Earth/matriX

SCIENCE IN ANCIENT ARTWORK

The QuincunX

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Earth/matriX

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www.earthmatrix.com www.the-periodic-table.com

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The QuincunX

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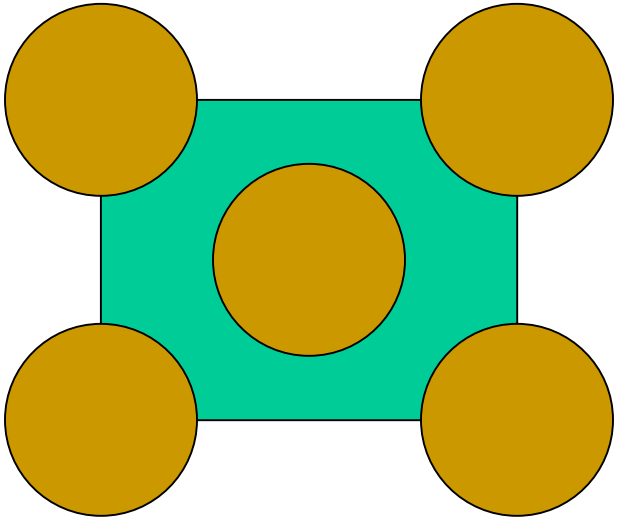
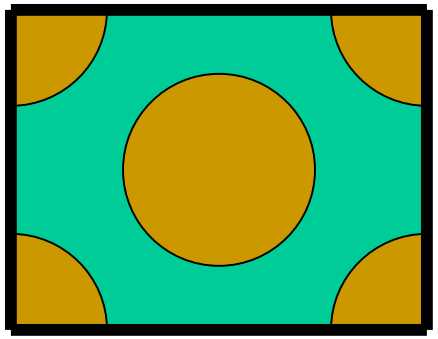
The QuincunX

Quincunx = five twelfths
Etymologically

The quincunx is a geometrical figure of five elements found in the artwork of many ancient, Meso-Ameican cultures. For example, it is represented in a repeat pattern on the Aztec Calendar.

Ancient artwork design. Signifies JADE

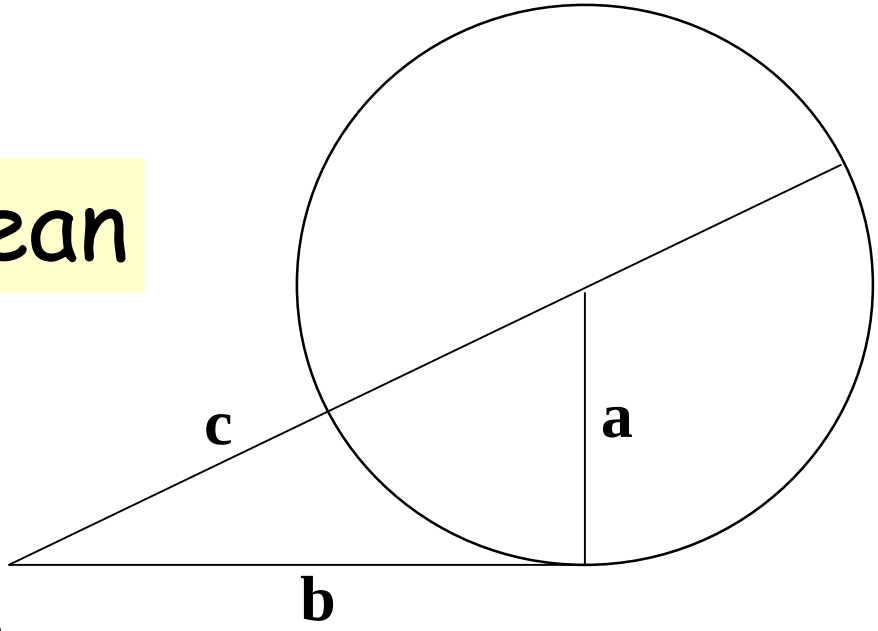




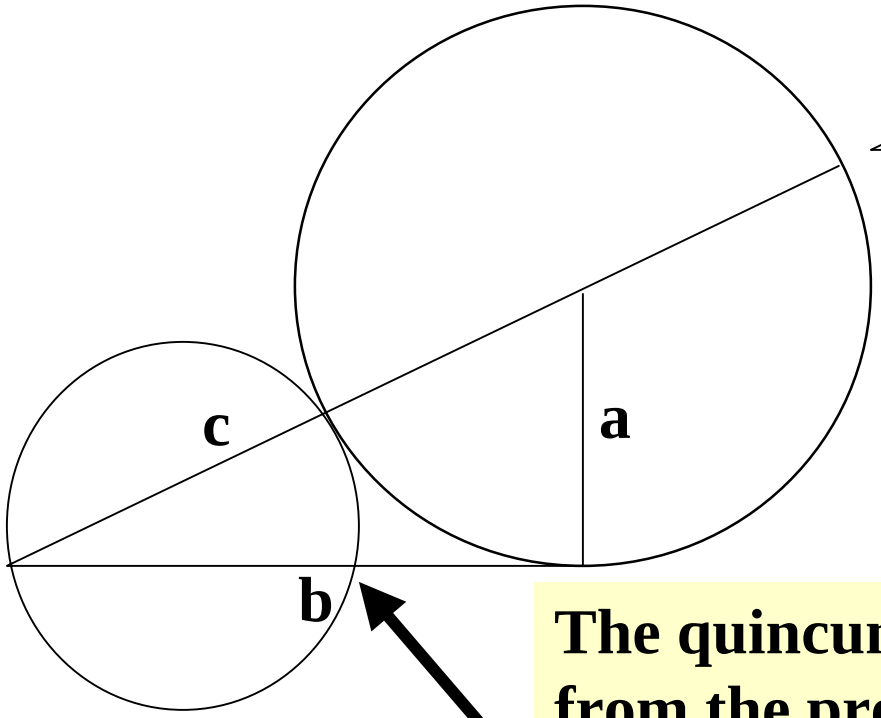
Aztec Calendar Design

The QuincunX

The Golden Mean



b = 2a

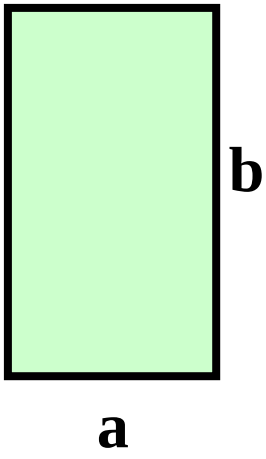


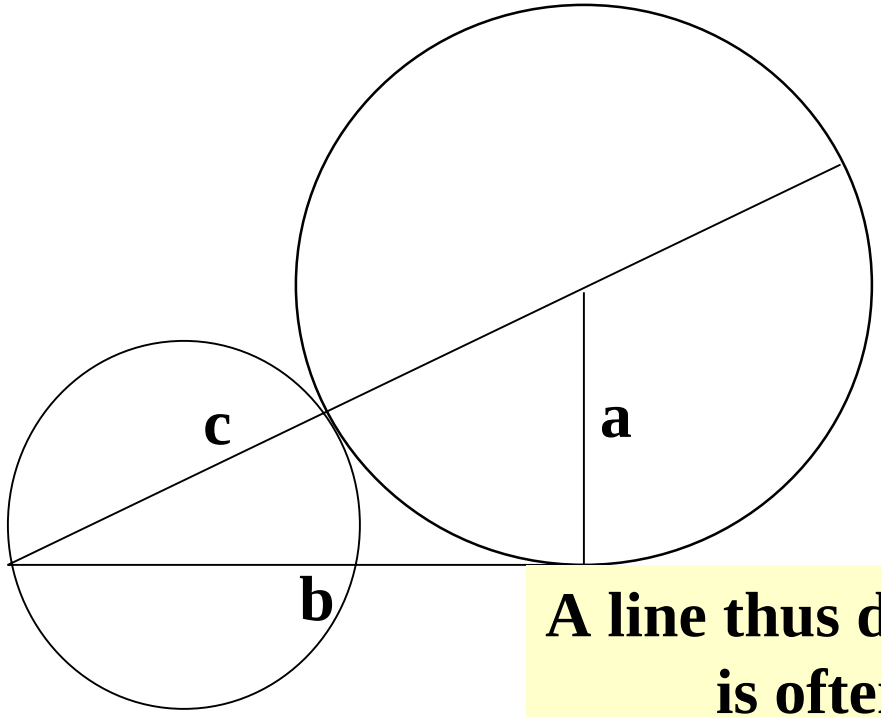
The quincunx may be derived from the proof of *phi:*
1.618033989 :: .6180339888

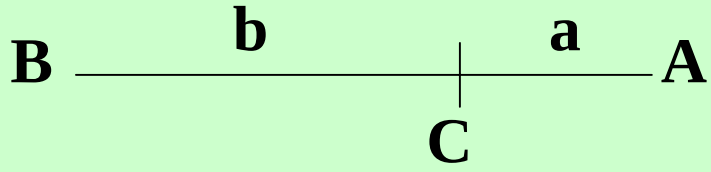
The QuincunX

$$a = \tfrac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)b = 1.618033989b$$

$$b = \tfrac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)a = 0.6180339888a$$

