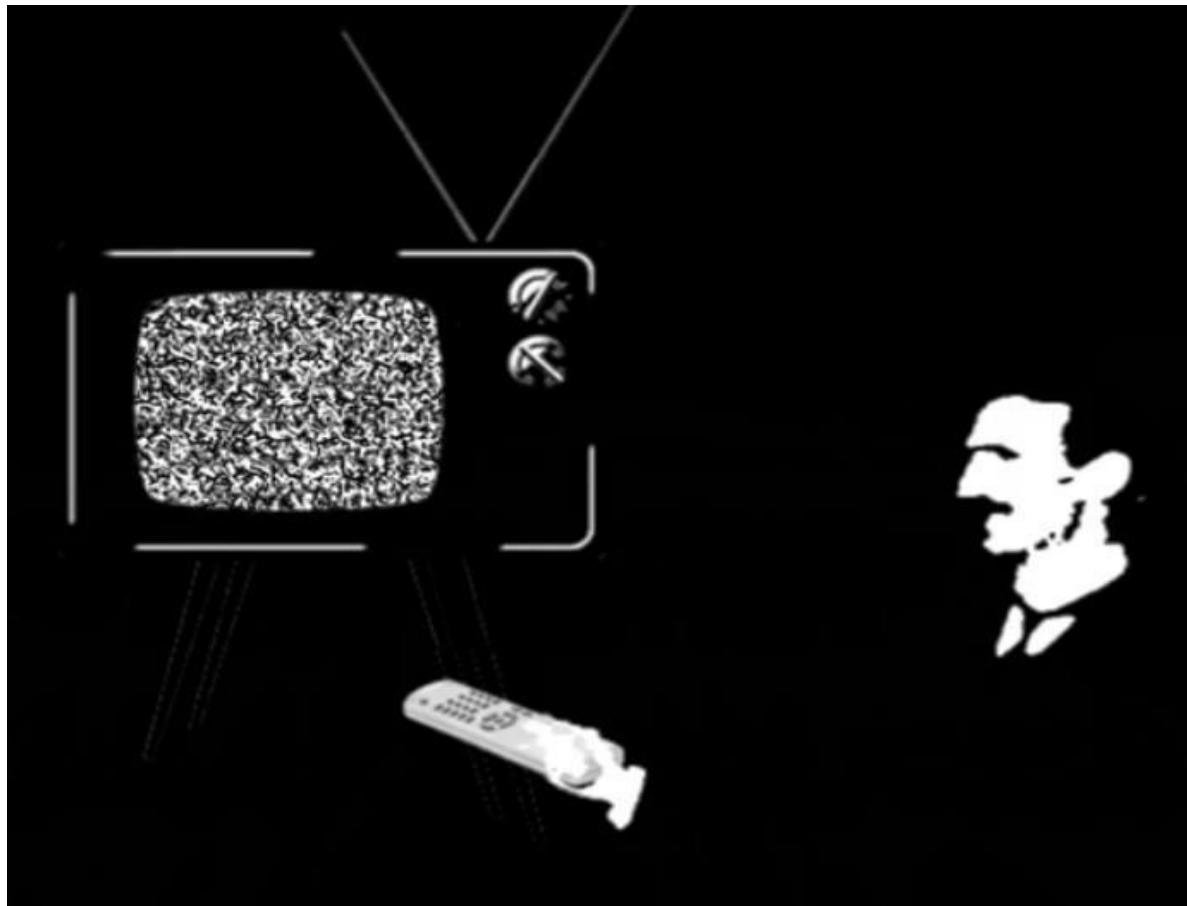


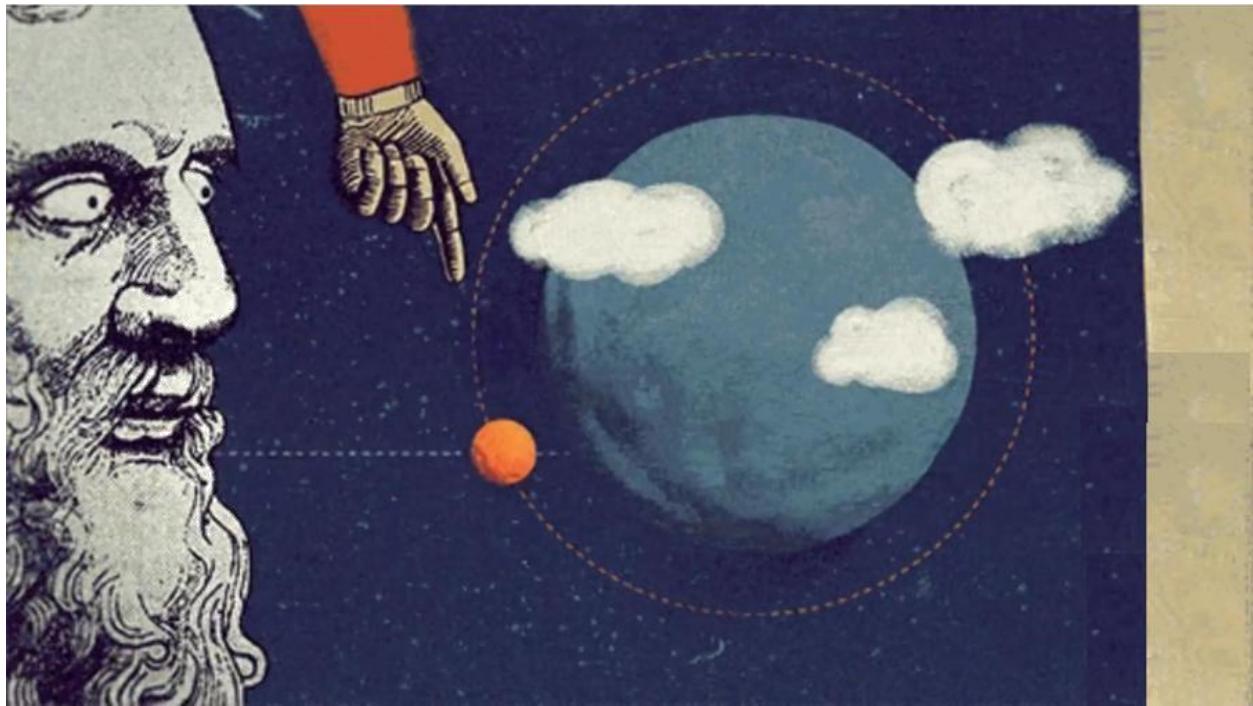
Nikola Tesla va "369 KODI"

Borliqning sirini ochish

Nikola Tesla ko'plab sirli tajribalarni amalga oshirgan, biroq u o'zi ham o'zgacha bir sir edi. U inson emas, go'yoki bir jumboq edi.



