

SYNERGETICS CONSTANT

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dynamical Hierarchy of Vector Consistent Fields, Vectors, Matr- Charge, Potential of Geocentric Forms, in Potential of Basic Energetic Transformations When 3-fold axis and 4-fold axis ratio on 6 axis	With energy system red in equilibrium dependence factor $\sim \sqrt{V}/V$ $\sim 1/100000$ $\sim 1/100000 = V$ Volume	Where 'A' particle = 400 C.G.S. = 400 nuclear re- lated units from = 400 units from by ratio of plates of 25 great circles	Where edges of cube and all other plates found from = 400 units from by ratio of plates of 25 great circles	Where edges of cube and all other plates found from = 400 units from by ratio of plates of 25 great circles	Edges of tetrahedron, octahedron, rhombicuboctahedron, truncated octahedron, etc.	Special formulae
'A' PARTICLE 1/8 of 14 of regular Tet. 1/8 of Tet. formed on 4 faces of regular Tet. with apex at C. at G. of Tet.	V=edge (center) 0.00000 ~1/24 of only	Rational				
ICOSACENTET Each of 20 tets. Formed on 20 faces of Icoson with apex at C. of G. of Icoson.	V=center edge .0000	.10908	.8726	.8726		
TETRAHEDRON (Regular Tet.) +equal triangular faces.	V=edge 1.0000	< Rational 11.32000	.1179	.9432	.9428	$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$
CUBE (1) Edge of Cube is 1/5 = 1.4422 Cube= Tet. + 4 (1/4 Octon) on its faces fills all space. If edge of Cube = V, Vol. = 4904.	V=diagonal face 3.0000	< Rational 1.0000	8.0000	2.829428	Vol = $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3$	
OCTAHEDRON (Regular Octn) 8 equal triangular faces.	V=edge 4.0000	< Rational	.4714	3.7712	3.7712	
RHOMBICUDECAHEDRON (Rhombic. 1) Fills all space. 12 equilateral rhomboid faces=Octa and B (1/4 Tet.). Radius Tet.=V.	V=long diag. face 6.0000	< Rational			5.6576	
CUBE (2) Where edge of Cube is Vector= 2.030631.	V=edge 8.4900	Complexity Rational	2.1817	17.4536	17.4030	$\frac{80}{3} \sqrt{\frac{V^3}{2}}$ Vol. Icoson. dynamosphere "B" = 1: 1.01725
ICOSAHEDRON (Icosa) 20 triangular faces. Radius=1.92663 Perpendicular from C.G. Icoson to C.G. triangular face=1.574.	V=edge 18.5100					
DYNAMION (Dymax) 8 square and 8 triangular faces. All edges and radii identical and are identical sectors in conodirectional equilibrium.	V=edge and radius 20.0000	< Rational	2.3574	18.8596	18.85618	Vol. dymax. dynamosphere "A" = 1: 1.54753, factor = 1/30 vol. dynamosphere
RHOMBICUDECAHEDRON (Rhombic. 2) Fills space. 12 rhomboid faces where edge=V.	V=edge 25.9900	< Rational?	3.0022	24.4974	24.4974	dynamion: dynamosphere "B" = 1.77715 Note $\sqrt[3]{\pi} = 1.774456$

TETRAIDECAHEDRON
(Tetradec. 1)
Lard Kober's all-space solid, 6 square,
8 hexagonal faces, Dymaxion + 19;
Octa=total 116 Dymaxion.

V=edge
90.0000

<Rational

ICOSASPHERE (A)
Where arc 65° 26' = arc edge of
spherical triangle of 30 Spherical
triangles of Sphere=cos=2.039651.

V=arc
65° 26'
27.788

arc 65° 26' = 2
28.1869

icososphere 'A';
dymaxiosphere 'A'
= 1: 1.1863

ICOSASPHERE (R)
Where radius=V=2.039651.

V=radius
20.570

radius=2
25.8219

icososphere 'R';
dymaxiosphere 'R'
= 3: 1.1863

icososphere 'R';
dymaxiosphere 'A'
= 1.01865

DYMAXISPHERE (A)
Where arc 66° = V=2.039651.

V=arc 66°
30.960

arc 66° = 2 23.18051,
radius=1.9938

±55 = Vol. SP.
7

dymaxiosphere 'A';
dymaxiosphere 'R'
= 1.14379

DYMAXISPHERE (R)
Where arc 66° = V=2.039651.

V=radius
35.540

radius=2 33.51059
arc=2.0044

±R = 6

DODECAHEDRON
12 hexagonal faces.

V=edge
45.618

<Rational

7.6631

61.3048

TETRAIDECAHEDRON
(Tetradec. 2)

V=edge
130.0000

<Rational

16.0242

128.1900

△
Note that 16 out
of the 13 planar
bound solids are
rational and 2
others are com-
plementary
rational

△
Of above only
cube is rational

△
Of above only
cube is rational

△
Of above none is
rational
To convert above
solids to values in
column (1) multiply
by 1.86960 = $\sqrt{9/8}$

$2\sqrt{9/8}$ = dymaxion
vector
constant
 $(1/2 V)^2 = 1.018655$
 $(1/2 V)^2 = 1.040042594$
 $(1/2 V)^2 = 1.0500000$
= 1 1/8
= 9/8

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 $(1/2 V)^2 = 1.040042594$
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Unique maxima of dymaxion angles above: 9 bulk,
8 spaces.

This ratio has significant implications as in natural number
behavior as indicated by basic sphere and dymaxion and
octa-tet. It is seen that number integers take octave-octave
modular congruence.

Table 963.10 Dymaxion Energetic Geometry, 1950

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[Zoom Image](#)