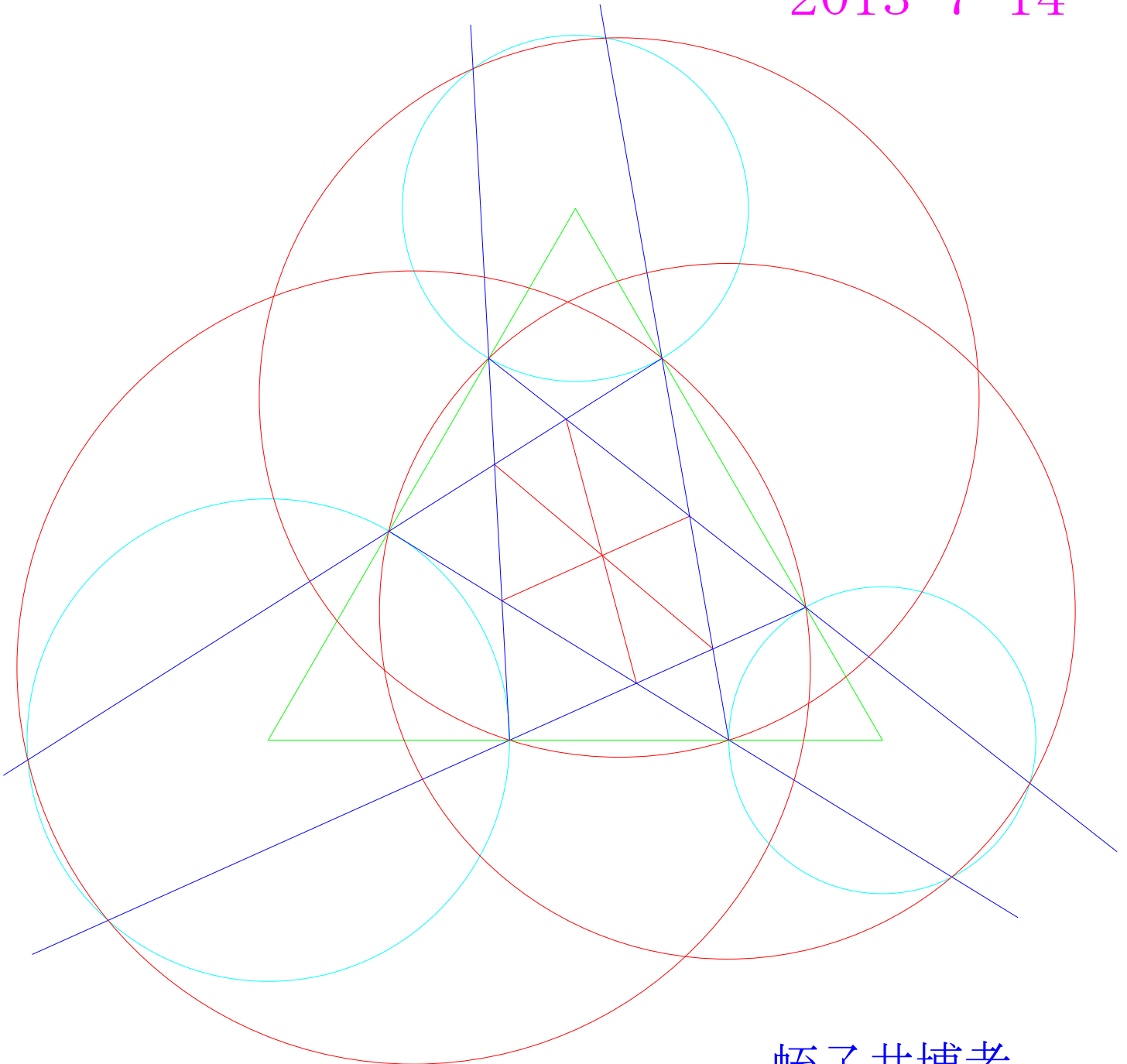
卵形線研究センター

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/>

2013-7-14

反シュタイナーシュタイナー定理

2013-7-14



蛭子井博孝

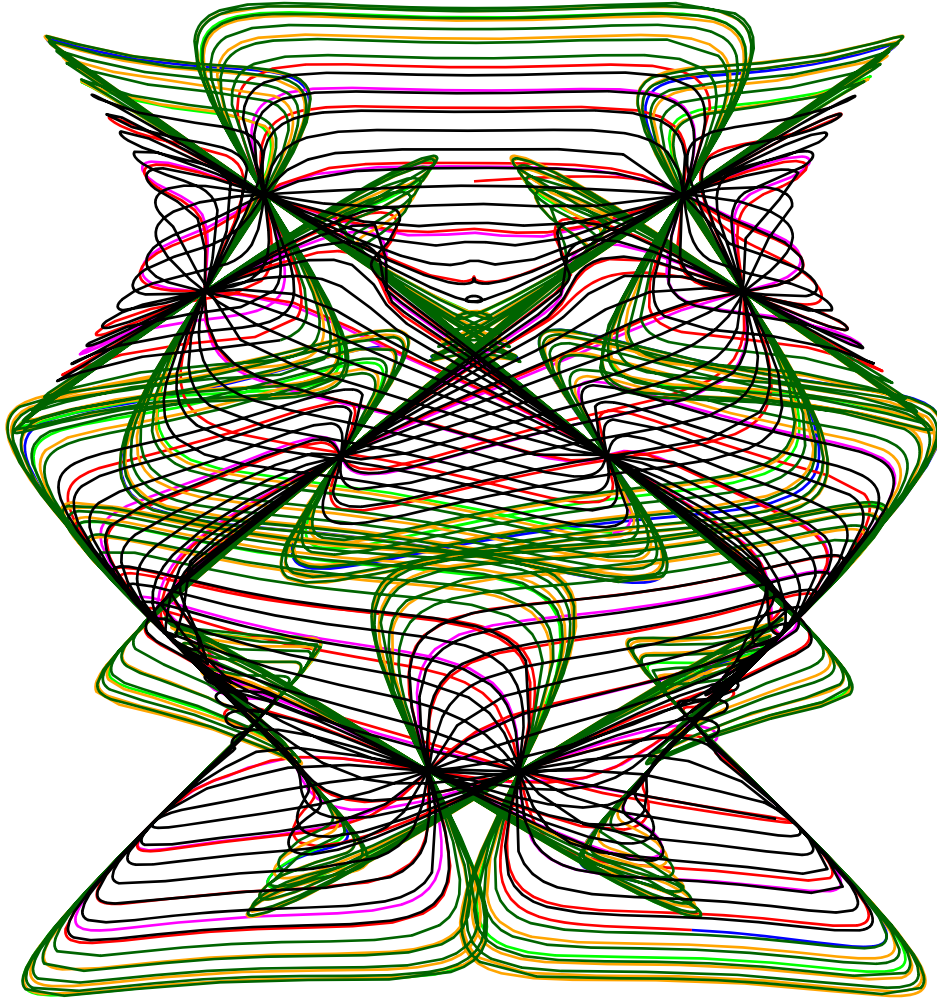
> # HI-NUM by H.E:

```

> for h from 1 to 50 do pt := nextprime(10h) : fg := 0 :for e from 1 to 1000 do if fg=0
  and isprime(10h - e) then fg := 1 : print([10h - e] < [10]h < pt) fi:od:od:
    [7] < [10] and [10] < 11
    [97] < [10]2 and [10]2 < 101
    [997] < [10]3 and [10]3 < 1009
    [9973] < [10]4 and [10]4 < 10007
    [99991] < [10]5 and [10]5 < 100003
    [999983] < [10]6 and [10]6 < 1000003
    [9999991] < [10]7 and [10]7 < 10000019
    [9999989] < [10]8 and [10]8 < 100000007
    [99999937] < [10]9 and [10]9 < 1000000007
    [999999967] < [10]10 and [10]10 < 10000000019
    [999999977] < [10]11 and [10]11 < 100000000003
    [9999999989] < [10]12 and [10]12 < 1000000000039
    [9999999971] < [10]13 and [10]13 < 10000000000037
    [99999999973] < [10]14 and [10]14 < 100000000000031
    [999999999989] < [10]15 and [10]15 < 1000000000000037
    [9999999999937] < [10]16 and [10]16 < 10000000000000061