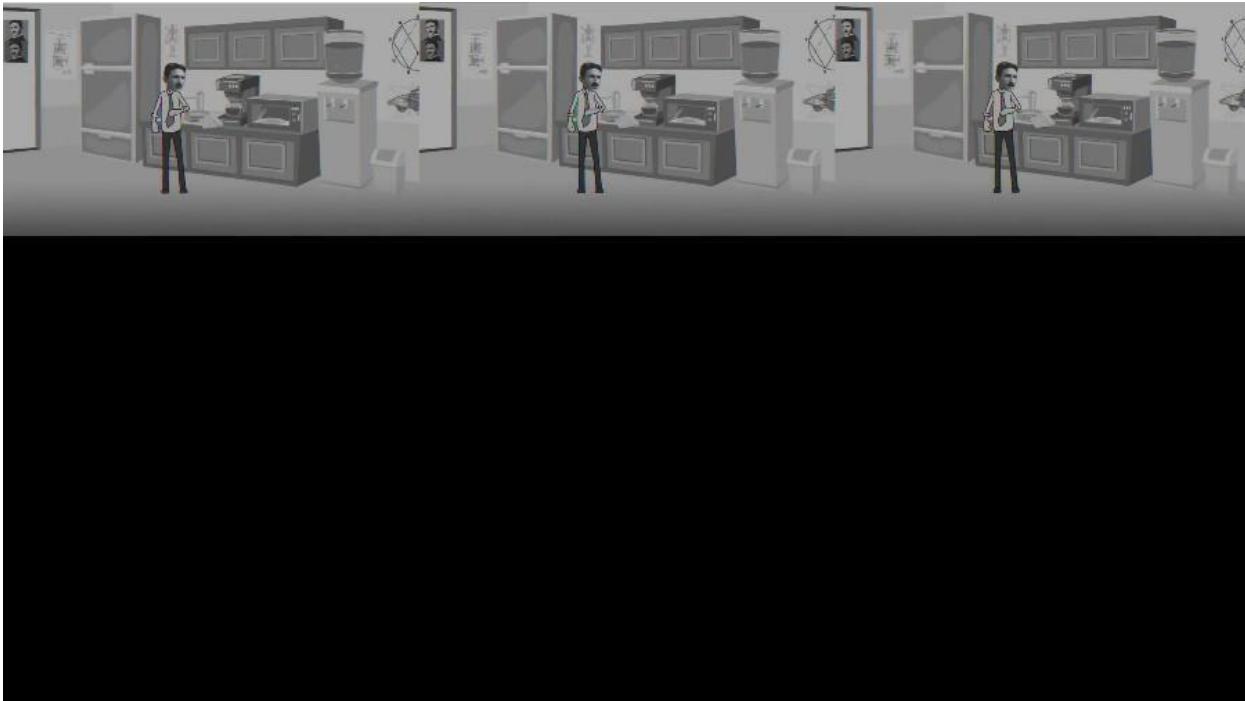
Daho odamlar ko'pincha bir narsani o'ylab yuraveradi. Tesla esa bir narsaga butunlay berilgan edi.



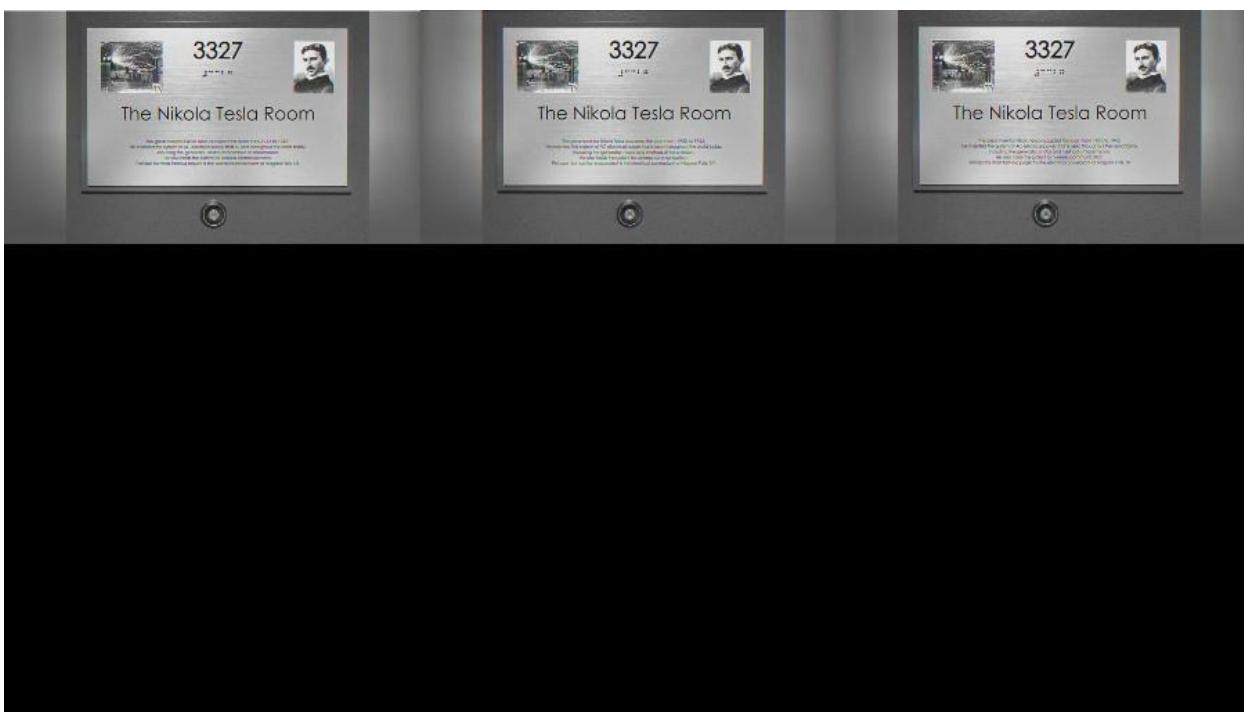
Tesla ba'zi qiziq odatlarga ega edi — masalan, u biror binoga kirishdan oldin, atrofdagi kvartal bo'ylab uch marta yurib chiqardi.



