数学日記　45日

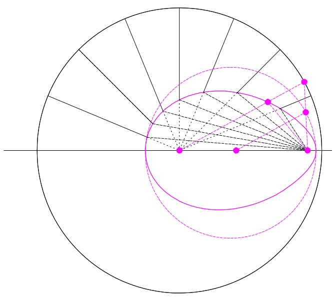
梅雨の末期

雨

H.E

Contents

6/27 子供の誕生日,昨日が、27 日と勘違いし
メールを送った。失敗。きょうは、ｐｃの配置
換えと、Back down。
１．３．５は、繰り返しである
３Ｄは、何ができるか、点線円復活
DOVAL の新性質見つけるつもり
ああ、Key が飛ぶ。まともにタイプできない
何故に、さっささっさと,梅雨あけず
微水故山こと蛭子井博孝



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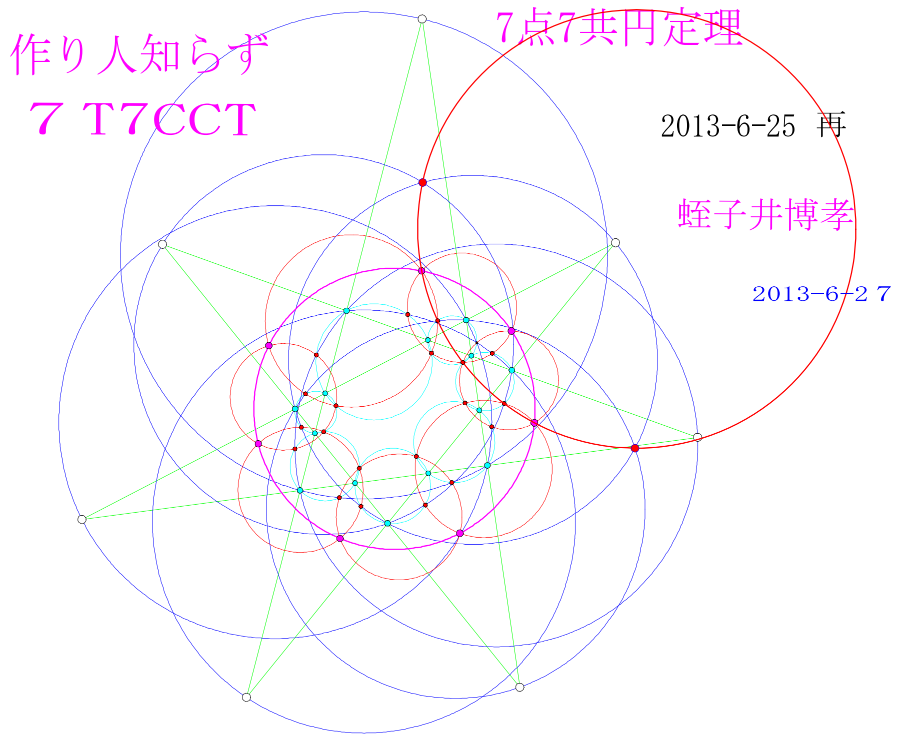
2　７点７点共円の定理

任意の７点を星状に結び２組の３角形の外接円を作る。その４交点が共円となり、この共円が、７点共円となる。さらに、７点共円赤円ができる.これは７つある。



> # HI-NUMTAB Twin Prime and its number by H.E:

> $c := 0$: **for** m **from** 1 **to** 13 **do for** h **from** 1 **to** 108 **do for** e **from** 1 **to** 105 **do** $c := c + 1 : B \| c := \frac{ithprime(h)^m + ithprime(e)^m}{h + e}$:**if** $h - e = 1$ **and** $\text{floor}(evalf((B \| c))) = B \| c$ **then** $print\left(\frac{[ithprime(h)[[h]\ thprime]]^m + \{ithprime(e)[\{e\}\ thprime]\}^m}{[h] + \{e\}} = B \| c\right)$ **fi**:

od:**od**:**od**:

$$\frac{[11_{[5]\ thprime}] + \{7_{\{4\}\ thprime}\}}{[5] + \{4\}} = 2$$

$$\frac{[41_{[13]\ thprime}]^2 + \{37_{\{12\}\ thprime}\}^2}{[13] + \{12\}} = 122$$

$$\frac{[157_{[37]\ thprime}]^2 + \{151_{\{36\}\ thprime}\}^2}{[37] + \{36\}} = 650$$

$$\frac{[11_{[5]\ thprime}]^3 + \{7_{\{4\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[5] + \{4\}} = 186$$

$$\frac{[29_{[10]\ thprime}]^3 + \{23_{\{9\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[10] + \{9\}} = 1924$$

$$\frac{[31_{[11]\ thprime}]^3 + \{29_{\{10\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[11] + \{10\}} = 2580$$

$$\frac{[131_{[32]\ thprime}]^3 + \{127_{\{31\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[32] + \{31\}} = 68198$$

$$\frac{[167_{[39]\ thprime}]^3 + \{163_{\{38\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[39] + \{38\}} = 116730$$

$$\frac{[239_{[52]\ thprime}]^3 + \{233_{\{51\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[52] + \{51\}} = 255352$$

$$\frac{[241_{[53]\ thprime}]^3 + \{239_{\{52\}\ thprime}\}^3}{[53] + \{52\}} = 263328$$

$$\frac{[11_{[5]\ thprime}]^5 + \{7_{\{4\}\ thprime}\}^5}{[5] + \{4\}} = 19762$$

$$\frac{[107_{[28]\ thprime}]^5 + \{103_{\{27\}\ thprime}\}^5}{[28] + \{27\}} = 465786510$$

$$\frac{[317_{[66]\ thprime}]^5 + \{313_{\{65\}\ thprime}\}^5}{[66] + \{65\}} = 47368159650$$

$$\frac{[41_{[13]\ thprime}]^6 + \{37_{\{12\}\ thprime}\}^6}{[13] + \{12\}} = 292633226$$

$$\frac{[67_{[19]\ thprime}]^6 + \{61_{\{18\}\ thprime}\}^6}{[19] + \{18\}} = 3837263690$$

$$\frac{[11_{[5]\ thprime}]^7 + \{7_{\{4\}\ thprime}\}^7}{[5] + \{4\}} = 2256746$$

$$\frac{[47_{[15]\ thprime}]^{7}+\{43_{\{14\}\ thprime}\}^{7}}{[15]+\{14\}}=26842818330$$

$$\frac{[23_{[9]\ thprime}]^{8}+\{19_{\{8\}\ thprime}\}^{8}}{[9]+\{8\}}=5605561666$$

$$\frac{[11_{[5]\ thprime}]^{9}+\{7_{\{4\}\ thprime}\}^{9}}{[5]+\{4\}}=266477922 \quad (1)$$

>

add 100h to e pi 137 byH.E

"add 100h to e pi 137 by H.E", No(1), HE = [7, 1]

$u = 0 .. 2 Pi, v = \frac{1}{10} (2 DS - 2) Pi .. \frac{1}{5} DS Pi$, color = [red,

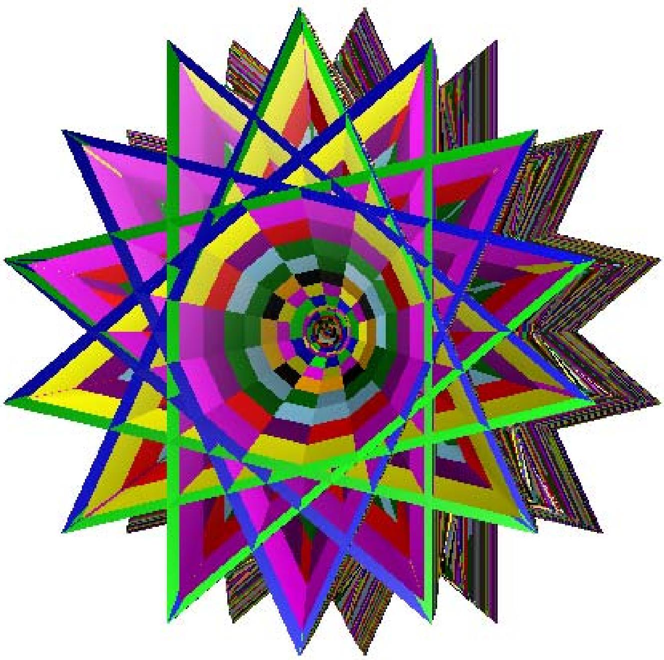
yellow, blue, green, magenta, "Purple", "Orange", "DarkGreen",

"SkyBlue", black][DS + 10]

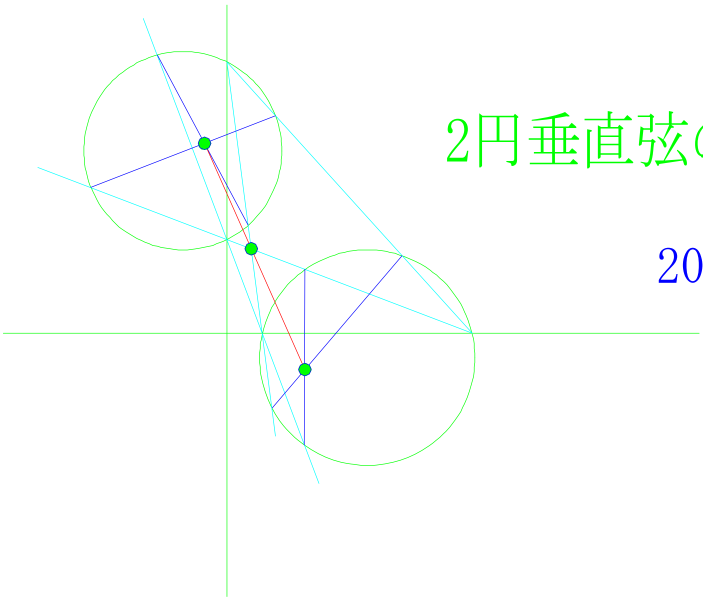
X[1] = 4 sin(342178 u) sin(cos(3141 v))

Y[1] = cos(342178 v) cos(3141 v)

Z[1] = 4 cos(342178 u) sin(cos(3141 v))



6　点線円幾何学　Hi-209

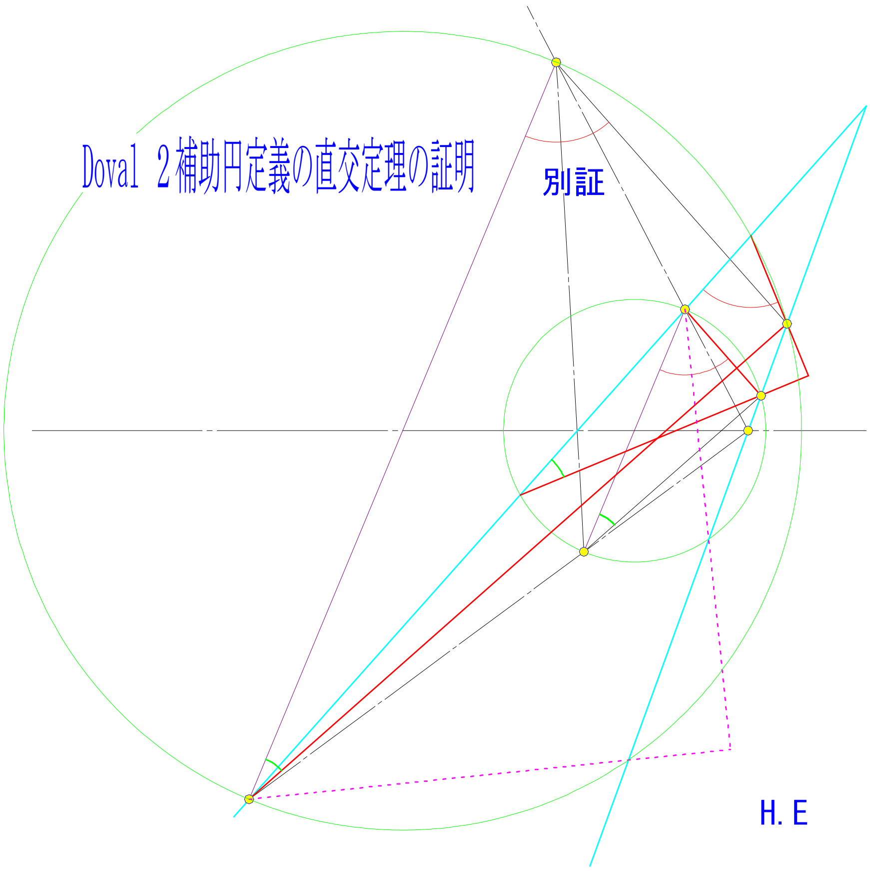


HI-209 -5

2円垂直弦の定理

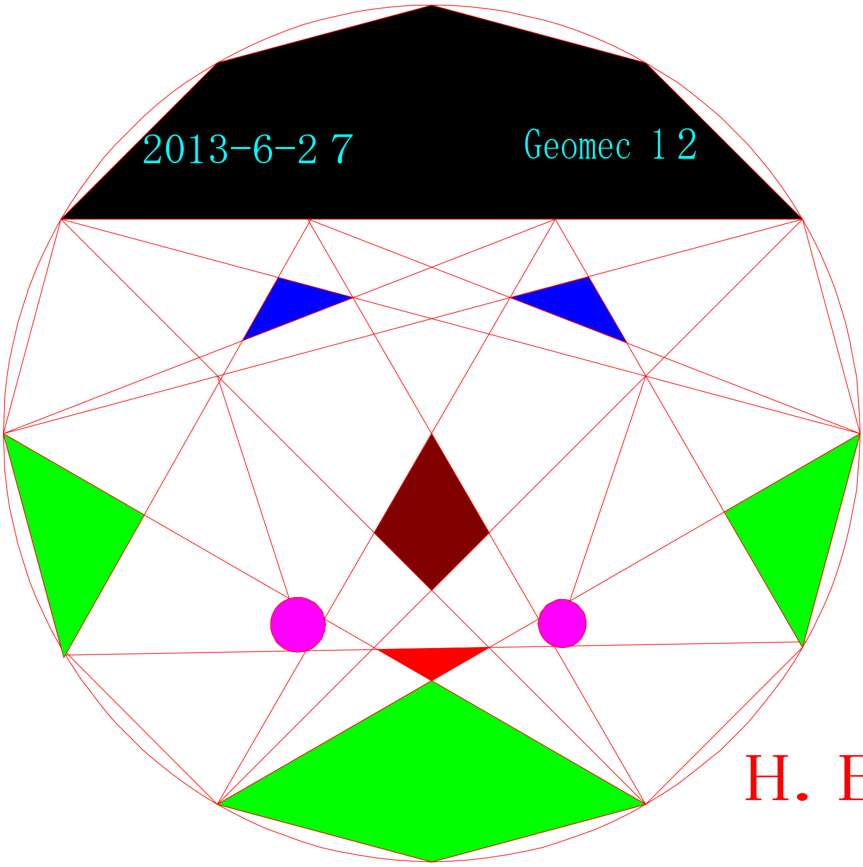
2013-6-2 7

7　　Doval　の基礎



8

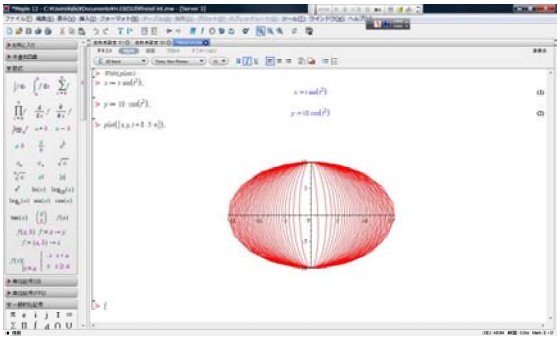
Thank you!!!



H. E

数学日記　46日

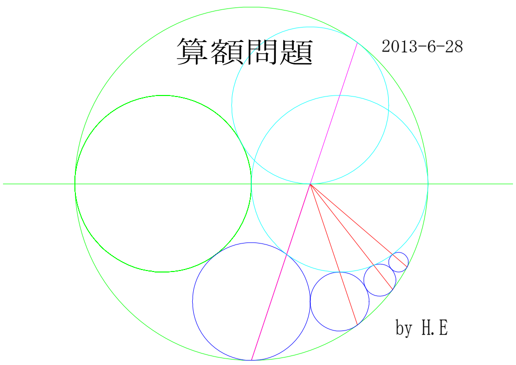
夏迎え



タマネギ　　　by　H.E

Contents

6-28　12 時になり元気になる。数表は、もうできている。双子素数の性質見つかる。平行線の定理これから考える。見つかりそう。
昨日から、この PC 動作がおかしい。何回も、回避策を考えながら、動かしている。41-46 もう 6 回。
やっと一日一作のペースに
また、今日は、どんな数学に出会えるか、お楽しみ
クーラーで、冷える部屋あり、ありがとう
18 時までには、この編集終わるかな
蛭子井博孝



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2　平行四辺形の定理

平行四辺形の共円定理

2013-6-2８

蛭子井博孝

3　双子素数の性質　発見

3-1 双子素数の小さい方の 2 乗を大きい方で割るとすべてあまり 4

> # *TwinPrime Property Twin prime=[a,a+2] then* a^2 **mod** $(a+2)=4$ **by** *H.E* :

$$Twin_{2\ th\ Prime}=[[3]^2\ MOD\ \{5\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{3\ th\ Prime}=[[5]^2\ MOD\ \{7\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{5\ th\ Prime}=[[11]^2\ MOD\ \{13\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{7\ th\ Prime}=[[17]^2\ MOD\ \{19\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{10\ th\ Prime}=[[29]^2\ MOD\ \{31\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{13\ th\ Prime}=[[41]^2\ MOD\ \{43\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{17\ th\ Prime}=[[59]^2\ MOD\ \{61\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{20\ th\ Prime}=[[71]^2\ MOD\ \{73\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{26\ th\ Prime}=[[101]^2\ MOD\ \{103\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{28\ th\ Prime}=[[107]^2\ MOD\ \{109\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{33\ th\ Prime}=[[137]^2\ MOD\ \{139\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{35\ th\ Prime}=[[149]^2\ MOD\ \{151\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{41\ th\ Prime}=[[179]^2\ MOD\ \{181\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{43\ th\ Prime}=[[191]^2\ MOD\ \{193\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{45\ th\ Prime}=[[197]^2\ MOD\ \{199\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{49\ th\ Prime}=[[227]^2\ MOD\ \{229\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{52\ th\ Prime}=[[239]^2\ MOD\ \{241\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{57\ th\ Prime}=[[269]^2\ MOD\ \{271\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{60\ th\ Prime}=[[281]^2\ MOD\ \{283\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{64\ th\ Prime}=[[311]^2\ MOD\ \{313\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{69\ th\ Prime}=[[347]^2\ MOD\ \{349\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{81\ th\ Prime}=[[419]^2\ MOD\ \{421\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{83\ th\ Prime}=[[431]^2\ MOD\ \{433\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{89\ th\ Prime}=[[461]^2\ MOD\ \{463\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{98\ th\ Prime}=[[521]^2\ MOD\ \{523\}=4]$$
$$Twin_{104\ th\ Prime}=[[569]^2\ MOD\ \{571\}=4] \quad (1)$$

>

>

```
> # HI-NUMTAB ph MOD +pe = prime by H.E :
> c := 0 :for h from 1 to 18 do for e from 1 to h do Phme := ithprime(h) mod ithprime(e) :
    if isprime(Phme) then c := c + 1 : print(PHME[h th, e tm Primes]
    = [[ithprime(h)]MOD {ithprime(e)} = Phme prime])fi:od:od:
```

$PHME_{3\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[5]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{4\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[7]MOD\ \{5\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{5\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[11]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{6\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[13]MOD\ \{5\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{6\,th,\ 5\,tm\,Primes} = [[13]MOD\ \{11\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{7\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[17]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{7\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[17]MOD\ \{5\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{7\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[17]MOD\ \{7\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{8\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[19]MOD\ \{7\} = 5\ prime]$

$PHME_{8\,th,\ 7\,tm\,Primes} = [[19]MOD\ \{17\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{9\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[23]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{9\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[23]MOD\ \{5\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{9\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[23]MOD\ \{7\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{10\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[29]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{10\,th,\ 5\,tm\,Primes} = [[29]MOD\ \{11\} = 7\ prime]$

$PHME_{10\,th,\ 6\,tm\,Primes} = [[29]MOD\ \{13\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{11\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[31]MOD\ \{7\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{11\,th,\ 6\,tm\,Primes} = [[31]MOD\ \{13\} = 5\ prime]$

$PHME_{11\,th,\ 10\,tm\,Primes} = [[31]MOD\ \{29\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{12\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[37]MOD\ \{5\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{12\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[37]MOD\ \{7\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{12\,th,\ 6\,tm\,Primes} = [[37]MOD\ \{13\} = 11\ prime]$

$PHME_{12\,th,\ 7\,tm\,Primes} = [[37]MOD\ \{17\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{13\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[41]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{13\,th,\ 6\,tm\,Primes} = [[41]MOD\ \{13\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{13\,th,\ 7\,tm\,Primes} = [[41]MOD\ \{17\} = 7\ prime]$

$PHME_{13\,th,\ 8\,tm\,Primes} = [[41]MOD\ \{19\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{14\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[43]MOD\ \{5\} = 3\ prime]$

$PHME_{14\,th,\ 8\,tm\,Primes} = [[43]MOD\ \{19\} = 5\ prime]$

$PHME_{14\,th,\ 13\,tm\,Primes} = [[43]MOD\ \{41\} = 2\ prime]$

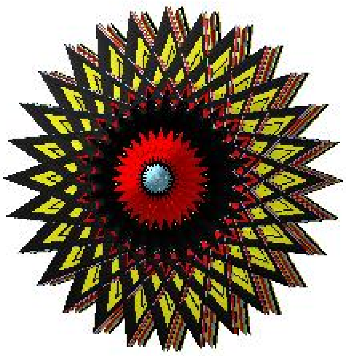
$PHME_{15\,th,\ 2\,tm\,Primes} = [[47]MOD\ \{3\} = 2\ prime]$

$PHME_{15\,th,\ 3\,tm\,Primes} = [[47]MOD\ \{5\} = 2\ prime]$

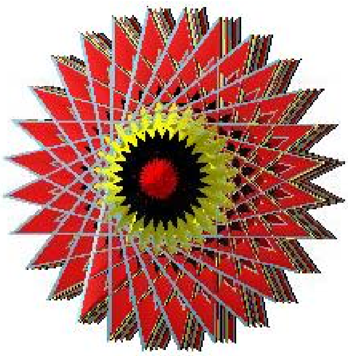
$PHME_{15\,th,\ 4\,tm\,Primes} = [[47]MOD\ \{7\} = 5\ prime]$

5 3D by H.E

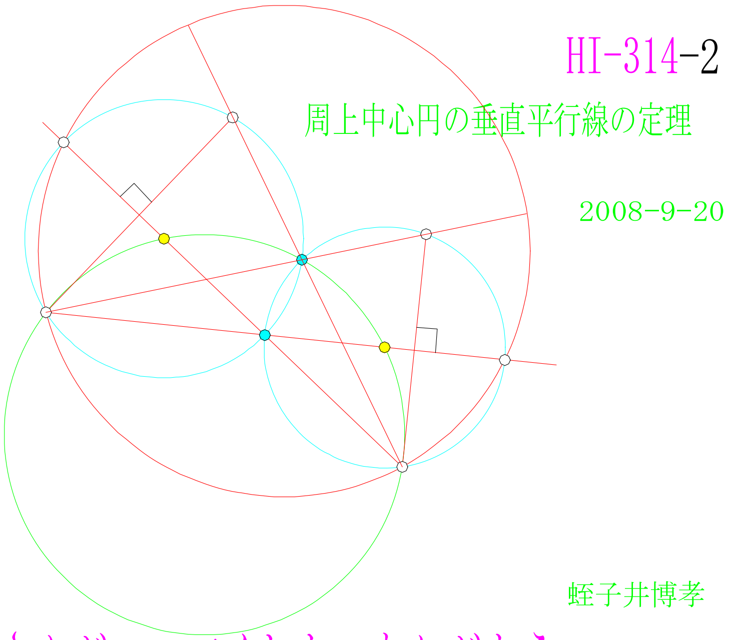
add 100h to STAR rose byH.E



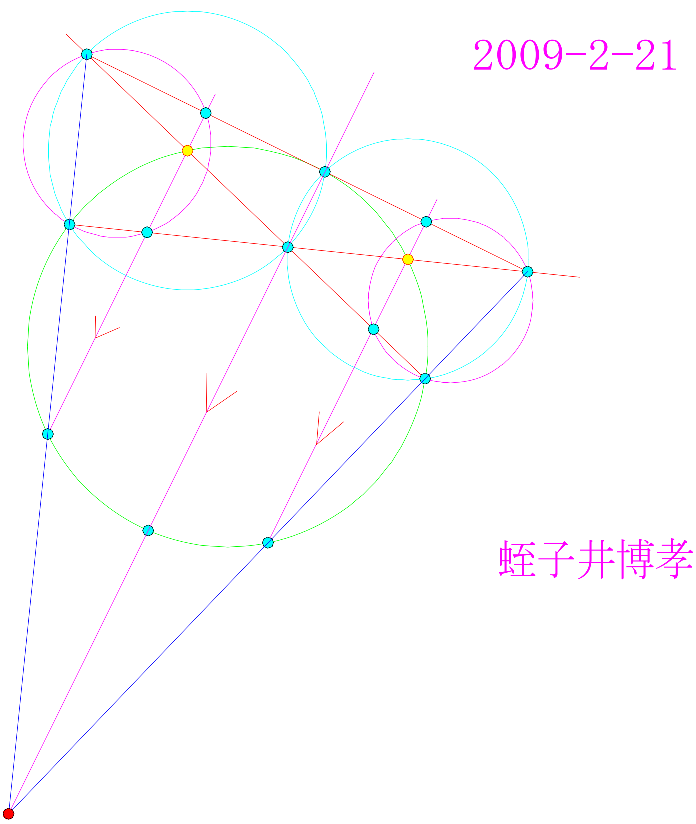
add 100h to STAR rose byH.E



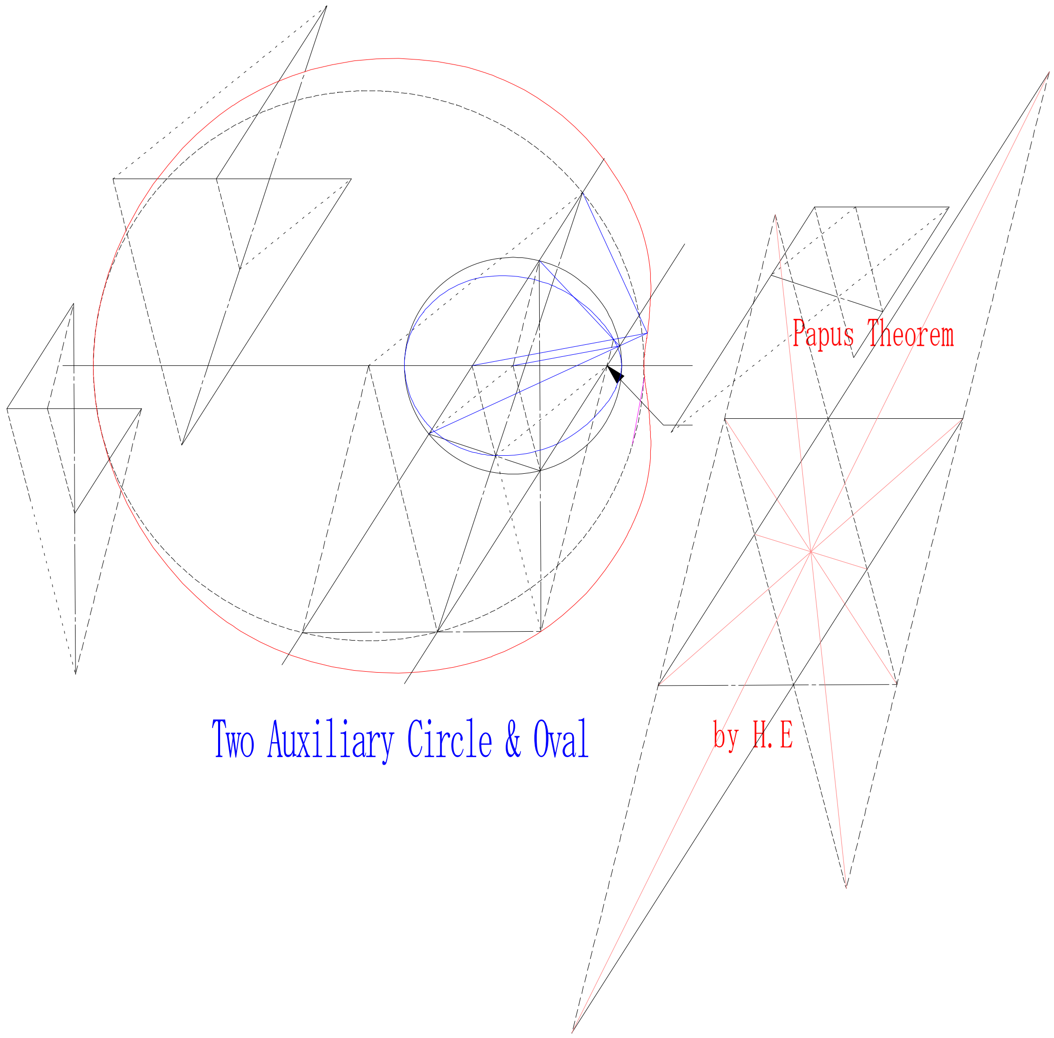
6　　点線円幾何学　HI-314-2



共円さんが、いてくれた。ありがとう。

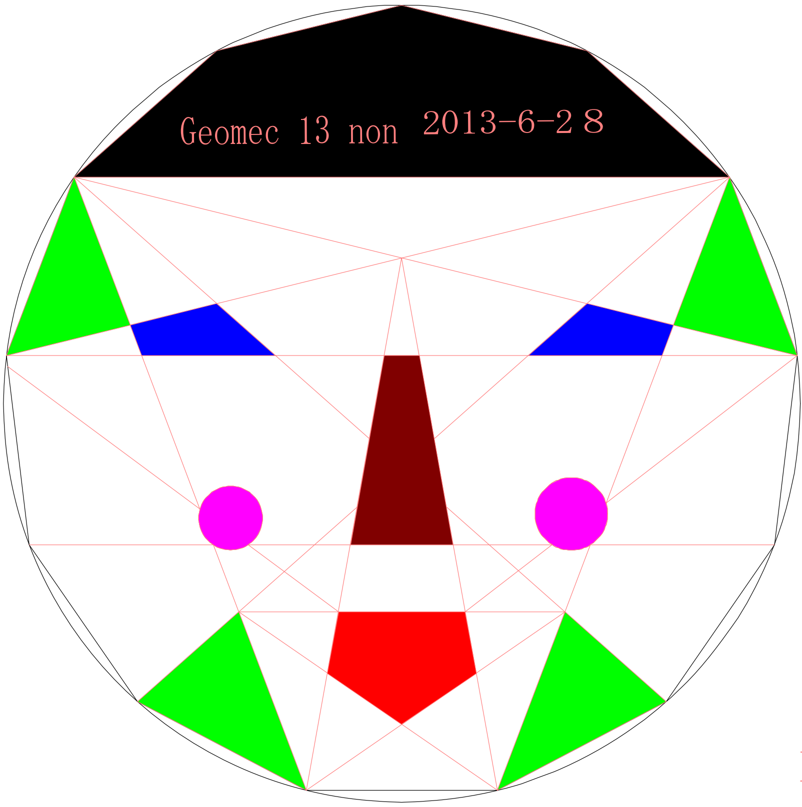


7 Doval and Pappus in it.



8 GEOMEC １３

THANK YOU!!!