    [9999999999997] < [10]17 and [10]17 < 100000000000000003
    [99999999999989] < [10]18 and [10]18 < 1000000000000000003
    [999999999999961] < [10]19 and [10]19 < 10000000000000000051
    [999999999999989] < [10]20 and [10]20 < 100000000000000000039
    [9999999999999899] < [10]21 and [10]21 < 1000000000000000000117
    [9999999999999973] < [10]22 and [10]22 < 1000000000000000000009
    [9999999999999977] < [10]23 and [10]23 < 10000000000000000000117
    [99999999999999743] < [10]24 and [10]24 < 10000000000000000000007
    [99999999999999877] < [10]25 and [10]25 < 100000000000000000000013
    [999999999999999859] < [10]26 and [10]26
      < 1000000000000000000000067
    [999999999999999901] < [10]27 and [10]27
      < 10000000000000000000000103
    [9999999999999999791] < [10]28 and [10]28
      < 10000000000000000000000331
    [9999999999999999973] < [10]29 and [10]29
      < 10000000000000000000000319
    [9999999999999999989] < [10]30 and [10]30
      < 10000000000000000000000057

```


Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E

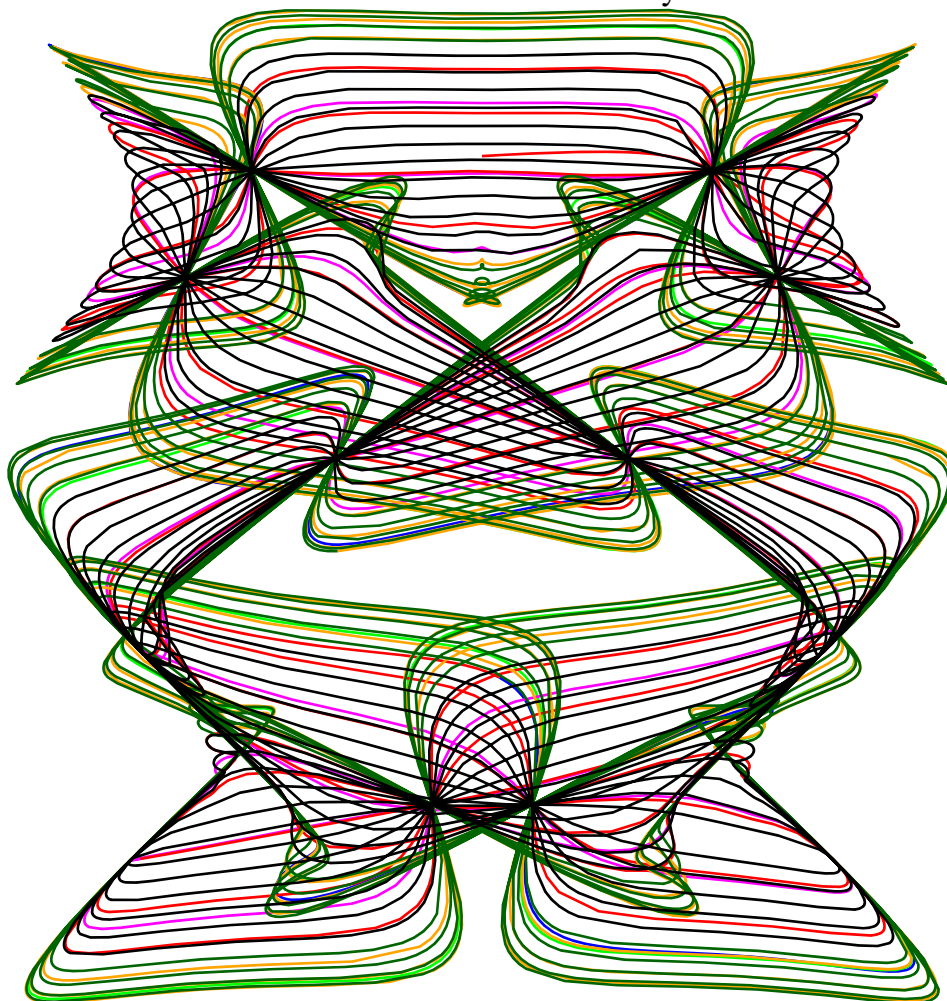


"07-04-(11:30:52 PM)"