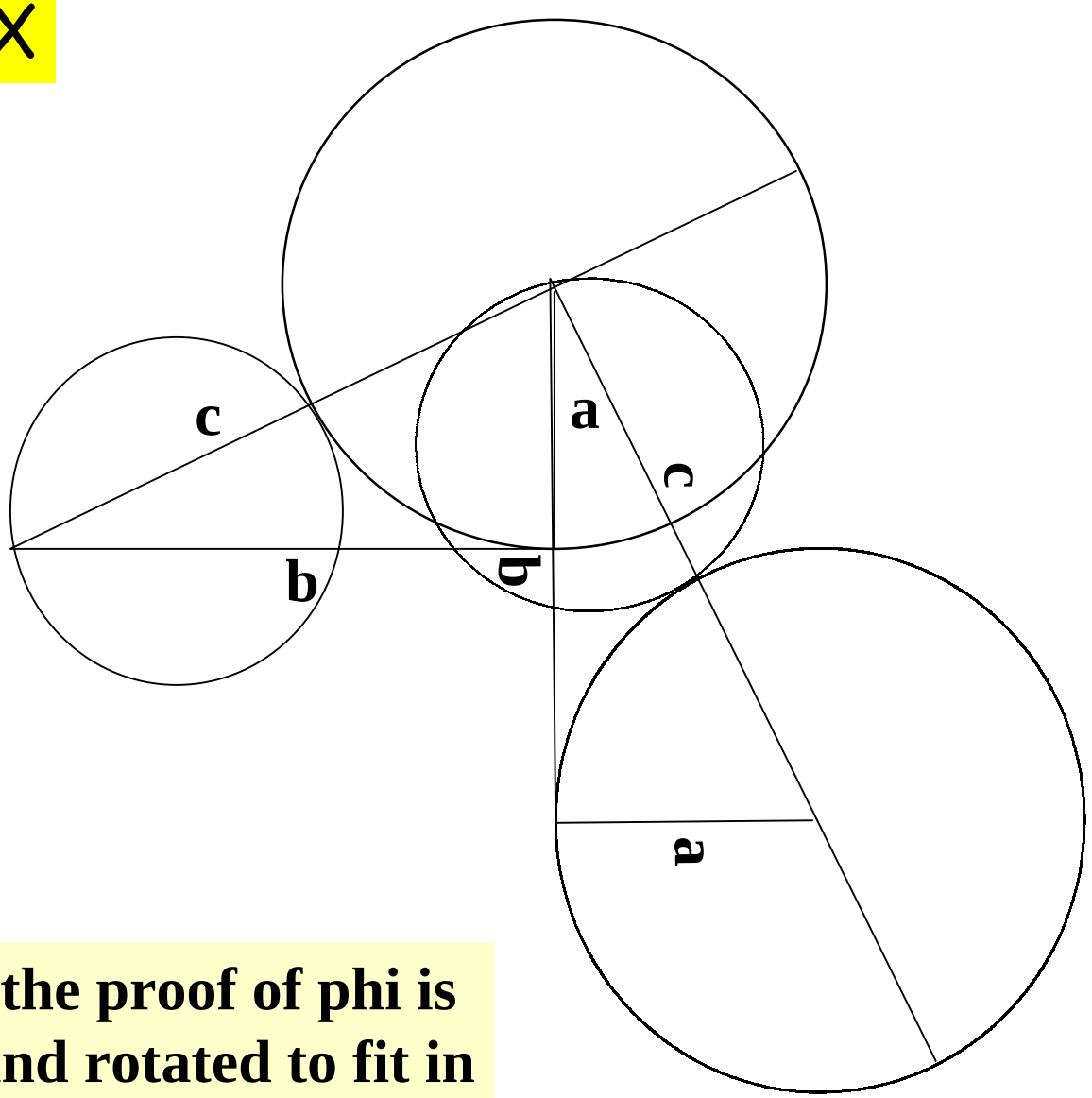






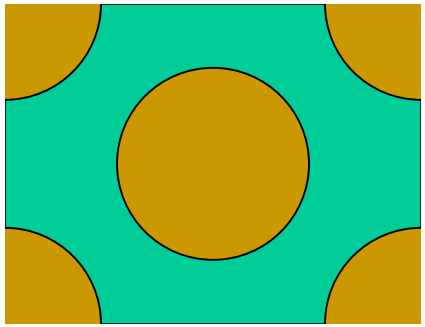
A line thus divided in extreme and mean ratio is often called the *Golden Section*.
1.618033989 :: .6180339888

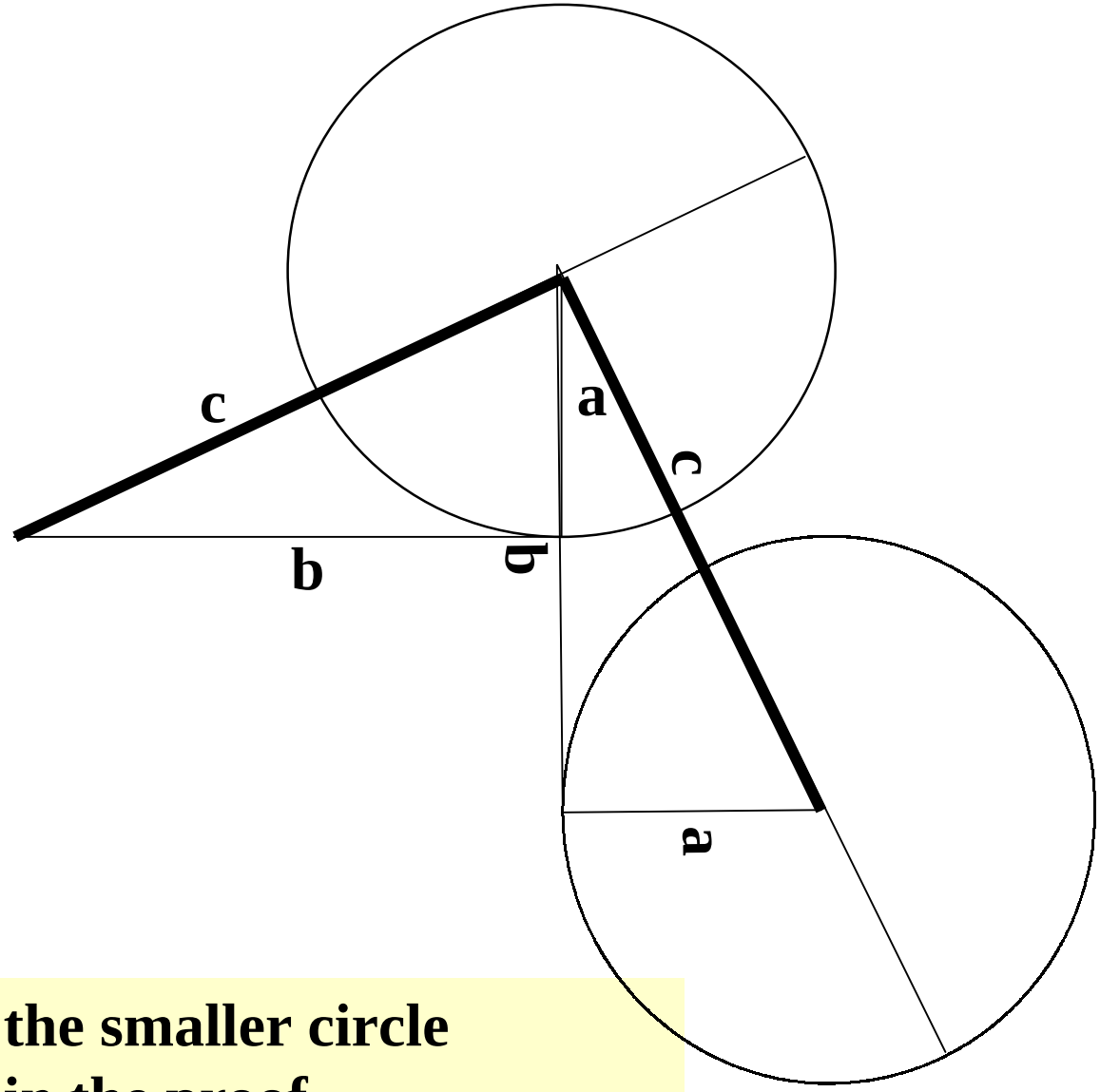
The QuincunX



The figure for the proof of phi is thus repeated and rotated to fit in the manner illustrated.