H. E

数学日記　47日

枇杷の実

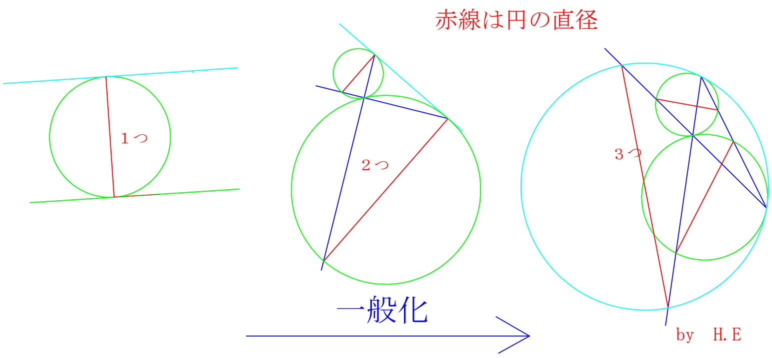
蛭子井博孝編

Contents

6-29 :分割数行列と 2 つ子双子素数行列をつくり　行列式の値と固有値を出すプログラム作りに夢中になった。なかなか PC が思うように動かない。でもあきらめずやった。
しんどい
ねむたい
あきらめない。
3 次の固有値すべて実数。これを見てね　H.E
ふしぎな行列

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



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```
> # TWIN TWIN 行列   by   H.E:
> with(LinearAlgebra) :
> c := 0 : for h from 1 to 185 do x := ithprime(h) : y := ithprime(h + 1) : z := ithprime(h
      + 2) : w := ithprime(h + 3) : if x + 2 = y and z + 2 = w then c := c + 1 : Mt
      := Matrix(2, 2, [[y, x], [w, z]]) :  print([Dut[c, h] = Mt, DutD = Determinant(Mt),
    DutEV = Eigenvalues(Mt)])   fi:od:
```

$$\left[Dut_{1,\,3} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 13 & 11 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 12, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 9+\sqrt{69} \\ 9-\sqrt{69} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{2,\,5} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 11 \\ 19 & 17 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 12, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 15+\sqrt{213} \\ 15-\sqrt{213} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{3,\,26} = \begin{bmatrix} 103 & 101 \\ 109 & 107 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 12, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 105+\sqrt{11013} \\ 105-\sqrt{11013} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{4,\,33} = \begin{bmatrix} 139 & 137 \\ 151 & 149 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 144+2\sqrt{5178} \\ 144-2\sqrt{5178} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{5,\,41} = \begin{bmatrix} 181 & 179 \\ 193 & 191 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 186+2\sqrt{8643} \\ 186-2\sqrt{8643} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{6,\,43} = \begin{bmatrix} 193 & 191 \\ 199 & 197 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 12, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 195+\sqrt{38013} \\ 195-\sqrt{38013} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{7,\,81} = \begin{bmatrix} 421 & 419 \\ 433 & 431 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 426+2\sqrt{45363} \\ 426-2\sqrt{45363} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{8,\,140} = \begin{bmatrix} 811 & 809 \\ 823 & 821 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 816+2\sqrt{166458} \\ 816-2\sqrt{166458} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{9,\,142} = \begin{bmatrix} 823 & 821 \\ 829 & 827 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 12, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 825+\sqrt{680613} \\ 825-\sqrt{680613} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{10,\,171} = \begin{bmatrix} 1021 & 1019 \\ 1033 & 1031 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 1026+2\sqrt{263163} \\ 1026-2\sqrt{263163} \end{bmatrix}\right]$$

$$\left[Dut_{11,\,176} = \begin{bmatrix} 1051 & 1049 \\ 1063 & 1061 \end{bmatrix}, DutD = 24, DutEV = \begin{bmatrix} 1056+2\sqrt{278778} \\ 1056-2\sqrt{278778} \end{bmatrix}\right] \quad (1)$$

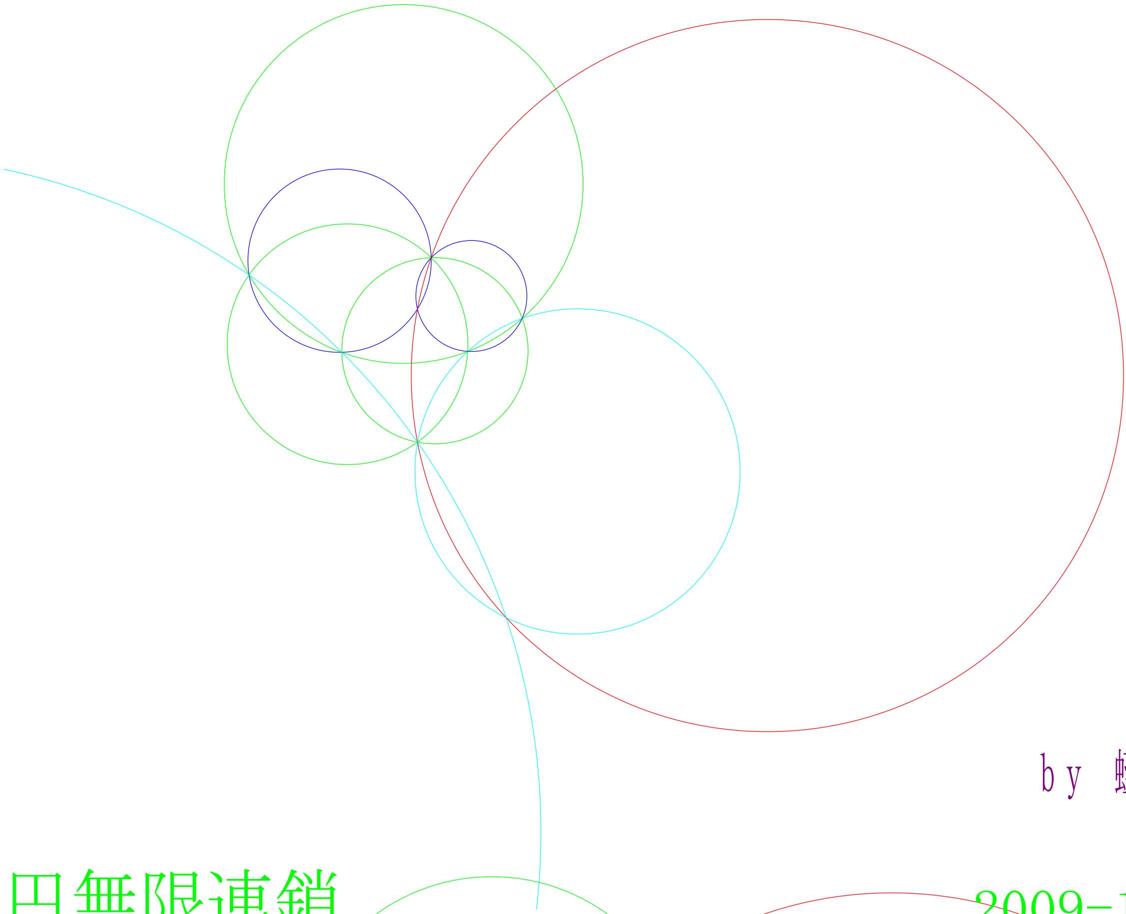
```
> restart :
>
```

HI-085

７円の定理

2008-1-28

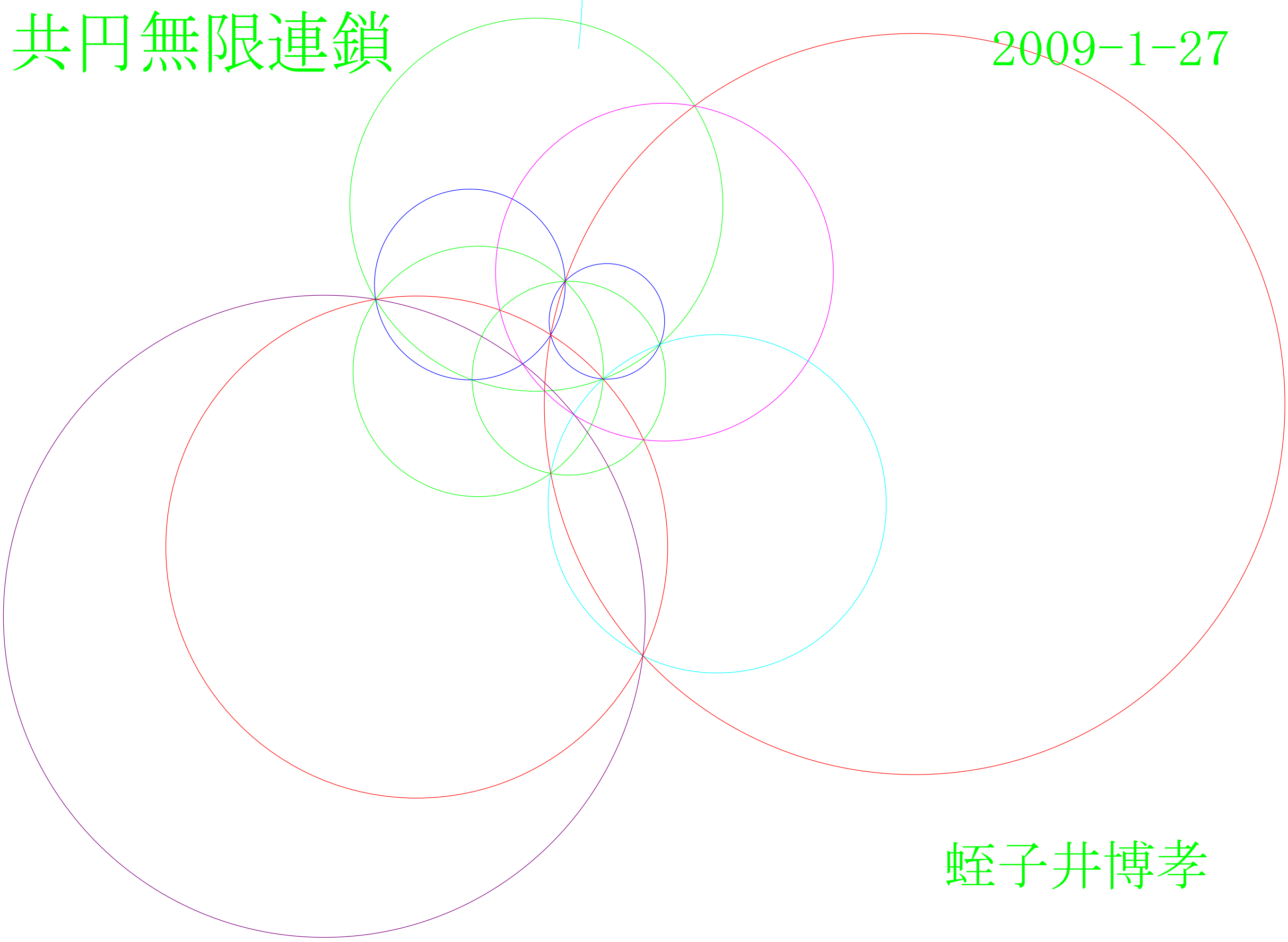
赤が共円



by　蛭子井博孝

共円無限連鎖

2009-1-27



蛭子井博孝

> # Bunkatsusu Matrix Bum 63 by H.E:

$$Bum_{63,\ 19256} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 17 & 18 & 20 \\ 8 & 17 & 19 & 19 \\ 8 & 18 & 18 & 19 \\ 9 & 9 & 17 & 28 \end{bmatrix}, BumD = 63, BumEV = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ -1 \\ \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85} \\ \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Bum_{63,\ 19312} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 17 & 18 & 19 \\ 9 & 18 & 18 & 18 \\ 10 & 10 & 15 & 28 \\ 10 & 10 & 16 & 27 \end{bmatrix}, BumD = 63, BumEV = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ -1 \\ \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{53} \\ \frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{53} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Bum_{63,\ 19396} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 16 & 17 & 19 \\ 11 & 16 & 18 & 18 \\ 11 & 17 & 17 & 18 \\ 12 & 12 & 12 & 27 \end{bmatrix}, BumD = 63, BumEV = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ -1 \\ \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85} \\ \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Bum_{63,\ 19424} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 12 & 17 & 17 & 17 \\ 13 & 13 & 13 & 24 \\ 13 & 13 & 14 & 23 \end{bmatrix}, BumD = 63, BumEV = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13} \\ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Bum_{63,\ 19448} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 15 & 17 & 17 \\ 14 & 16 & 16 & 17 \\ 15 & 15 & 15 & 18 \\ 15 & 15 & 16 & 17 \end{bmatrix}, BumD = 63, BumEV = \begin{bmatrix} 63 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (1)$$

>

>

5　３D by M.I

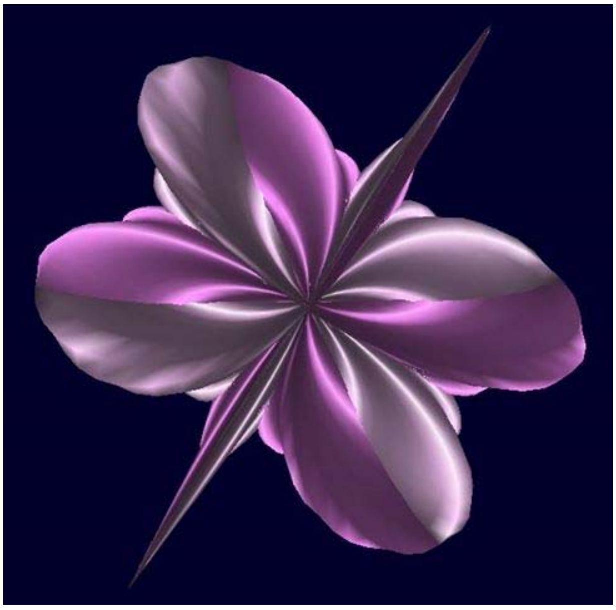
!

Butterfly flower...

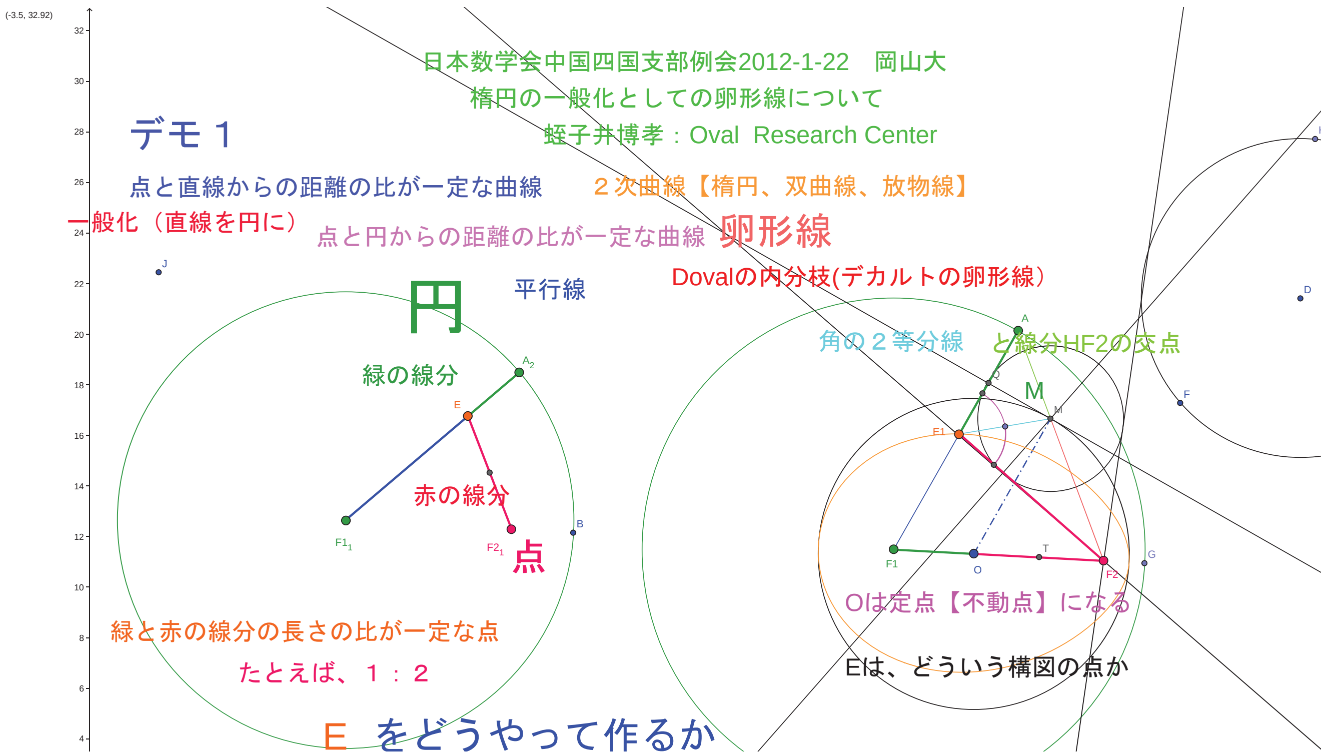
x=2.4*cos(u)^4*cos(v)*sin(v)

y=1.2*sin(u)*sin(2*v)

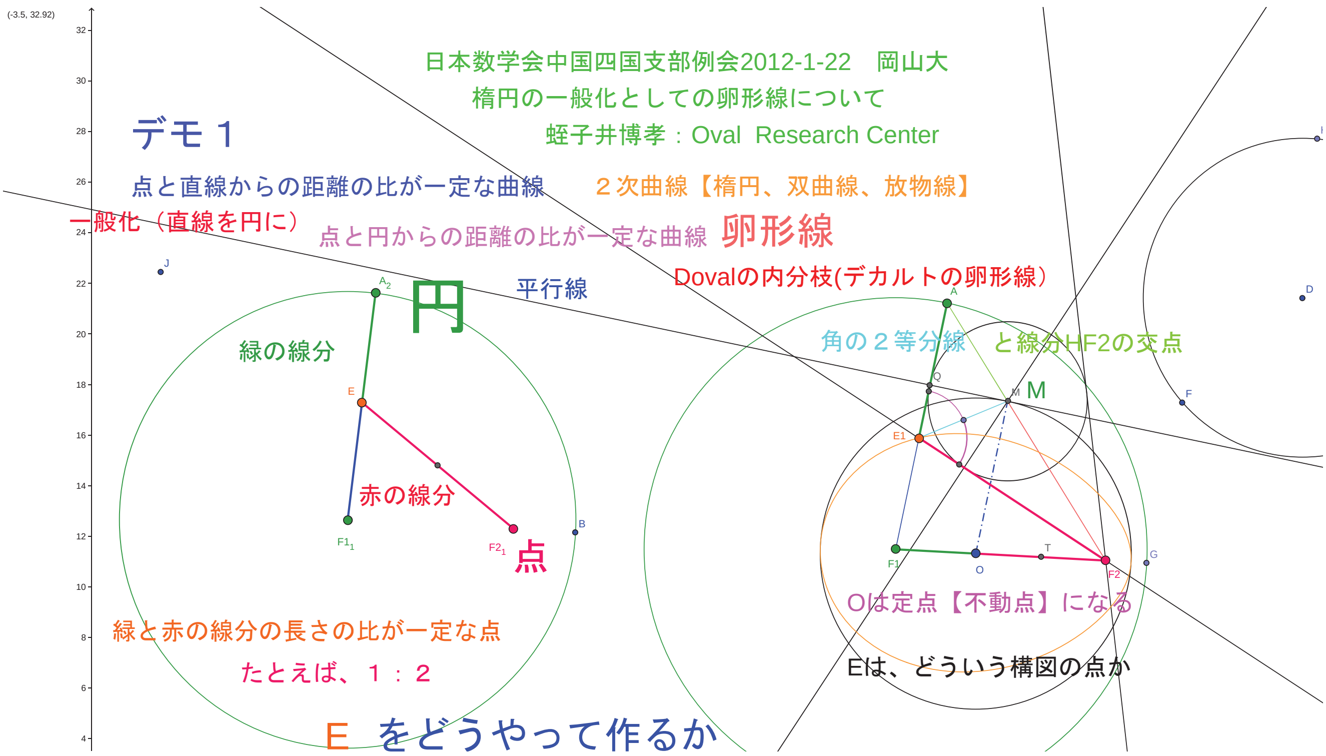
z=0.998*2^cos(sin(7.*u+5*v))^3*sin(cos(4*v+7*u))^3



H.Ebisui



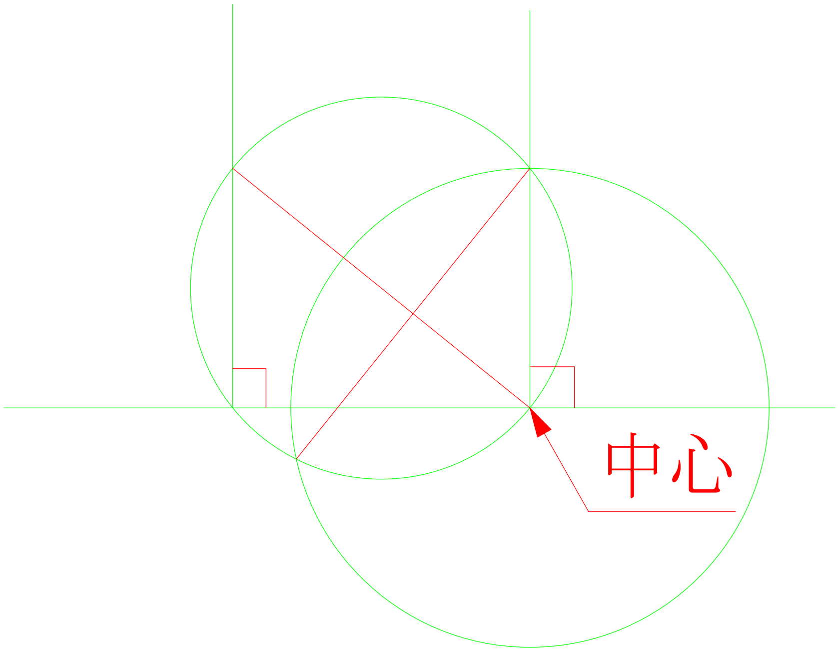
H.Ebisui



2-9-2　平行線　直交２

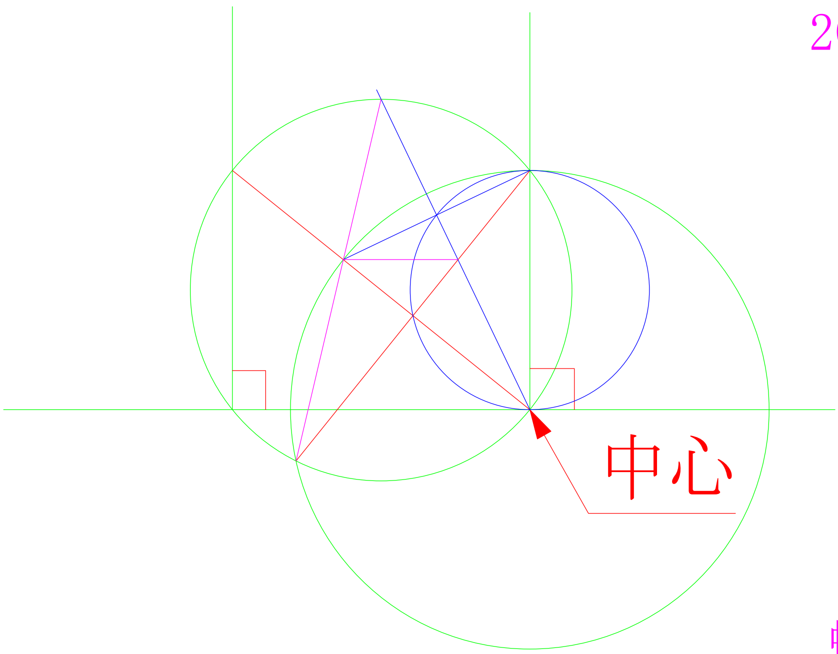
HI-157

2008-2-9



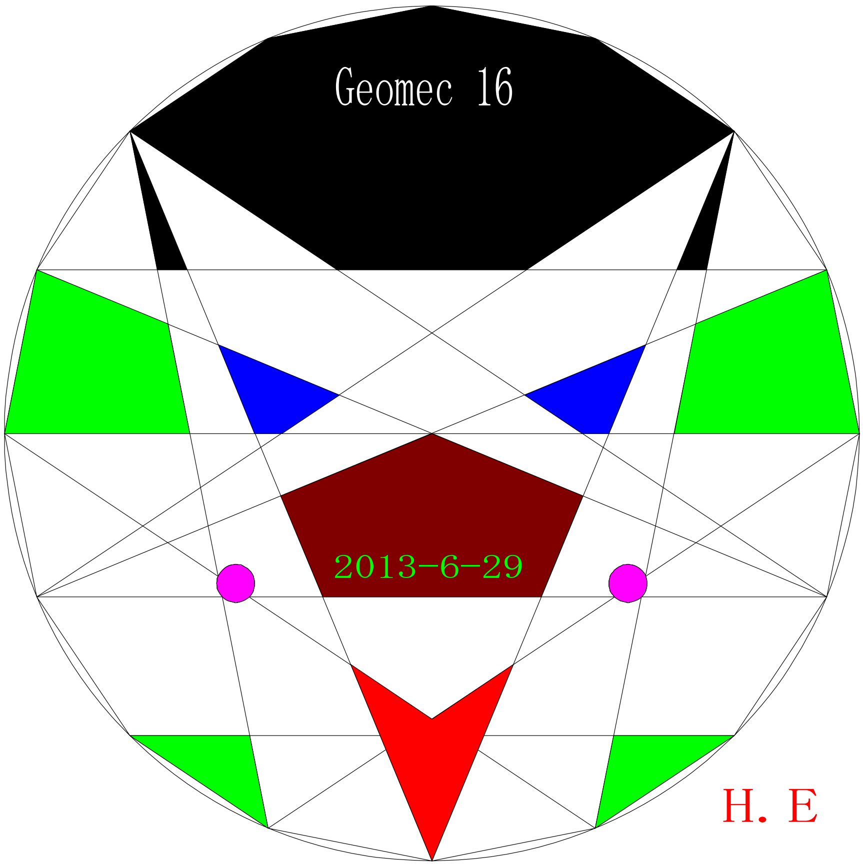
ｂｙ　蛭子井博孝

2009-2-5



蛭子井博孝

THANK YOU!!!



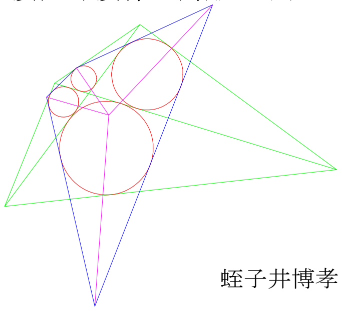
数学日記　48日

蛭子井博孝編

Contents

6-30 昨年暮れ SKYTREE を見に行った。
とにかく高かった。
梅雨
どんより
僕も気持ち
どんより
同じだね
愛冷めて、一人歩くや　梅雨の傘
微水故山　７－６ done（H.E）

内接円外接線四角形共点定理



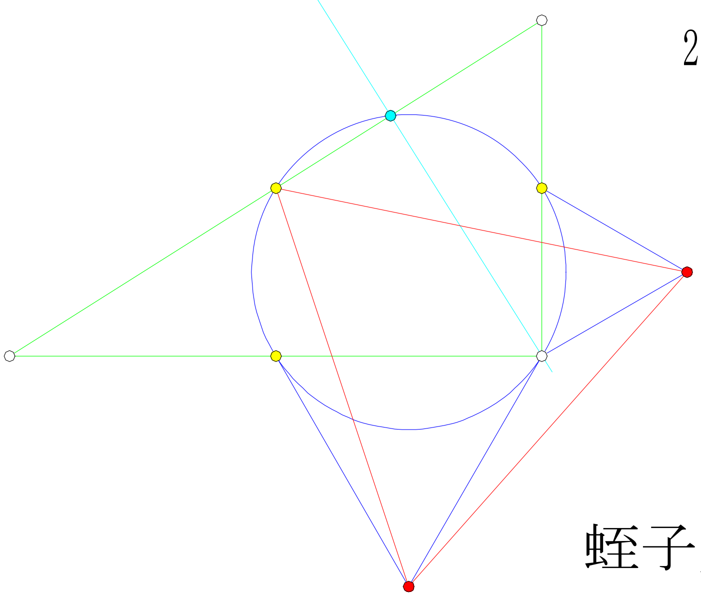
蛭子井博孝

卵形線研究センター
http://hoval.blogzine.jp/　　http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

２　直角三角形

直角三角形の9点円から、正三角形ができる定理構図

２０１３−6−30



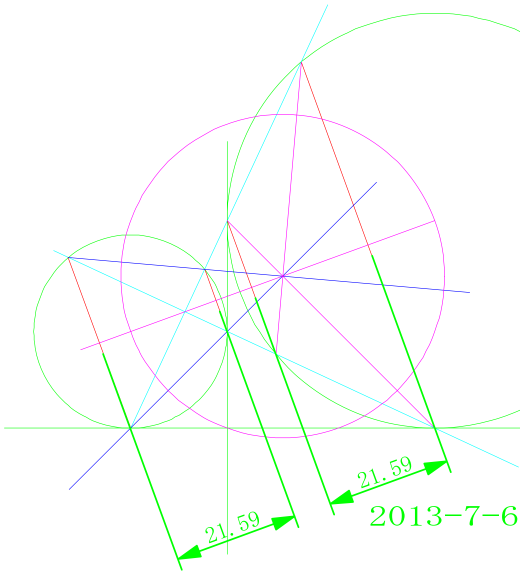
蛭子井博孝

4　点線円幾何学　210－２’

HI-210

2円垂直接線の定理

2007-12-13

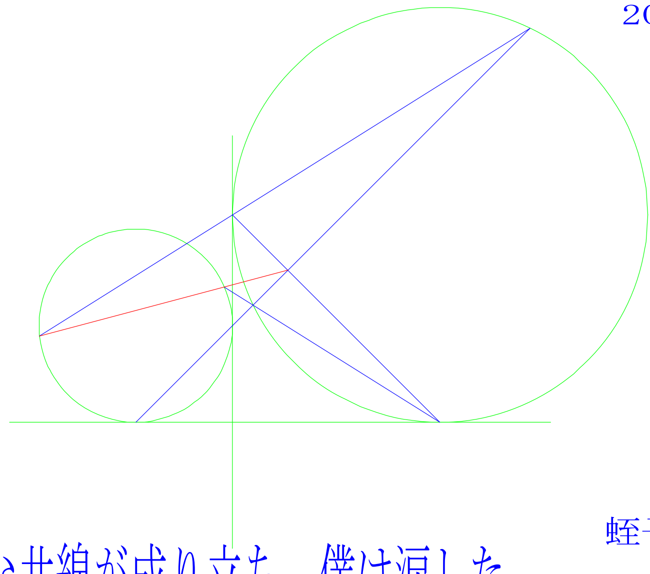


2013-7-6

by H. Ebisui

2013-7-6 等距離が見つかった。不思議

2009-2-8



蛭子井博孝

小さな共線が成り立ち、僕は涙した。