PCD704C85, EQ704C = [5, 2, 1]

$$EQ = \left[\sin\left(\frac{15}{2}t + \frac{5}{2}t^3\right) + \sin\left(\cos\left(\frac{33}{2}t + \frac{11}{2}t^3\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{33}{2}t + \frac{11}{2}t^3\right) \sin(t), \right. \\ \left. \cos(3t + t^3) + \cos\left(\cos\left(\frac{33}{2}t + \frac{11}{2}t^3\right)\right) \cos\left(\frac{33}{2}t + \frac{11}{2}t^3\right) \sin(t), t=0.. \frac{1}{4}\pi \right]$$

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E

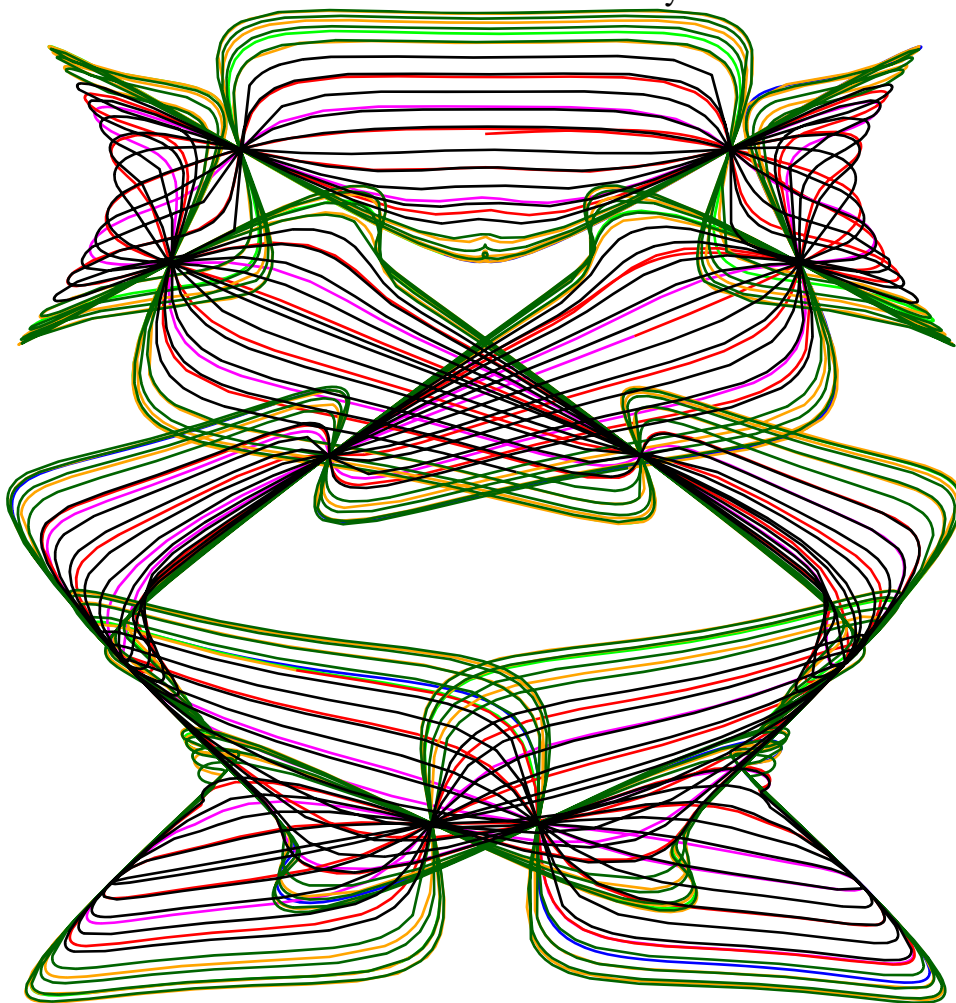


"07-04-(11:30:53 PM)"

$$PCD704C86, EQ704C = \left[5, 2, \frac{4}{3} \right]$$

$$EQ = \left[\sin\left(\frac{45}{7}t + \frac{15}{7}t^3\right) + \frac{3}{4} \sin\left(\cos\left(\frac{99}{7}t + \frac{33}{7}t^3\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{99}{7}t + \frac{33}{7}t^3\right) \sin(t), \right. \\ \left. \cos\left(\frac{18}{7}t + \frac{6}{7}t^3\right) + \frac{3}{4} \cos\left(\cos\left(\frac{99}{7}t + \frac{33}{7}t^3\right)\right) \cos\left(\frac{99}{7}t + \frac{33}{7}t^3\right) \sin(t), t=0 \right. \\ \left. \dots \frac{1}{4} \pi \right]$$