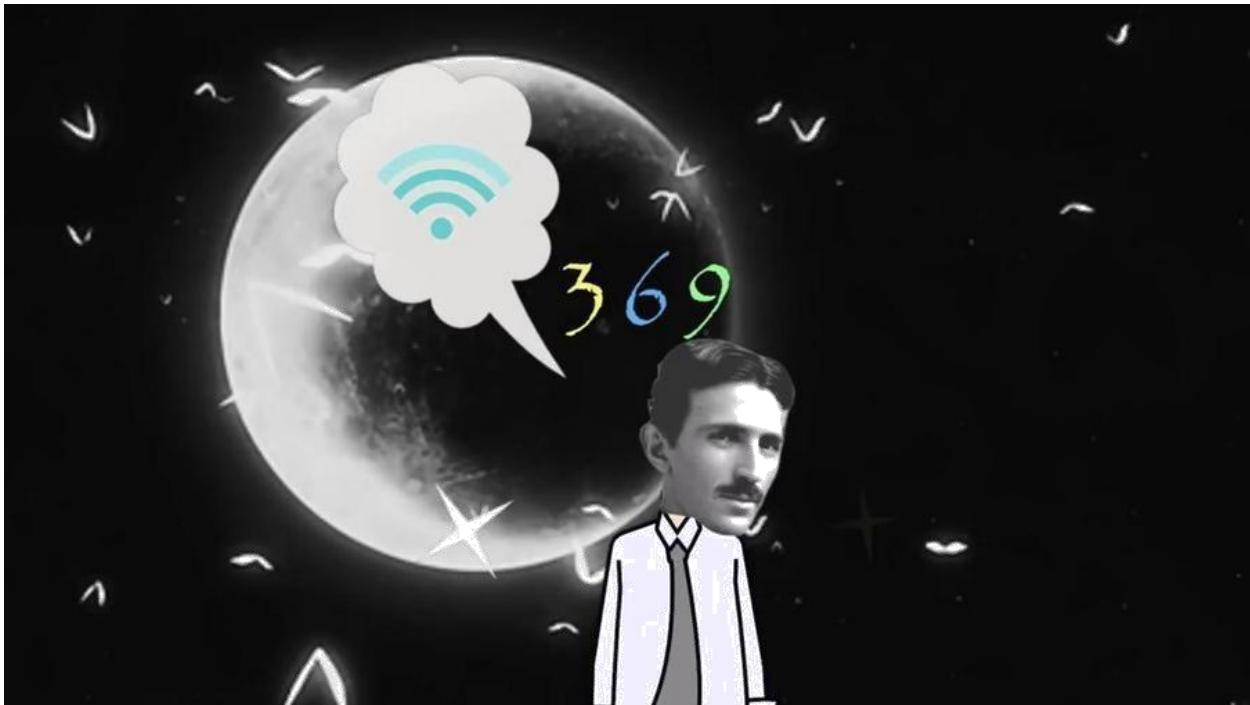
U o'zining tarelkalarini 18 ta salfetkaga tozalardi.



U faqat raqami uchga bo‘linadigan mehmonxonalarda yashardi.



U narsalar va o‘zining atrof-muhitidagi hisob-kitoblarni amalga oshirib, natija har doim uchga bo‘linishini tekshirib ko‘rardi.



U hamma narsani uchta to‘plamda bajarardi, ba’zilarning aytishicha, u OCD (obsessiv-kompulsiv buzilish) bilan kasallangan edi, boshqalar esa uning juda tasavvufparast bo‘lganini ta’kidlashadi, ammo haqiqat bundan ancha chuqrroq.

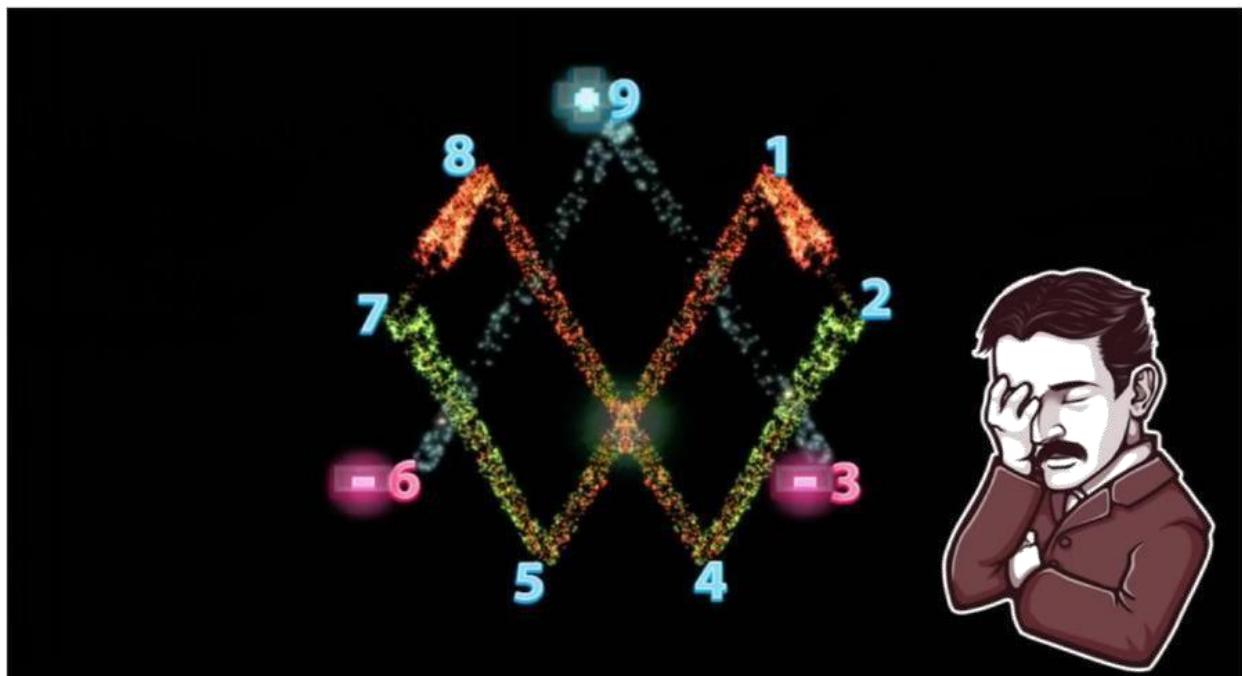
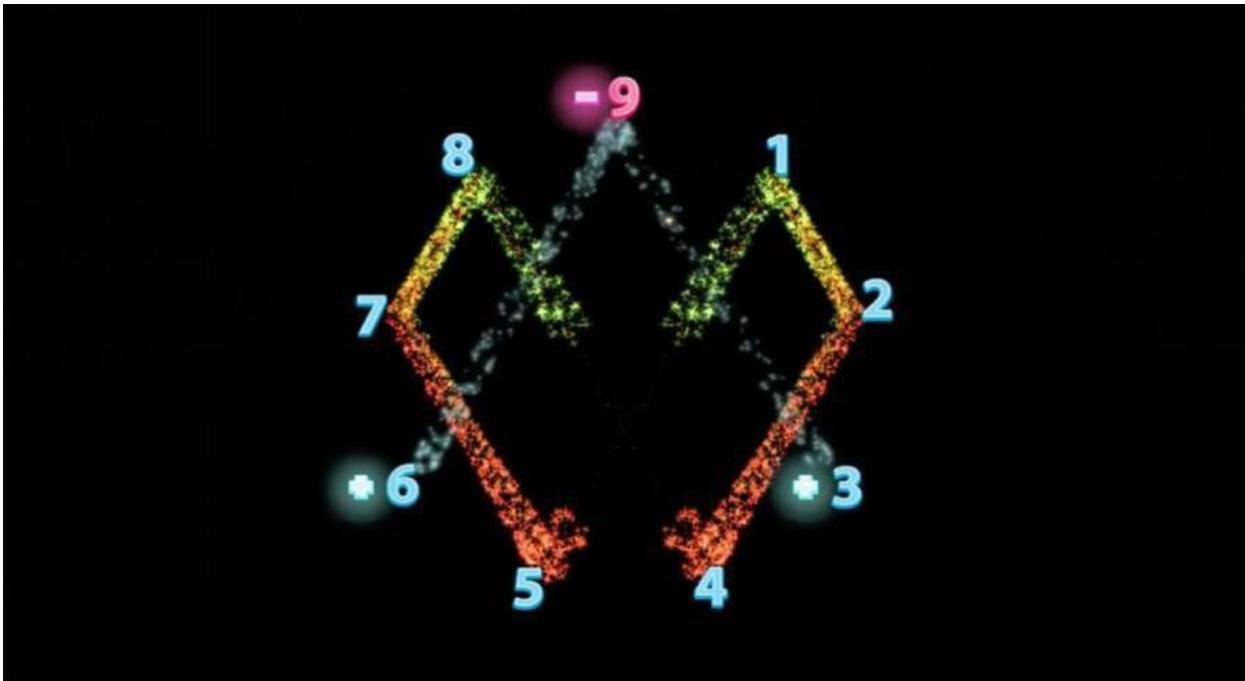