```
> # HI-NUM Bunkatusuu by H.E:
> with(LinearAlgebra):
> c:=0: for e from 2 to 5 do for h from 1 to 58 do print(NUMBER,[h],の,e,"乗数三分割数列 H.E"):for x from 1 to 24 do for y from x to 55 do for z from y to 56 do if x^(e)+y^(e)+z^(e)=h^(e) then c:=c+1:TCB||c:=[x,y,z,h,e]:print(TCB||c) fi:od:od:od:print(Count[{X}]^(h)={c}):od:MatCB:=Matrix(5,c,[seq(TCB||j,j=1..c)]):print(MatCB):print():od
>
> c:=0:b:=0: for e from 2 to 3 do b:=0:
print("================",NUMBER,[8]..[58],の,e,"乗数三分割数列 H.E","=============") :for h from 1 to 58 do :if c<=100 then for x from 1 to 24 do for y from x to 55 do for z from y to 56 do if x^(e)+y^(e)+z^(e)=h^(e) then c:=c+1:TCB||c:=[[x]^(e)+[y]^(e)+[z]^(e)=[h]^(e)]:print(TCB||c):if c mod 20=0 then b:=b+1:print("--------------",{count=20*(b-1)+1},"..",{count=20*b},"are found","--------------"):if c=100 then print(NUMBER,[h],"までで",e,"乗数三分割数列 H.E  100個  終わり") fi  fi fi:od:od:od
fi:od:print():c:=0:print():od:
```

"================", *NUMBER*, [8] .. [58], の, 2, "乗数三分割数列 H.E", "============="

$$[[1]^2+2\,[2]^2=[3]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+2\,[4]^2=[6]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[3]^2+[6]^2=[7]^2]$$
$$[[1]^2+[4]^2+[8]^2=[9]^2]$$
$$[[3]^2+2\,[6]^2=[9]^2]$$
$$[2\,[4]^2+[7]^2=[9]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[6]^2+[9]^2=[11]^2]$$
$$[2\,[6]^2+[7]^2=[11]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+2\,[8]^2=[12]^2]$$
$$[[3]^2+[4]^2+[12]^2=[13]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[6]^2+[12]^2=[14]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[5]^2+[14]^2=[15]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[10]^2+[11]^2=[15]^2]$$
$$[[5]^2+2\,[10]^2=[15]^2]$$
$$[[1]^2+2\,[12]^2=[17]^2]$$
$$[[8]^2+[9]^2+[12]^2=[17]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[8]^2+[16]^2=[18]^2]$$
$$[[6]^2+2\,[12]^2=[18]^2]$$
$$[2\,[8]^2+[14]^2=[18]^2]$$
$$[[1]^2+[6]^2+[18]^2=[19]^2]$$

"--------------", {*count* = 1}, "..", {*count* = 20}, "are found", "--------------"

$$[2\,[6]^2+[17]^2=[19]^2]$$
$$[[6]^2+[10]^2+[15]^2=[19]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[5]^2+[20]^2=[21]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[8]^2+[19]^2=[21]^2]$$

$[[4]^2+[13]^2+[16]^2=[21]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[9]^2+[18]^2=[21]^2]$

$[[7]^2+2\,[14]^2=[21]^2]$

$[[8]^2+[11]^2+[16]^2=[21]^2]$

$[[4]^2+[12]^2+[18]^2=[22]^2]$

$[2\,[12]^2+[14]^2=[22]^2]$

$[[3]^2+[6]^2+[22]^2=[23]^2]$

$[[3]^2+[14]^2+[18]^2=[23]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[13]^2+[18]^2=[23]^2]$

$[[8]^2+2\,[16]^2=[24]^2]$

$[[9]^2+[12]^2+[20]^2=[25]^2]$

$[[12]^2+[15]^2+[16]^2=[25]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[8]^2+[24]^2=[26]^2]$

$[[2]^2+[7]^2+[26]^2=[27]^2]$

$[[2]^2+[10]^2+[25]^2=[27]^2]$

$[[2]^2+[14]^2+[23]^2=[27]^2]$

"--------------", {*count* = 21}, "..", {*count* = 40}, "are found", "--------------"

$[[3]^2+[12]^2+[24]^2=[27]^2]$

$[[7]^2+[14]^2+[22]^2=[27]^2]$

$[[9]^2+2\,[18]^2=[27]^2]$

$[2\,[10]^2+[23]^2=[27]^2]$

$[2\,[12]^2+[21]^2=[27]^2]$

$[[8]^2+[12]^2+[24]^2=[28]^2]$

$[[3]^2+[16]^2+[24]^2=[29]^2]$

$[[11]^2+[12]^2+[24]^2=[29]^2]$

$[[12]^2+[16]^2+[21]^2=[29]^2]$

$[[4]^2+[10]^2+[28]^2=[30]^2]$

$[[4]^2+[20]^2+[22]^2=[30]^2]$

$[[10]^2+2\,[20]^2=[30]^2]$

$[[5]^2+[6]^2+[30]^2=[31]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[14]^2+[27]^2=[31]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[21]^2+[22]^2=[31]^2]$

$[[14]^2+[18]^2+[21]^2=[31]^2]$

$[[1]^2+[8]^2+[32]^2=[33]^2]$

$[[4]^2+[7]^2+[32]^2=[33]^2]$

$[[4]^2+[17]^2+[28]^2=[33]^2]$

$[[6]^2+[18]^2+[27]^2=[33]^2]$

"--------------", {*count* = 41}, "..", {*count* = 60}, "are found", "--------------"

$$[[7]^2+[16]^2+[28]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[2\,[8]^2+[31]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[[8]^2+[20]^2+[25]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[[11]^2+2\,[22]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[[17]^2+2\,[20]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[2\,[18]^2+[21]^2=[33]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+2\,[24]^2=[34]^2]$$
$$[[16]^2+[18]^2+[24]^2=[34]^2]$$
$$[[1]^2+[18]^2+[30]^2=[35]^2]$$
$$[[6]^2+[10]^2+[33]^2=[35]^2]$$
$$[[6]^2+[17]^2+[30]^2=[35]^2]$$
$$[[10]^2+[15]^2+[30]^2=[35]^2]$$
$$[[15]^2+[18]^2+[26]^2=[35]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[16]^2+[32]^2=[36]^2]$$
$$[[12]^2+2\,[24]^2=[36]^2]$$
$$[2\,[16]^2+[28]^2=[36]^2]$$
$$[[3]^2+[8]^2+[36]^2=[37]^2]$$
$$[[3]^2+[24]^2+[28]^2=[37]^2]$$
$$[[8]^2+[24]^2+[27]^2=[37]^2]$$
$$[[12]^2+[21]^2+[28]^2=[37]^2]$$

"---------------", $\{count=61\}$, "..", $\{count=80\}$, "are found", "---------------"

$$[[2]^2+[12]^2+[36]^2=[38]^2]$$
$$[2\,[12]^2+[34]^2=[38]^2]$$
$$[[12]^2+[20]^2+[30]^2=[38]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[19]^2+[34]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[2]^2+[26]^2+[29]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[9]^2+[12]^2+[36]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[10]^2+[14]^2+[35]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[13]^2+[14]^2+[34]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[13]^2+2\,[26]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[14]^2+[22]^2+[29]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[19]^2+[22]^2+[26]^2=[39]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[12]^2+[39]^2=[41]^2]$$
$$[[4]^2+[24]^2+[33]^2=[41]^2]$$
$$[[9]^2+[24]^2+[32]^2=[41]^2]$$
$$[[12]^2+[24]^2+[31]^2=[41]^2]$$
$$[[23]^2+2\,[24]^2=[41]^2]$$
$$[[8]^2+[10]^2+[40]^2=[42]^2]$$

$[[8]^2+[16]^2+[38]^2=[42]^2]$

$[[8]^2+[26]^2+[32]^2=[42]^2]$

$[[12]^2+[18]^2+[36]^2=[42]^2]$

"--------------", {*count* = 81}, "..", {*count* = 100}, "are found", "--------------"

NUMBER, [42], "までで", 2, "乗数三分割数列 H.E　100個　終わり"

$[[14]^2+2\,[28]^2=[42]^2]$

$[[16]^2+[22]^2+[32]^2=[42]^2]$

"================", *NUMBER*, [8] .. [58], *の*, 3, "乗数三分割数列 H.E",
"============="

$[[3]^3+[4]^3+[5]^3=[6]^3]$

$[[1]^3+[6]^3+[8]^3=[9]^3]$

$[[6]^3+[8]^3+[10]^3=[12]^3]$

$[[2]^3+[12]^3+[16]^3=[18]^3]$

$[[9]^3+[12]^3+[15]^3=[18]^3]$

$[[3]^3+[10]^3+[18]^3=[19]^3]$

$[[7]^3+[14]^3+[17]^3=[20]^3]$

$[[12]^3+[16]^3+[20]^3=[24]^3]$

$[[4]^3+[17]^3+[22]^3=[25]^3]$

$[[3]^3+[18]^3+[24]^3=[27]^3]$

$[[18]^3+[19]^3+[21]^3=[28]^3]$

$[[11]^3+[15]^3+[27]^3=[29]^3]$

$[[15]^3+[20]^3+[25]^3=[30]^3]$

$[[4]^3+[24]^3+[32]^3=[36]^3]$

$[[18]^3+[24]^3+[30]^3=[36]^3]$

$[[6]^3+[20]^3+[36]^3=[38]^3]$

$[[14]^3+[28]^3+[34]^3=[40]^3]$

$[[2]^3+[17]^3+[40]^3=[41]^3]$

$[[6]^3+[32]^3+[33]^3=[41]^3]$

$[[21]^3+[28]^3+[35]^3=[42]^3]$

"--------------", {*count* = 1}, "..", {*count* = 20}, "are found", "--------------"

$[[16]^3+[23]^3+[41]^3=[44]^3]$

$[[5]^3+[30]^3+[40]^3=[45]^3]$

$[[3]^3+[36]^3+[37]^3=[46]^3]$

$[[24]^3+[32]^3+[40]^3=[48]^3]$

$[[8]^3+[34]^3+[44]^3=[50]^3]$

$[[6]^3+[36]^3+[48]^3=[54]^3]$

$[[12]^3+[19]^3+[53]^3=[54]^3]$

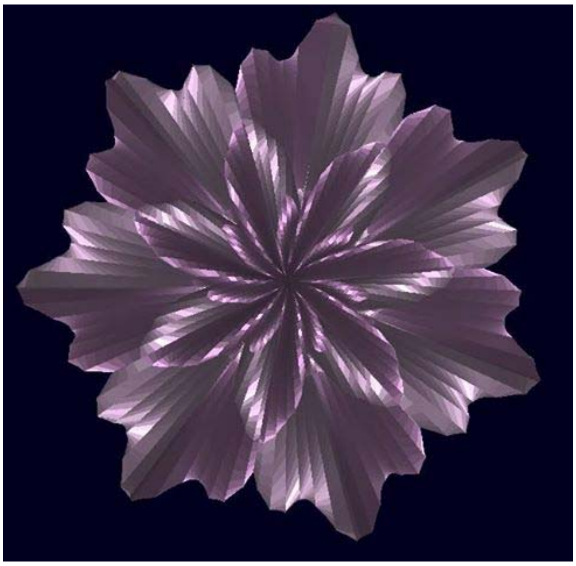
$[[9]^3+[30]^3+[54]^3=[57]^3]$

[[15]^3 + [42]^3 + [49]^3 = [58]^3]
[[22]^3 + [30]^3 + [54]^3 = [58]^3]

>

5 3D by M.I 2D 3D by H.E

morning flower
X=cos(u)*cos(v)
Y=1.2^sin(cos(7*u+7*v))*sin(cos(7*v-4.2*u))
Z=cos(u)*sin(v)



sunrise flower
x=cos(u)*cos(v)
y=sin(cos(7*u+7*v))*sin(cos(7*v-4.2*u))
z=cos(u)*sin(v)

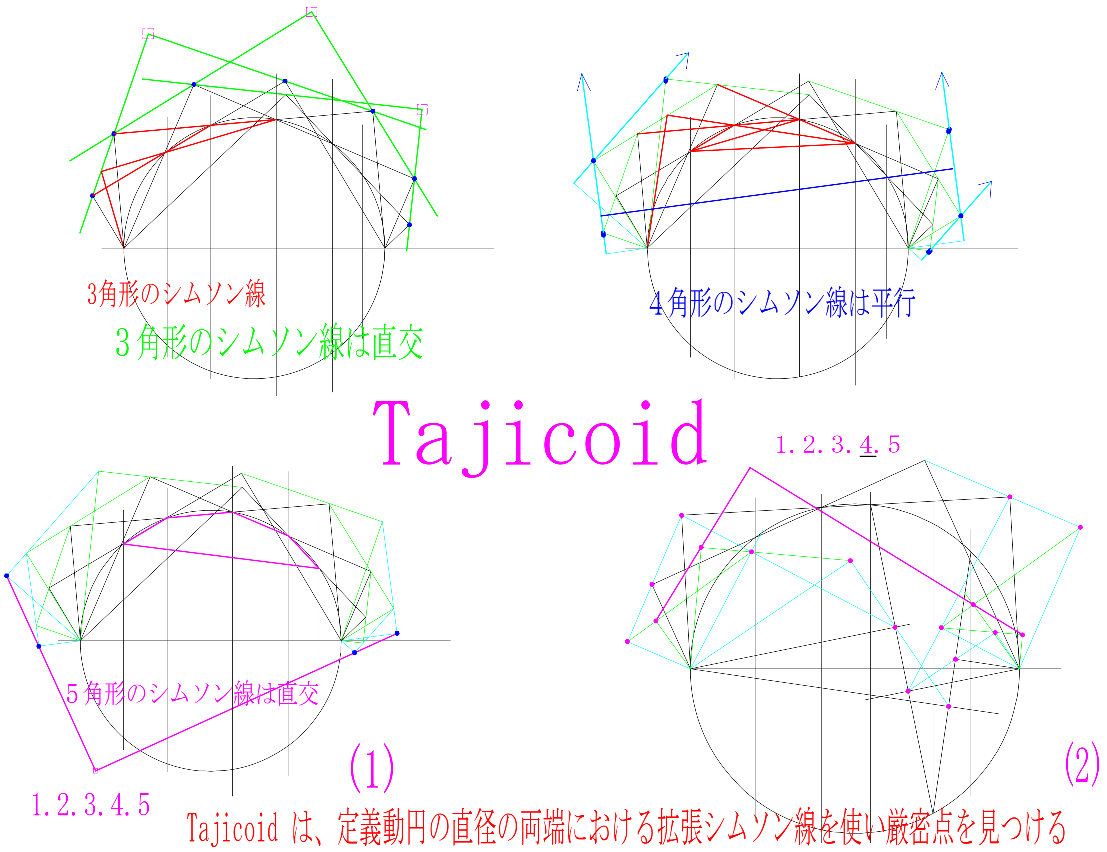
7　　学問とは何か

学問ほど、いかに新発見者にとって、厳しい道はない。ピタゴラスのごとく 2000 年以上もその名声と業績が残せるような発見をしても、その評価は、当事者には、与えられない厳しさがある。ホームラン打って、ずぐ評価が与えられるスポーツとは雲泥の差である。しかし、学問上の発見が、盗難や、消失しても、発見者である人の悲しみや、悲嘆は、その成果の高さに当事者は、慰められるであろう。成果の高さを本当に、感じられるのは、世界で 2 三人。しかし、その価値は、60 億全人類が、味わえるのである。
私は、情報を、自己の評価につながるようには、うまく表現できない運命にあるらしい。
学問の厳しさを知ってきたが、しかし、発見の喜びには変えられない。
ここに、あげている、3D にしても、マリア、インタグリアータの努力と、喜びを、享受できるから、掲載させてもらっている。これより、他の節の幾何学図が、私には、数倍も大事だが、それは、後世の慧眼の徒により、評価されるであろう。今は、じっと、きれいな花を眺め、そこに存在する、不思議さに、驚嘆して、辛抱することになろう。
学問とは、その自由性と、不可思議をカンパするものだけが、味わえるもののように感じられる。
疑問や予想を、解いたときの喜びと安堵、そして、評価化の厳しさ、共成果の、競合性の難しさもここで、言及したい。
多くは、語るまい。シンプル性と、深淵性を兼ね備えた 6 垂線の定理に言及し、6 節の直交線によるタジコイドや、２，４ 節の共成果から、直交、内積０の有効性を、取り戻しておく。

以前の自著の表紙に、学問上の発見を、掘り出したので、ここに、紙面活用に供して,学問とは、そのオリジナリティに本質が、あることを結びとしたい。

6　Tajicoid の　定義図

多焦点曲線タジコイドは、水平線直交線、動円の交点から生まれる。
その、タジコイドは、偶数ほんの垂線では、定義できない、なぜなら、シムソン線が、へいこう線交点を持たない。この図に含まれる空間論は、多くの概念を発生指すであろう。

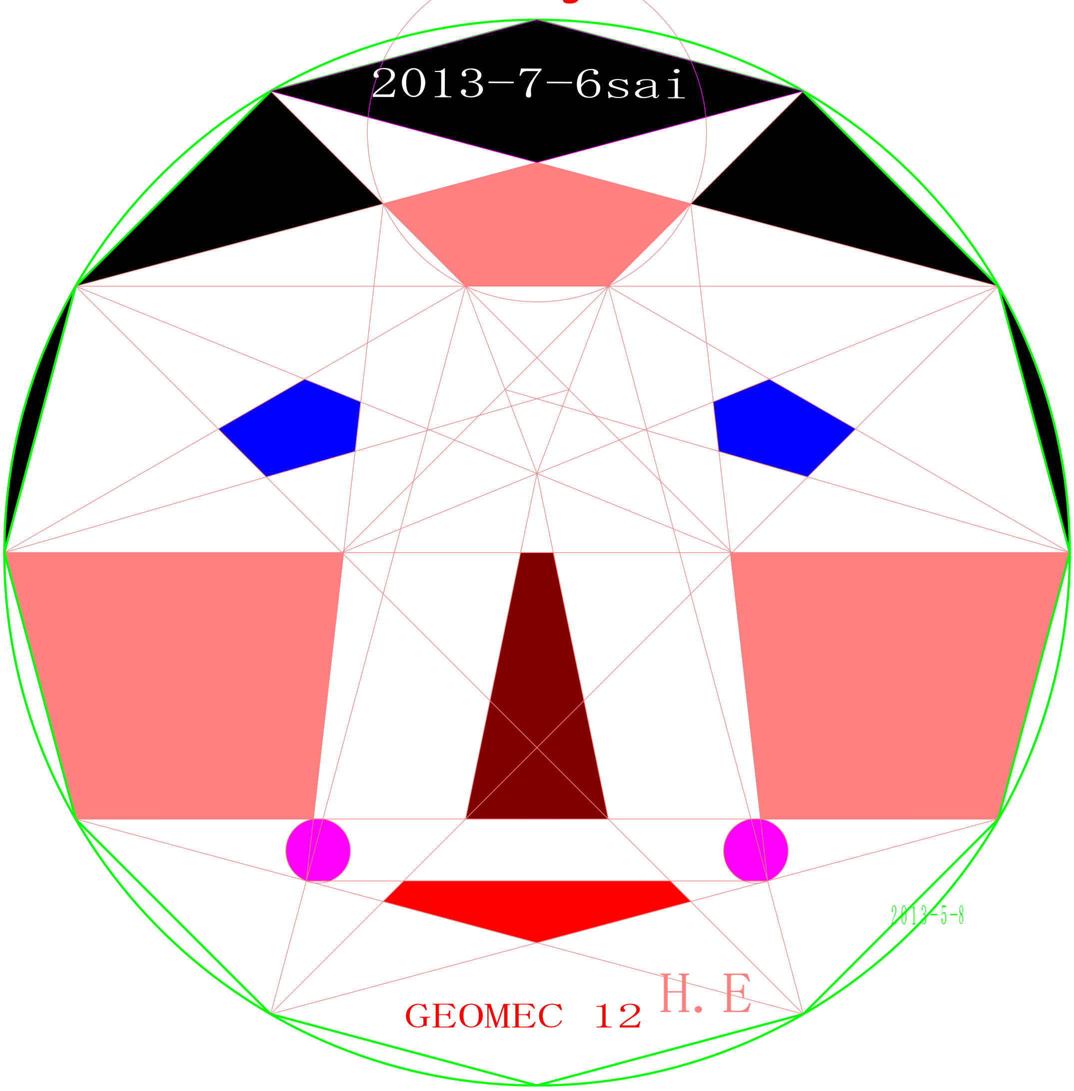


蛭子井博孝

Tajicoid の描写 pg は

http://eh85.blogzine.jp/doval/
に掲載中

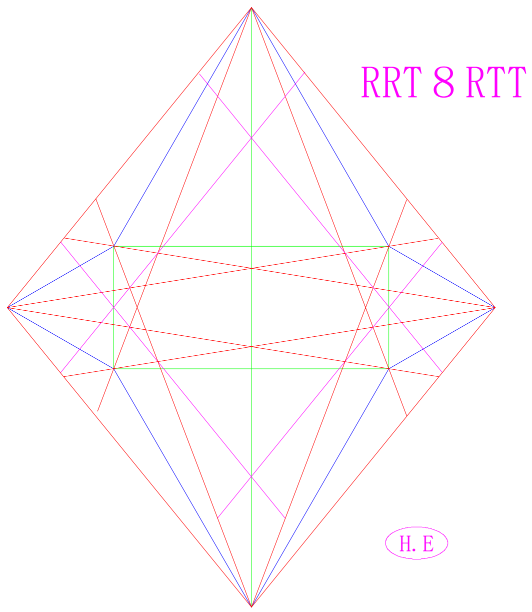
Thank you!!!



数学日記　49日

蛭子井博孝編著

七夕



長方形と正三角形

卵形線研究センター

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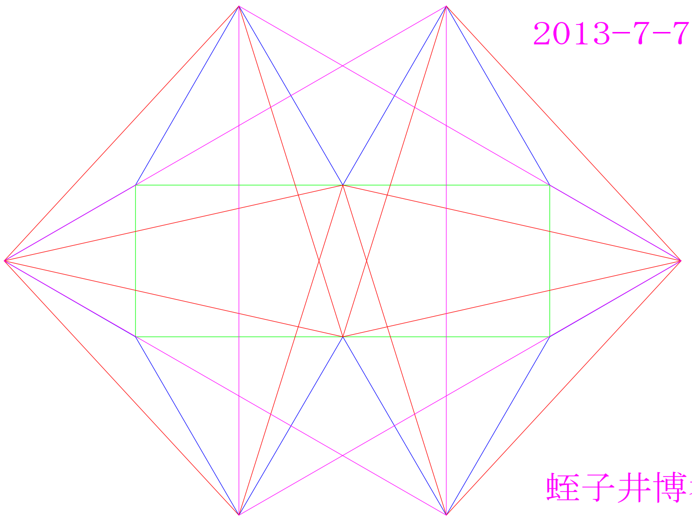
http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

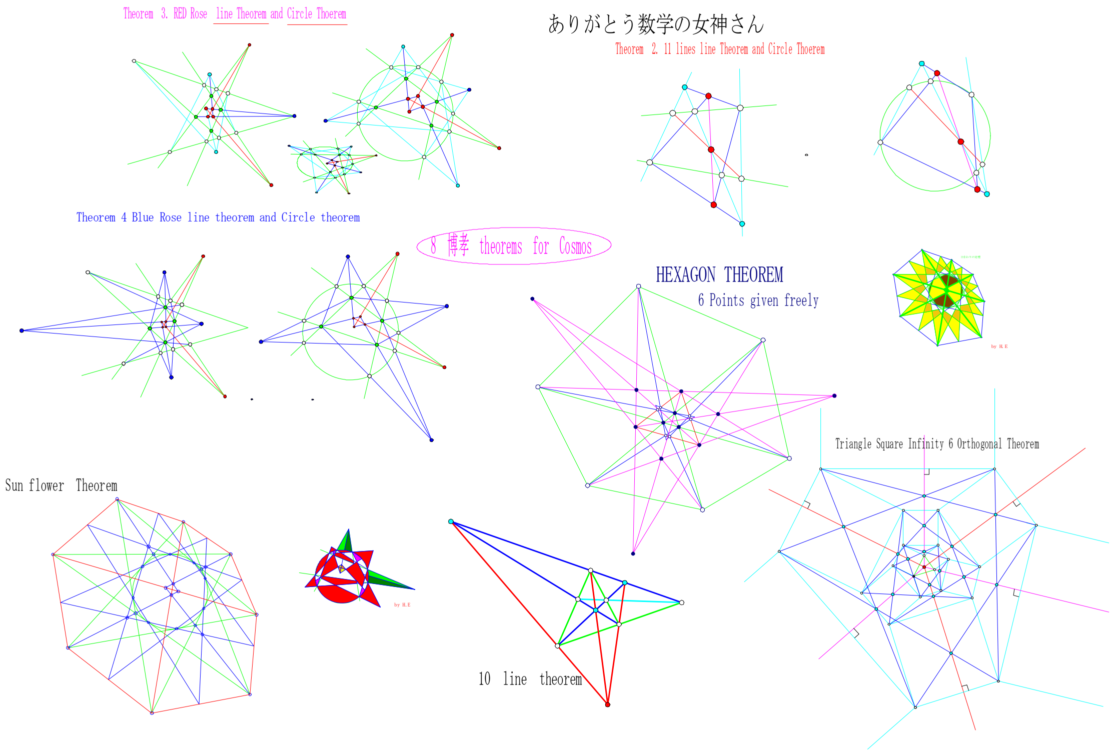
1. 有の有　無の無の定理

RT 6 RTRTT

2013-7-7



蛭子井博孝



> # HI-NUM you no you mu no mu by H.E:

> $c := 0 : HE := 0$:**for** e **from** 1 **to** 5 **do for** h **from** 1 **to** 8 **do** $c := c + 1 : HE := HE + e \cdot h :$ $He \| c := [e, h] : hE \| c := e \cdot h :$ **if** $HE = e^h$ **then** $print(SumSeki[seq(He \| j, j = 1 ..c)] = [e]^h) : print(SumSeki[seq(hE \| j, j = 1 ..c)] = [e]^h)$ **fi**:**od**: **od**:

$$SumSeki_{[1, 1]} = [1]$$

$$SumSeki_{1} = [1]$$

$$SumSeki_{[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [1, 6], [1, 7], [1, 8], [2, 1], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [2, 6], [2, 7], [2, 8], [3, 1], [3, 2], [3, 3], [3, 4], [3, 5], [3, 6], [3, 7], [3, 8], [4, 1], [4, 2], [4, 3], [4, 4]} = [4]^4$$

$$SumSeki_{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 4, 8, 12, 16} = [4]^4 \quad (1)$$

> **for** a **from** 1 **to** 5 **do for** b **from** a **to** 5 **do** $c := 0 : HE := 0$:**for** e **from** 1 **to** a **do for** h **from** e **to** b **do** $c := c + 1 : HE := HE + e \cdot h : He \| c := [e, h] : hE \| c := e \cdot h :$ **if** $HE = h^e$ **then if** $HE \neq 1$ **then** $print(Sum[seq(He \| j, j = 1 ..c)] = [h]^e) :$ $print(SumSeki[seq(hE \| j, j = 1 ..c)] = [h]^e)$ **fi**: **fi**:**od**: **od**:**od**:**od**:

$$Sum_{[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [3, 3], [3, 4]} = [4]^3$$

$$SumSeki_{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 6, 8, 10, 9, 12} = [4]^3$$

$$Sum_{[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [3, 3], [3, 4]} = [4]^3$$

$$SumSeki_{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 6, 8, 10, 9, 12} = [4]^3$$

$$Sum_{[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [2, 5], [3, 3], [3, 4]} = [4]^3$$

$$SumSeki_{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 6, 8, 10, 9, 12} = [4]^3 \quad (2)$$

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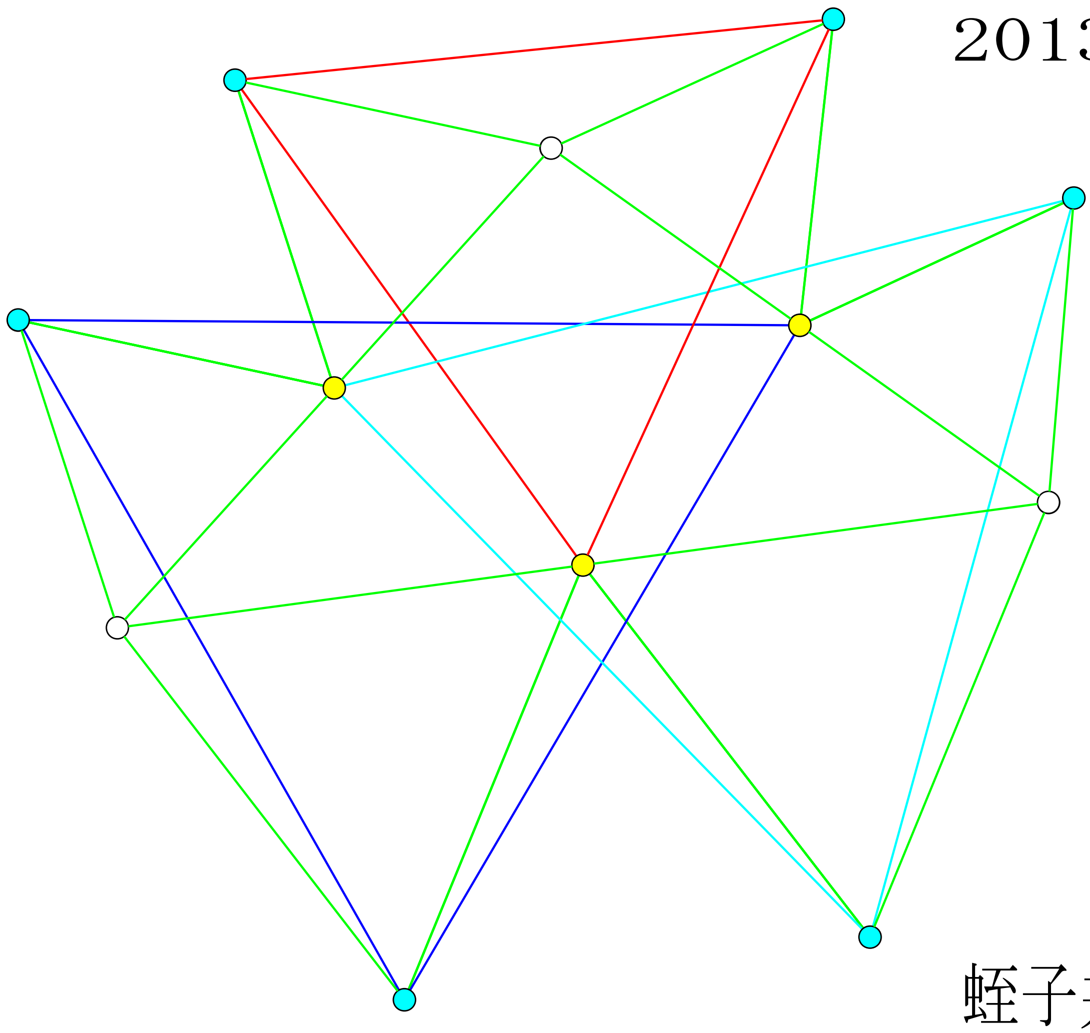
半６正三角形の3正三角形定理

H6RS ３ RST

2013-7-6



蛭子井博孝

編集後記

前回、geoMathe Diary を作り その総集編が、数学日記４ 0 号であった。その後も、MARIA に協力してもらったが、彼女と、共著にしなかった。一人で、創った。原稿を待つ間に、次の定理を楽しんで創る方が、仕事が進むように思えたし、共同作業から、しばらく解放されたいと思ったからである。今、ここに 50 号を出せた喜び、そして、7 月 7 日、50 日になって、やっと，人の道として、DS86(1986 年)をマネージしていた時に，被曝線量資料の高次元長方クロステーブルを、日々の仕事にしていた経験が、今日の長方形正方形正三角形の定理に、抽象化されたように思える。その間、ナポレオンやモーレーの正三角形のような歴史的定理の周辺をさまよい、日記を創ったり、pachikuri グラフィックに、こったり、そのつながりとして、MARIA さんの 3D に出会い、楽しめたのも、当然の人生のように思えてきた。1995 年春、教職を辞め、卵形線研究センターを一人で、マネージしようと思い、研究の道と歩いてきた。もう 18 年の歳月とは、生まれた子が高校を卒業する歳月。私もやっと研究業を、社会で、どう運営すべきかわかってきた。ひとりで、無給で運営するには，今日のネット社会を、自由に使えば、済むことがわかった。思うように、思う人に電子本を贈る。報酬や、賞賛を期待しない.いやがられて、クレームを、もらわねば、よしとすれば、よい.そう思える、今日である。長い研究の道、それが、開花して、いい成果が、生まれだした。ありがたいことである。50 日が、我が人生半世紀の総集であるように思える。多くの成果を，この日記に盛り込んできて、あと半世紀が、実りある物として、生活できる、自信もついてきた。元気で、研究できるように、今日の七夕の日、天の川（WEB 銀河)に流す、井の祈りとして、この総集編が出来たことに感謝して、あとがきとしたい。 by Ebisui Hirotaka 20130707

数学日記 50 号 （宙方生産）

発行 2013 年 7 月 7 日

発行者 Ebisui Hirotaka

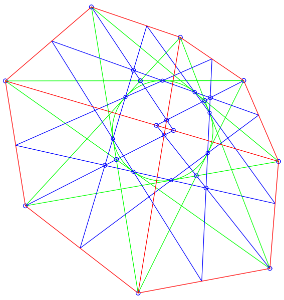
発行所 Oval Research Center

連絡先 http://hoval.blobzine.jp/

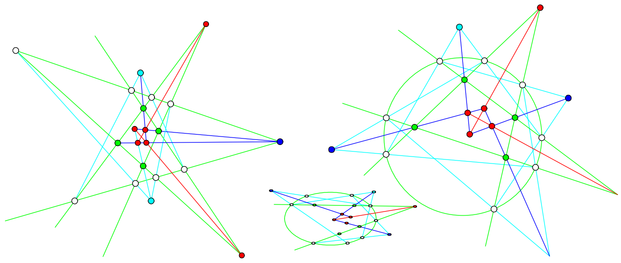
http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

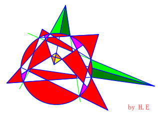
ありがとう数学の女神さん

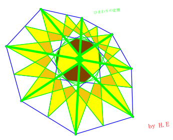
Sun flower Theorem



Theorem 3. RED Rose line Theorem and Circle Thoerem

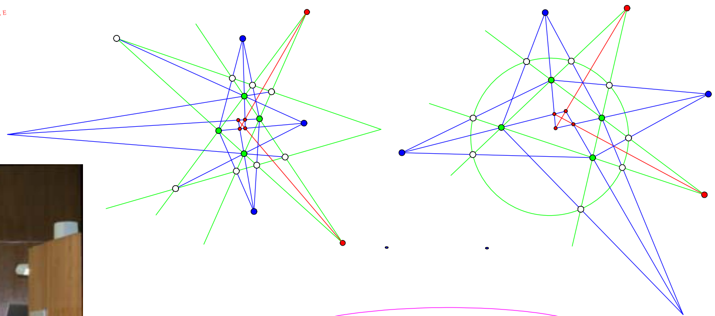


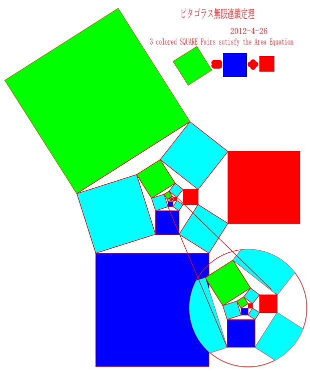




Theorem 4 Blue Rose line theorem and Circle theorem

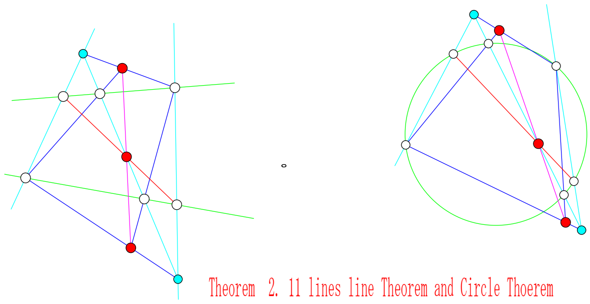
古典射影幾何



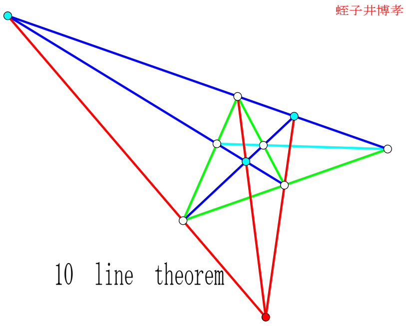


蛭子井博孝

8 博孝 theorems for Cosmos



Theorem 2. 11 lines line Theorem and Circle Thoerem

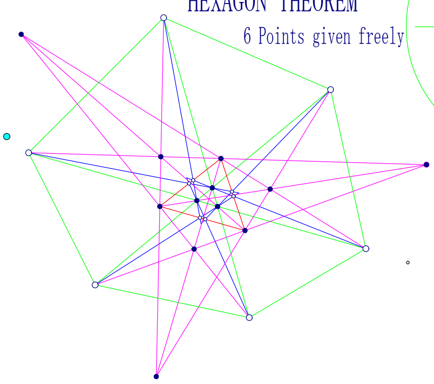


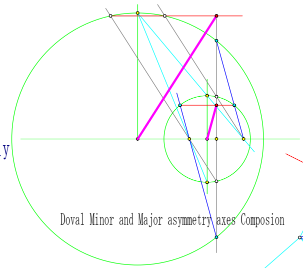
10 line theorem

新公準幾何

HEXAGON THEOREM

6 Points given freely

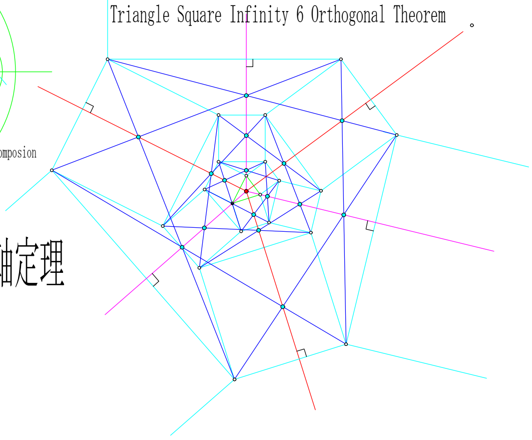




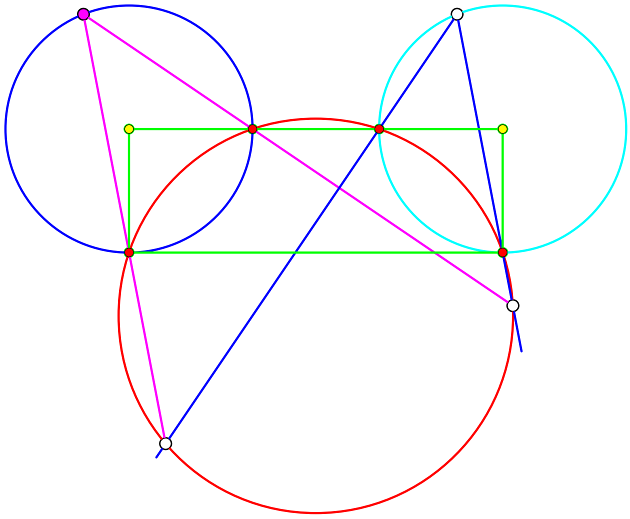
Doval幾何学短軸定理

新基本幾何 TS6S Theorem

Triangle Square Infinity 6 Orthogonal Theorem

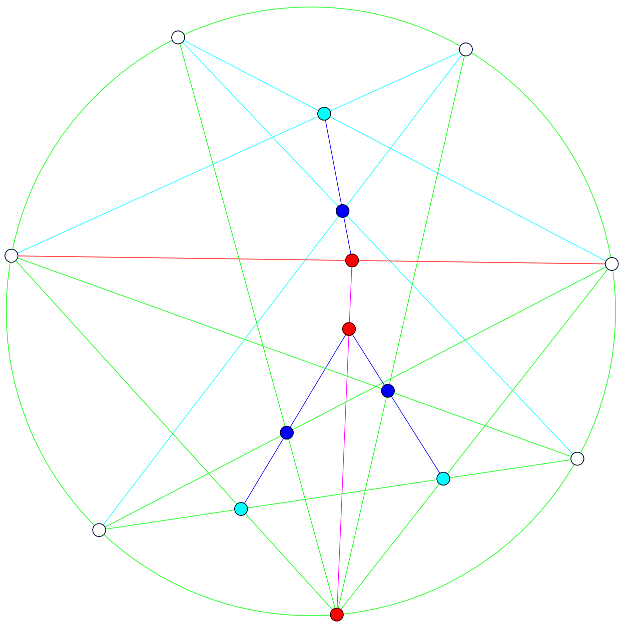


2013-01-07 by H.E



円上7角形の定理

2008-7-22



H.EBISUI

ありがとう

geoMathe Diary 61th

HOPE and PRAY　No.1

Ebisui Hirotaka

happiness

by M.I

Contents

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、エネルギッシュな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
一歩前　進むｼﾞｵﾏｽ　夏日記　　　　微水弧山

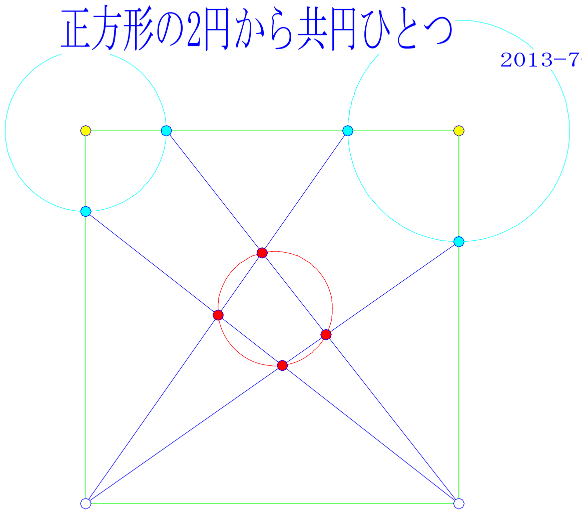
卵形線研究センター

http://hoval.blogzine.jp/
http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

2 on Square

正方形の2円から共円ひとつ

2013-7-12

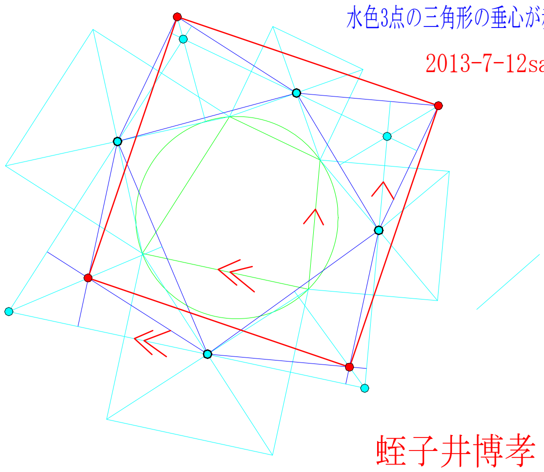


蛭子井博孝

EBISUIの正方形定理

水色3点の三角形の垂心が赤点

2013-7-12sai



蛭子井博孝

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 = h^e then C := C + 1 : print([Add(a) + [s] + {t} + {[u]} + [s]·{t}·{[u]}
    = [h]^e]) fi :od:od:od:od:od:od :od:
```