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E

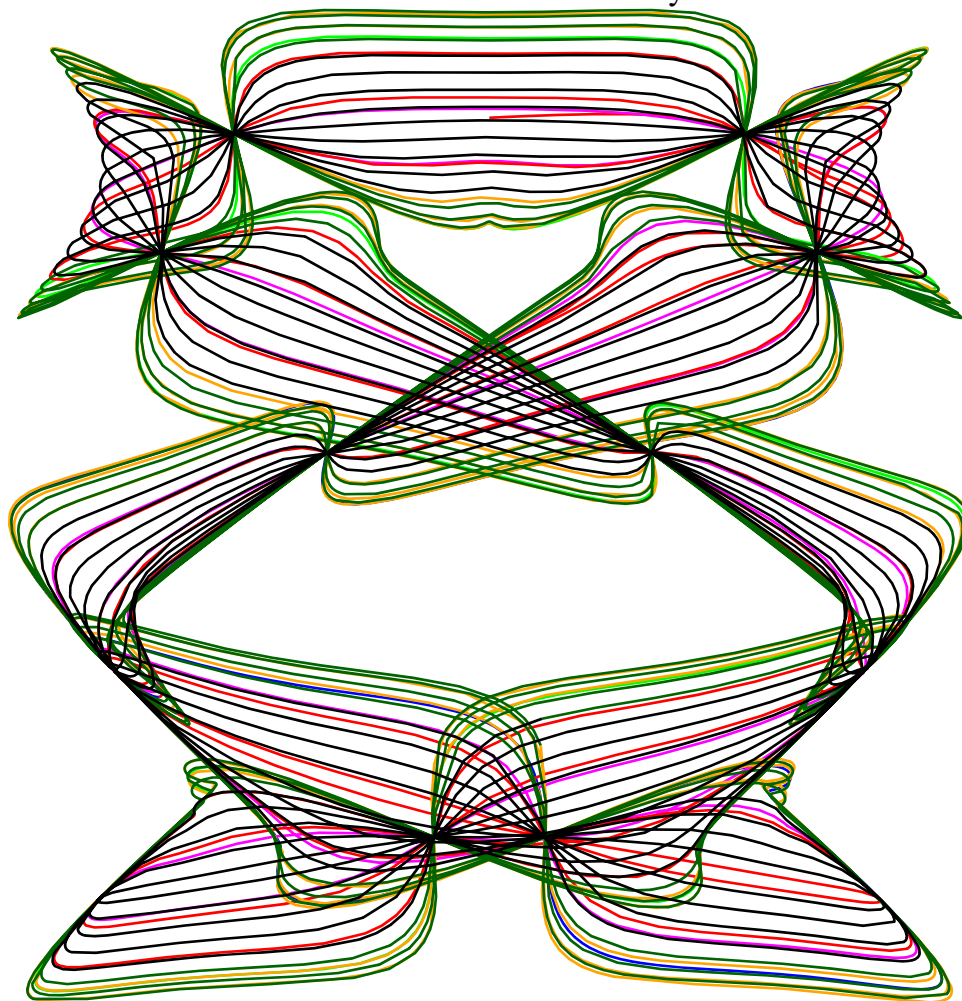


"07-04-(11:30:54 PM)"

$$PCD704C87, EQ704C = \left[5, 2, \frac{5}{3} \right]$$

$$EQ = \left[\sin\left(\frac{45}{8}t + \frac{15}{8}t^3\right) + \frac{3}{5} \sin\left(\cos\left(\frac{99}{8}t + \frac{33}{8}t^3\right)\right) \sin\left(\frac{99}{8}t + \frac{33}{8}t^3\right) \sin(t), \right. \\ \left. \cos\left(\frac{9}{4}t + \frac{3}{4}t^3\right) + \frac{3}{5} \cos\left(\cos\left(\frac{99}{8}t + \frac{33}{8}t^3\right)\right) \cos\left(\frac{99}{8}t + \frac{33}{8}t^3\right) \sin(t), t=0 \right. \\ \left. \dots \frac{1}{4} \pi \right]$$

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E



"07-04-(11:30:54 PM)"

PCD704C88, EQ704C = [5, 2, 2]

$$EQ = \left[\sin\left(5t + \frac{5}{3}t^3\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin\left(\cos\left(11t + \frac{11}{3}t^3\right)\right) \sin\left(11t + \frac{11}{3}t^3\right) \sin(t), \cos\left(2t + \frac{2}{3}t^3\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\cos\left(11t + \frac{11}{3}t^3\right)\right) \cos\left(11t + \frac{11}{3}t^3\right) \sin(t), t=0.. \frac{1}{4}\pi \right]$$

In Japanese

平和

by 蛭子井博孝

世界が、平和になったという、実感はあるが、平和を保つことの大事さ、平和が、いかに重要な社会状況であるか、多くの人が心得なければならないことであるし、みんなで考え及ばなければならないことである。平和の社会が、人の命を無法意に奪うことがなく、すべての人が、自由に生きることができ、人が心のままに活躍でき、言論のままに行動できる社会をつくってきているのであろう。本当に、命が安全で、心のままに生きていける平和な社会、そこには、個人の思考の自由と、その思考の存在が、他社に、自然に役立ち、妨害されることのない環境が出来ていると言うことがいえよう。誰のどんな言論も行動も、他者が、共用できる社会、それが、平和な社会であろう。本当に、安全な、自由な社会、それを作り上げること、それが、個人の仕事であり、社会の仕事である。それには、私欲が、私有されることのないものを作り上げることにより費やされるのであろう。我々の、個人の仕事が、他者のためになり、共用されるようになってきて、初めて、人の存在価値を享受できる平和な時代になるのであろう。そのためには、みんながメンタルな仕事を尊ぶことが重要になる。ああ、平和とは、思考の自由な存在が存続できる社会環境といえよう。

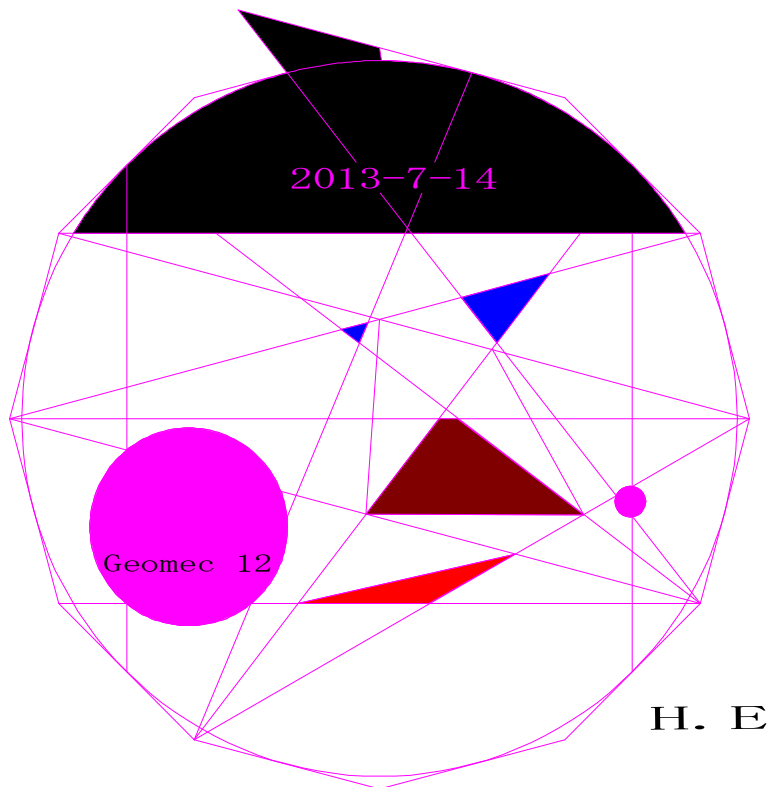
In English

Peace

We feel this world become peace, resently. It is important that we keep the peace of the world and the peace is very important circumstance and ,we must think this is so, and, we must think about that is so. The peace world dose not destroy the life of person and all of the people live freely and work as they like and do as they talk, this situation maybe established by peace. The safety of our life and the life as we think by heart are called as peace world. And this world establish that the free thought of people and its existance help others and its also don't disturb others. It maybe a peace world that any person's talk and action can be shared by other person. To construct safety and liberty society is person's job and society's job. For this purpose private desire are not privated and spend to person own aim. Our private job help others and are shared by others, then person's existance become to be shared and peace world comes. For these purpose, we all must think that metal work and mathematical work is important. These peace is a social curcumstance that keep the freedom of the existance of thought as we like.