The QuincunX

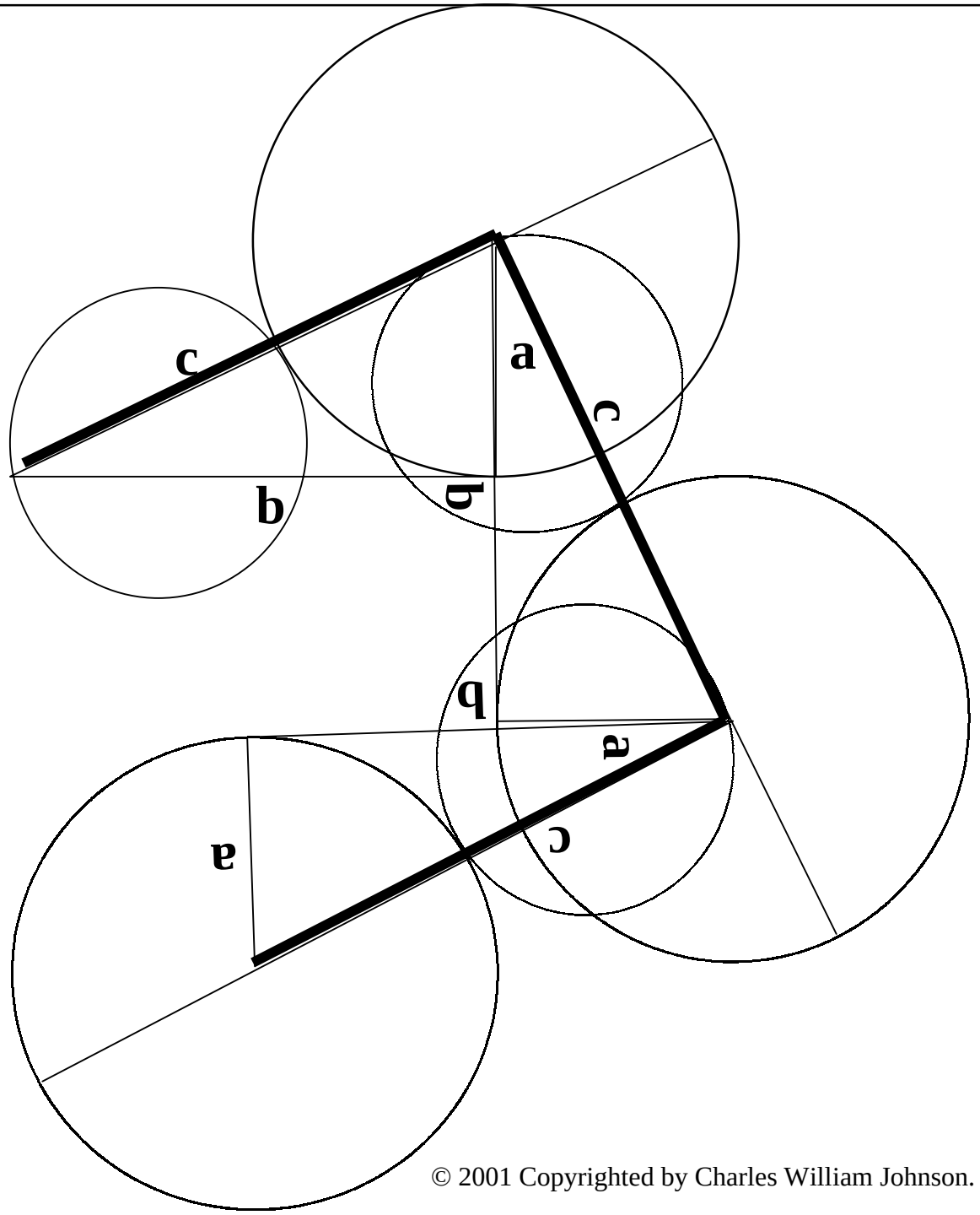




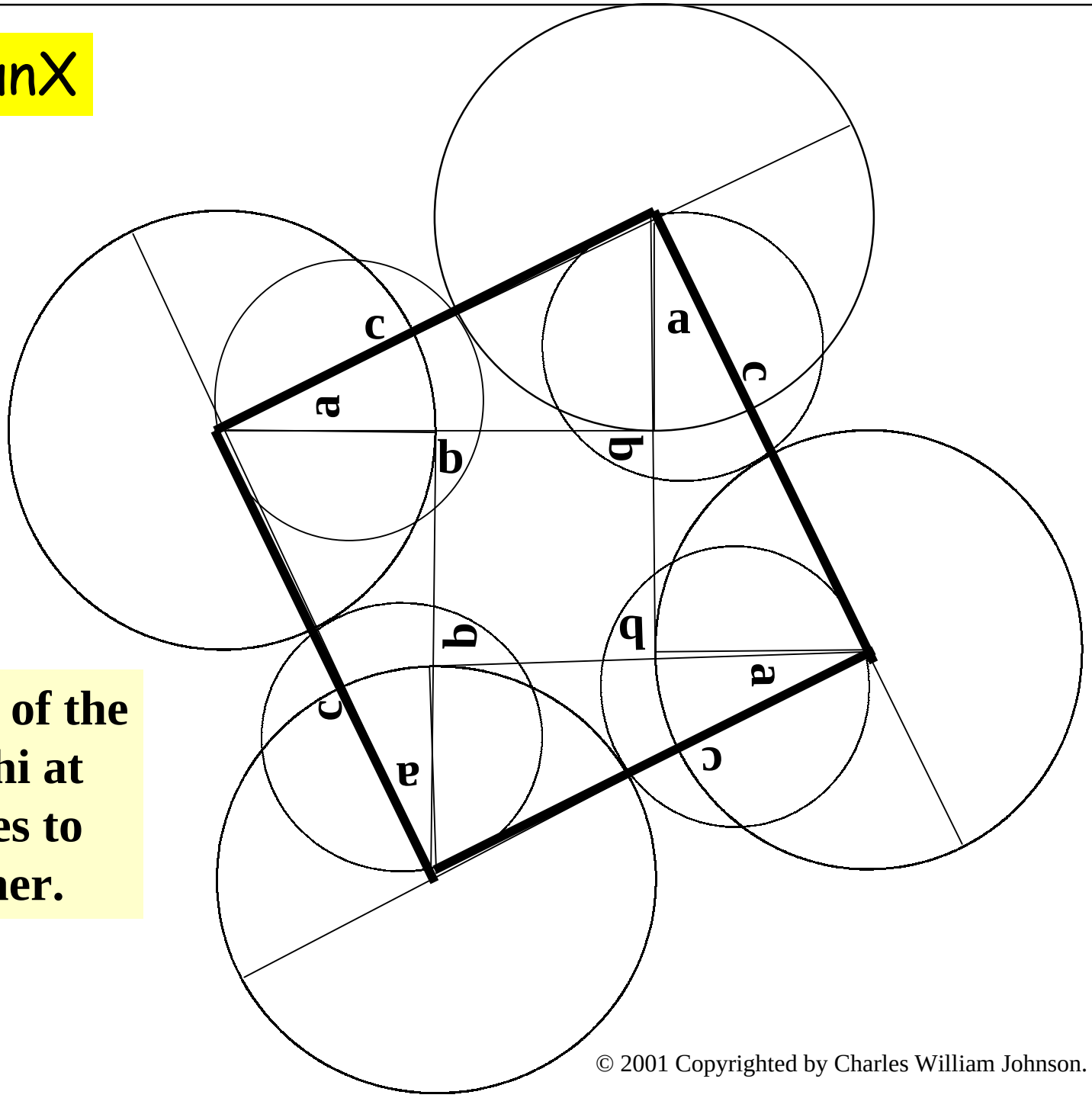
As we remove the smaller circle employed in the proof, we now observe the appearance of the Quincunx

The QuincunX

Three figures of the proof of phi at right angles to one another.

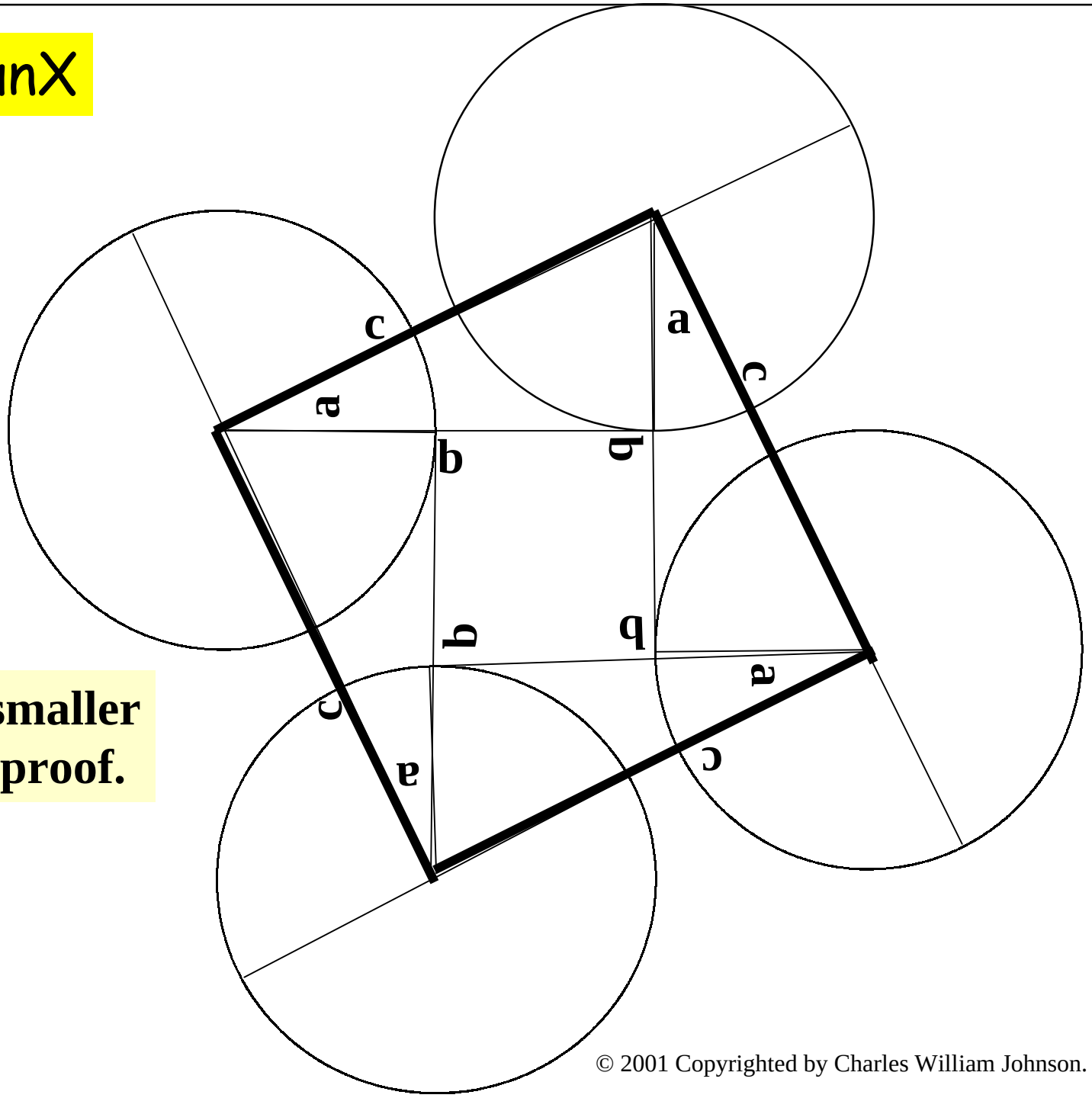


The QuincunX



Four figures of the proof of phi at right angles to one another.

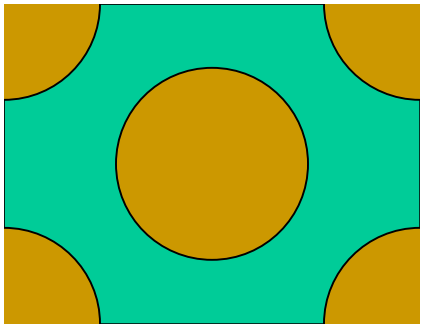
The QuincunX

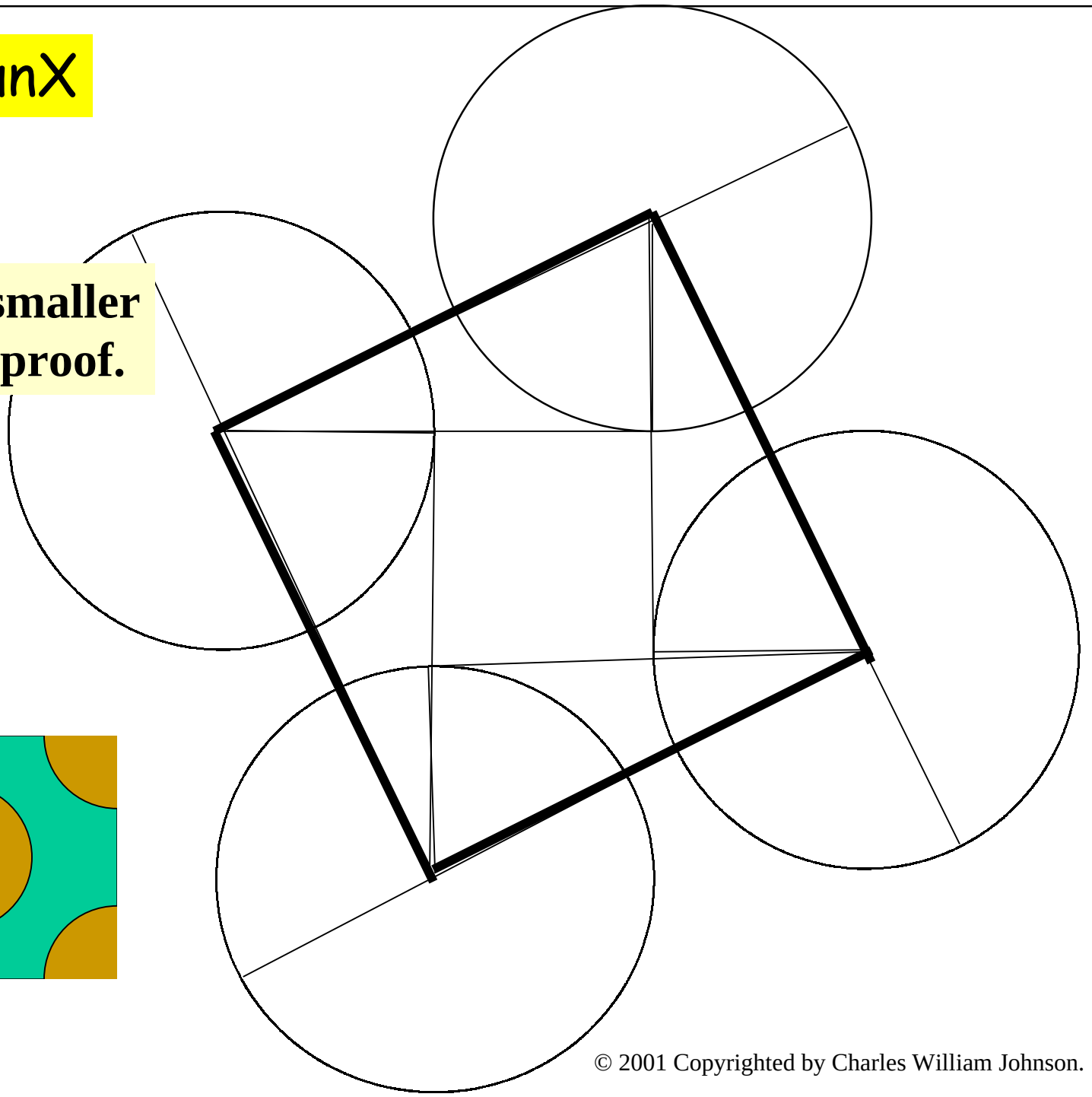


Remove the smaller circle of the proof.