Uning qiziqishi faqat raqamlarga emas, ayniqsa 3, 6 va 9 raqamlariga qaratilgan edi.

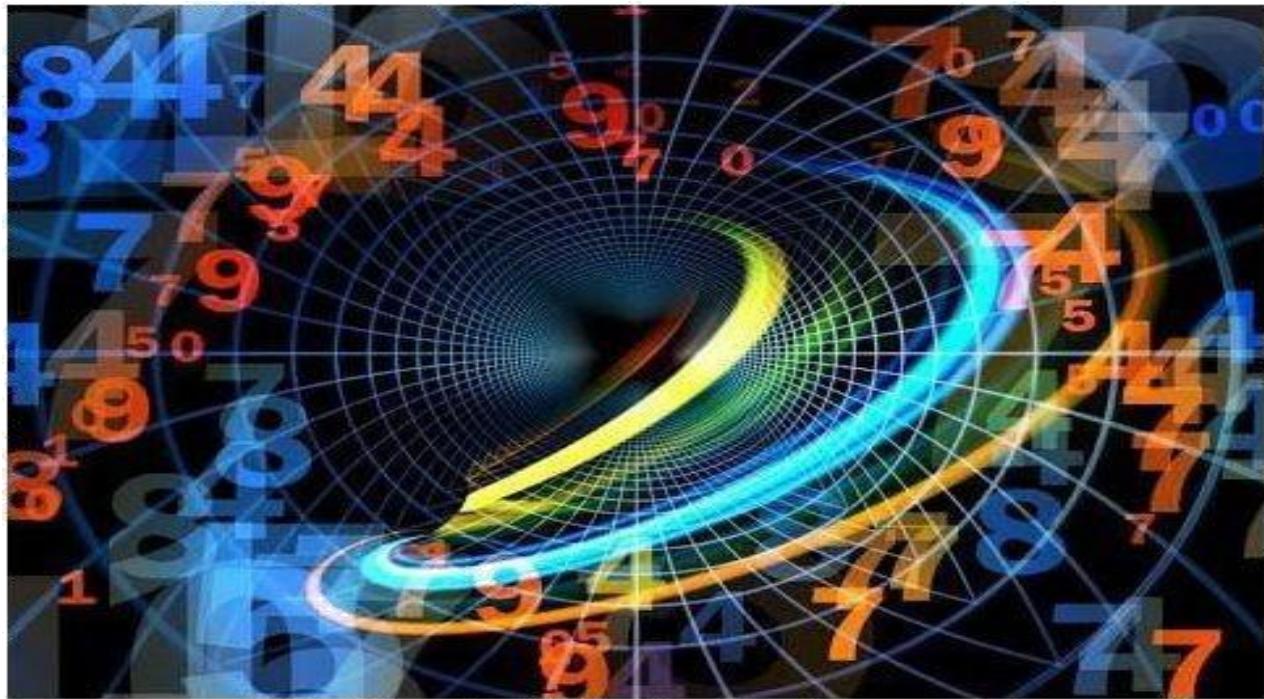


Tesla bu raqamlar nihoyatda muhim deb hisoblagan, ammo hech kim uni tinglamagan.

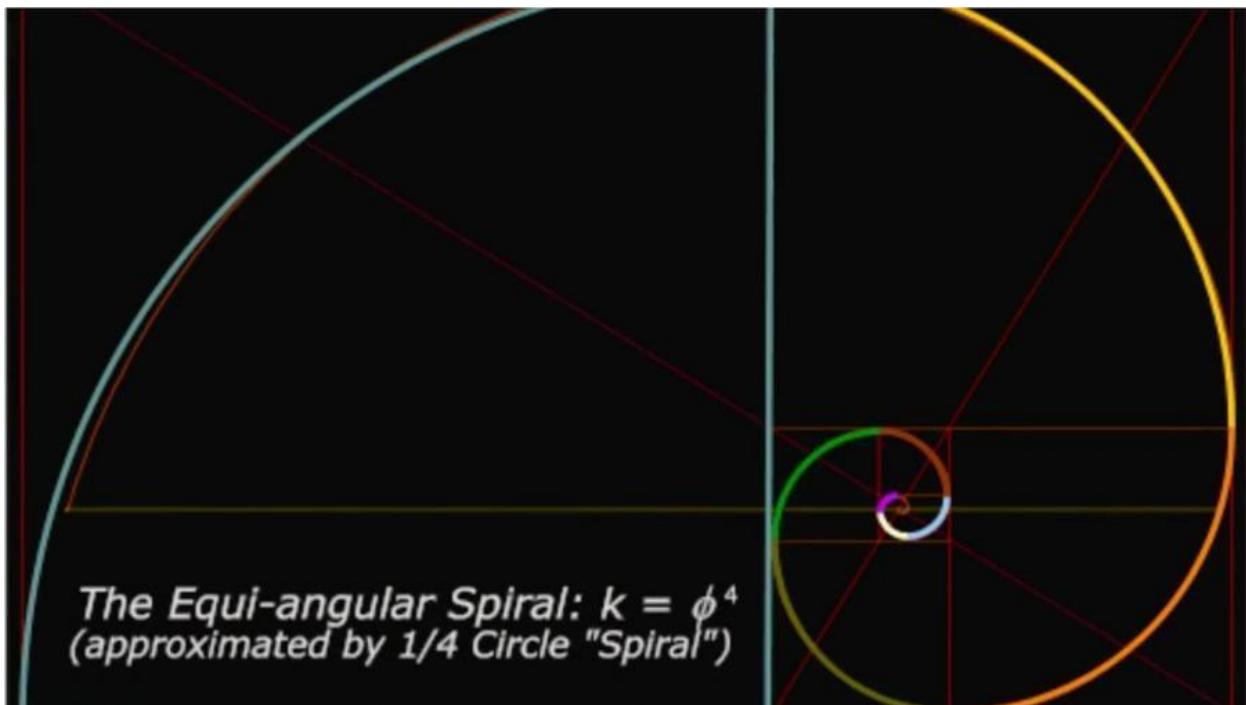
Lekin nima uchun aynan shu raqamlar? Nikola Tesla dunyoga nimani tushuntirmoqchi bo‘lgan edi?