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{2\} + \{[12]\} + [2]\{2\}\{[12]\} = [4]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{6\} + \{[9]\} + [2]\{6\}\{[9]\} = [5]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{5\} + \{[19]\} + [2]\{5\}\{[19]\} = [6]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{6\} + \{[16]\} + [2]\{6\}\{[16]\} = [6]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [3] + \{3\} + \{[21]\} + [3]\{3\}\{[21]\} = [6]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [3] + \{5\} + \{[13]\} + [3]\{5\}\{[13]\} = [6]^3]$

$[Add(0) + [3] + \{6\} + \{[13]\} + [3]\{6\}\{[13]\} = [4]^4]$

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{14\} + \{[21]\} + [2]\{14\}\{[21]\} = [5]^4]$

$[Add(0) + [7] + \{9\} + \{[20]\} + [7]\{9\}\{[20]\} = [6]^4]$

$[Add(0) + [2] + \{10\} + \{[11]\} + [2]\{10\}\{[11]\} = [3]^5]$

$[Add(0) + [4] + \{7\} + \{[8]\} + [4]\{7\}\{[8]\} = [3]^5]$

$[Add(0) + [4] + \{13\} + \{[19]\} + [4]\{13\}\{[19]\} = [4]^5]$

$[Add(0) + [5] + \{11\} + \{[18]\} + [5]\{11\}\{[18]\} = [4]^5]$

$[Add(0) + [11] + \{14\} + \{[20]\} + [11]\{14\}\{[20]\} = [5]^5]$

$[Add(1) + [2] + \{3\} + \{[3]\} + [2]\{3\}\{[3]\} = [3]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [2] + \{3\} + \{[17]\} + [2]\{3\}\{[17]\} = [5]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [3] + \{4\} + \{[9]\} + [3]\{4\}\{[9]\} = [5]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [3] + \{4\} + \{[16]\} + [3]\{4\}\{[16]\} = [6]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [4] + \{8\} + \{[10]\} + [4]\{8\}\{[10]\} = [7]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [3] + \{8\} + \{[20]\} + [3]\{8\}\{[20]\} = [8]^3]$

$[Add(1) + [2] + \{6\} + \{[19]\} + [2]\{6\}\{[19]\} = [4]^4]$

$[Add(1) + [5] + \{7\} + \{[17]\} + [5]\{7\}\{[17]\} = [5]^4]$

$[Add(1) + [6] + \{14\} + \{[15]\} + [6]\{14\}\{[15]\} = [6]^4]$

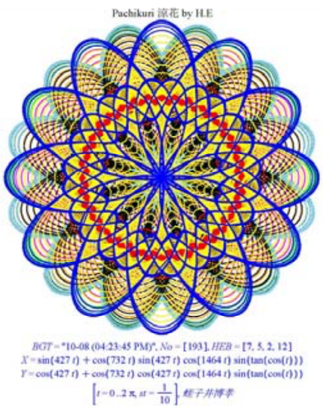
$[Add(1) + [7] + \{10\} + \{[18]\} + [7]\{10\}\{[18]\} = [6]^4]$

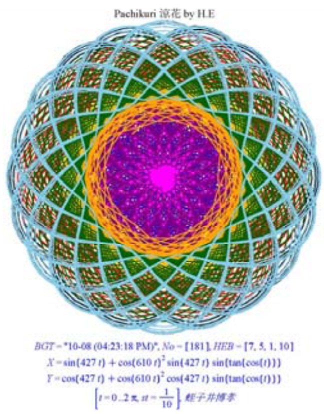
$[Add(1) + [2] + \{6\} + \{[18]\} + [2]\{6\}\{[18]\} = [3]^5]$

$[Add(1) + [9] + \{18\} + \{[19]\} + [9]\{18\}\{[19]\} = [5]^5]$　**(1)**

```
>
```

4 3D by M.I　　2D by H.E





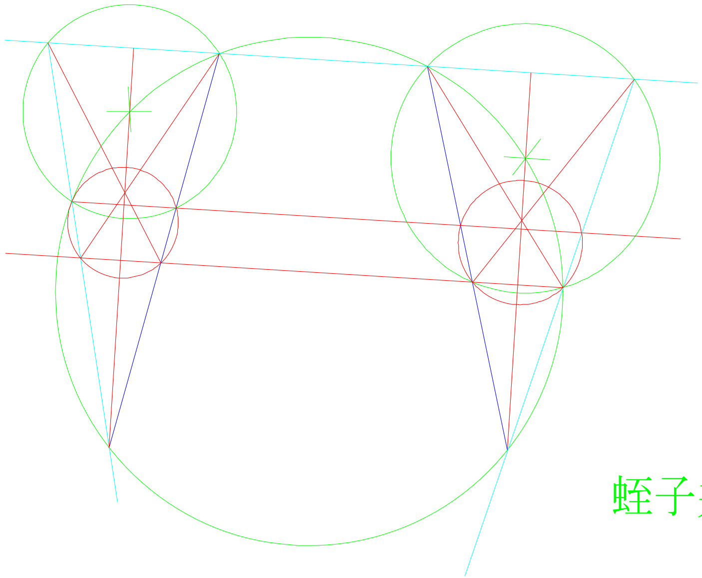
5 Point Line Circle Geometry　HI-335

h-10-7 の 平行定理

HI-335-2

2008-10-7(火)

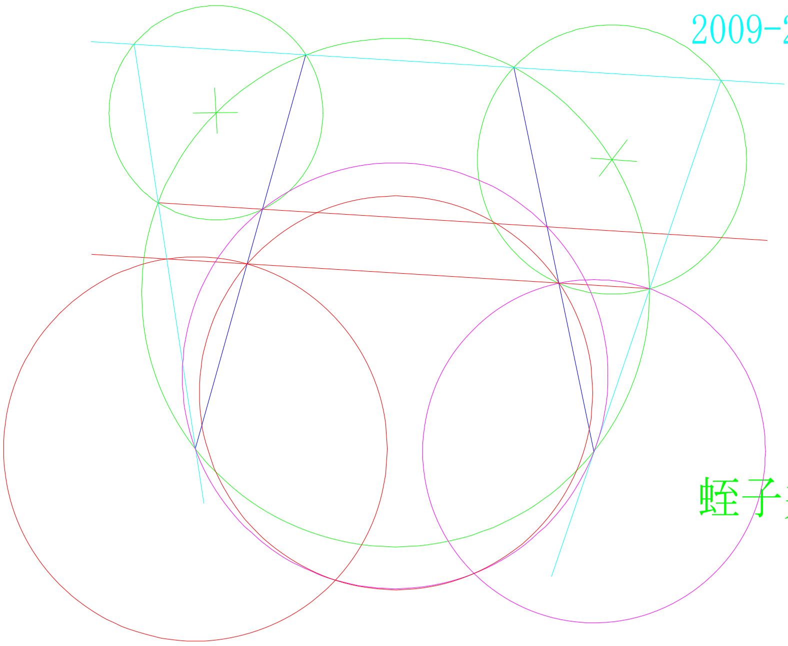
6



蛭子井博孝

小さな結論線、でも少し進んだ。 2013-7-12

2009-2-25



蛭子井博孝

On Happiness

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

by Hirotaka Ebisu

In Italiano by Maria Intagliata

La felicità

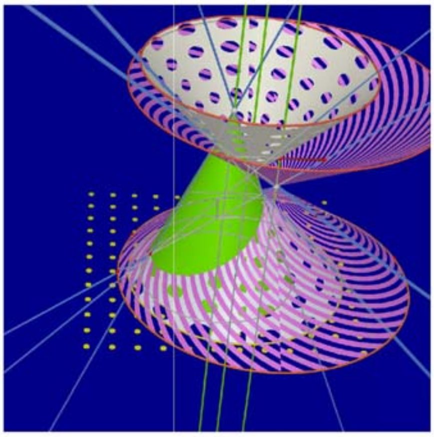
Molti, tra cui anche B. Russell, hanno cercato di dare la ricetta per conseguire la felicità. Io la immagino come le “briciole di pane buono”, disseminate da Dio sulla Terra per gli uomini. Quando cerchiamo la felicità, vogliamo queste briciole e possiamo vederne all’ improvviso qualcuna vicino a noi 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!