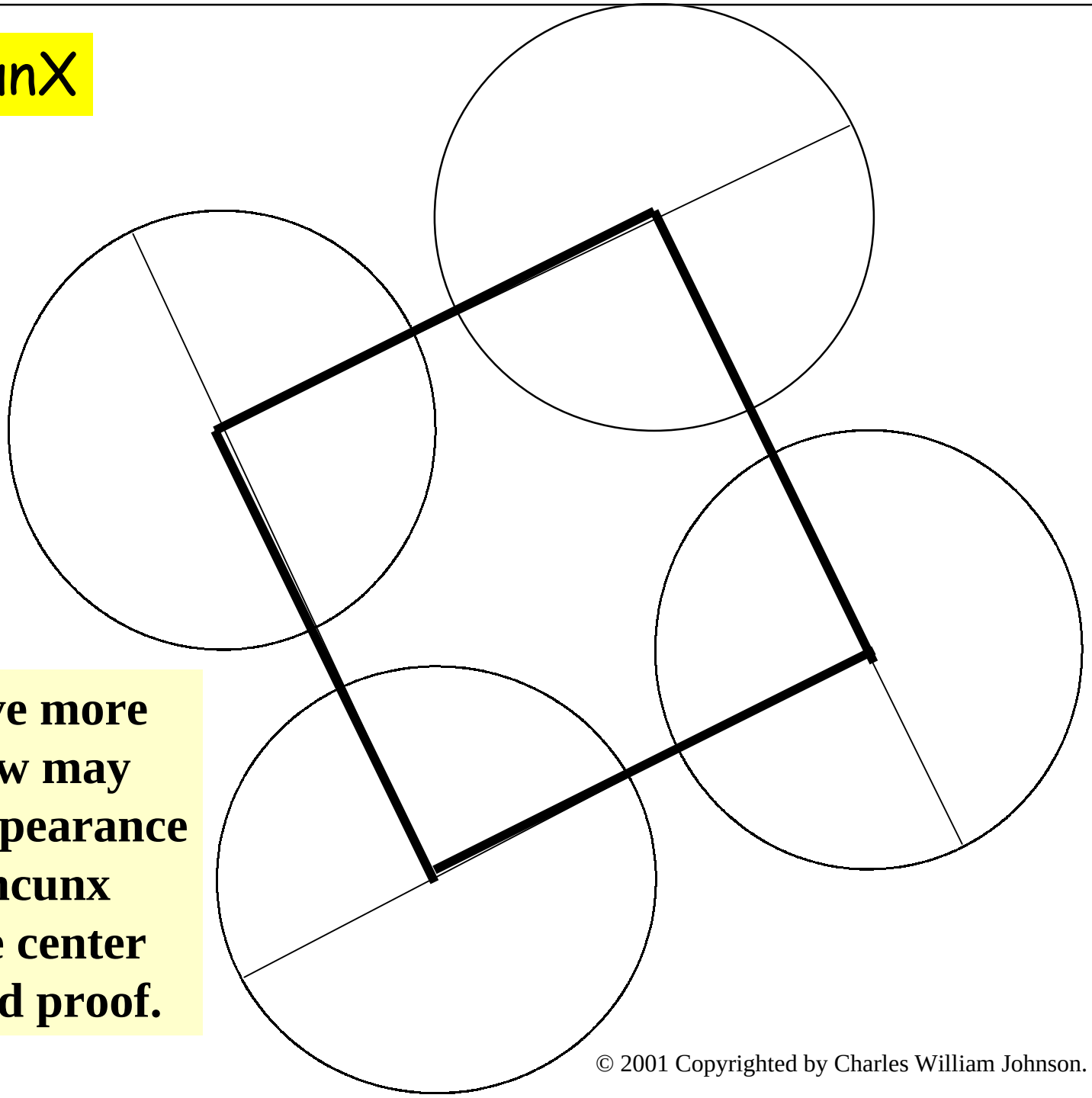
The QuincunX

Remove the smaller circle of the proof.



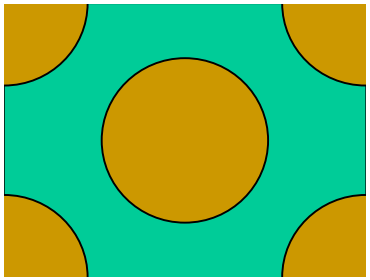


The QuincunX

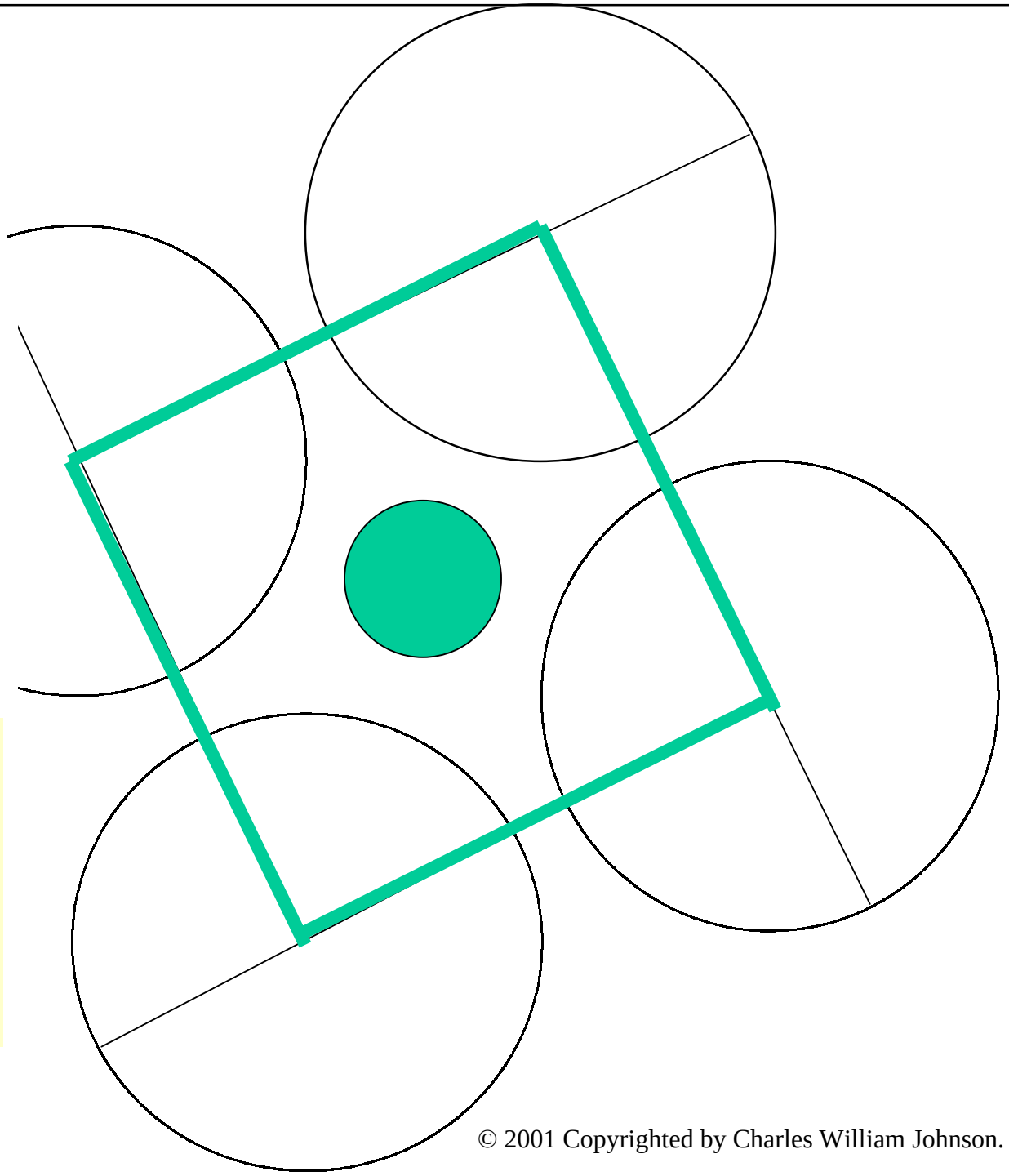


As we remove more lines, we now may observe the appearance of the Quincunx placed at the center of the fourfold proof.