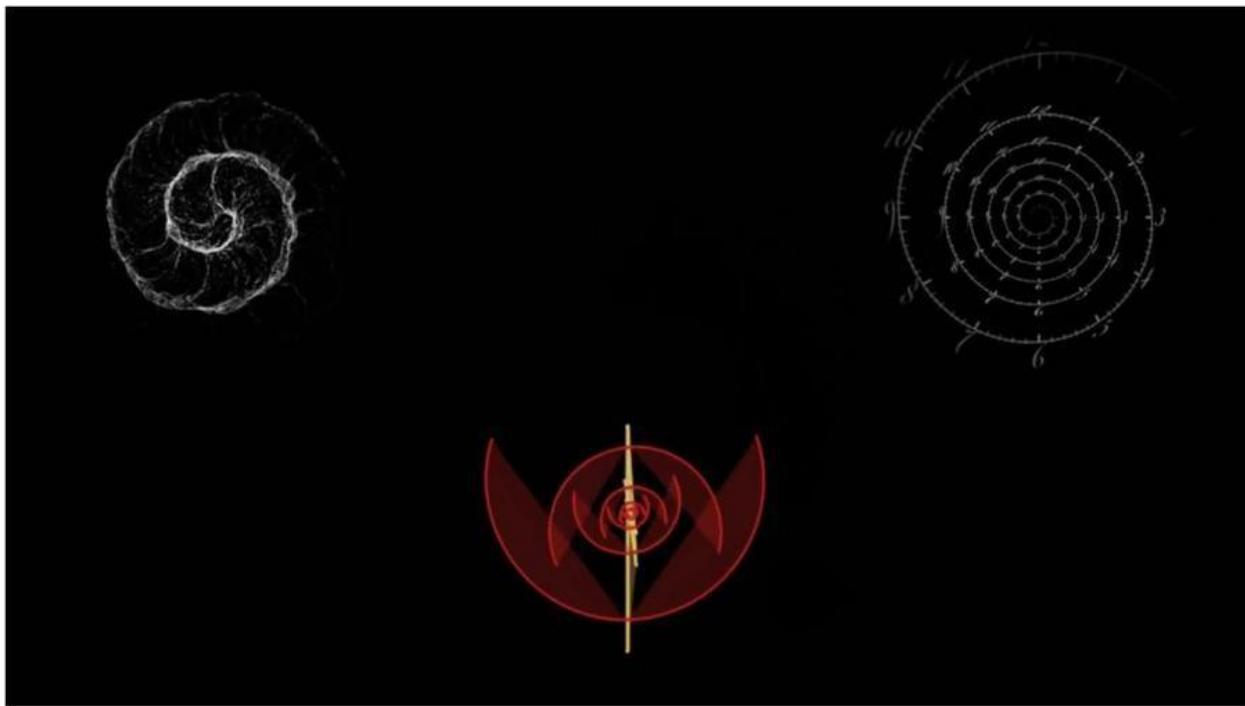
Avvalo shuni tushunishimiz kerakki, matematikani biz yaratmaganmiz — biz uni kashf qilganmiz.



Bu — koinotning umumiyligi, chunki qayerda bo‘lishingizdan qat’i nazar, 1 ga 2 qo‘silsa, har doim 3 bo‘ladi.



Koinotdagi hamma narsa shu qonun asosida bo‘ladi — koinotda tabiiy ravishda takrorlanib turadigan naqshlar (andazalar) mavjud.



Hayotda, galaktikalarda, yulduzlarning hosil bo‘lishida, evolyutsiyada va deyarli barcha tabiiy jarayonlarda ma'lum takrorlanuvchi naqshlar (andazalar) mavjud. Bu naqshlardan ba'zilari — oltin nisbat va muqaddas geometrik shakllardir. Tabiat rioya qiladigandek ko‘rinadigan eng muhim tizimlardan biri esa — ikki barobarga oshib boruvchi ikkilik tizimdir.





Image Credit: NASA, ESA, Hubble, HLA;
Processing & Copyright: Domingo Pestana

Bu tizimda naqshlar bir raqamdan boshlanadi va har safar ikki barobarga oshib boradi.

The Binary Number System

- ❑ The prefix “bi-” stands for 2.
- ❑ The binary number system is a Base 2 number system:
 - ✓ There are 2 symbols that represent quantities:

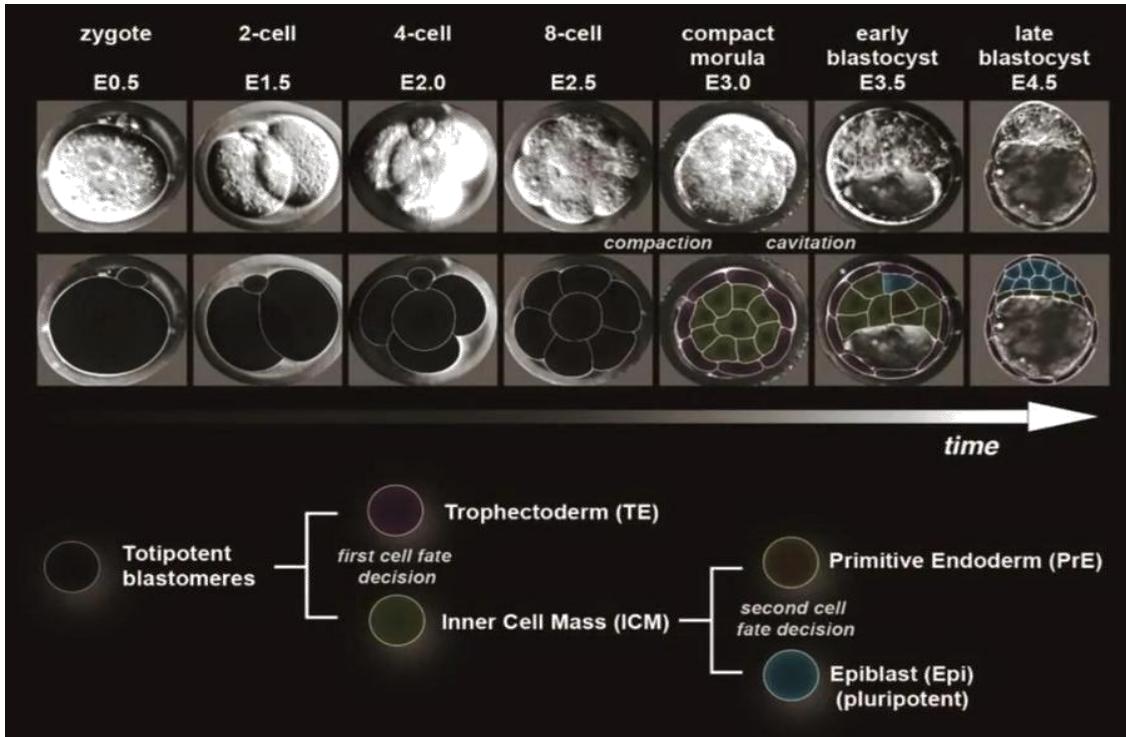
0, 1

- ✓ Each place value in a binary number is a power of 2.

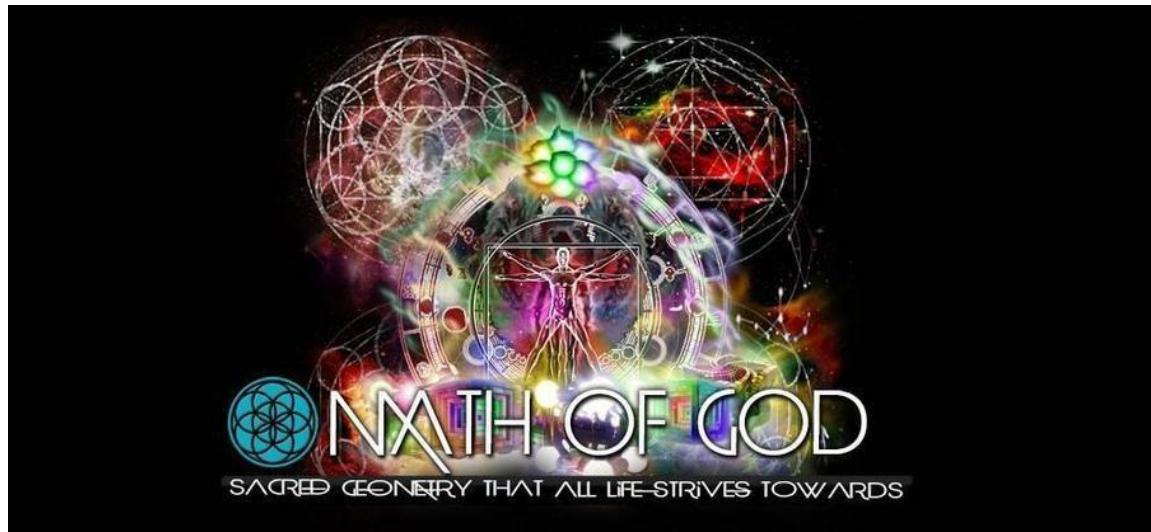
From right to left, the successive positions of the binary number are weighted 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, etc. A list of the first several powers of 2 follows:

2^0	2^1	2^2	2^3	2^4	2^5	2^6	2^7	2^8	2^9	2^{10}	2^{11}
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048

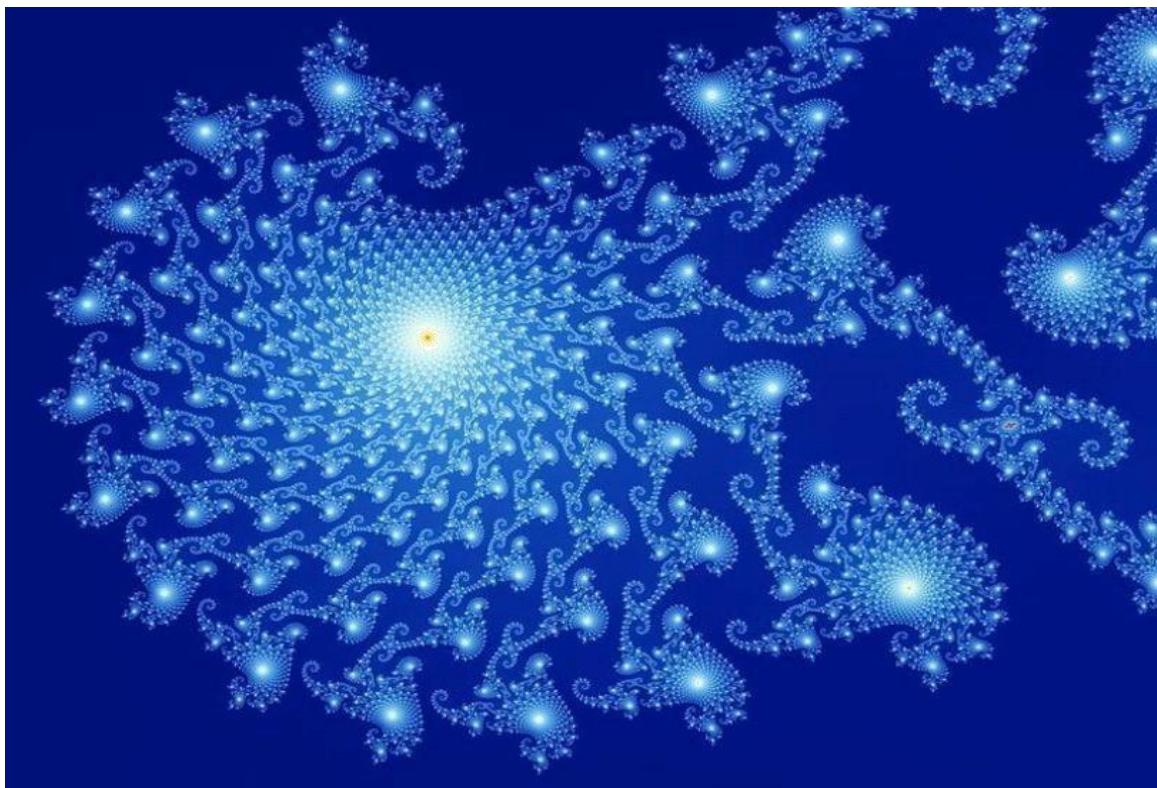
Hujayralar va embrionlar aynan shu muqaddas naqsh — 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 — bo‘yicha rivojlanadi.