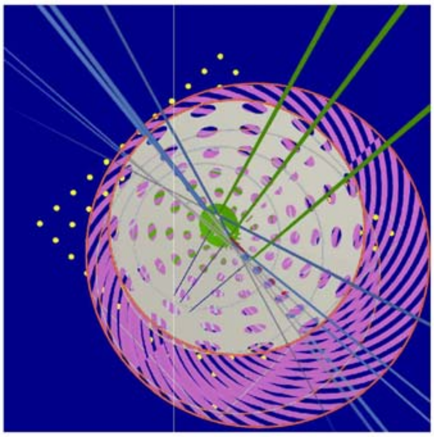
In English

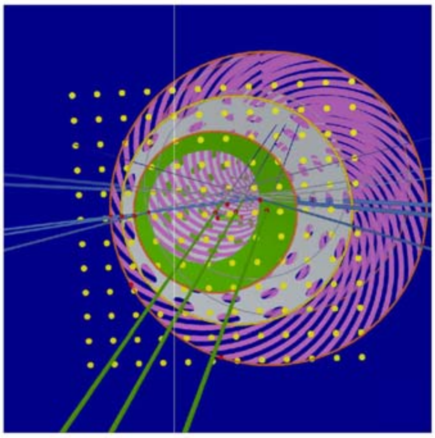
Happiness

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



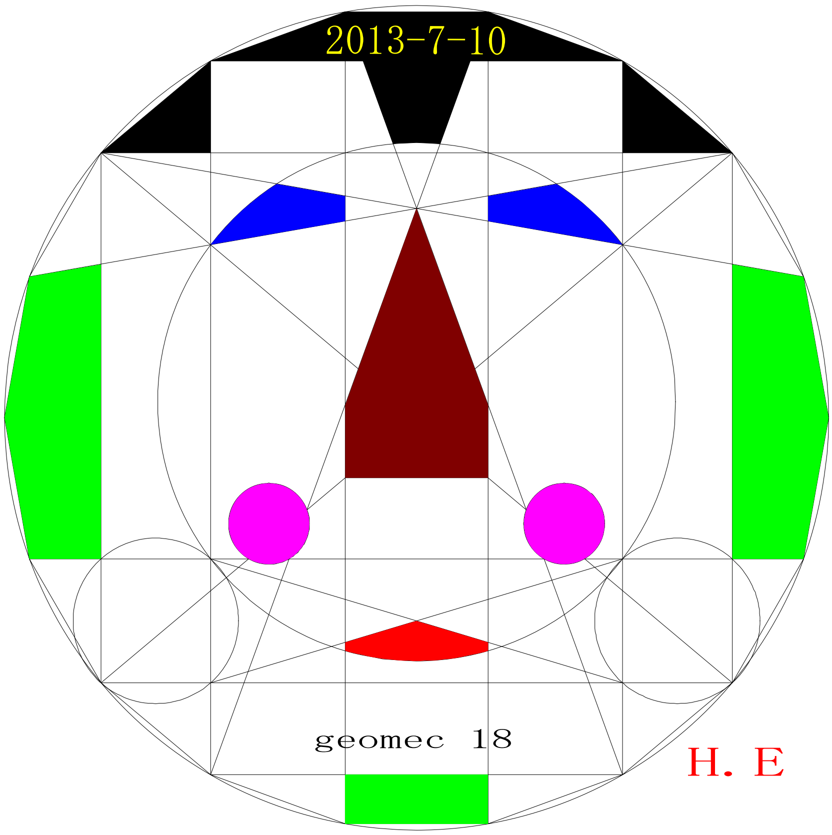




Dovalの空間曲線が、円錐面3つの共相貫線としてできる

8 Geomec 18

Thank You!!!



数学日記　62日

HOPE and PRAY No.2

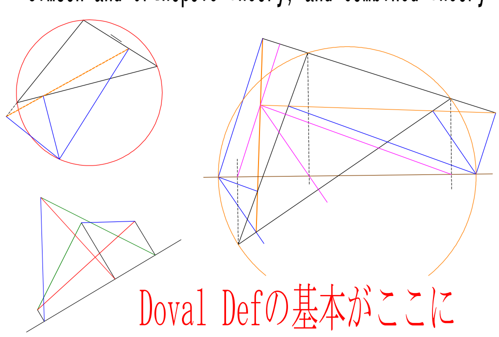
蛭子井博孝編著

Young Rose

Contents

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



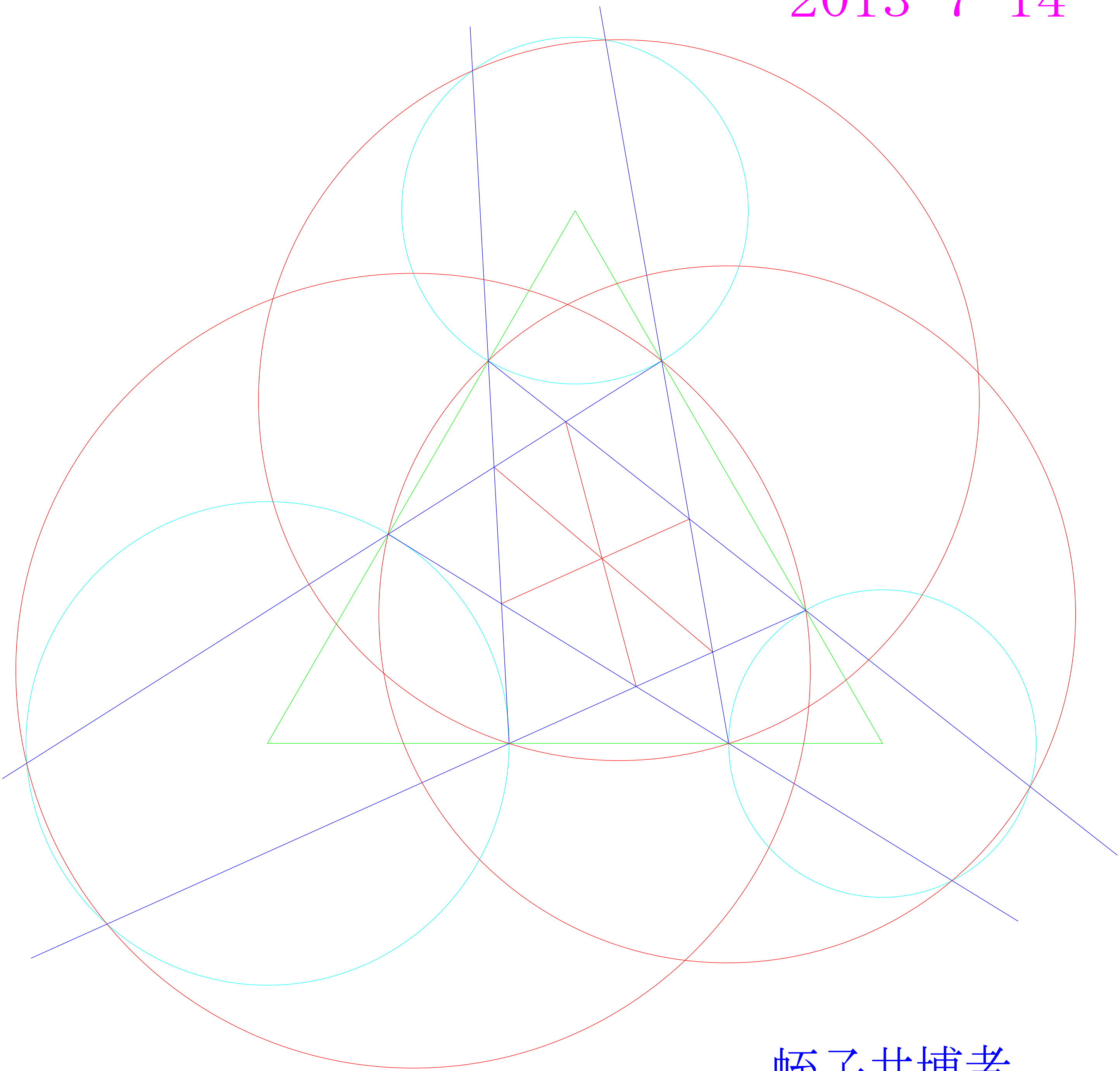
卵形線研究センター
http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

2013-7-14

苦しんだ作品

反シュタイナーシュタイナー定理

2013-7-14



蛭子井博孝

苦しんだ作品

> \# *HI-NUM by H.E:*

> **for** h **from** 1 **to** 50 **do** $pt := nextprime(10^h)$: fg := 0 :**for** e **from** 1 **to** 1000 **do if** fg = 0 **and** isprime$(10^h - e)$ **then** $fg := 1$: $print([10^h - e] < [10]^h < pt)$ **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** $[10]^{7} < 10000019$

$[99999989] < [10]^{8}$ **and** $[10]^{8} < 100000007$

$[999999937] < [10]^{9}$ **and** $[10]^{9} < 1000000007$

$[9999999967] < [10]^{10}$ **and** $[10]^{10} < 10000000019$

$[99999999977] < [10]^{11}$ **and** $[10]^{11} < 100000000003$

$[999999999989] < [10]^{12}$ **and** $[10]^{12} < 1000000000039$

$[9999999999971] < [10]^{13}$ **and** $[10]^{13} < 10000000000037$

$[99999999999973] < [10]^{14}$ **and** $[10]^{14} < 100000000000031$

$[999999999999989] < [10]^{15}$ **and** $[10]^{15} < 1000000000000037$

$[9999999999999937] < [10]^{16}$ **and** $[10]^{16} < 10000000000000061$

$[99999999999999997] < [10]^{17}$ **and** $[10]^{17} < 100000000000000003$

$[999999999999999989] < [10]^{18}$ **and** $[10]^{18} < 1000000000000000003$

$[9999999999999999961] < [10]^{19}$ **and** $[10]^{19} < 10000000000000000051$

$[99999999999999999989] < [10]^{20}$ **and** $[10]^{20} < 100000000000000000039$

$[999999999999999999899] < [10]^{21}$ **and** $[10]^{21} < 1000000000000000000117$

$[9999999999999999999973] < [10]^{22}$ **and** $[10]^{22} < 10000000000000000000009$

$[99999999999999999999977] < [10]^{23}$ **and** $[10]^{23} < 100000000000000000000117$

$[999999999999999999999743] < [10]^{24}$ **and** $[10]^{24} < 1000000000000000000000007$

$[9999999999999999999999877] < [10]^{25}$ **and** $[10]^{25} < 10000000000000000000000013$

$[99999999999999999999999859] < [10]^{26}$ **and** $[10]^{26} < 100000000000000000000000067$

$[999999999999999999999999901] < [10]^{27}$ **and** $[10]^{27} < 1000000000000000000000000103$

$[9999999999999999999999999791] < [10]^{28}$ **and** $[10]^{28} < 10000000000000000000000000331$

$[99999999999999999999999999973] < [10]^{29}$ **and** $[10]^{29} < 100000000000000000000000000319$

$[999999999999999999999999999989] < [10]^{30}$ **and** $[10]^{30} < 1000000000000000000000000000057$

苦しんだ作品

$$[9999999999999999999999999999973] < [10]^{31} \textbf{ and } [10]^{31} < 100000000000000000000000000000033$$

$$[99999999999999999999999999999979] < [10]^{32} \textbf{ and } [10]^{32} < 1000000000000000000000000000000049$$

$$[999999999999999999999999999999991] < [10]^{33} \textbf{ and } [10]^{33} < 10000000000000000000000000000000061$$

$$[9999999999999999999999999999999589] < [10]^{34} \textbf{ and } [10]^{34} < 100000000000000000000000000000000193$$

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$$[999999999999999999999999999999999999999917] < [10]^{42} \textbf{ and } [10]^{42} < 10000000000000000000000000000000000000000063$$

$$[9999999999999999999999999999999999999999919] < [10]^{43} \textbf{ and } [10]^{43} < 100000000000000000000000000000000000000000057$$

$$[99999999999999999999999999999999999999999947] < [10]^{44} \textbf{ and } [10]^{44} < 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000000031$$

$$[999999999999999999999999999999999999999999991] < [10]^{45} \textbf{ and } [10]^{45} < 10000000000000000000000000000000000000000000009$$

$$[9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999967] < [10]^{46} \textbf{ and } [10]^{46} < 100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000121$$

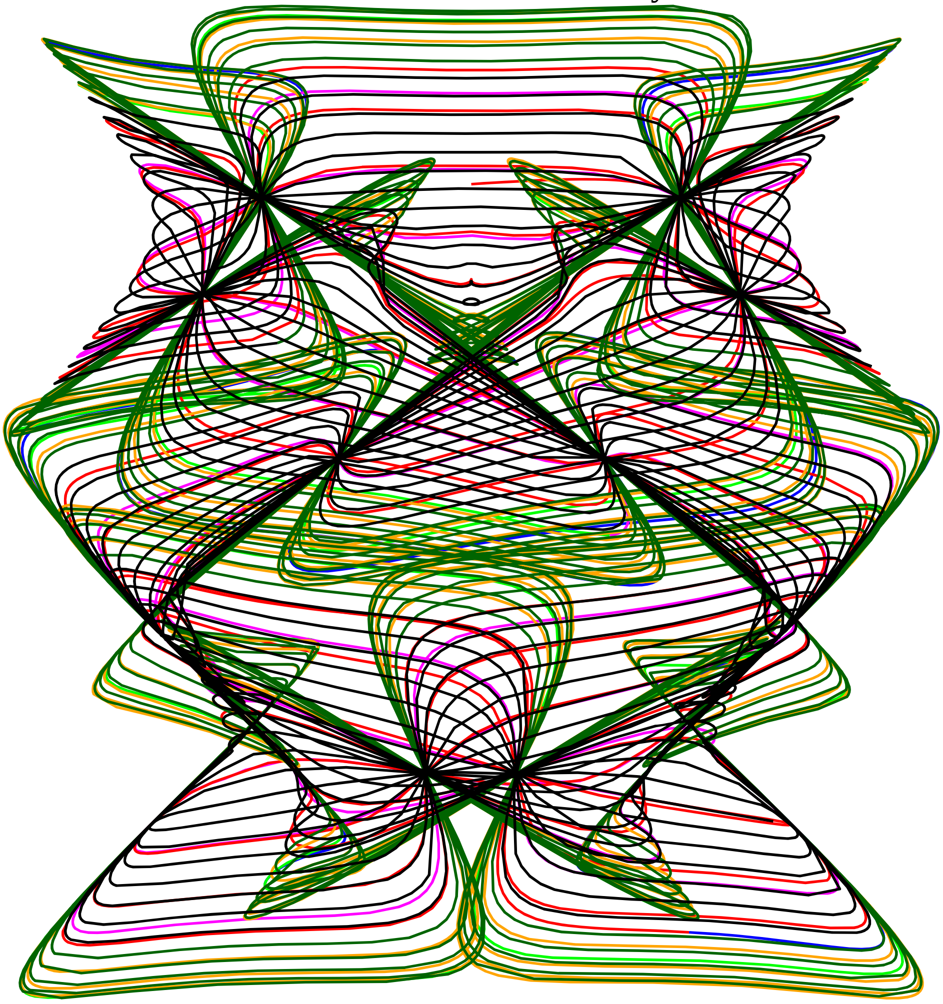
$$[99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999959] < [10]^{47} \textbf{ and } [10]^{47} < 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000033$$

$$[999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999967] < [10]^{48} \textbf{ and } [10]^{48} < 10000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000193$$

$$[9999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999943] < [10]^{49} \textbf{ and } [10]^{49} < 100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000009$$

$$[99999999999999999999999999999999999999999999999943] < [10]^{50} \textbf{ and } [10]^{50} < 1000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000151 \quad \textbf{(1)}$$

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E

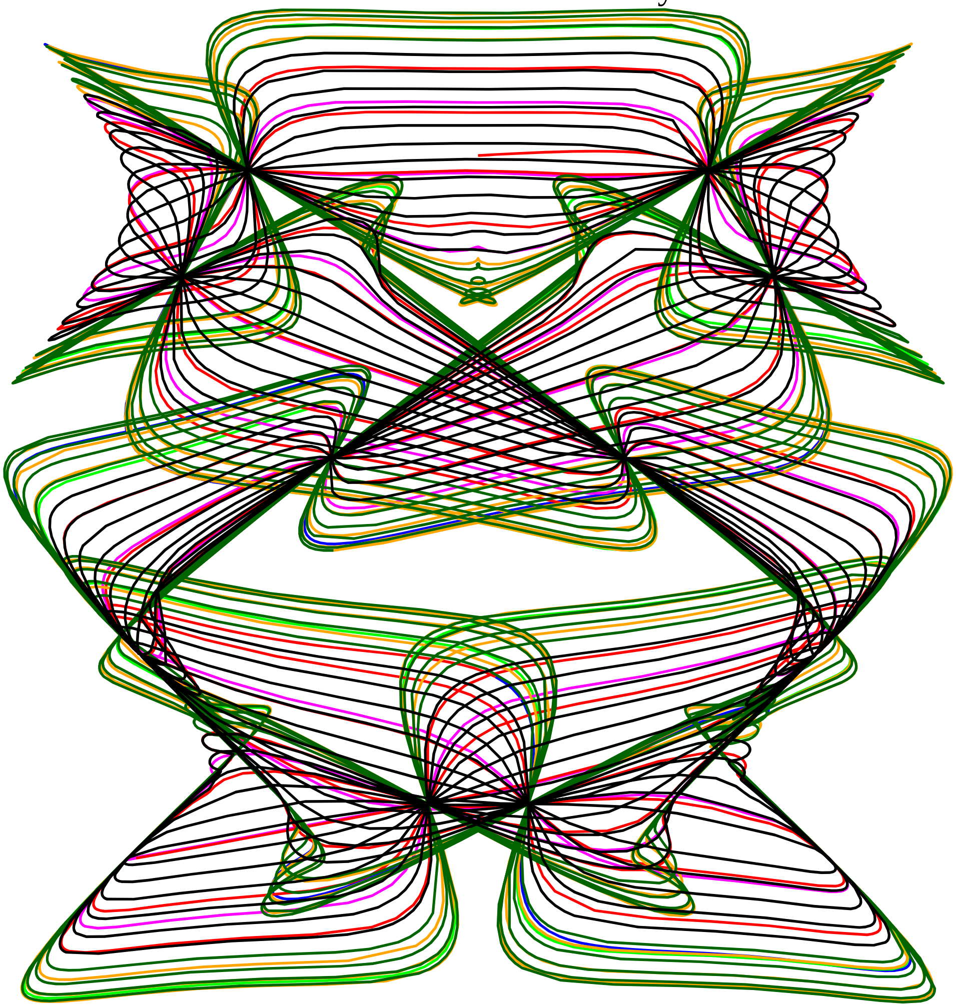


"07-04-(11:30:52 PM)"

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

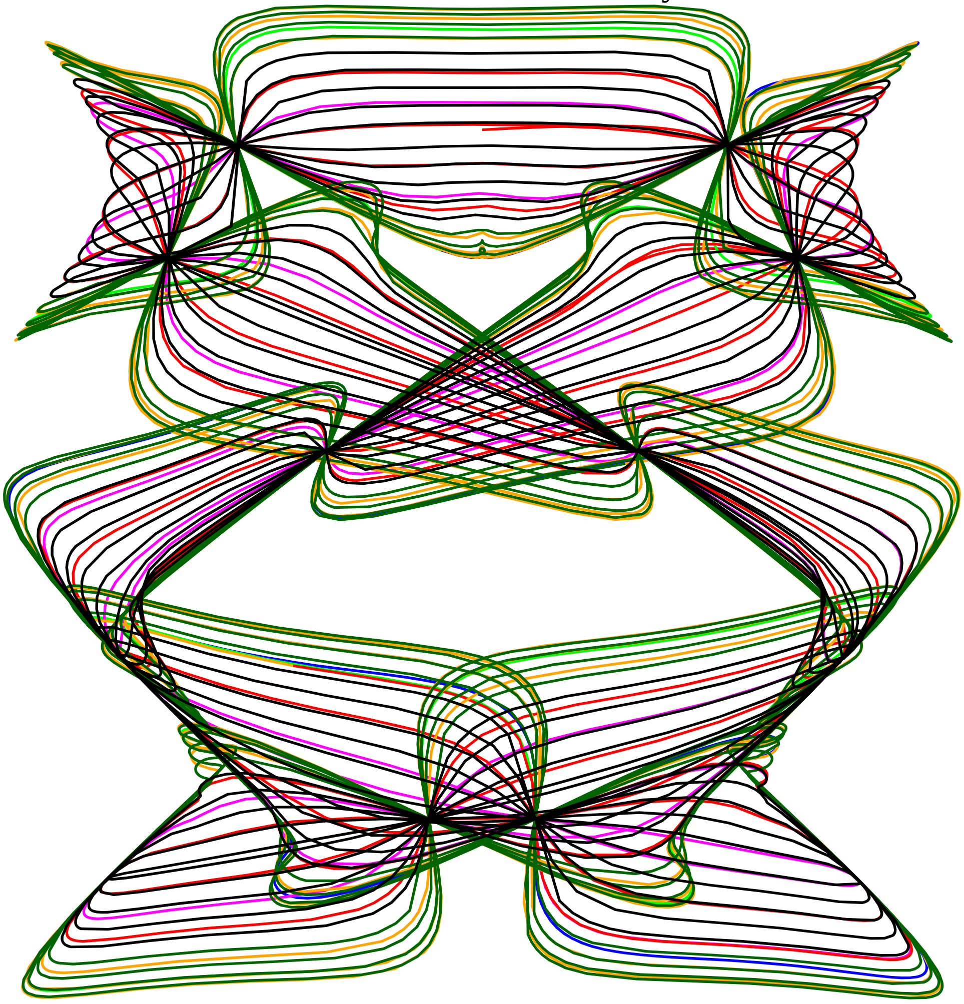


"07-04-(11:30:53 PM)"

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

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

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E

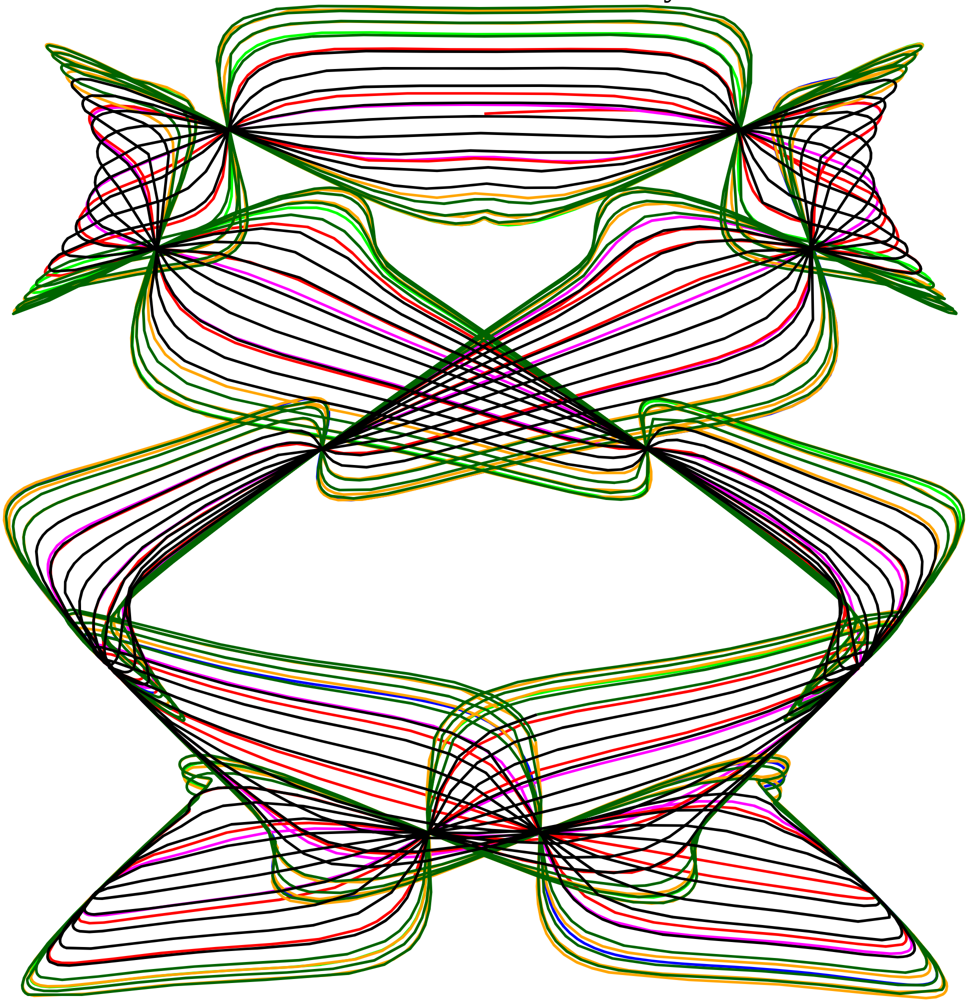


"07-04-(11:30:54 PM)"

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

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

Pachikuri DATE 704-1 RAN by H.E



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

$PCD704C88, EQ704C = [5, 2, 2]$

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

In Japanese　平和　by　蛭子井博孝

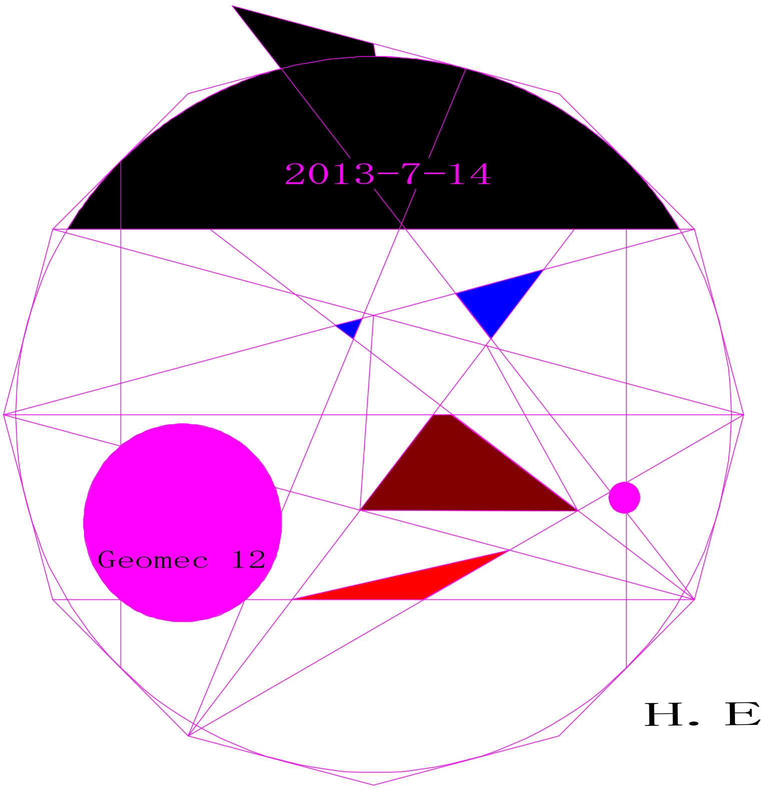
世界が、平和になったという、実感はあるが、平和を保つことの大事さ、平和が、いかに重要な社会状況であるか，多くの人が心得なければならないことであるし、みんなで考え及ばなければならないことである。平和の社会が、人の命を無法意に奪うことがなく、すべての人が、自由に生きることができ、人が心のままに活躍でき、言論のままに行動できる社会をつくってきているのであろう.本当に、命が安全で、心のままに生きていける平和な社会、そこには、個人の思考の自由と、その思考の存在が、他社に、自然に役立ち、妨害されることのない環境が出来ていると言うことがいえよう。誰のどんな言論も行動も、他者が、共用できる社会、それが、平和な社会であろう。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るう。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 circunstance 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 exsistance 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 spended to person own aim.Our private job help others and are shared by others,then person's exsistance 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!!!