The QuincunX

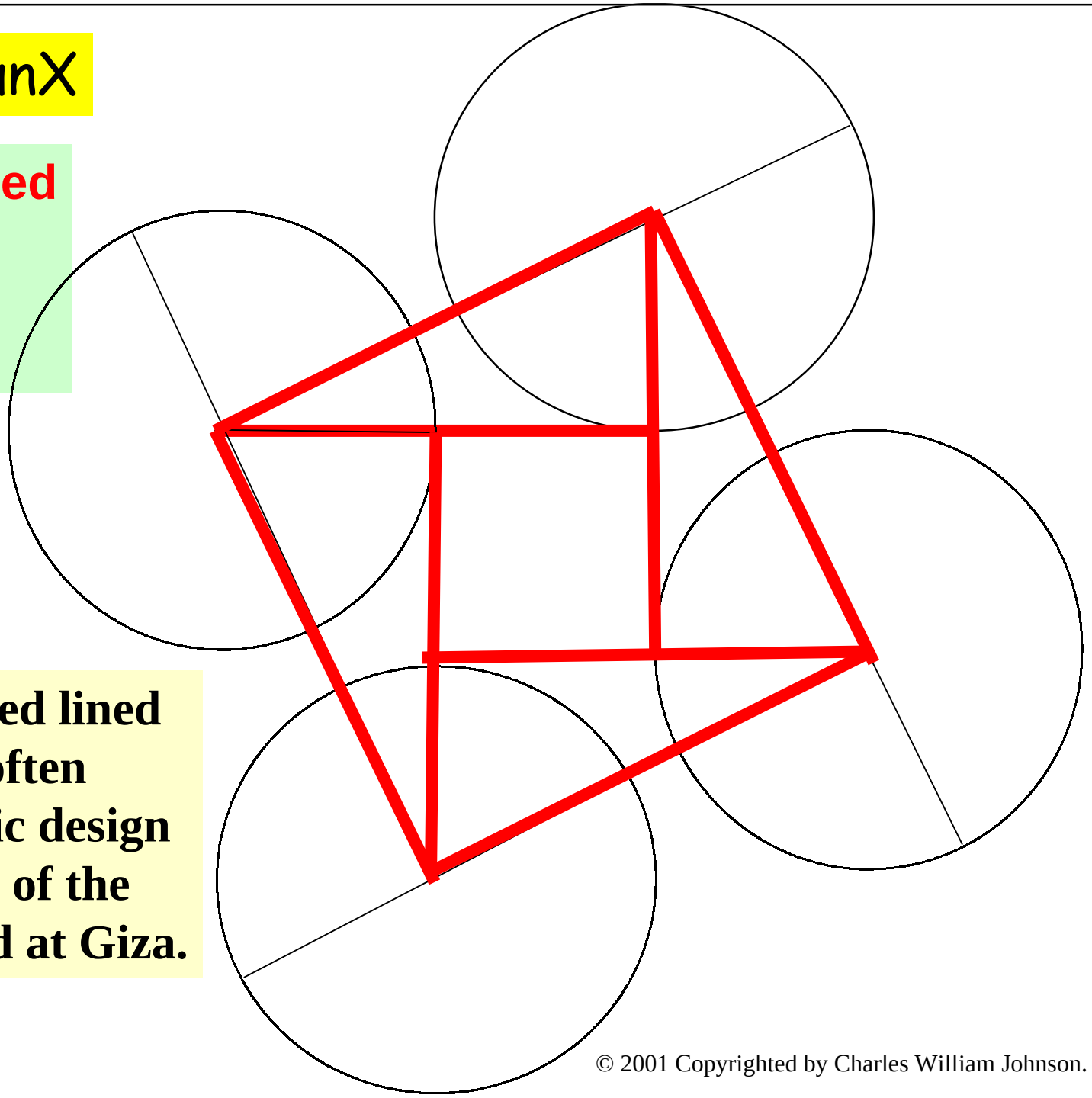


Now, we only need to ad the central circle to complete the Quincunx.



The QuincunX

An abbreviated proof of phi by a fourfold figure.



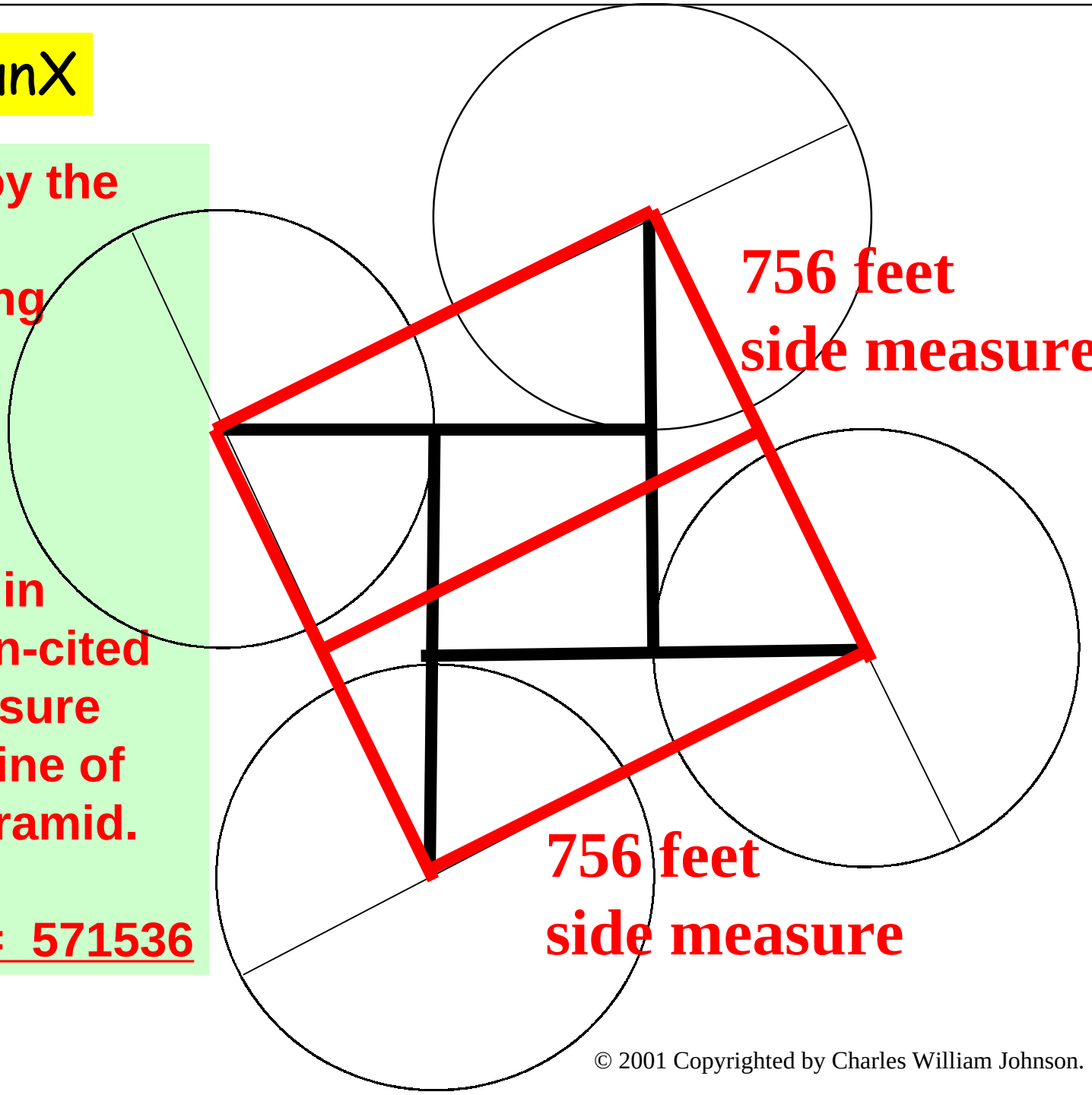
The central red lined figure is often cited as a basic design for the base of the Great Pyramid at Giza.

The QuincunX

Let us employ the measures corresponding to the Great Pyramid.

We shall begin with the often-cited 756 feet measure for the baseline of the Great Pyramid.

<u>756 x 756 = 571536</u>

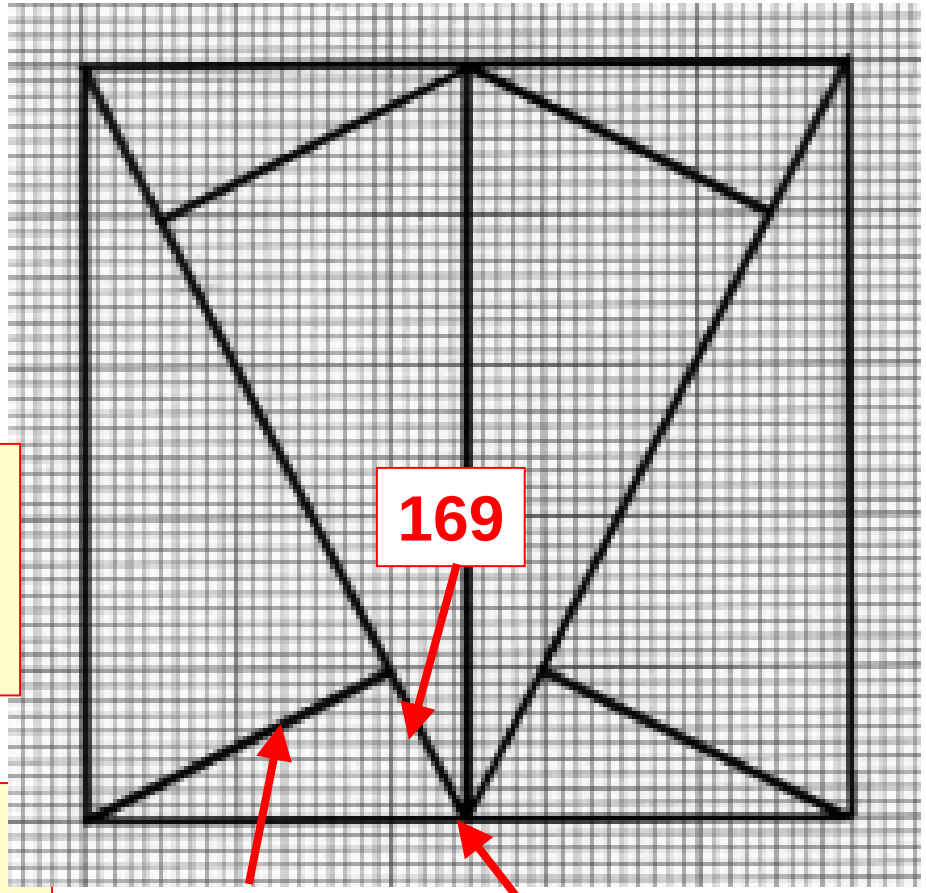


The Cross-Section of the Great Pyramid: a distinct *phi-like* right-angle triangulation of the base.

We shall employ the same proof of *phi*, based on a triangle whose base is one-half its height.