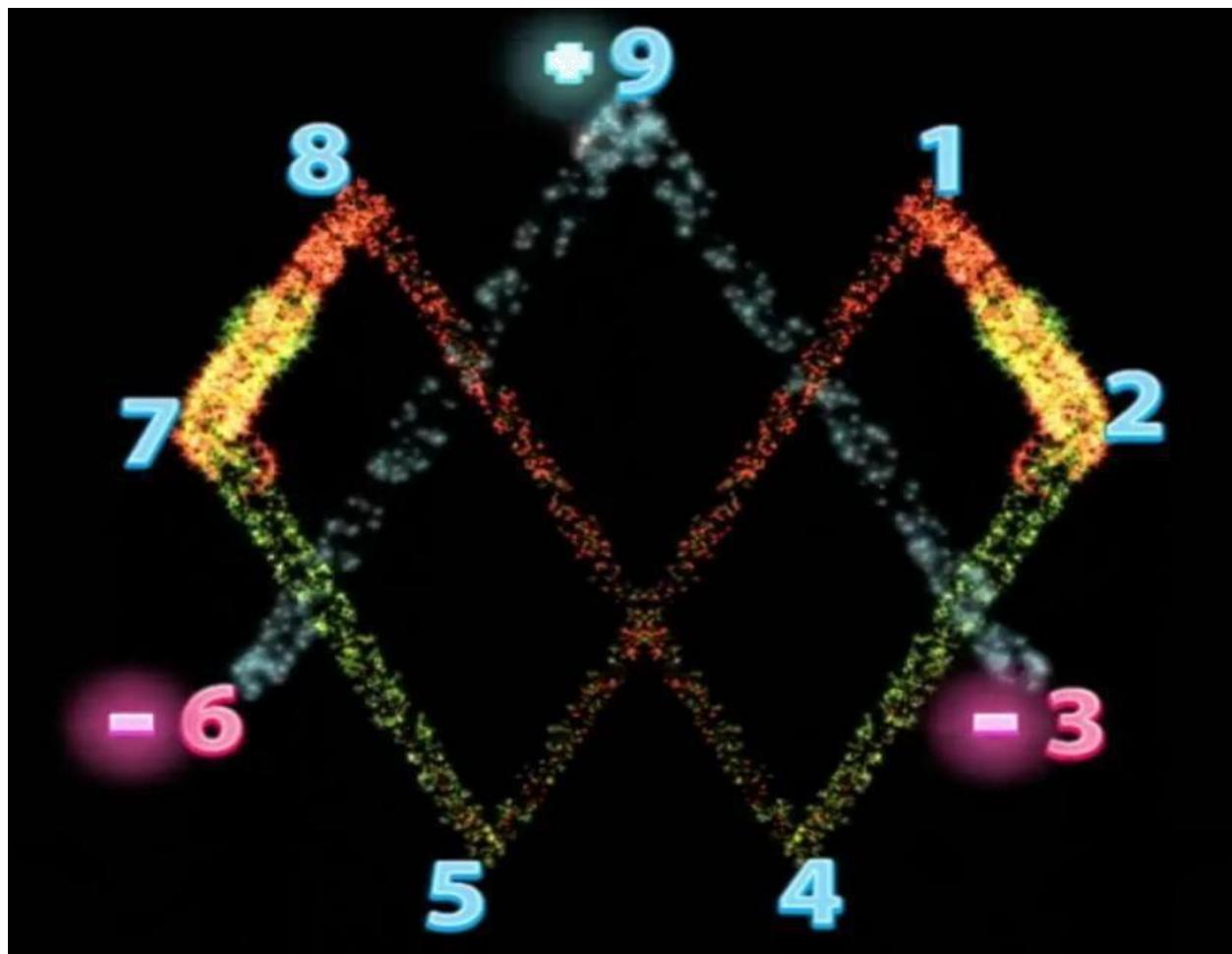
Ba'zi Collie naqshlari — bu yaratilishdagi mukammal matematik tuzilmaning asosiy chizmasidir.



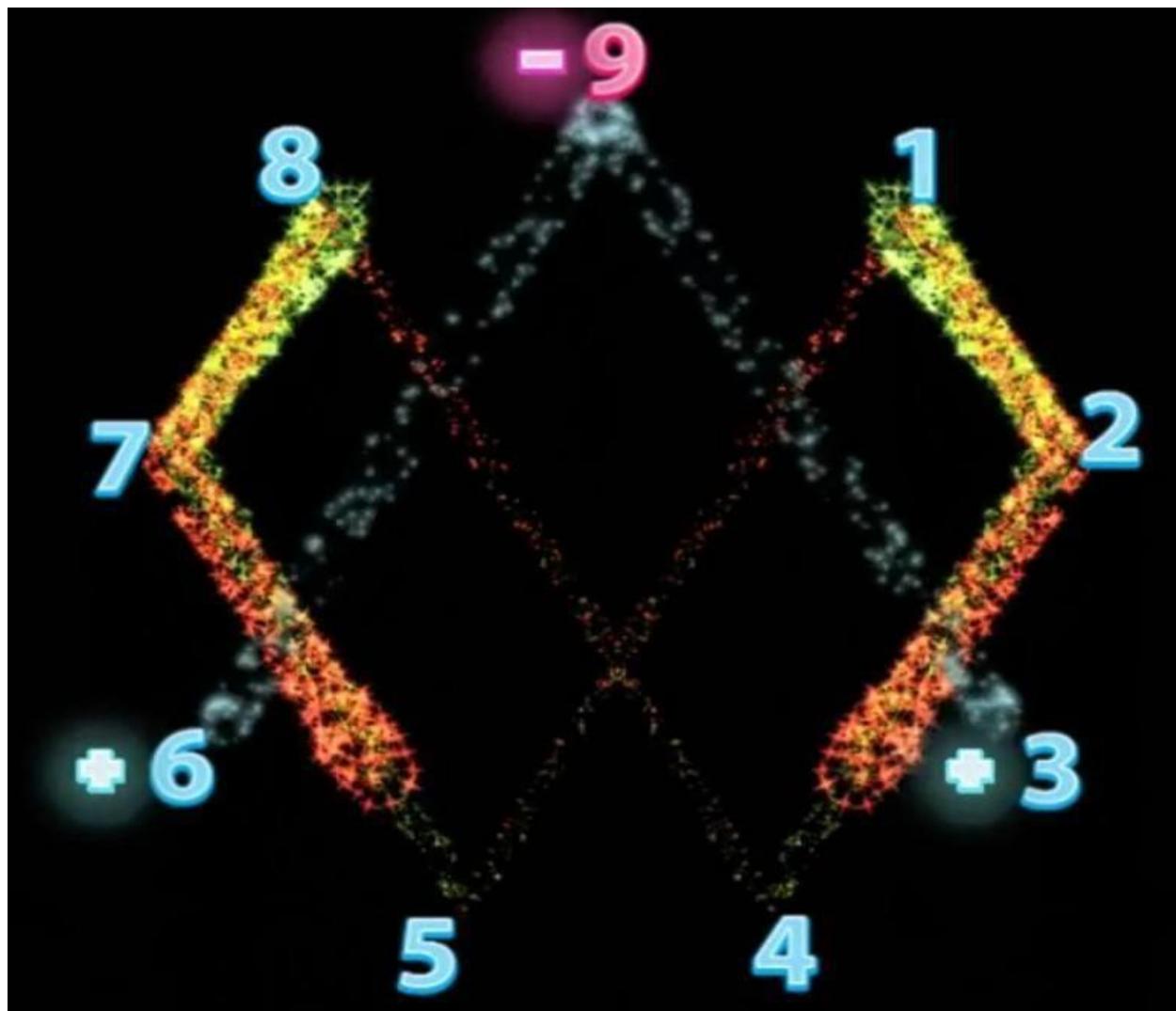
Bu taqqoslash orqali, vortex matematikasida yaratilishning barmoq izini ko‘rish mumkin.