7 Geomec 12

THANK You!!!



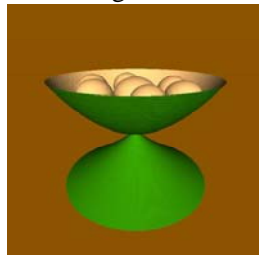
数学日記

geoMathe Diary 63th

Hope and Pray No.3

Ebisui Hirotaka & Maria Intagliata

Congratulation



M.I

Contents

1. Congraturation
2. Warp Square and Circle
3. NUMTAB $x^e+m^m+y^e=z^h$
- 4 3D by M.I 2D by H.E
- 5.P-L-C Geometry HI-17
6. Peace
7. Doval New DEF
- 8.Geomec 17

7/15 いよいよ、我々の年 63 歳 63th に取りかかる。マリアさんの誕生日までに仕上げる予定。

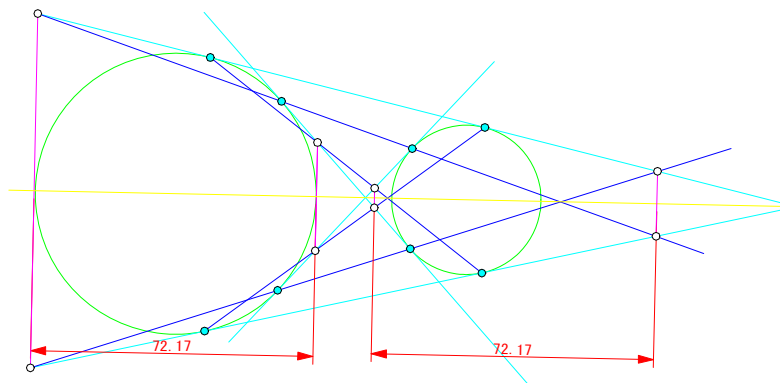
2,7 は、これから、創る。できる予感。

warp とは、warp を考えること。正方形と円を使う定理。さあ、開始、後でね。。。。。

。2 ができほっと。DOVAL は、準円と補助円による定義ができそう。もう一日費やす。

いやはやできたよ。やった。63 日

夏の朝 ドーバルできて 一安心 (H.E)