The **169, 338, 676c** is an historically recognized count, from the Meso-American **Legend of the Fifth Sun** or, the **Legend of the Four Worlds**

The QuincunX



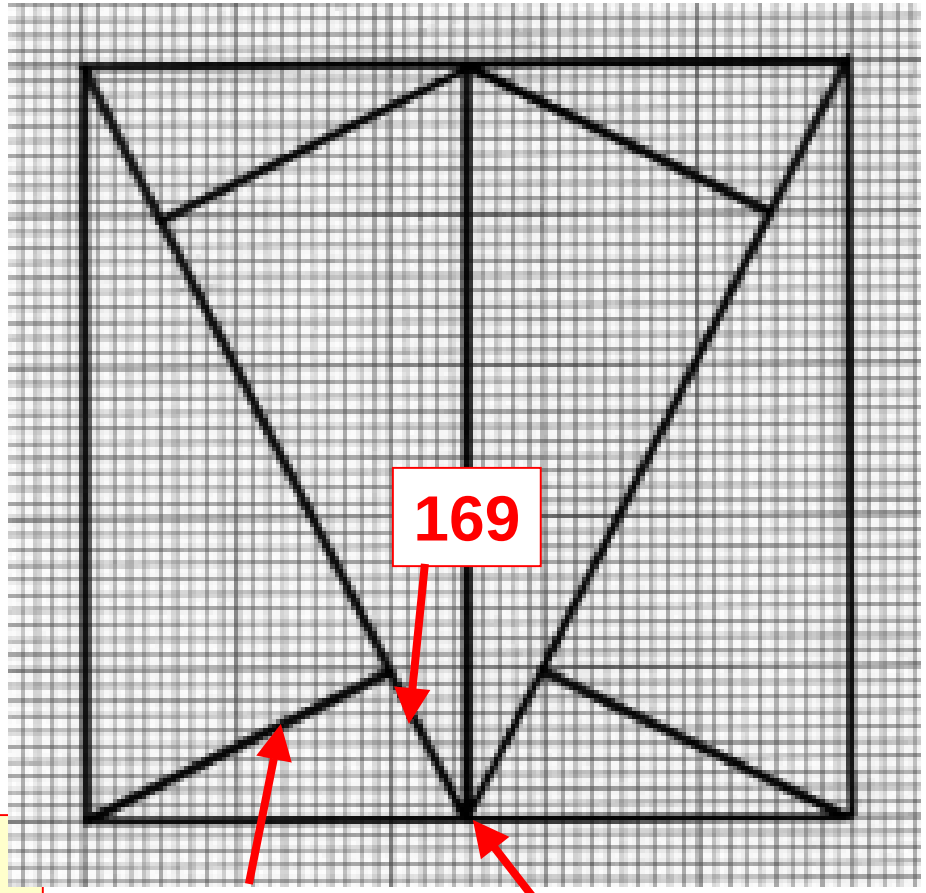
We have inverted one half of the proof figure on its central axis: reflecitve symmetry.

The Cross-Section of the Great Pyramid: a distinct *phi-like* right-angle triangulation of the base.

When the base of the triangle is 756 as shown, then the other legs of the smaller triangle are approximate to **169** and **338**.

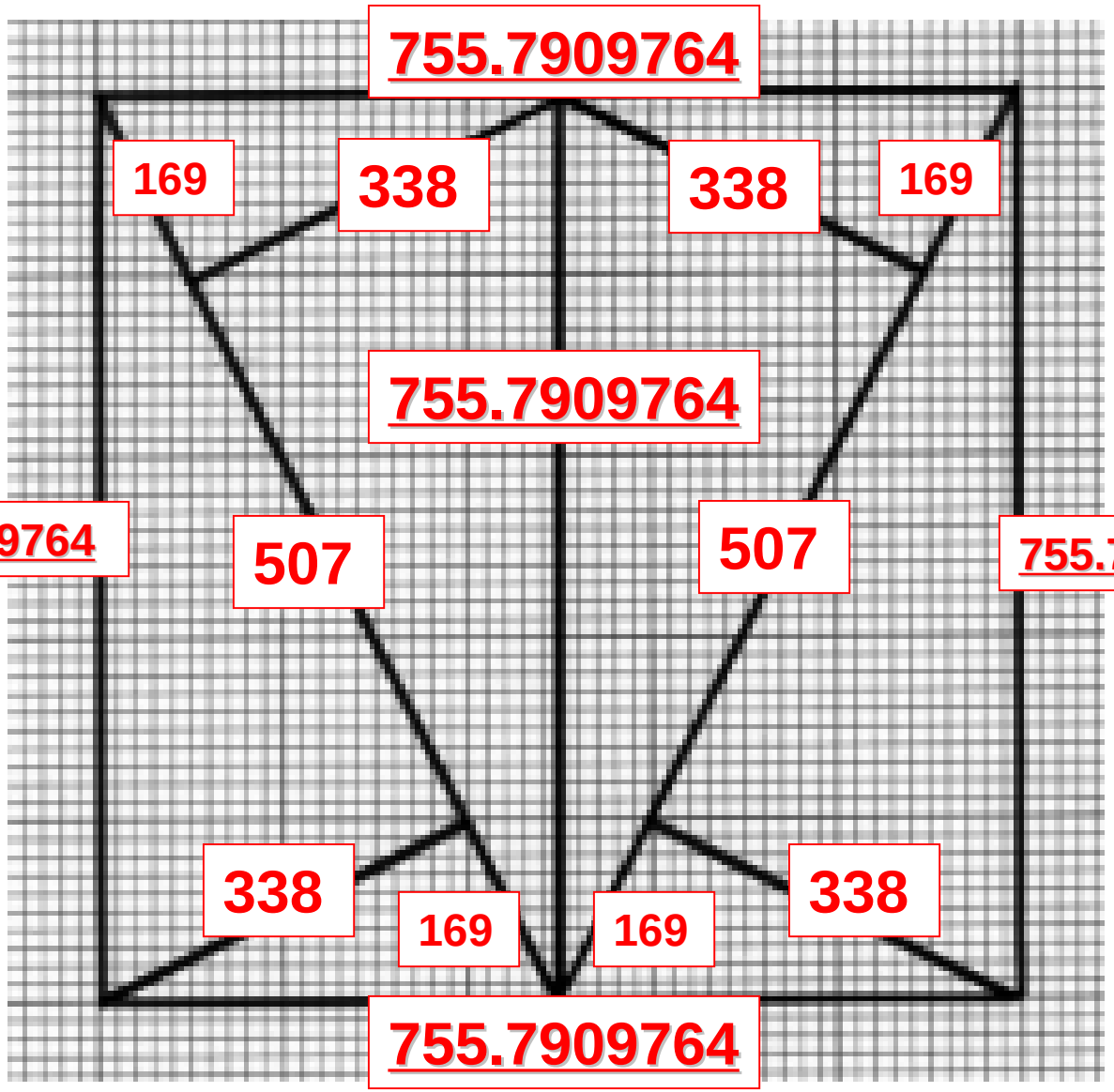
Since **169, 338, 676c** is an historically recognized count, we may employ it as the invariable measure and ***adjust*** the 378 measurement.

The QuincunX



$$169^2 + 338^2 = 377.8954882^2$$
$$\underline{755.7909764^2}$$

The Cross-Section of the Great Pyramid: The Measures

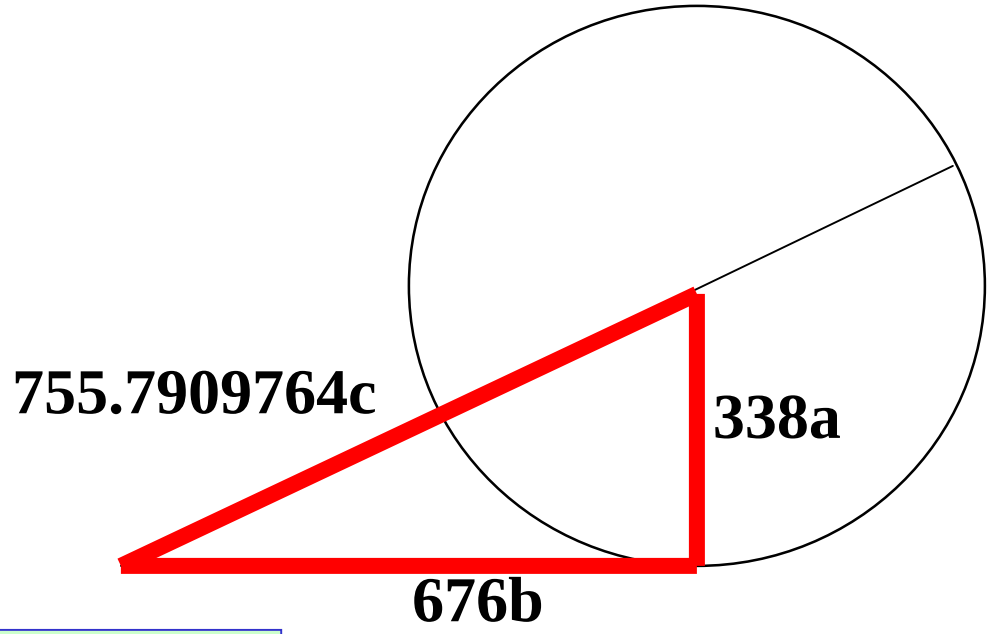


The Kemi knew that if the fractions are on the outside, then the whole numbers are on the inside of the figure.

The QuincunX

The QuincunX

If we employ the numbers of the Great Pyramid for the Quincunx design, then we have the following values for the different aspects of the design elements.