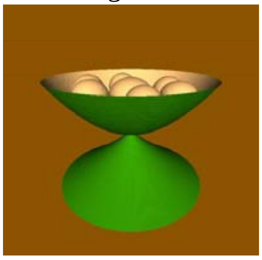
数学日記

geoMathe Diary 63th

Hope and Pray No.3

Ebisui Hirotaka & Maria Intagliata

Congratulation



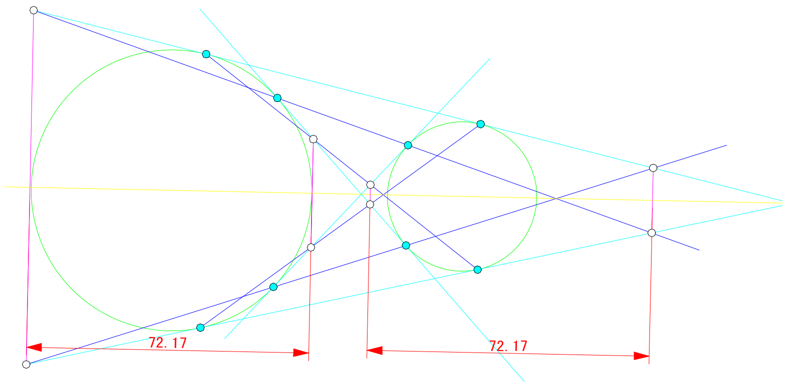
M.I

Contents

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）



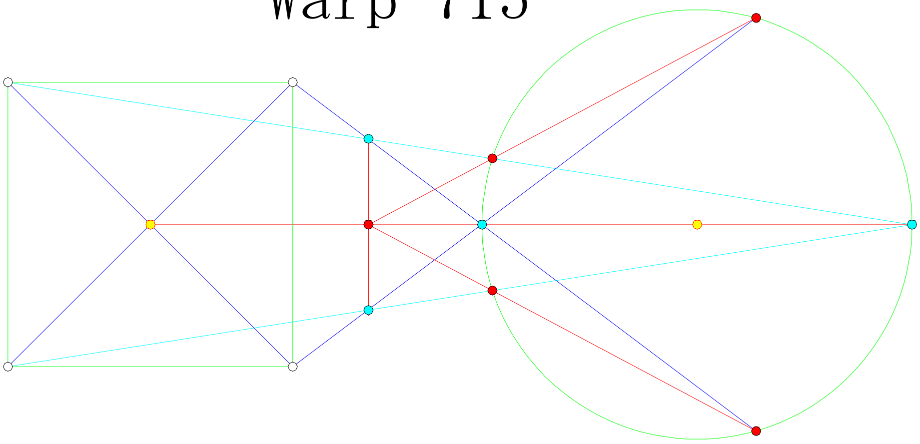
卵形線研究-センター

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

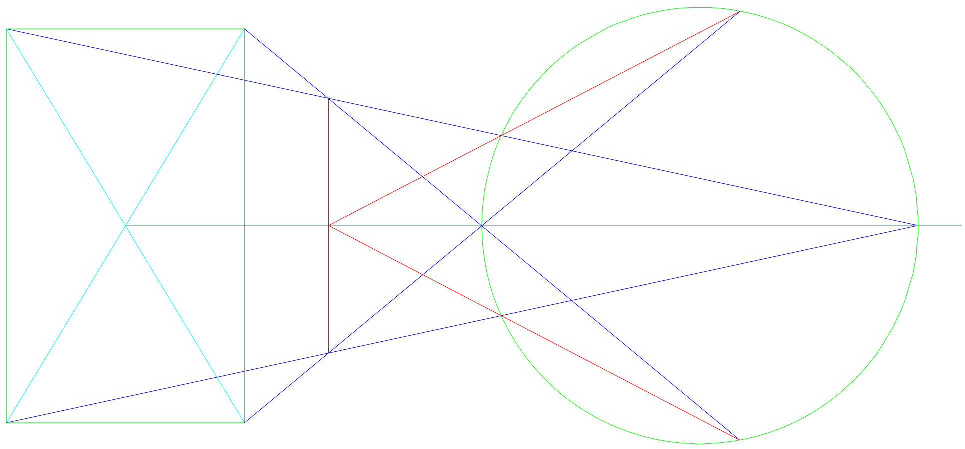
2 Warp 715

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:od:
```

$$EHM_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [2\,[4]^2 + [2]^2 = [6]^2]$$
$$EHM^{2}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[3]^2 + [2]^2 + [6]^2 = [7]^2]$$
$$EHM^{3}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[6]^2 + [2]^2 + [9]^2 = [11]^2]$$
$$EHM^{4}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[5]^2 + [2]^2 + [14]^2 = [15]^2]$$
$$EHM^{5}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [11]^2 = [15]^2]$$
$$EHM^{6}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[8]^2 + [2]^2 + [16]^2 = [18]^2]$$
$$EHM^{7}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [25]^2 = [27]^2]$$
$$EHM^{8}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=2} = [[14]^2 + [2]^2 + [23]^2 = [27]^2]$$
$$EHM^{9}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[3]^2 + [3]^3 + [8]^2 = [10]^2]$$
$$EHM^{10}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[6]^2 + [3]^3 + [9]^2 = [12]^2]$$
$$EHM^{11}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[5]^2 + [3]^3 + [12]^2 = [14]^2]$$
$$EHM^{12}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[2]^2 + [3]^3 + [15]^2 = [16]^2]$$
$$EHM^{13}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[7]^2 + [3]^3 + [18]^2 = [20]^2]$$
$$EHM^{14}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[4]^2 + [3]^3 + [21]^2 = [22]^2]$$
$$EHM^{15}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=3} = [[15]^2 + [3]^3 + [18]^2 = [24]^2]$$
$$EHM^{16}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=4} = [[2]^2 + [4]^4 + [8]^2 = [18]^2]$$
$$EHM^{17}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=4} = [[4]^2 + [4]^4 + [13]^2 = [21]^2]$$
$$EHM^{18}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=4} = [[8]^2 + [4]^4 + [11]^2 = [21]^2]$$
$$EHM^{19}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=4} = [[8]^2 + [4]^4 + [16]^2 = [24]^2]$$
$$EHM^{20}_{E=2,\,H=2,\,M=4} = [[12]^2 + [4]^4 + [15]^2 = [25]^2]$$
$$EHM_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=2} = [[4]^2 + [2]^2 + [14]^2 = [6]^3]$$
$$EHM^{2}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=2} = [[10]^2 + [2]^2 + [25]^2 = [9]^3]$$
$$EHM^{3}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=2} = [[14]^2 + [2]^2 + [23]^2 = [9]^3]$$
$$EHM^{4}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=3} = [2\,[7]^2 + [3]^3 = [5]^3]$$
$$EHM^{5}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=3} = [[14]^2 + [3]^3 + [17]^2 = [8]^3]$$
$$EHM^{6}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=5} = [[5]^2 + [5]^5 + [15]^2 = [15]^3]$$
$$EHM^{7}_{E=2,\,H=3,\,M=5} = [[9]^2 + [5]^5 + [13]^2 = [15]^3]$$
$$EHM_{E=2,\,H=4,\,M=3} = [[2]^2 + [3]^3 + [15]^2 = [4]^4]$$
$$EHM^{2}_{E=2,\,H=4,\,M=4} = [[12]^2 + [4]^4 + [15]^2 = [5]^4]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$EHM^4_{E=3,\ H=3,\ M=5} = [2\ [5]^3 + [5]^5 = [15]^3]$$

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

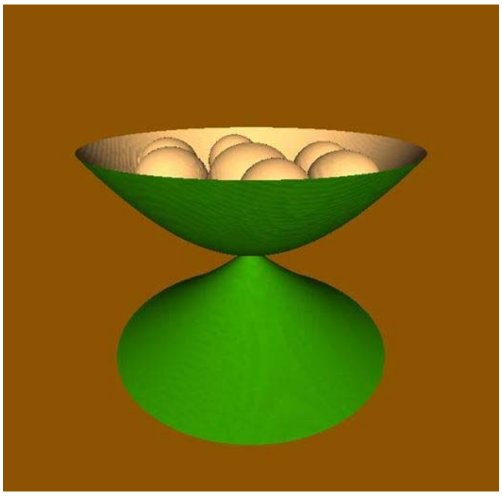
$$EHM_{E=3,\ H=5,\ M=4} = [[5]^3 + [4]^4 + [14]^3 = [5]^5]$$

$$EHM_{E=4,\ H=2,\ M=2} = [2\ [2]^4 + [2]^2 = [6]^2] \tag{1}$$

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

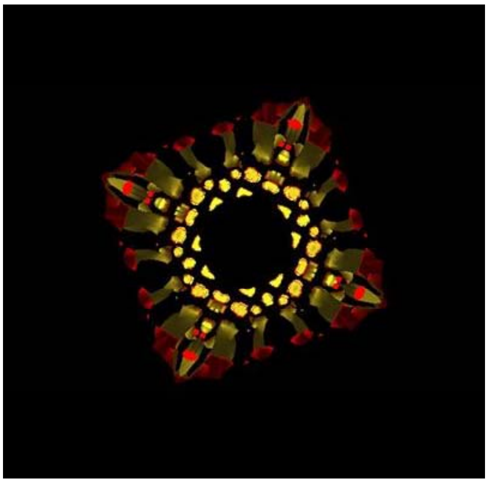
x=0.8*2^log(cos(sin(cos(sin(6*u+4.5*v)))))*cos(6.5*v-4.5*u)

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

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

Jewel …

(((1/2.3)^2 *(x^2 + y^2 + z^2))^-6 + ((1/2)^8 * (x^8 + y^8 + z^8))^6 -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

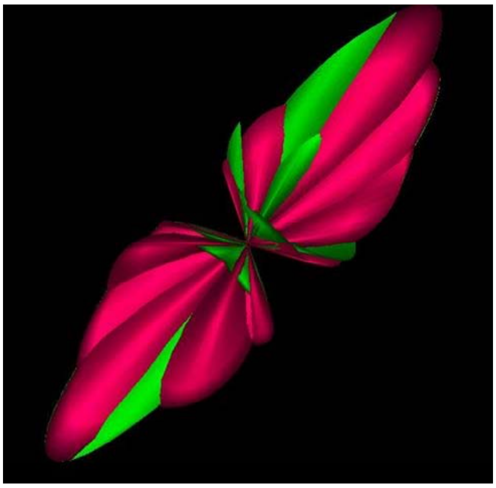


Love flower...

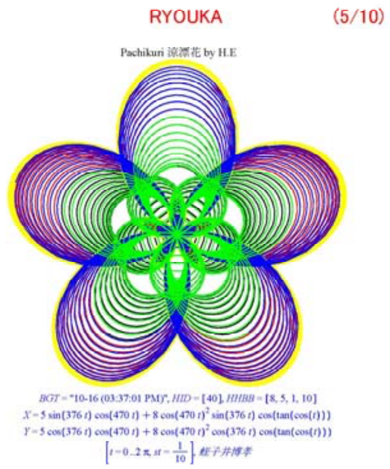
x=1.5*cos(7*u+5.15*v)*cos(v)^1.1*sin(7.2*v)

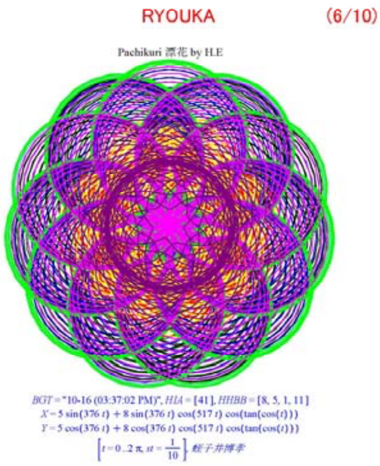
y=sin(3.2*u)*sin(7*v)

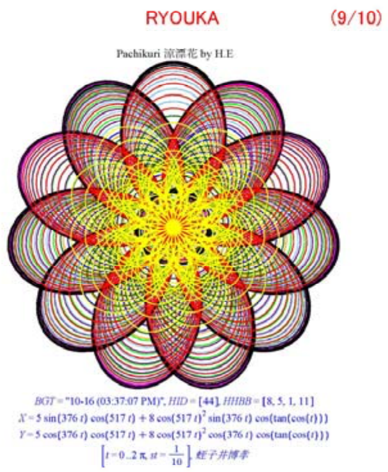
z=pi^cos(3*u)*sin(7*v)

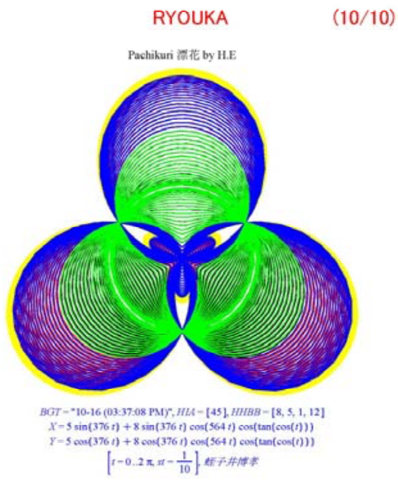


4-2　　2D　by H.E


RYOUKA　(5/10)
Pachikuri 涼漂花 by H.E
BGT = "10-16 (03:37:01 PM)", HID = [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)))
[t = 0..2 π, st = 1/10]


RYOUKA　(6/10)
Pachikuri 漂花 by H.E
BGT = "10-16 (03:37:02 PM)", HIA = [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)))
[t = 0..2 π, st = 1/10]


RYOUKA　(9/10)
Pachikuri 涼漂花 by H.E
BGT = "10-16 (03:37:07 PM)", HID = [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)))
[t = 0..2 π, st = 1/10]

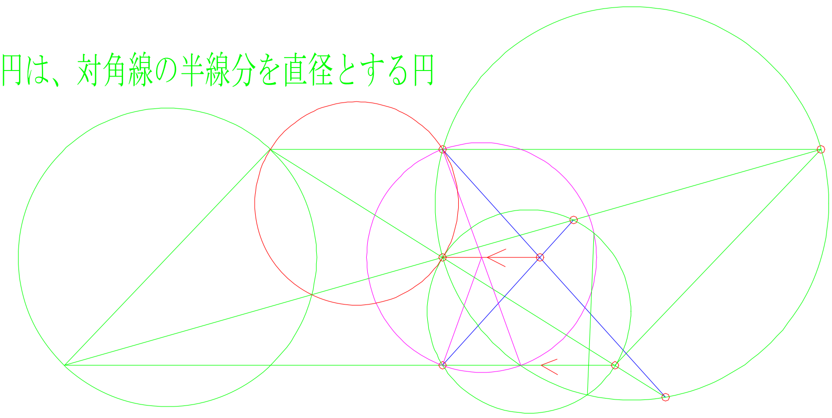

RYOUKA　(10/10)
Pachikuri 漂花 by H.E
BGT = "10-16 (03:37:08 PM)", HIA = [45], HHBB = [8, 5, 1, 12]
X = 5 sin(376 t) + 8 sin(376 t) cos(564 t) cos(tan(cos(t)))
Y = 5 cos(376 t) + 8 cos(376 t) cos(564 t) cos(tan(cos(t)))
[t = 0..2 π, st = 1/10]

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

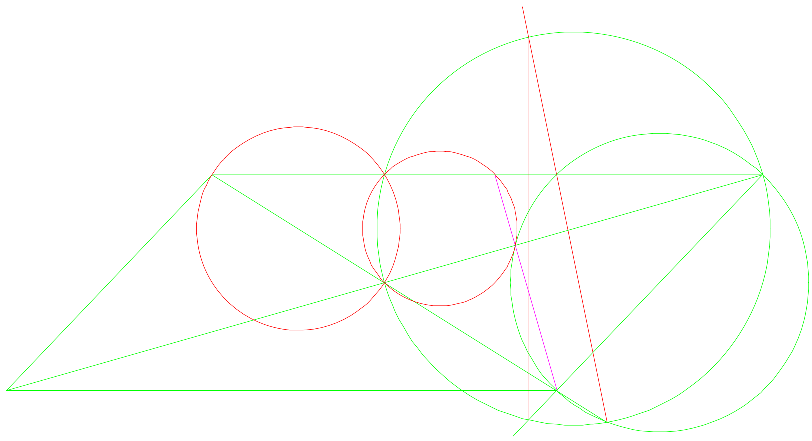


b y　H.EBISUI

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

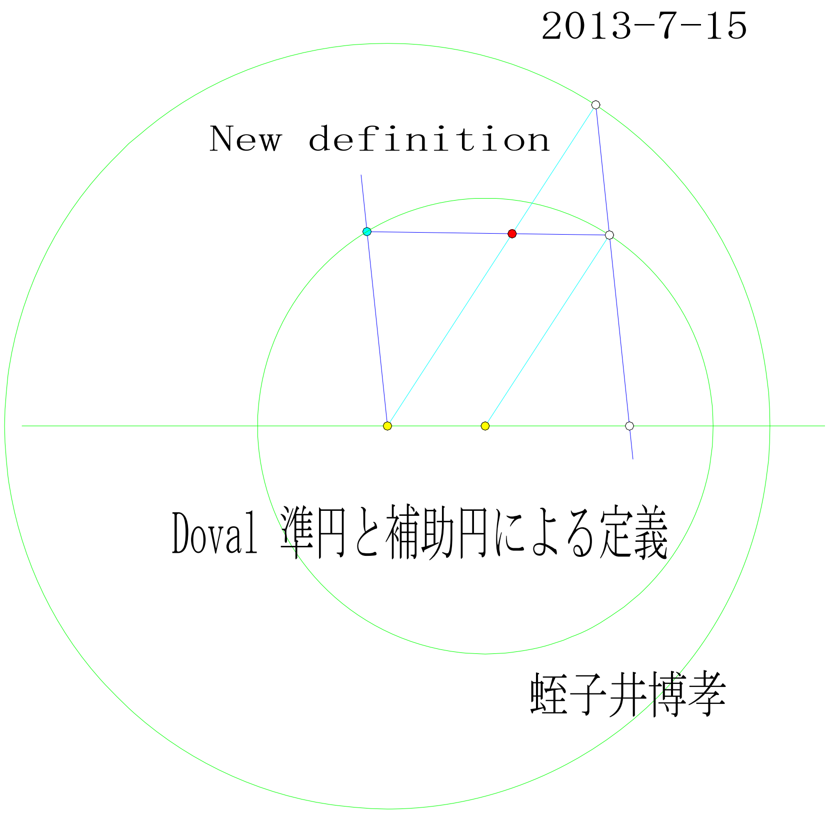
Sul senso della pace l’uomo si è sempre interrogato, fin dai tempi più remoti. Si è in pace in assenza di conflitti, quando si è in armonia sia socialmente che politicamente e, nel nostro piccolo, anche nei quotidiani rapporti interpersonali. Ci sentiamo in pace quando siamo a posto con la nostra coscienza, 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.

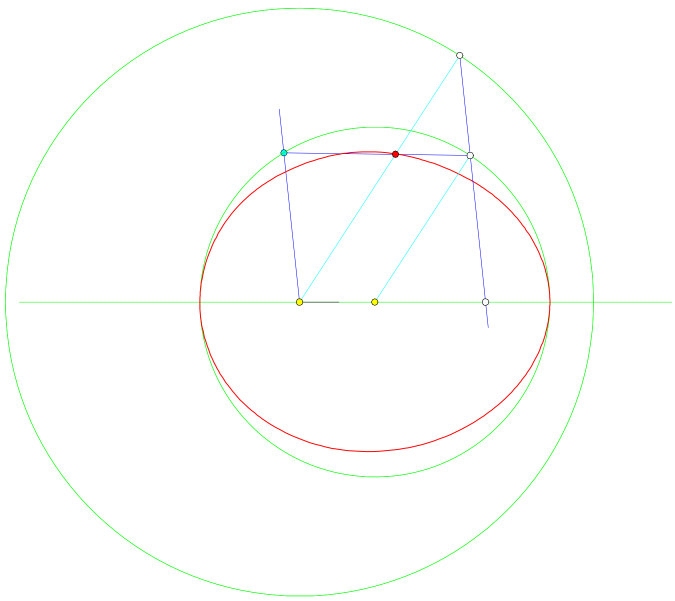
In English

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.

7　Doval 準円と補助円による定義





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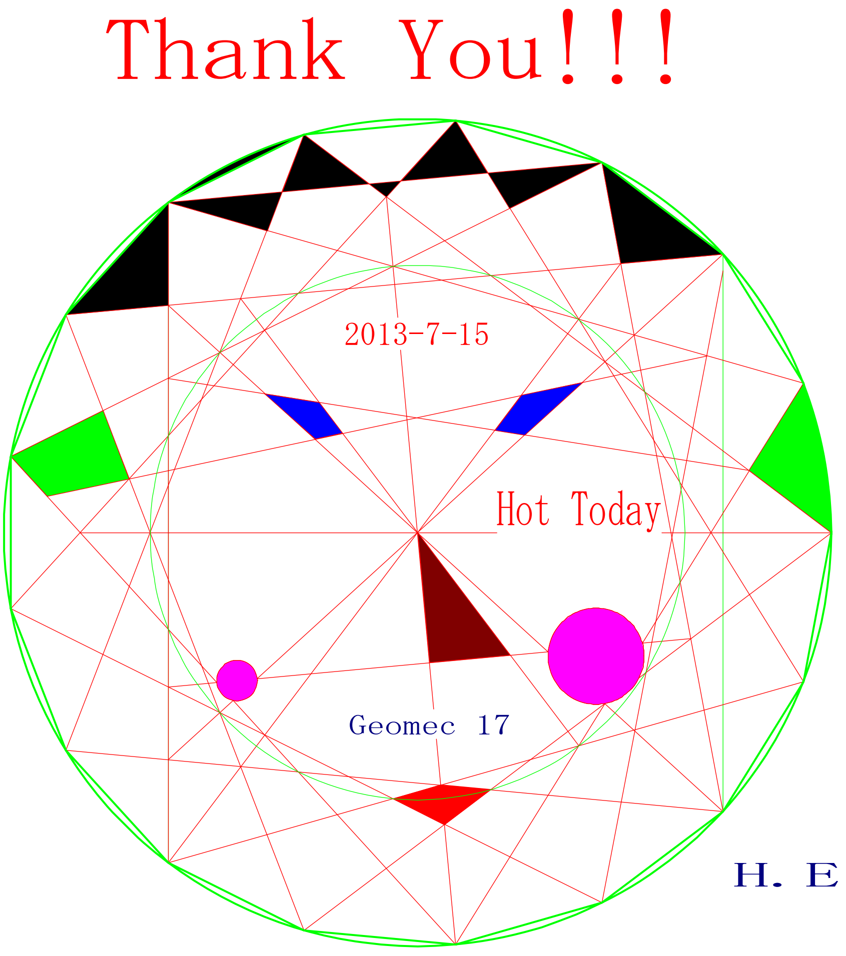
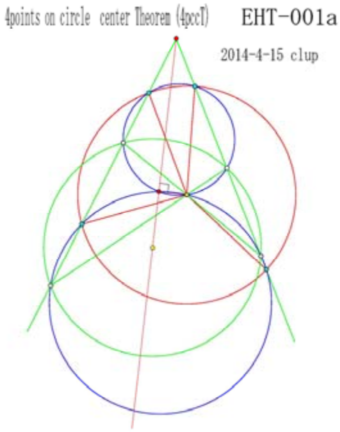


Geomatics Diary 64th

Maria Intagliata and Hirotaka Ebisui

our Love



contents

Short Note

Today, we started again to make our Geomatics Diary 64th(our this year age). We write about Love and Hirotaka chose SubTitle (our Love(FigureJPG)) .H will make 1.2.3.5.7.8, and M will make 4. , and M and H write 6. H makes One Haiku, Here.

「Sa shi ki shi ta Ba ra no wa ka ba ga Me wo da shi ta」 (The leaves that H planted Last year in Pot opened with Lolve) by H.E

Oval Research Center

http://eh85.blogzine.jp/

http://hoval.blogzine.jp/

> # *Prime sum prime problem by H.E:*

> $c := 0 : S := 0 : \textbf{for } h \textbf{ from } 1 \textbf{ to } 10000 \textbf{ do } S := S + ithprime(h)^3 : \textbf{if } isprime(S) \textbf{ then } c := c + 1 : Hep||c := [S, h, c] : print(PsumP例[c]^3 = Hep||c) \textbf{ fi } : \textbf{od}:$

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$PsumP例^3_{259} = [1476515219935433813, 8728, 259]$

$PsumP例^3_{260} = [1552681856896169347, 8830, 260]$

$PsumP例^3_{261} = [1566430767880911217, 8848, 261]$

$PsumP例^3_{262} = [1586470086923420411, 8874, 262]$

$PsumP例^3_{263} = [1619279525428662299, 8916, 263]$

$PsumP例^3_{264} = [1641409119418190341, 8944, 264]$

$PsumP例^3_{265} = [1662139832213882891, 8970, 265]$

$PsumP例^3_{266} = [1666946281789055731, 8976, 266]$

$PsumP例^3_{267} = [1725453849219795059, 9048, 267]$

$PsumP例^3_{268} = [1728754232537780269, 9052, 268]$

$PsumP例^3_{269} = [1857695550824127523, 9204, 269]$

$PsumP例^3_{270} = [1875164496203819857, 9224, 270]$

$PsumP例^3_{271} = [1878673334430468181, 9228, 271]$

$PsumP例^3_{272} = [1885704325643674073, 9236, 272]$

$PsumP例^3_{273} = [1890990379159639463, 9242, 273]$

$PsumP例^3_{274} = [1903364638870013659, 9256, 274]$

$PsumP例^3_{275} = [1939088606346648049, 9296, 275]$

$PsumP例^3_{276} = [1946295504221127223, 9304, 276]$

$PsumP例^3_{277} = [2001037836681080293, 9364, 277]$

$PsumP例^3_{278} = [2053251818183320499, 9420, 278]$

$PsumP例^3_{279} = [2062690219498212193, 9430, 279]$

$PsumP例^3_{280} = [2085508988707607369, 9454, 280]$

$PsumP例^3_{281} = [2108508789219696641, 9478, 281]$

$PsumP例^3_{282} = [2125889879193409297, 9496, 282]$

$PsumP例^3_{283} = [2141412910743738733, 9512, 283]$

$PsumP例^3_{284} = [2143359159624946429, 9514, 284]$

$PsumP例^3_{285} = [2149203564539438317, 9520, 285]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{286} = [2202378690070990037, 9574, 286]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{287} = [2299461314787994169, 9670, 287]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{288} = [2359716018905584883, 9728, 288]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{289} = [2374424618712430387, 9742, 289]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{290} = [2378638563785831891, 9746, 290]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{291} = [2387085665373030541, 9754, 291]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{292} = [2451081315130054283, 9814, 292]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{293} = [2498833408486816897, 9858, 293]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{294} = [2538525208243199647, 9894, 294]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{295} = [2630823874999384177, 9976, 295]$

$PsumP例^{3}_{296} = [2633107517960929057, 9978, 296]$ **(1)**

> $c1 := 0 : S1 := 0 :$ **for** $h1$ **from** 1 **to** c **do** $S1 := S1 + ((Hep \| h1)[1])^2 :$ **if** $isprime(S1)$ **then** $c1 := c1 + 1 : Hep1 \| c1 := [S1, Hep \| h1, c1] : print(PsumPsumP例[c1]^{32} = Hep1 \| c1)$ **fi**:**od**:

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{1} = [2083912803421552950705073966743204 7, [39141160759075363, 3786, 127], 1]$

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{2} = [12474519413045718178847011291860670 1, [10552707981489075 1, 4754, 149], 2]$

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{3} = [14722245325852352136114469910686843 9, [10610953572740251 3, 4760, 151], 3]$

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{4} = [31630011705073524564463382872393127 57, [42613460997031652 3, 6554, 197], 4]$

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{5} = [1228336243896707490432267102015654892 21, [2001037836681080293, 9364, 277], 5]$

$PsumPsumP例^{32}_{6} = [1400993154163543815777032423389027525 13, [2108508789219696641, 9478, 281], 6]$ **(2)**

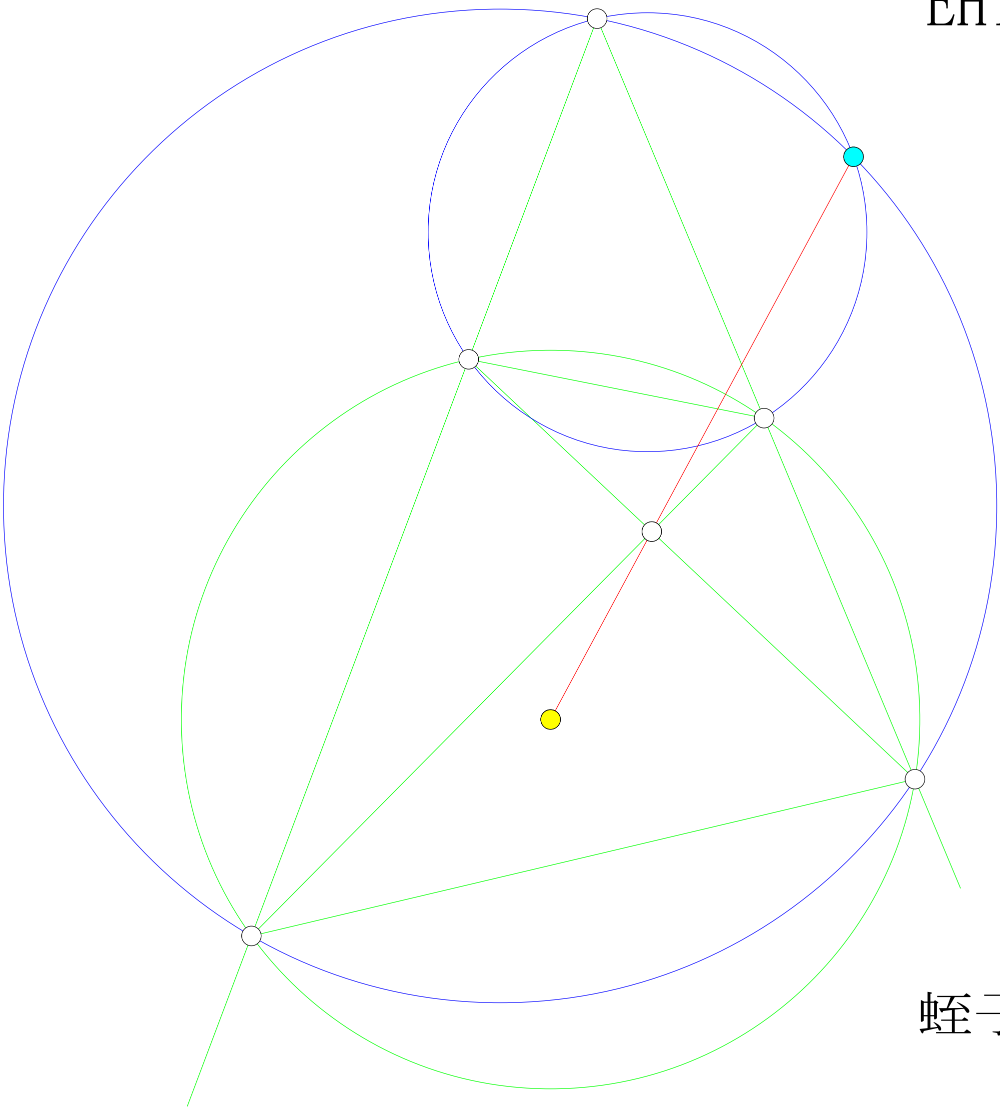
> $c2 := 0 : S2 := 0 :$**for** $h2$ **from** 1 **to** $c1$ **do** $S2 := S2 + ((Hep1 \| h2)[1])^1 :$**if** $isprime(S2)$ **then** $c2 := c2 + 1 : Hep2 \| c2 := [S2, Hep1 \| h2, c2] : print(PsumPsumPsumP例[c2]^{321} = Hep2 \| c2)$ **fi**:**od**:

$PsumPsumPsumP例^{321}_{1} = [20839128034215529507050739667432047, [20839128034215529507050739667432047, [39141160759075363, 3786, 127], 1], 1]$ **(3)**

>

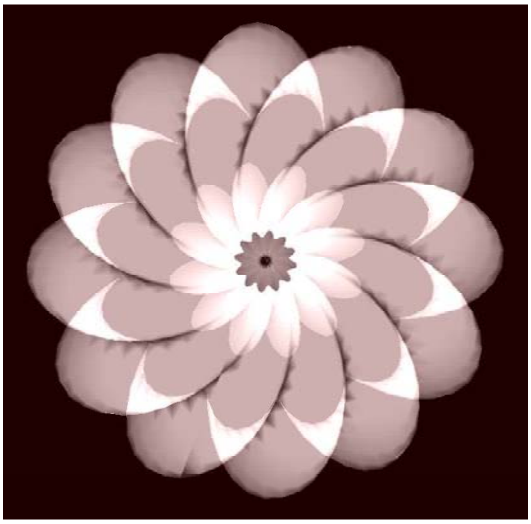
EHT 1pclT -001b

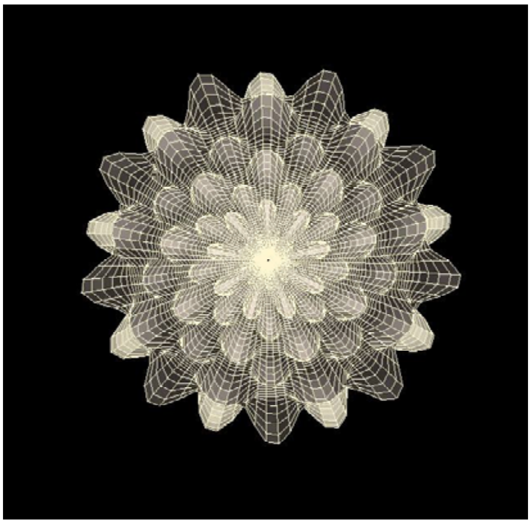
EHT-001b



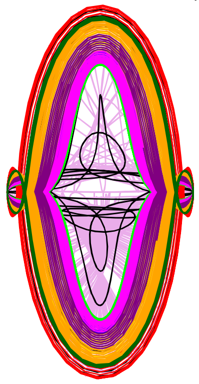
蛭子井博孝

4. まりあ’3D





PACHIKURI DATE 415 カラー電球 by H.E



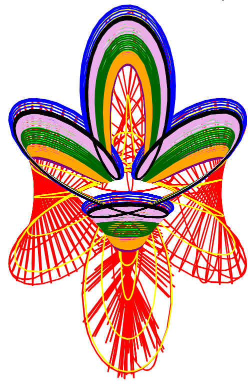
BGT = "15 (03:41:01 PM)", [63], HEB = [7, 2, 1]

$$X = \sin(83\,t)^5 + \sin(166\,t)\cos(83\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$$Y = \cos(83\,t)^5 + \cos(83\,t)\cos(166\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$\left[t = 0..2\,\pi,\ st = \frac{1}{10}\right]$、*蛭子井博孝*

PACHIKURI DATE 415 カラー電球 by H.E



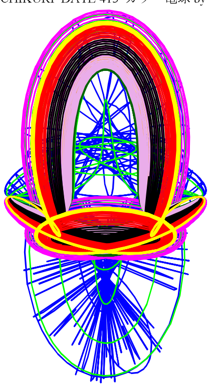
BGT = "15 (03:41:02 PM)", [64], HEB = [7, 2, 2]

$$X = \sin(83\,t)^5 + \sin(166\,t)\cos(166\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$$Y = \cos(83\,t)^5 + \cos(166\,t)^2\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$\left[t = 0..2\,\pi,\ st = \frac{1}{10}\right]$、*蛭子井博孝*

PACHIKURI DATE 415 カラー電球 by H.E



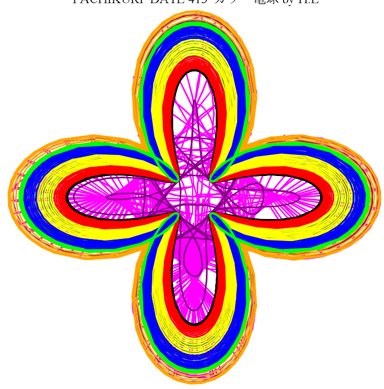
BGT = "15 (03:41:03 PM)", [65], HEB = [7, 3, 1]

$$X = \sin(83\,t)^5 + \sin(249\,t)\cos(83\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$$Y = \cos(83\,t)^5 + \cos(249\,t)\cos(83\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$\left[t = 0..2\,\pi,\ st = \frac{1}{10}\right]$、*蛭子井博孝*

PACHIKURI DATE 415 カラー電球 by H.E



BGT = "15 (03:41:03 PM)", [66], HEB = [7, 3, 2]

$$X = \sin(83\,t)^5 + \sin(249\,t)\cos(166\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$$Y = \cos(83\,t)^5 + \cos(249\,t)\cos(166\,t)\sin\left(\tan\left(\frac{5}{4+t} + \frac{1}{3}\cos(t)\right)\right)$$

$\left[t = 0..2\,\pi,\ st = \frac{1}{10}\right]$、*蛭子井博孝*

6. DOC Title "LOVE" by Maria and Hirotaka

In Italian

L’AMORE by M

L’amore vero è fonte di felicità; dà serenità all’altro, comprendendone ansie, dolori ed esigenze, sostenendolo con gioia, gentilezza e generosità. Amare è sentire la sua assenza come un grande vuoto, è desiderare le sue carezze, le sue parole, i suoi sguardi. E’ voler navigare nel suo mare infinito, per conoscerne la forza delle onde ma anche la calma e la dolcezza della risacca. L’amore è l’unica casa di due anime, che in essa trovano protezione, serenità, gioia, tenerezza ma anche difficoltà da condividere e superare. L’amore delle anime è il più bello , il più puro, non ubbidisce agli istinti ma solo al cuore e alla mente. Ma fra innamorati l’amore si completa col contatto fisico, perché amare vuol dire donarsi: anima e corpo, anche se l’amplesso, senza attrazione mentale, non è amore ma solo piacere sessuale. Ci sono tanti “amori” : amore coniugale, genitoriale, filiale, amore per il proprio Dio, per la Natura, per la Pace, per il prossimo, per la famiglia, per il proprio lavoro, per l’arte etc , ma in tutti questi amori le caratteristiche sono comuni a quelle dell’Amore Universale, motore del Cosmo, che, come dice Dante: “move il Sole e l’altre stelle”. Come non considerare, in questa sede, l’amore per Lei: la dea Matematica, la meravigliosa femmina immortale? Ha forme bellissime e perfette. E’ elegante, raffinata, rigorosa, logica e formale, altera eppure umile, a volte impenetrabile, profondamente umana e generosa, passionale, travolgente, intrigante e seducente, ma anche leggera, capricciosa e divertente. L’amore per lei è riuscire a penetrare nella sua intimità, sacrificando tutto, donandole il proprio intelletto e la propria disponibilità. La ama chi, con caparbietà e passione, cerca di scoprire e di comprendere le verità che essa possiede e nasconde. L’amore non si spiega, si vive e può possederti al di là dei confini, delle barriere, delle distanze, dei pregiudizi, della ragionevolezza e della volontà. Non si compra, né si vende: si dona!

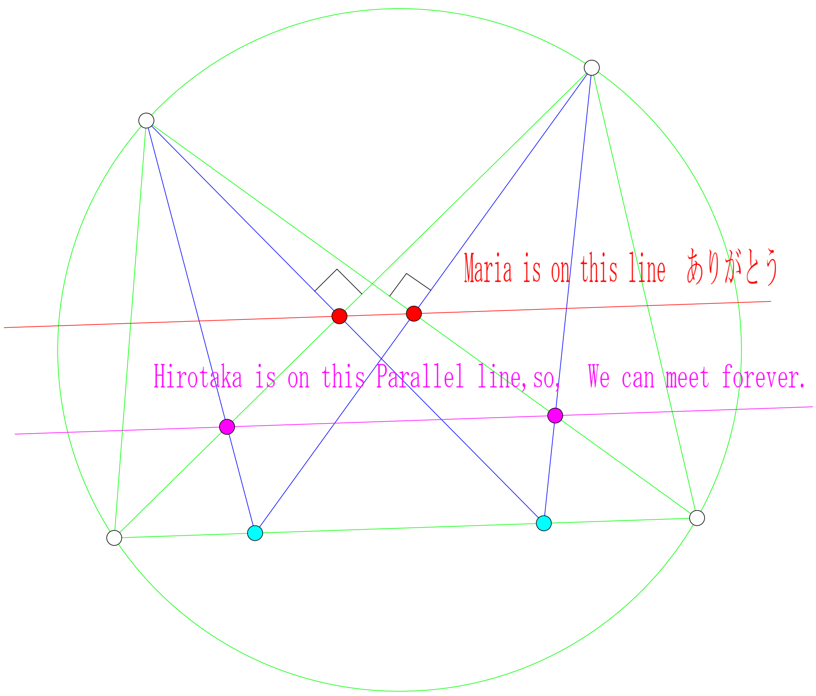
In English

LOVE

True love is a source of happiness ; it gives peace of mind to other , understanding his anxieties, sorrows and needs, supporting him with joy , kindness and generosity. Loving is to feel his absence as a big empty, to want his caresses , his words , his looks . It’s to want to navigate his endless sea , to know the force of his waves but also the calm and sweetness of the surf. Love is the only home of two souls that find in it security , serenity , joy, tenderness , but also sharing and overcoming difficulties . The love of souls is the most beautiful, the most pure, it does not obey the instincts but only to the heart and mind. But the love between lovers is complete with physical contact , because love means giving oneself : body and soul, even if embrace without mental attraction , is not love but just sexual pleasure. There are so many " loves" : conjugal love , parental , filial love, love for God , for nature, for Peace, for others, for the family, for own work , art , etc. , but in all loves there are features that are common to those of Universal Love , the engine of the Cosmos, which , as Dante says , " moves the sun and the other stars ." How can we not consider , in this context , the love for Her, the goddess Mathematics , the beautiful , immortal female? She has wonderful and perfect forms . She’s elegant , sophisticated, rigorous , logical and formal , proud yet humble , sometimes impenetrable , deeply humane and generous , passionate, captivating , intriguing and seductive, but also light , whimsical and fun. To love her means to be able to penetrate into her intimacy , sacrificing everything, giving her own intellect and availability . Loves her who , with determination and passion, seeks to discover and understand the truth that she owns and hides .

Love can not be explained , you live it , that may possess you beyond the boundaries , barriers , distances , prejudice , reason and the will. You can not buy or sell it : you give it as a gift !

ありがとう



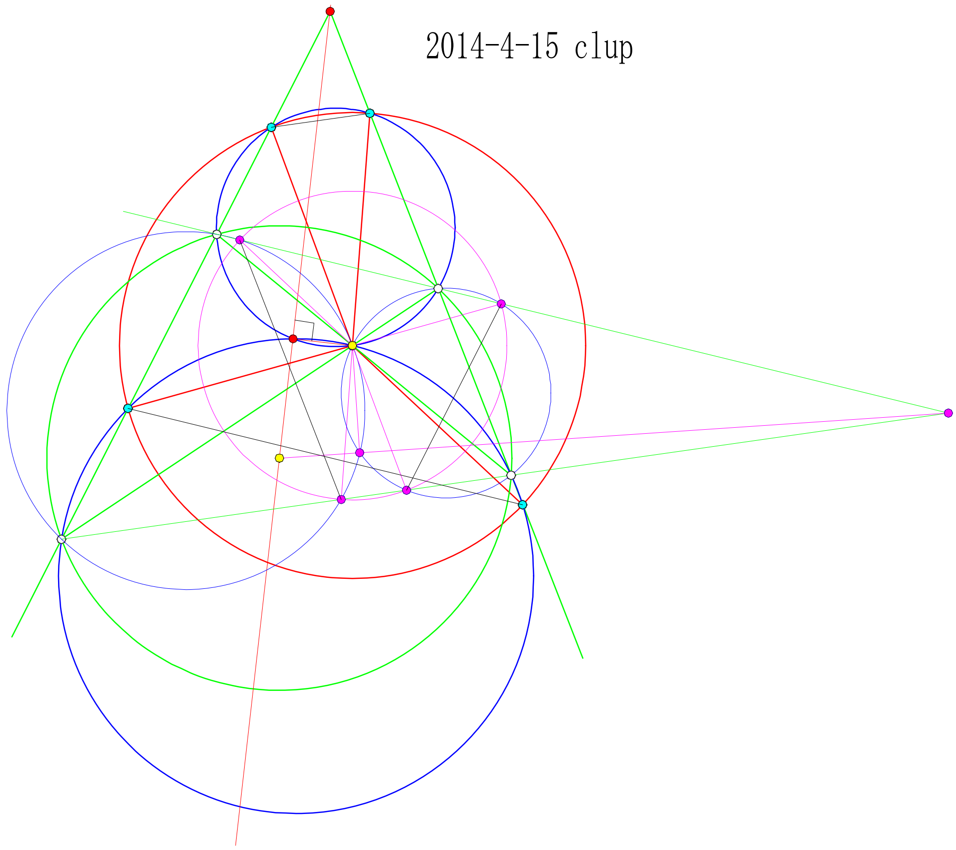
Maria is on this line ありがとう
Hirotaka is on this Parallel line,so, We can meet forever.

愛　　by　H

愛とは、気恥ずかしいことと思っていた、青春。そして、今は、情熱とともに、愛おしみと思うようになった。愛に飢え、性に餓え、過ごした 30 年、今や、愛は、「数学の女神から、頂けるようになった。」と、思える自分である。　不思議な年月である。もう、活きる愛に、満足している。我唯足を知る。何か、不思議な人生である。幾何学を愛し続けて 50 年本当に、自分が、愛に恵まれていたと、感謝している。ありがとう。

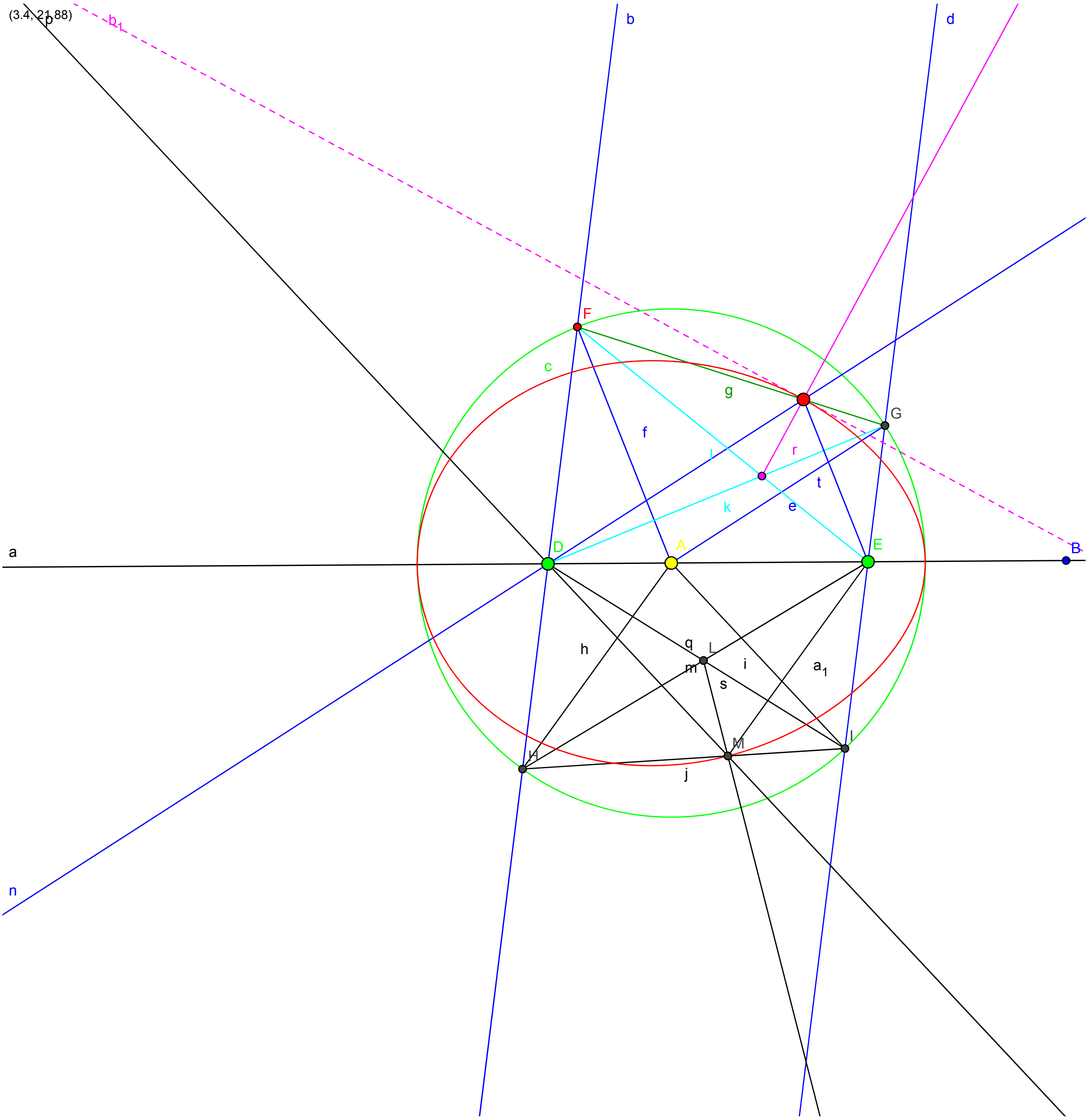
Love is shame thing, I thought in younger days. And, now love is lovelish thing with passion, I think. I desired Love and wanted love Sex for 30 years after devose. But, Now, Love is given by GeoMatics Godless, I can think. Interesting Years passed.　It is enough for me to enjoy Passion Love from Cosmos. My life is funny. I continued to love geometry for 50 years and Loves are given by living . Thank you for all.

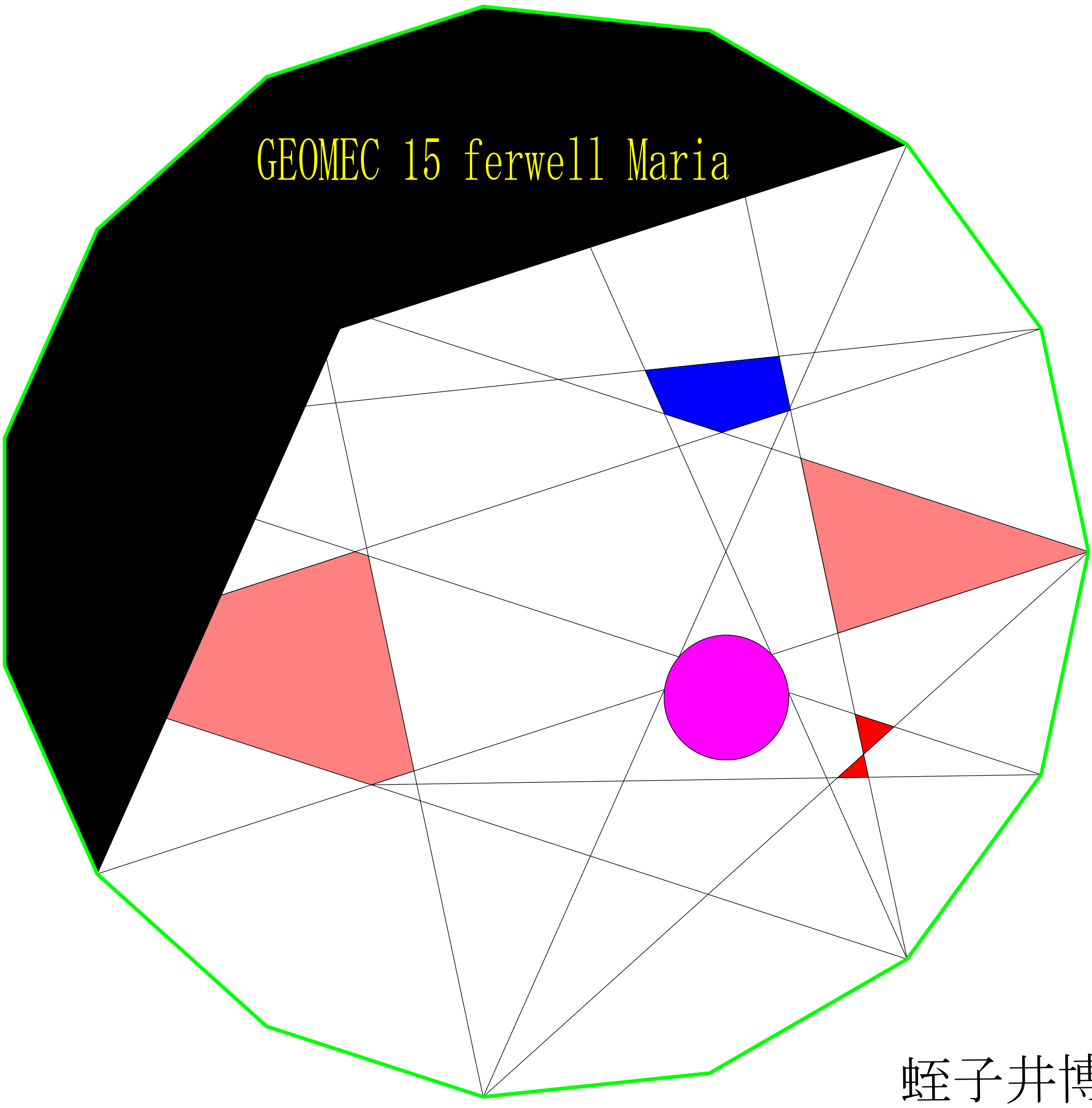
4points on circle　center Theorem (4pccT)　　EHT-001a



Doval 補助円による作図定理　法線定理【パップスの定理周辺】

蛭子井博孝 - 2014-4-15



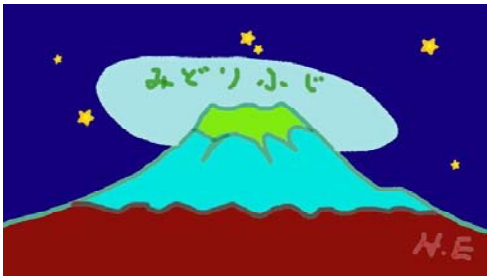


蛭子井博孝

GeoMatics　Diary　64-5th

Hope Again

蛭子井博孝
Maria Intagliata



Contents

Memo

11-14　We start again GMD .
My PC recover, and, My new blog restart
on ココログ of nifty. So we finish this work,
then show themon my blog.
「"gakumonnya akiga　fukamari hanaga　saku"」
Trans=Research become flower in deep autumn.
H.E

卵形線研究センター
http://eh85doval.cocolog-nifty.com/gmd/

> # 1. Differential Equation by H.E:

> **for** h **from** 2 **to** 6 **by** 4 **do** $DFQ := diff(diff(F(x),x),x) + x^h \cdot F(x) + diff(F(x),x)$: $print(H=h, dsolve(DFQ=0))$ **:od:**

$$H=2, F(x) = \_C1 \operatorname{KummerM}\left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16} I, \frac{3}{2}, I x^2\right) x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2} x (I x+1)} + \_C2 \operatorname{KummerU}\left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16} I, \frac{3}{2}, I x^2\right) x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2} x (I x+1)}$$

$$H=6, F(x) = \_C1 \operatorname{HeunB}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} I, \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I\right) x^2\right) \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{4} x (I x^3+2)} + \_C2 \operatorname{HeunB}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} I, \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} I\right) x^2\right) x \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{4} x (I x^3+2)} \quad \textbf{(1)}$$

>