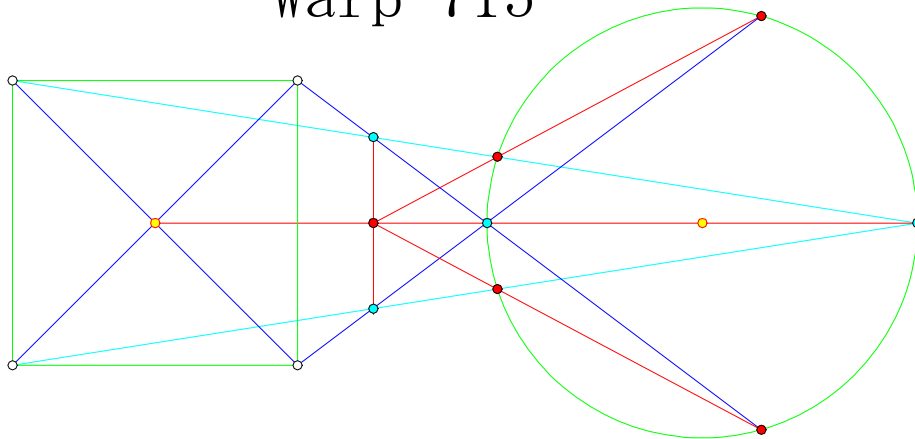
卵形線研究-センター

<http://eh85.blogzine.jp/orion/>

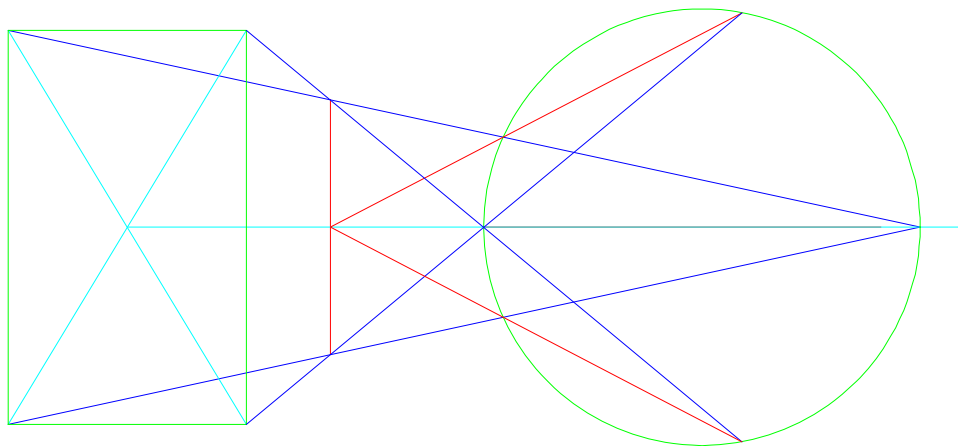
2 Warp 715

Hot Today

Warp 715



Ebisui Hirotaka



3 NUMTable

```

> # HI - NUM  $x^e + m^m + y^e = z^h$  by H.E:
> for e from 2 to 5 do for h from 2 to 8 do c := 0 : for m from 2 to 13 do for z from 2 to 27 do
  for x from 2 to 24 do for y from x to 25 do if  $x^e + m^m + y^e = z^h$  then c := c + 1 :
  print(EHM[E-e, H-h, M-m]^c - [[x]^e + [m]^m + [y]^e - [z]^h]) fi:od:od:od:od:od:
    EHME=2, H=2, M=2 = [2 [4]^2 + [2]^2 - [6]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=22 = [[3]^2 + [2]^2 + [6]^2 = [7]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=23 = [[6]^2 + [2]^2 + [9]^2 = [11]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=24 = [[5]^2 + [2]^2 + [14]^2 = [15]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=25 = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [11]^2 = [15]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=26 = [[8]^2 + [2]^2 + [16]^2 = [18]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=27 = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [25]^2 = [27]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=28 = [[14]^2 + [2]^2 + [23]^2 = [27]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=39 = [[3]^2 + [3]^3 + [8]^2 = [10]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=310 = [[6]^2 + [3]^3 + [9]^2 = [12]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=311 = [[5]^2 + [3]^3 + [12]^2 - [14]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=312 = [[2]^2 + [3]^3 + [15]^2 - [16]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=313 = [[7]^2 + [3]^3 + [18]^2 = [20]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=314 = [[4]^2 + [3]^3 + [21]^2 = [22]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=315 = [[15]^2 + [3]^3 + [18]^2 = [24]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=416 = [[2]^2 + [4]^4 + [8]^2 = [18]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=417 = [[4]^2 + [4]^4 + [13]^2 = [21]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=418 = [[8]^2 + [4]^4 + [11]^2 - [21]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=419 = [[8]^2 + [4]^4 + [16]^2 = [24]^2]
    EHME=2, H=2, M=420 = [[12]^2 + [4]^4 + [15]^2 = [25]^2]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=2 = [[4]^2 + [2]^2 + [14]^2 = [6]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=22 = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [25]^2 = [9]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=23 = [[14]^2 + [2]^2 + [23]^2 = [9]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=34 = [2 [7]^2 + [3]^3 = [5]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=35 = [[14]^2 + [3]^3 + [17]^2 = [8]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=56 = [[5]^2 + [5]^5 + [15]^2 = [15]^3]
    EHME=2, H=3, M=57 = [[9]^2 + [5]^5 + [13]^2 = [15]^3]
    EHME=2, H=4, M=3 = [[2]^2 + [3]^3 + [15]^2 = [4]^4]
    EHME=2, H=4, M=42 = [[12]^2 + [4]^4 + [15]^2 = [5]^4]
  
```

$$EIM_{E=2, H=6, M=2} = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [25]^2 = [3]^6]$$

$$EHM_{E=2, H=6, M=2}^2 = [[14]^2 + [2]^2 + [23]^2 = [3]^6]$$

$$EHM_{E=2, H=8, M=3} = [[2]^2 + [3]^3 + [15]^2 = [2]^8]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=2, M=3} = [3 [3]^3 = [9]^2]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=3, M=3} = [[4]^3 + [3]^3 + [5]^3 - [6]^3]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=3, M=3}^2 = [[10]^3 + [3]^3 + [18]^3 = [19]^3]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=3, M=3}^3 = [[18]^3 + [3]^3 + [24]^3 = [27]^3]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=3, M=5}^4 = [2 [5]^3 + [5]^5 - [15]^3]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=4, M=3} = [3 [3]^3 = [3]^4]$$

$$EHM_{E=3, H=5, M=4} = [[5]^3 + [4]^4 + [14]^3 = [5]^5]$$

$$EHM_{E=4, H=2, M=2} = [2 [2]^4 + [2]^2 - [6]^2]$$

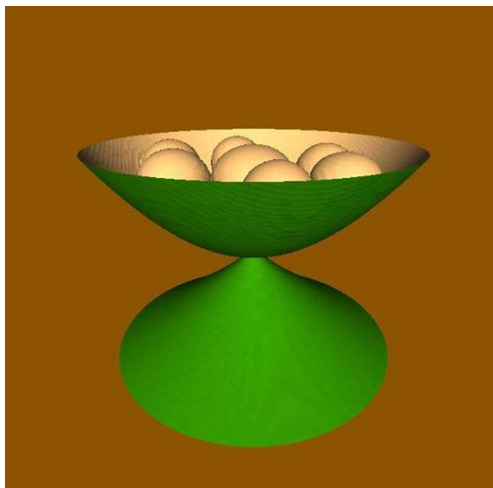
(1)



4 4-1 3D by M.I

Da lanciare a chi so io...

$$(x^2 + y^2 - (1-z) * z^2) * (x^2 + y^2 - 2 * z) * ((x+0.71)^2 + y^2 + (z-0.7)^2 - 0.085) * ((x-0.71)^2 + y^2 + 1.2 * (z-0.7)^2 - 0.1) * (x^2 + (y-0.71)^2 + (z-0.7)^2 - 0.081) * (x^2 + (y+0.71)^2 + (z-0.71)^2 - 0.081) * ((x-0.7)^2 + (y+0.7)^2 + 1.2 * (z-0.71)^2 - 0.09) * ((x+0.6)^2 + (y-0.6)^2 + 1.65 * (z-0.78)^2 - 0.08) = 0$$

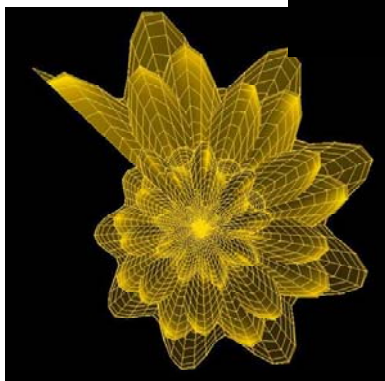


Peace flower

$$x = 0.8 * 2^{\log(\cos(\sin(\cos(\sin(6 * u + 4.5 * v))))))} * \cos(6.5 * v - 4.5 * u)$$

$$y = 0.99 * \sin(1.56 * u) * \sin(2 * v)$$

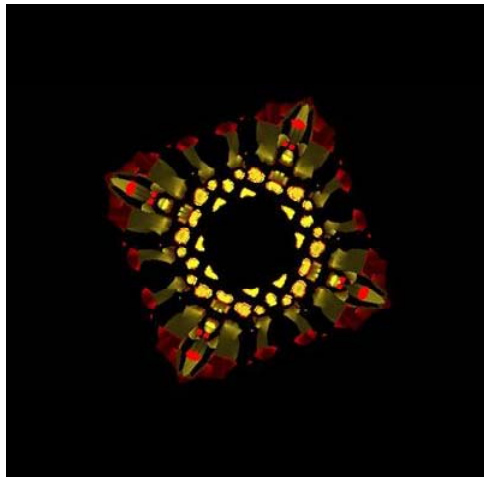
$$z = \cos(1.5 * u) * \sin(2 * v)$$



Jewel ...

