SYNERGETICS CONSTANT

Dymaxion Hierarchy of Vector Generated Field-, Volume-, Mass-, Charge-, Potential of Geometric Forms, i.e. Potentials of Basic Energetic Transformations Where 3-fold axii and 4-fold axii rotate on 6 axii	With energy potential in equilibrium dymaxion vector $=l^2\sqrt{3}/3$ $=2\sqrt{1.0198255}$ $=2.039651=V$ Volume=	(2) 480×Col. 1. Where 'A' particle =480 makes rational whole sub-particle fractionation by intersection of planes of 25 great circles	(3) Where edges of cube and all other planar bound forms=2 as per common Greek 3 Dimension 'Coord.' System 'regular solids', Euclidean platonic	(4) Where edges of cube and all other planar bound forms=2 as per common Greek 3 Dimension 'Coord.' System 'regular solids'	(5) Edges of tet, octa, icosa, dymax, rombid, dodeca, tetraxidec, all=2, but diagonal of cube and rombidec 'F' =2, radius of sphere=2, or arc of spheres=2 as marked	(6) Special formula	(7) Ratios	
'A' PARTICLE 1/8 of ¼ of regular Tet. 1/6 of Tet. formed on 4 faces of regular Tet. with apex at C. at C. of Tet.	½V=edge (outer) .0416666 =1/24 of unity	Rational						
ICOSACENTET Each of 20 tets. Formed on 20 faces of Icosa with apex at C. of G. of Icosa.	V=outer edge .9255		.10908	.8726	.8726			
TETRAHEDRON (Regular Tet.) 4 equal triangular faces.	V=edge 1.0000	< Rational 11.32000	.1179	.9432	.9428	$\frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{V^2}{2}}\right)^3}{3}$		
CUBE (1) Edge of Cube $3\sqrt{3}$=1.4422. Cube=Tet.+4 (¼ Octa) on its faces fills all space. If edge of Cube=V, Vol.=5.4904.	V=diagonal face 3.0000	<Rational	1.0000	8.0000	2.828428	Vol $=\left(\sqrt{\frac{V^2}{2}}\right)^3$		
OCTAHEDRON (Regular Octa) 8 equal triangular faces.	V=edge 4.0000	<Rational	.4714	3.7712	3.7712			
RHOMBICDODECAHEDRON (Rombidec. 1) Fills all space. 12 equilateral rhomboid faces=Octa and 8 (¼ Tet.). Radius Tet.=V.	V=long diag. face 6.0000	<Rational			5.6576			
CUBE (2) Where edge of Cube is Vector=2.039651.	V=edge 8.4900	Complementary Rational	2.1817	17.4530	17.4526	$\frac{20}{3}\sqrt{\frac{V^2}{2}}$	Vol. icosa.: icosasphere 'B' = 1: 1.61725	
ICOSAHEDRON (Icosa) 20 triangular faces. Radius=1.93909. Perpendicular from C.G. Icosa to C.G. triangular face=1.574.	V=edge 18.5100							
DYMAXION (Dymax) 6 square and 8 triangular faces. All edges and radii identical and are identical vectors in omnidirectional equilibrium.	V=edge and radius 20.0000	<Rational	2.3574	18.8592	18.85618		Vol. dymax.: dymaxisphere 'A' = 1: 1.54753, factor = 1/20 vol. dymaxisphere	dymaxion: dymaxisphere 'B' = 1.77715 Note $\sqrt{\pi}$ = 1.772454
RHOMBICDODECAHEDRON (Rombidec. 2) Fills space. 12 rhomboid faces where edge=V.	V=edge 25.8960	<Rational	3.0622	24.4974	24.4974			

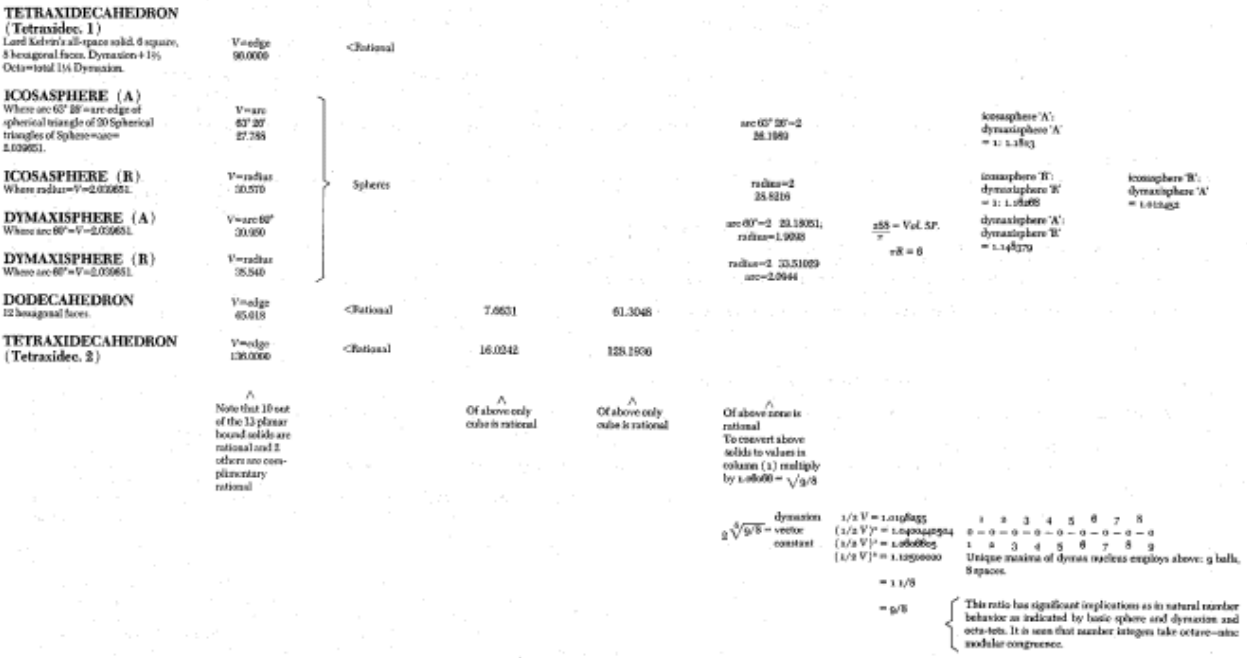

Table 963.10 *Dymaxion Energetic Geometry*, 1950

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Zoom Image