Baseline of the Great Pyramid of Giza

$$169^2 + 338^2 = 377.8954882^2$$

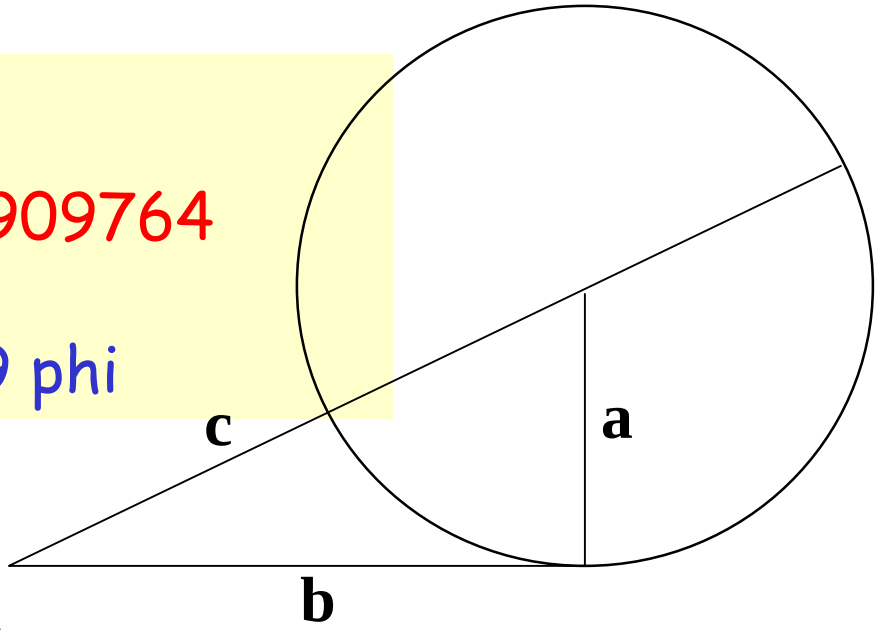
$$\underline{755.7909764^2}$$

The QuincunX

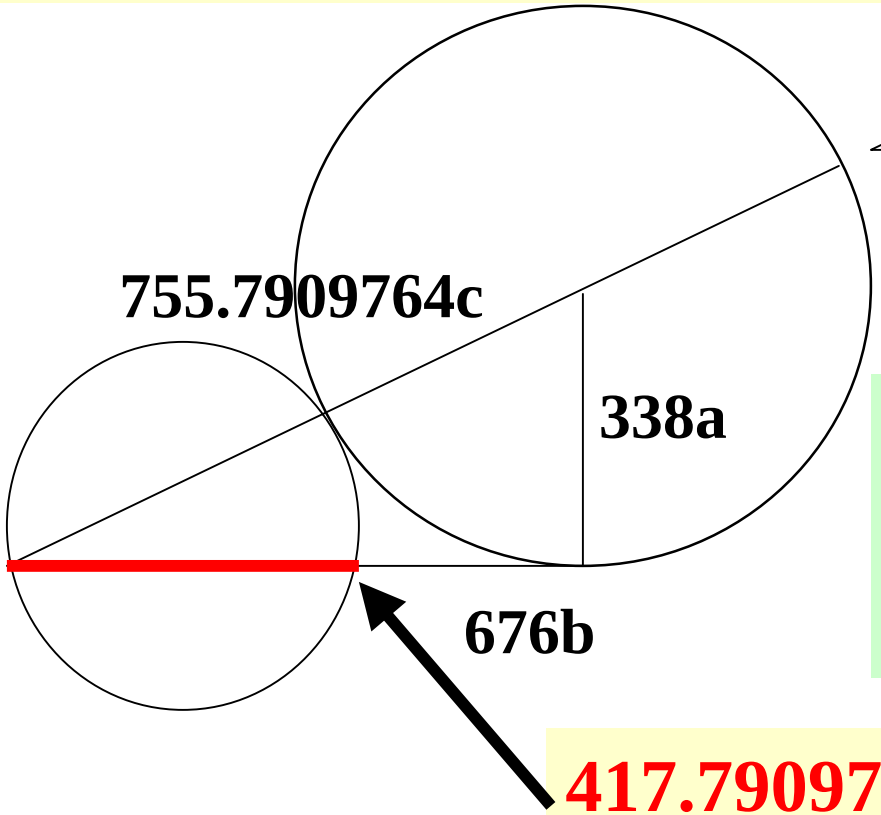
The Golden Mean

676 x .6180339888 = 417.7909764

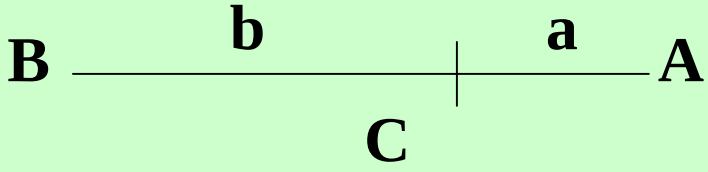
$(c^2 + a^2) / b^2 = 1.618033989$ phi



b = 2a



417.7909764



The QuincunX

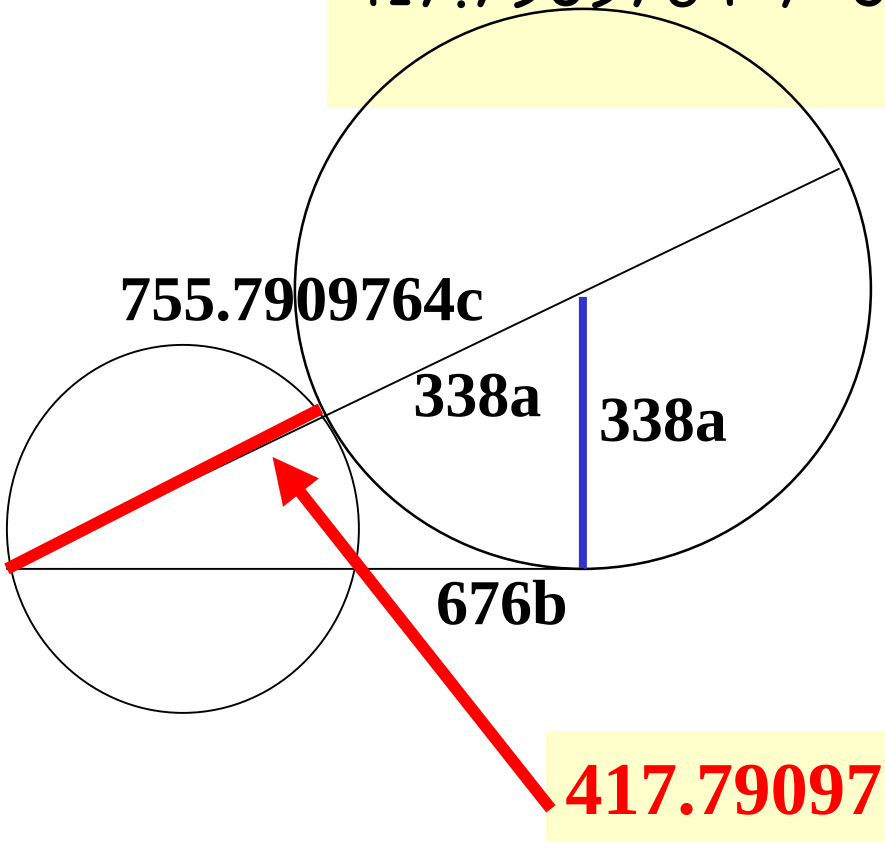
The Golden Mean

676 x .6180339888 = 417.7909764

755.7909764 - 417.7909764 = 338

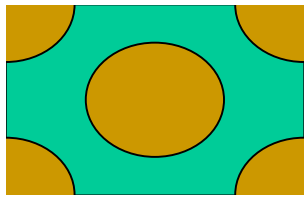
417.7909764 / 338 = 1.23067978

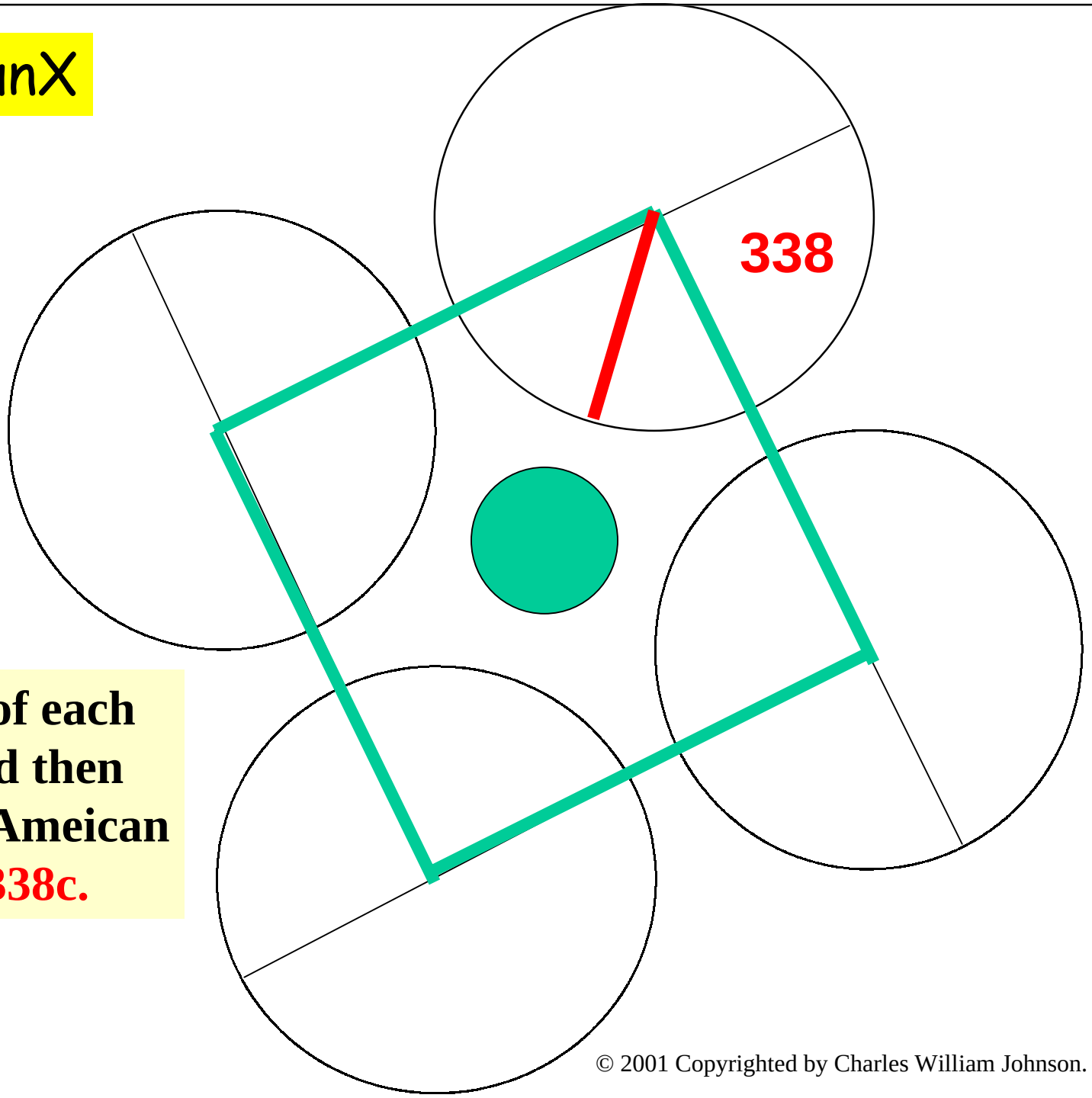
.6180339888 phi



The phi relation exists as *2phi* 1.23067978 on the side of the hypotenuse

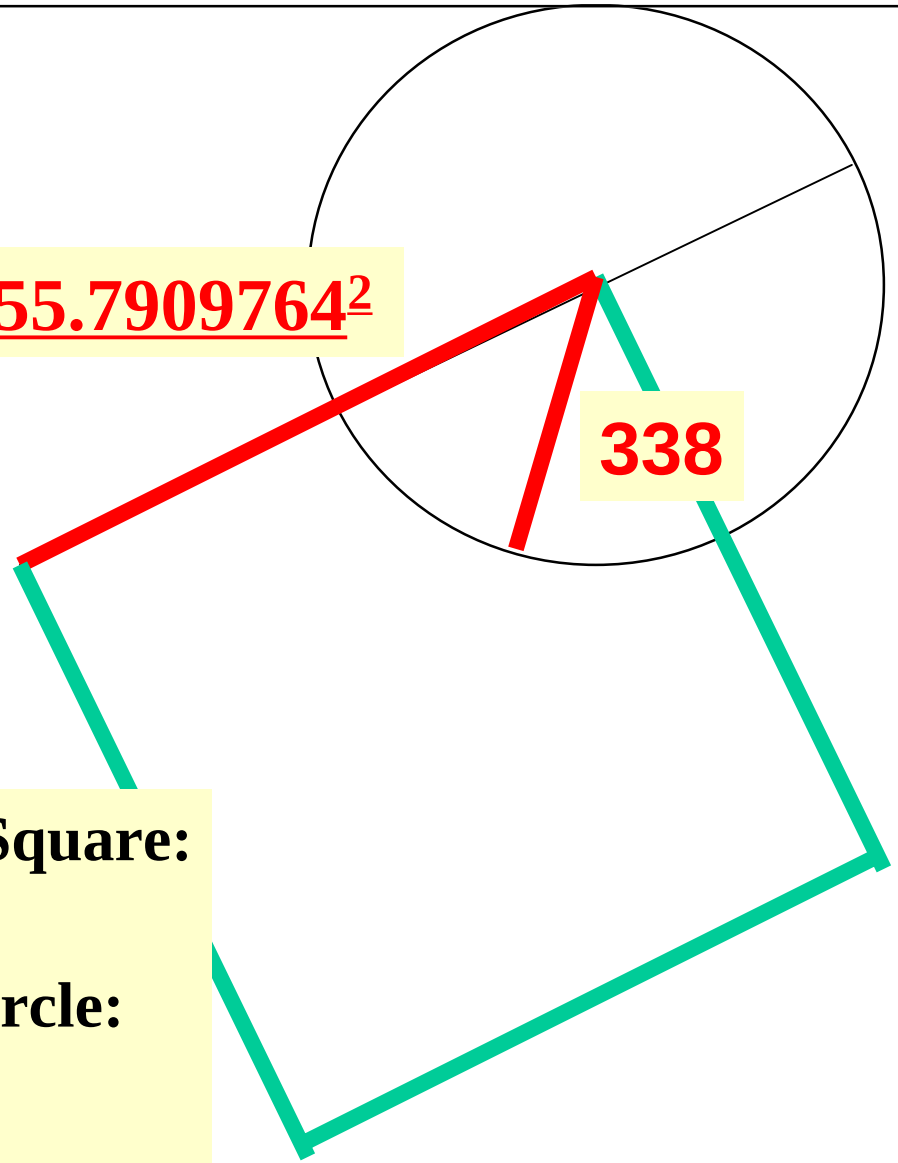
The QuincunX





The *radius* of each circle would then be the Meso-Ameican count of 338c.