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{2.3} \right)^2 * (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \right)^{-6} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^8 * (x^8 + y^8 + z^8) - 0.5^2 - (\cos(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \cos(9*x) + \cos(9*y) + \cos(9*z) - 0.2)^3 * (\cos(8*x) + \cos(8*y) + \cos(8*z))^2$$

$$^2 = 0$$

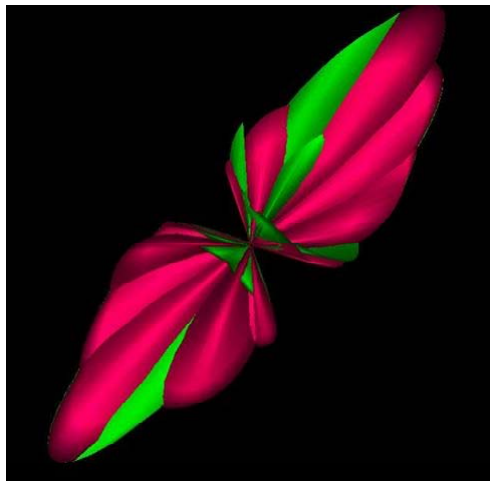


Love flower...

$$x = 1.5 * \cos(7*u + 5.15*v) * \cos(v)^{1.1} * \sin(7.2*v)$$

$$y = \sin(3.2*u) * \sin(7*v)$$

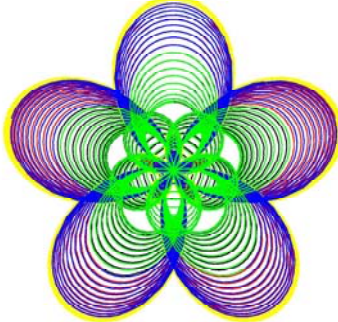
$$z = \pi * \cos(3*u) * \sin(7*v)$$



4-2 2D by H.E

RYOUKA (5/10)

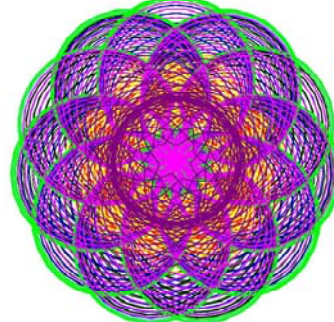
Pachikuri 源漂花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-16 (03:37:01 PM)", HHD = [40], HHBB = [8, 5, 1, 10] \\
 &X = 5 \sin(376 t) \cos(470 t) + 8 \cos(470 t)^2 \sin(376 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = 5 \cos(376 t) \cos(470 t) + 8 \cos(470 t)^2 \cos(376 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, \Delta = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 梶子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

RYOUKA (6/10)

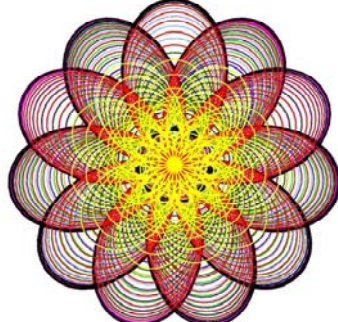
Pachikuri 源漂花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-16 (03:37:02 PM)", HHD = [41], HHBB = [8, 5, 1, 11] \\
 &X = 5 \sin(376 t) + 8 \sin(376 t) \cos(517 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = 5 \cos(376 t) + 8 \cos(376 t) \cos(517 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, \Delta = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 梶子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

RYOUKA (9/10)

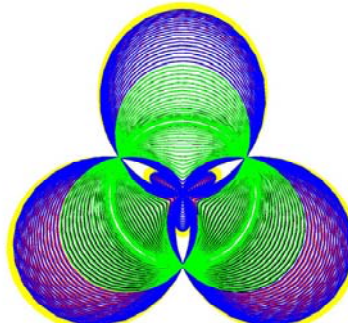
Pachikuri 源漂花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-16 (03:37:07 PM)", HHD = [44], HHBB = [8, 5, 1, 11] \\
 &X = 5 \sin(376 t) \cos(517 t) + 8 \cos(517 t)^2 \sin(376 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = 5 \cos(376 t) \cos(517 t) + 8 \cos(517 t)^2 \cos(376 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, \Delta = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 梶子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

RYOUKA (10/10)

Pachikuri 源漂花 by H.E



$$\begin{aligned}
 &BGT = "10-16 (03:37:08 PM)", HHD = [45], HHBB = [8, 5, 1, 12] \\
 &X = 5 \sin(376 t) + 8 \sin(376 t) \cos(564 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &Y = 5 \cos(376 t) + 8 \cos(376 t) \cos(564 t) \cos(\tan(\cos(t))) \\
 &\left[t = 0..2\pi, \Delta = \frac{1}{10} \right] \text{ 梶子井博孝}
 \end{aligned}$$