> **for** h **from** 2 **to** 3 **do** $DFQ := diff(diff(F(x),x),x) + \sin(x)^h + diff(F(x),x)$: $print(H=h, dsolve(DFQ=0))$ **:od:**

$$H=2, F(x) = \frac{1}{20} \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{10} \cos(2x) - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \_C1 - \frac{1}{2} x + \_C2$$

$$H=3, F(x) = -\frac{1}{40} \sin(3x) - \frac{1}{120} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{8} \sin(x) + \frac{3}{8} \cos(x) - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \_C1 + \_C2 \quad \textbf{(2)}$$

> **for** h **from** 1 **to** 5 **do** $DFQ := diff(diff(F(x),x),x) + x^h \cdot F(x)$: $print(H=h, dsolve(DFQ=0))$ **:od:**

$$H=1, F(x) = \_C1 \operatorname{AiryAi}(-x) + \_C2 \operatorname{AiryBi}(-x)$$

$$H=2, F(x) = \_C1 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2\right) + \_C2 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselY}\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} x^2\right)$$

$$H=3, F(x) = \_C1 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2}\right) + \_C2 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselY}\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2}\right)$$

$$H=4, F(x) = \_C1 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3} x^3\right) + \_C2 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselY}\left(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3} x^3\right)$$

$$H=5, F(x) = \_C1 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselJ}\left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2}\right) + \_C2 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{BesselY}\left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2}\right) \quad \textbf{(3)}$$

> **for** h **from** 1 **to** 3 **do** $DFQ := diff(diff(F(x),x),x) + F(x)^h$: $print(H=h, dsolve(DFQ=0))$ **:od:**

$$H=1, F(x) = \_C1 \sin(x) + \_C2 \cos(x)$$

$$H=2, F(x) = -6 \operatorname{WeierstrassP}(x + \_C1, 0, \_C2)$$

$$H=3, F(x) = \_C2 \operatorname{JacobiSN}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2}\, x + \_C1\right) \_C2, I\right) \quad \textbf{(4)}$$

> **for** h **from** 1 **to** 5 **by** 4 **do** $DFQ := diff(diff(F(x),x),x) + F(x) \cdot diff(F(x),x) + x^h$: $print(H=h, dsolve(DFQ=0))$ **:od:**

$$H=1, F(x) = -\left(4 \_C2 \operatorname{WhittakerW}\left(-\frac{1}{4} I \_C1 + 1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} I x^2\right)\right) \Big/ \left(x \left(\_C2 \operatorname{WhittakerW}\left(-\frac{1}{4} I \_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} I x^2\right) + \operatorname{WhittakerM}\left(-\frac{1}{4} I \_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} I x^2\right)\right)\right) + \left(\left(I \_C2 x^2 + I \_C1 \_C2 - \_C2\right) \operatorname{WhittakerW}\left(-\frac{1}{4} I \_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} I x^2\right) + (3\right.$$

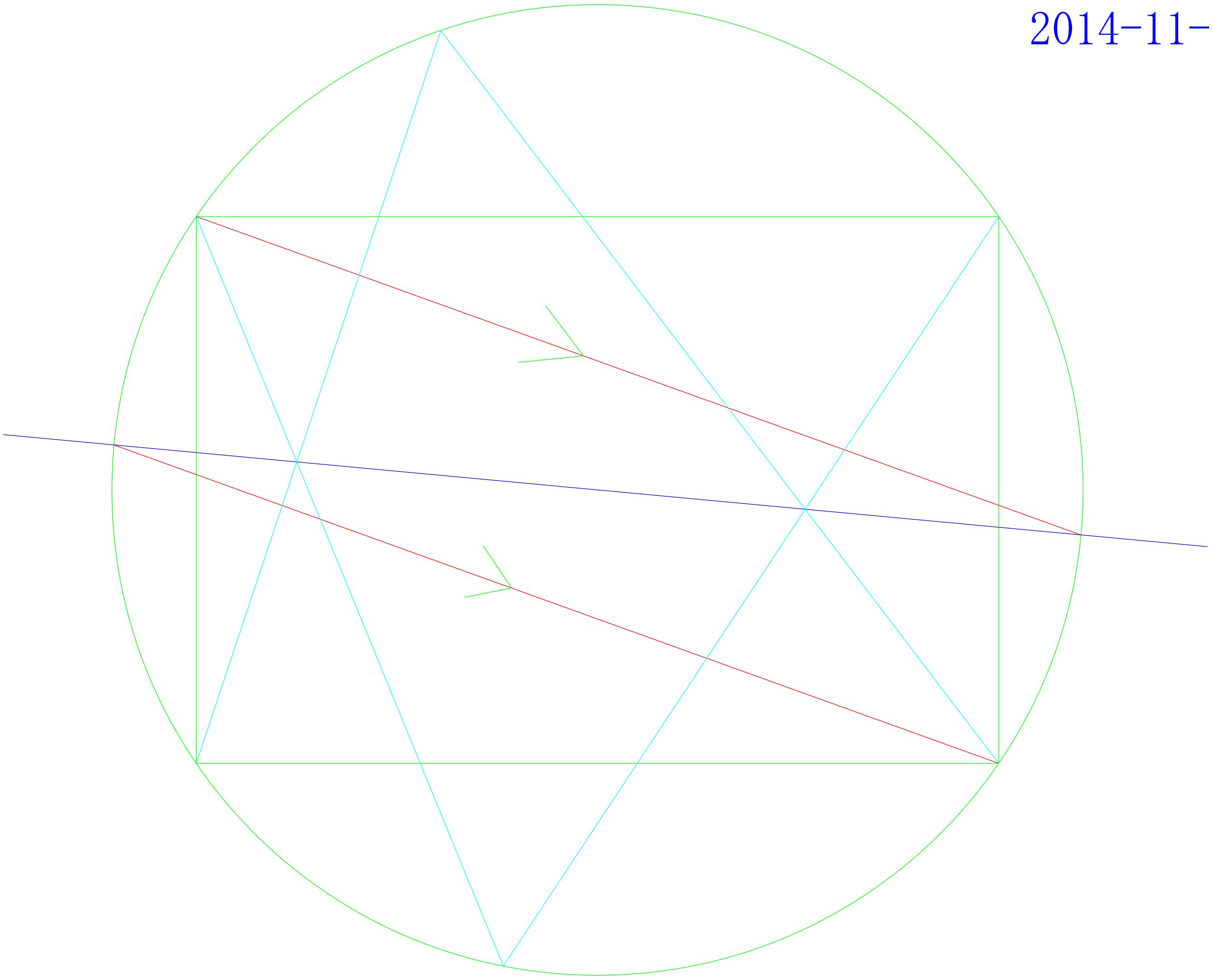
$$- \mathrm{I}\_C1)\ \mathrm{WhittakerM}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\_C1+1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}x^2\right) + (\mathrm{I}x^2 + \mathrm{I}\_C1 - 1)\ \mathrm{WhittakerM}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}x^2\right)\Bigg) \Bigg/ \left(x\left(\_C2\ \mathrm{WhittakerW}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}x^2\right) + \mathrm{WhittakerM}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\_C1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{I}x^2\right)\right)\right)$$

$$H=5, F(x) = \frac{1}{3}\Bigg(\left(\mathrm{I}\sqrt{3}\ \_C2\ x^4 + 6\ \_C2\right)\mathrm{HeunB}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right) + \mathrm{I}\sqrt{3}\ x^3\ \mathrm{HeunB}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right) + \left(\mathrm{I}\sqrt{2}\ 3^{3/4}\ \_C2\ x^2 - \sqrt{2}\ 3^{3/4}\ \_C2\ x^2\right)\mathrm{HeunBPrime}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right) + \left(\mathrm{I}\sqrt{2}\ 3^{3/4}x - 3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x\right)\mathrm{HeunBPrime}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right)\Bigg) \Bigg/ \Bigg(\mathrm{HeunB}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right)\_C2\ x + \mathrm{HeunB}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{I}\right)\_C1\ 3^{1/4}\sqrt{2}, \left(-\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{I}\right)3^{3/4}\sqrt{2}\ x^2\right)\Bigg) \quad \textbf{(5)}$$

>

補助線2本でわかる簡単な平行定理

2014-11-14



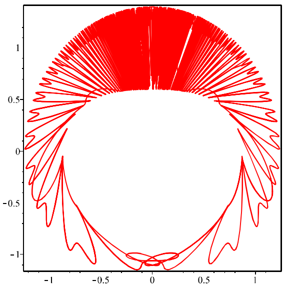
蛭子井博孝

> # FACE HEND EQG kyouningyou by H.E:

> with(plots) :

> CP := [red, blue, green, magenta, "Purple", "Orange", "DarkGreen", black] :

> $c := 0$:**for** h **from** 7 **to** 7 **do for** e **from** 4 **to** 4 **do for** n **from** 6 **to** 6 **by** 2 **do for** d **from** $\frac{1}{2}$ **to** $\frac{5}{2}$ **by** $\frac{1}{2}$ **do** $n1 := ithprime(n) : x := \sin(4\cdot t) + \frac{\cos(e\cdot\sin(h\cdot\tan(t)))}{3+\frac{e}{8}}\cdot\sin(n\cdot t) : y := \cos(4\cdot t) + \frac{\cos(e\cdot\sin(h\cdot\tan(t)))}{2+d}\cdot\cos(n\cdot t) : FEQG := \left[x, y, t = \frac{2}{5} .. \frac{8}{5}\cdot\mathrm{Pi}\right] : c := c + 1$: print(plot(FEQG, numpoints = 1000, axes = box, scaling = constrained, color = CP[((c − 1) **mod** 8) + 1])) : print("PACHIKURI FACE EQG by H.E") : print(FACEHEND||c, [H, E, N, D] = [h, e, n, d]) : print(FEQG) :**od**:**od**:**od**:**od**:

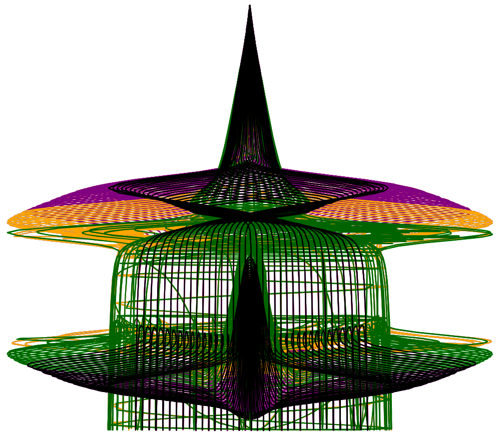


"PACHIKURI FACE EQG by H.E"

$FACEHEND1, [H, E, N, D] = \left[7, 4, 6, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

$$\left[\sin(4\,t) + \frac{2}{7}\cos(4\sin(7\tan(t)))\sin(6\,t), \cos(4\,t) + \frac{2}{5}\cos(4\sin(7\tan(t)))\cos(6\,t), t = \frac{2}{5} .. \frac{8}{5}\pi\right]$$

2012-6-29 鳥かご　by H.Ebisui

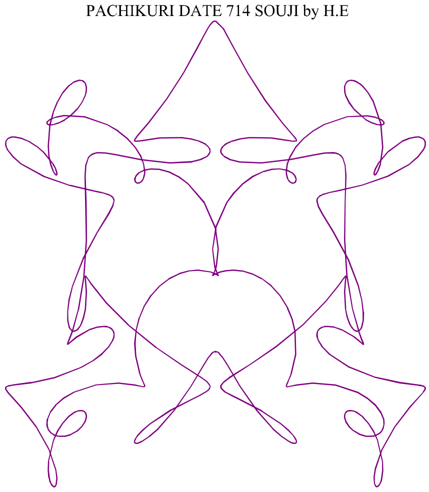


"Pachikuri-DATE by H.E"

$EQ = [\sin(296\,t)^{17} + \sin(148\,t)\sin(\tan(t)), \cos(296\,t)^{17} + \cos(148\,t)\cos(\sin(t))]$

$HEB = [8, 4, 1], 629 = (17)\ (37), Begin63$

PACHIKURI DATE 714 SOUJI by H.E

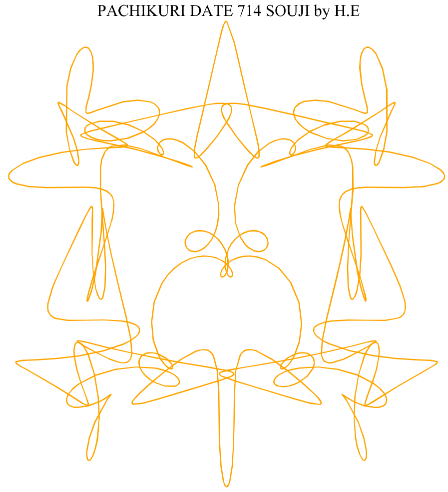


$SOUJI11, HIEB = [1, 2, 1, 1]$

$$X = \sin(2\,t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(6\,t)\sin(7\,t)\sin(17\,t)$$

$$Y = \cos(3\,t) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(6\,t)\cos(7\,t)\cos(17\,t)$$

PACHIKURI DATE 714 SOUJI by H.E

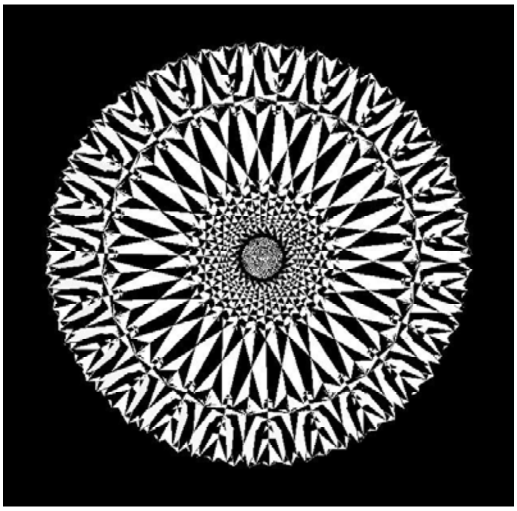


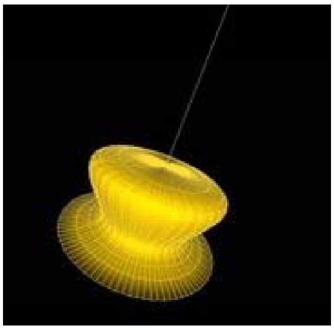
$SOUJI12, HIEB = [1, 2, 1, 2]$

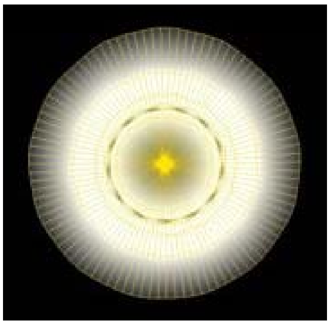
$$X = \sin(2\,t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(6\,t)\sin(7\,t)\sin(34\,t)$$

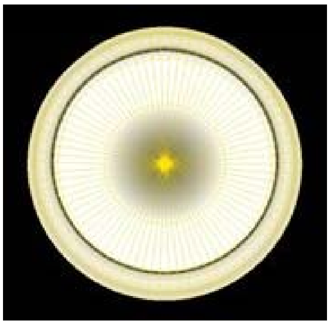
$$Y = \cos(3\,t) + \frac{1}{2}\cos(6\,t)\cos(7\,t)\cos(34\,t)$$

4　３ D by M.I









Lamp

R^n=cos（cos（1+0.9*z^8））*（1+0.5*sin（log（sin（log（6.9*pi*z））））+0.01*cos（148*u））

n=1.5；　-pi/2<=u<=pi/2;　　-2<=z<=2

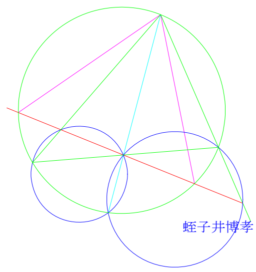
Dishes

R^n=cos（cos（1+0.9*z^8））*（1+0.5*sin（log（sin（log（7.5*pi*z））））+0.01*cos（1248*u+1248*z））

n=1;　;　-pi/2<=u<=pi/2;　　-2<=z<=2

5　三角形

三角形は、図形の基本で、三角測量に使い、それが、重要であることは、疑いようがない。、古代ギリシャ以来、いまだに、三角形に関する定理は、見つかっている。自分のもので恐縮だが、シムソンの定理の周辺にみつけた三角形の例である。ここにそれをお見せする。三角形を使う定理は、多種多様である。大切にしたいものである。



by　H.E

In Italiano　by　M.I

IL TRIANGOLO

Sul triangolo, simbolo di perfezione e di armonia, soprattutto nelle religioni, si potrebbe scrivere all'infinito. E' figura magica, eppure così essenziale: solo tre lati! Che dire dei suoi punti notevoli , di cui tre allineati sulla retta di Eulero? Anche se non regolare, è inscrittibile e circoscrittibile ad una circonferenza. Gode del teorema di Pitagora, della proprietà triangolare e su di esso si fonda la trigonometria. Ha una infinità di punti notevoli, oltre quelli noti a tutti: il punto di Apollonio, il centro del cerchio di Feuerbach, il punto di Napoleone, di Fermat, di Nagel etc. L'idea di triangolo si estende ampiamente nelle geometrie non euclidee, dove, nella geometria iperbolica, si considera il triangolo ideale. Esistono anche triangoli particolari, come quello di Reuleaux, ovvero una curva ad ampiezza costante fondata sul triangolo equilatero. Ci sono poi anche: il triangolo amoroso, il triangolo delle Bermuda, il triangolo femorale...ma questi　non interessano ai matematici.

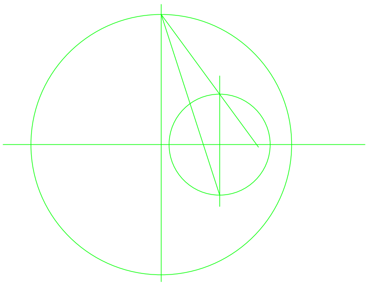
In English　　by　M.I

THE TRIANGLE

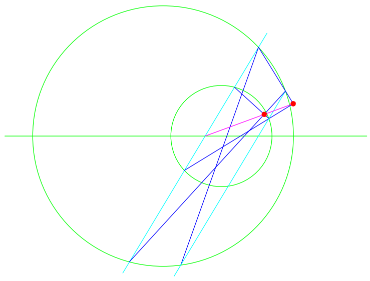
About the triangle, the symbol of perfection and harmony, especially in religion, you could write on and on. It is a magical figure, yet so essential: only three sides! What of his major points, including three lined up on the Euler line? Even if not regular, it can be inscribed and circumscribed about a circle. It enjoys the Pythagorean theorem, the triangular property and on it trigonometry is founded. It has an infinite number of significant points, as well as those known to all, the point of Apollonius, the center of the circle of Feuerbach, the point of Napoleon, Fermat, Nagel etc. The idea of a triangle extends in non-Euclidean geometry, where, in hyperbolic geometry, we consider the ideal triangle. There are also special triangles, such as Reuleaux’　s, or a curve with constant amplitude based on the equilateral triangle. There are also: the love triangle, the Bermuda triangle, the femoral triangle ..., but these　do not interest to mathematicians

6 Doval Tangent Theorem

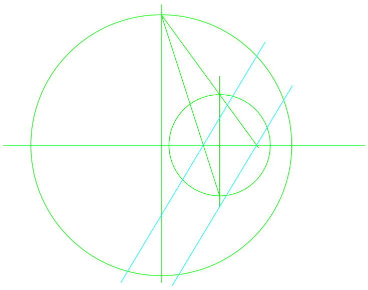
2円の相似中心を求める



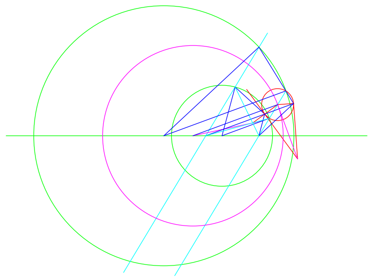
平行線と2円の交点を通る線を描く

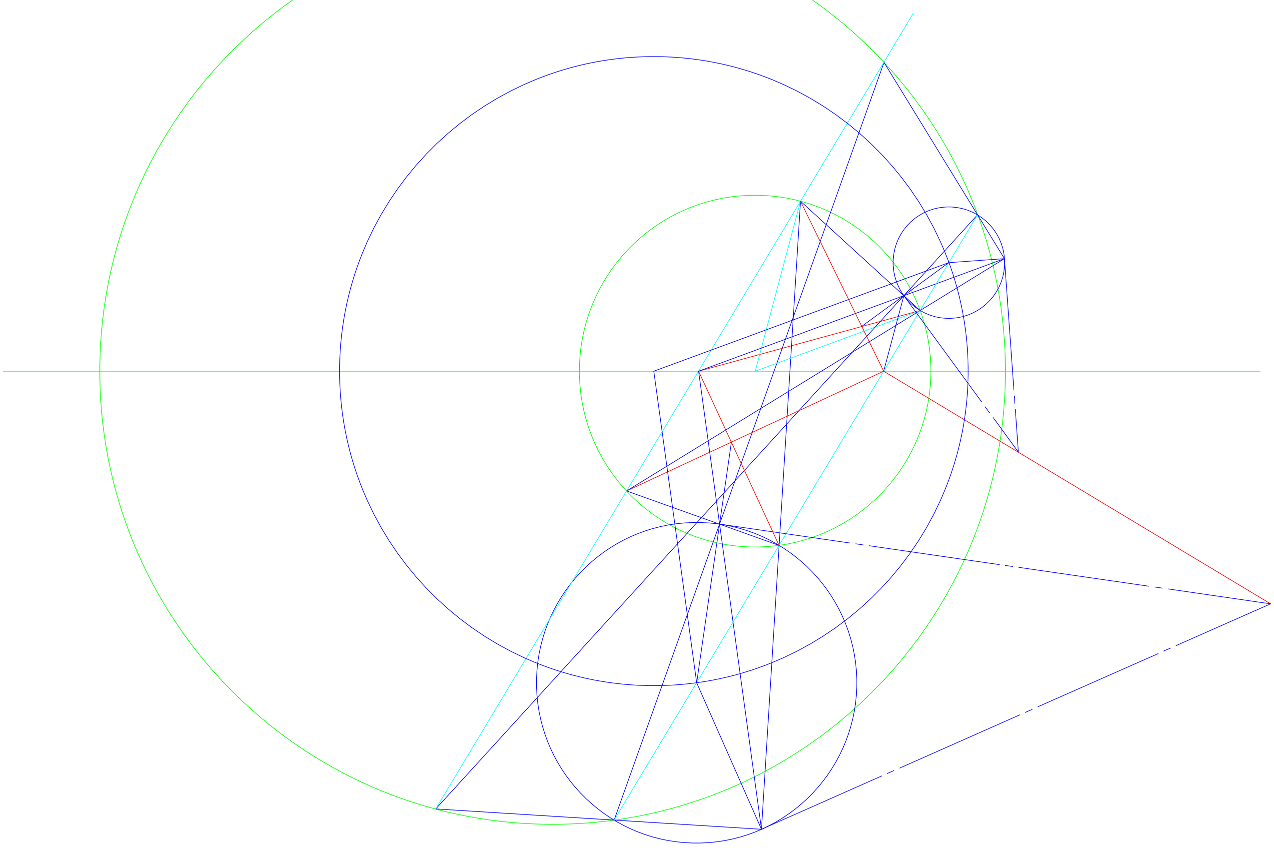


相似中心を通る平行線を描く



もう分解図はやめる





蛭子井博孝

7 Geomec