The QuincunX



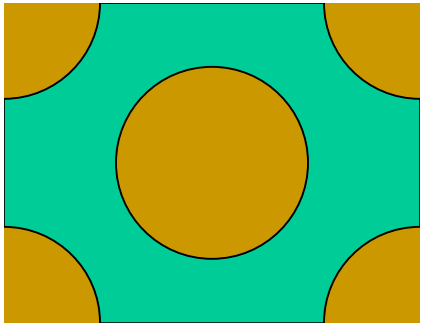
Area of 755.7909764x Square:

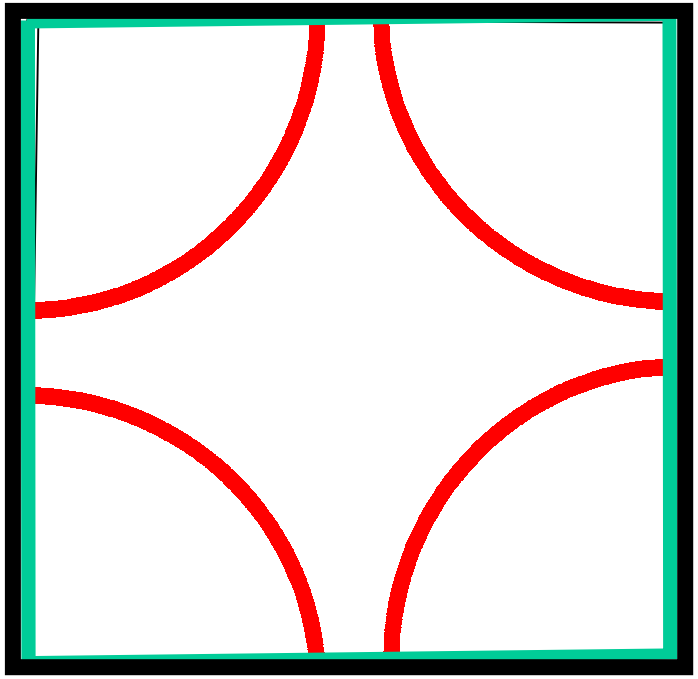
571220

Area of each large circle:

358908.1111

The QuincunX





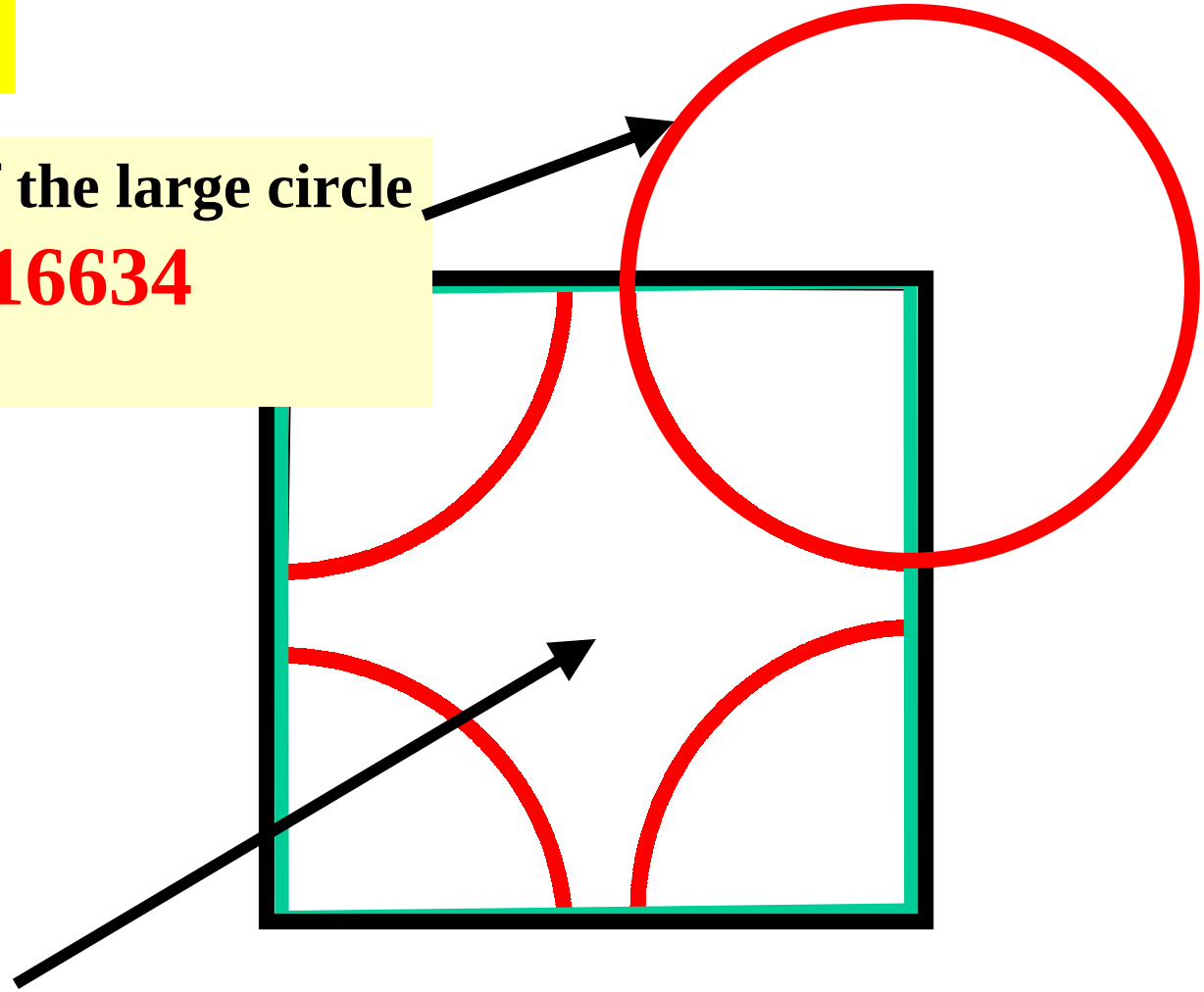
Area of inside of the curvilinear central cross without the central dot

212311.8889

The QuincunX

Circumference of the large circle

2123.716634



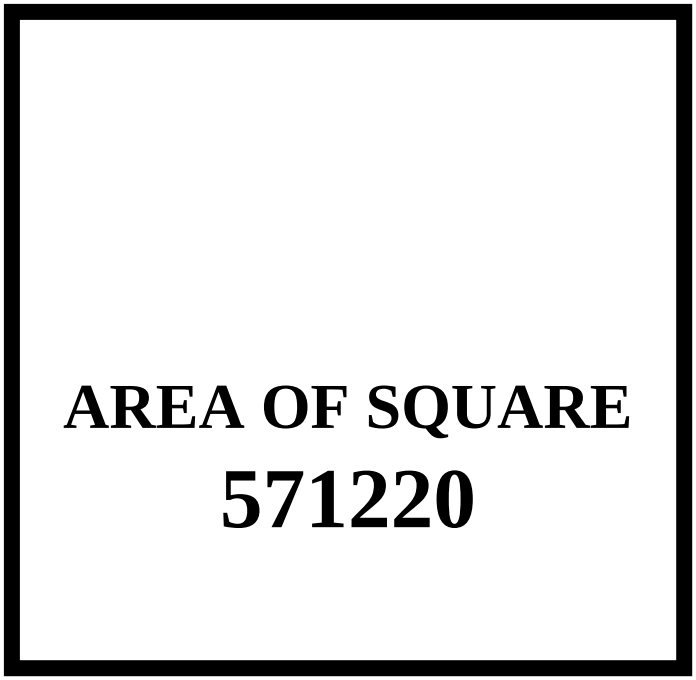
Area of inside of curvilinear central cross

212311.8889

The QuincunX

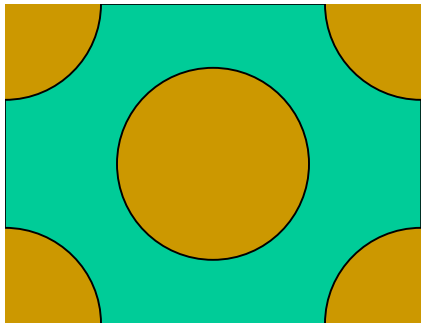
Pi and Phi in Relation to One Another

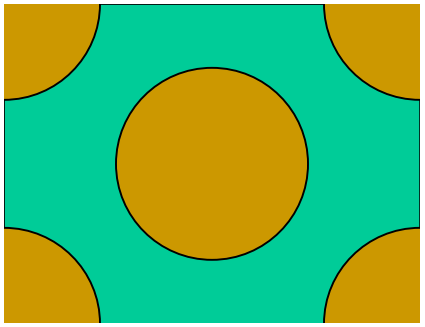
Squaring the Circle



358908.1111 / 571220 = .6283185307 *(2PI FRACTAL)*

.3141592653 (PI is 3.141592654)





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