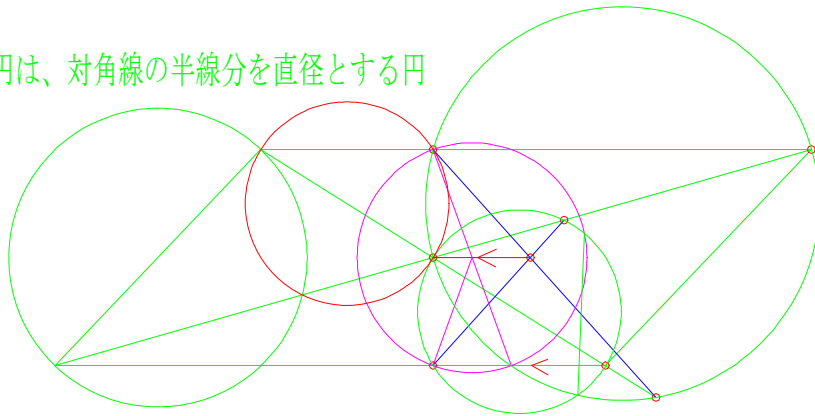
5 点線円幾何学 HI-17

HI-017

平行四辺形と円の平行線定理

2008-1-8

青の円は、対角線の半線分を直径とする円



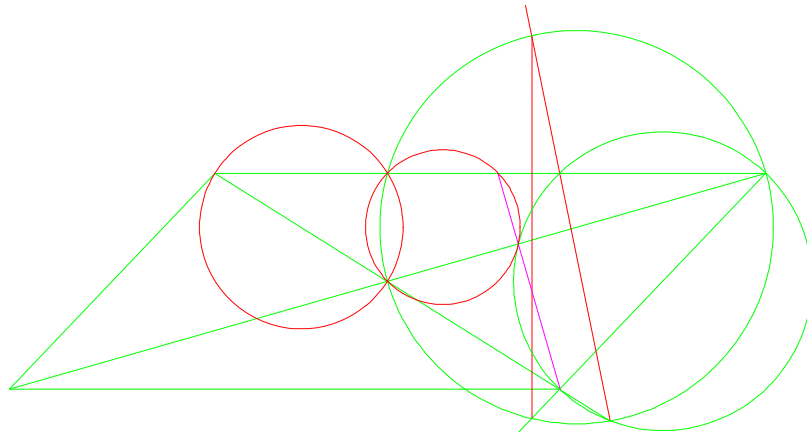
by H. EBISUI

平凡な結論を追加

2013 7-15

平行四辺形と円の垂直定理

2009-1-7



蛭子井博孝

6 Our PEACE

平和 Ebisui Hirotaka

我々は、何かを得て喜ぶ。そして、それを失って、悲しむ
今我々は、平和を得ている。それを失うことがあってはならない。

ひとは、穏やかな日々を、過ごすとき、その大切さを忘れてい
る

しかし、その日々を失って、初めて、悲しみを覚える
平和とは、悲しみのない日々をいう。喜びがなくてもいい。悲
しみや、いらだちがなければ。いま、わたしは、平和を感じる。
いや、安らぎを感じている。この、安らぎが、失われないよう
に祈る。こころのやすらぎ、こころのへいわ、ありがとう。

In English peace

We got somethings and feel happinees for them.And,when
we lost them,we feel sadness.

We get peace world.We must not lost them.People foget
the importanceness of calm days,while days are clam.

But,when we lost them we feel sadness. Peace is in
sadless days. Even if there are no hapiness, we feel peace
if there are no sadness and no stress. We feel peace or
calm in mind. We pray this mind window will not
disapear. We appriciate to you for this peace and calm

La Pace

Maria Integliata

Sul senso della pace l' uomo si è sempre interrogato, fin dai tempi più remoti. Si è
in pace in assenza di conflitti, quando si è in armonia sia socialmente che
politicamente e, nel nostro piccolo, anche nei quotidiani rapporti interpersonali. Ci

sentiamo in pace quando siamo a posto con la nostra coscienza, consapevoli di aver agito eticamente e giustamente. La pace porta naturalmente uno stato di benessere, di felicità e se è in ciascuno di noi lo sarà tra tutti gli uomini. Il suo seme è l' amore, dunque non c' è pace senza amore, così come non c' è pace senza giustizia, senza libertà, senza il perdono. Essa, infatti, è il "bellissimo fiore profumato" che nasce da sentimenti accomunati dall' amore: la fratellanza, la condivisione, la tolleranza, la comprensione e il rispetto reciproci, senza i quali essa non può esistere nel mondo. Per questo bene universale occorre la collaborazione di ogni individuo che ascolti il suo cuore, in pace con se stesso e disposto a lavorare per il bene dell' Umanità: conquistare la pace è un obiettivo esaltante più di ogni trionfo di guerra. Ecco una via per la pace: svuotare gli arsenali delle armi e trasformarli in granai per i milioni di esseri umani che muoiono di fame nel mondo. La pace va costruita dalla società. Se in una famiglia regnano l' amore e l' armonia, lì ci sarà la pace, fatto improbabile secondo A. Schopenhauer, il quale definisce il matrimonio: guerra e necessità e la vita da single: pace e prosperità.

In English

Peace

On the way of peace man has always questioned, since the earliest times. We' re at peace in the absence of conflict, when we are in harmony both socially and politically and, in our small even, in everyday interpersonal relationships. We feel at peace when we're done with our consciousness, aware that we acted ethically and appropriately. Peace leads naturally a state of well-being, happiness and if it is in each of us, it will be among all men. Its seed is love, then there is no peace without love, as there is no peace without justice, no freedom, no forgiveness. In fact, it is the "beautiful fragrant flower" that stems from feelings united by: the brotherhood, sharing, tolerance, understanding and mutual respect, without which it can not be in the world. For this universal good we need the cooperation of every individual who listens his heart, at peace with himself and willing to work for the good of Humanity: building peace is a goal exhilarating than any triumph of war. Here is a way to peace: empty arsenals of weapons and turn them into barns for the millions of human beings, who are dying of hunger in the world. Peace must be built by the company. If a family's love and harmony reign, there will be peace, made unlikely according to A. Schopenhauer, which defines marriage: war and needs and the single life: peace and prosperity.

あとがき後期

幾何数学妙書を出し、5年、ここに幾何数学の研究手引き書を編んだ、五年の歳月を第二部の幾何数学の小径に著し、前後を、幾何数学日記で、編んだ。

題は、幾何数学 理想と情熱の花 とした。

幾何数学 理想と情熱の花

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編著 蛭子井博孝

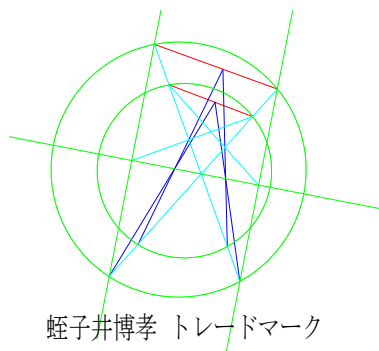
補助 Maria Intagliata

連絡先

090-4800-9285

SAVE <http://ebisuihirotaka.net/>

<http://gakumon87.com/>



蛭子井博孝 トレードマーク

8 Geomec 17

Thank You!!!