Taurus anatomiya ilmida, o‘zini takrorlaydigan bir naqsh mavjud: 1, 2, 4, 8, 7 va 5



Va shunday davom etadi, ko‘rganingizdek, 3, 6 va 9 bu naqshda yo‘q.



Ilm-fan olimi Marko Rawdon bu raqamlar uchinchi va to‘rtinchi o‘lchovdan keladigan vektor ekanligini aytadi.

U buni "flux maydoni" deb ataydi, ya’ni yuqori o‘lchovdagi energiya bo‘lib, bu energiya boshqa oltita nuqtaning energiyasiga ta’sir qiladi.

Marko Rawdonning talabasi Rendi Pauell esa, bu erkin energiyaning kaliti ekanligini ta’kidlaydi, bu esa hammamiz bilganidek, Tesla tomonidan o‘zlashtirilgan. Keling, birdan boshlaylik.

1+1=2

2+2=4

$$4+4=8$$

$$8+8=16$$

Bu shuni anglatadiki:

$$1+6=7$$

$$16+16=32$$

Shu bilan natijada:

$$3+2=5$$

Agar xohlasangiz, 7 ni ikki barobarga oshirishingiz mumkin, natijada 14 olasiz.

$$32+32=64$$

$$6+4=10$$

$$1+0=1$$

Shunday qilib, agar biz davom etsak, shu naqshni kuzatib boramiz.

1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5

1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5

1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5

1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5

1, 2, 4, 8, 7, 5

Ko‘rganingizdek, 3, 6 va 9 haqida hech qanday gap yo‘q, ular bu naqshdan tashqarida, undan ozod bo‘lgandek.

Biroq, ularni ikki barobar qilishni boshlaganingizda, bir narsa g‘alati bo‘ladi.



$$3+3=6$$

$$6+6=12$$

Bu natijada quyidagilarni beradi:

$$1+2=3$$

Ushbu naqshda "9" haqida hech narsa aytilmagan, go'yo "9" to'liq ravishda har

ikki naqshdan ham tashqarida, ozod bo‘lib turgandek.

$$12+12=24$$
$$2+4=6$$

$$24+24=48$$
$$4+8=12$$
$$1+2=3$$

$$48+48=96$$
$$9+6=15$$
$$1+5=6$$

$$96+96=192$$
$$1+9+2=12$$
$$1+2=3$$

$$192 + 192 = 384$$

$$3 + 8 + 4 = 15$$

$$1 + 5 = 6$$

$$384 + 384 = 768$$

$$7 + 6 + 8 = 21$$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

$$768 + 768 = 1536$$

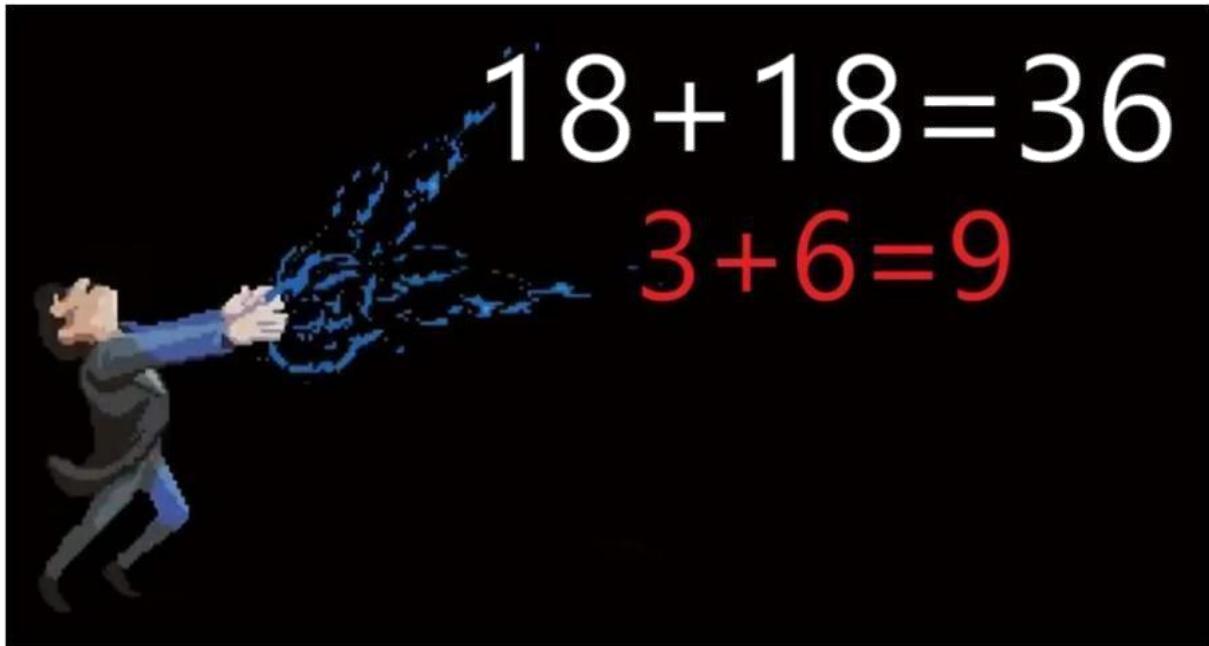
$$1 + 5 + 3 + 6 = 15$$

$$1 + 5 = 6$$

Ammo agar siz "9"ni boshlasangiz, natijada har doim "9"ni olasiz.

$$9 + 9 = 18$$

$$1 + 8 = 9$$



$$18+18=36$$
$$3+6=9$$

$$36+36=72$$
$$7+2=9$$

$$72+72=144$$
$$1+4+4=9$$

$$144+144=288$$
$$2+8+8=18$$
$$1+8=9$$

$$288+288=576$$

$$5+7+6=18$$

$$1+8=9$$

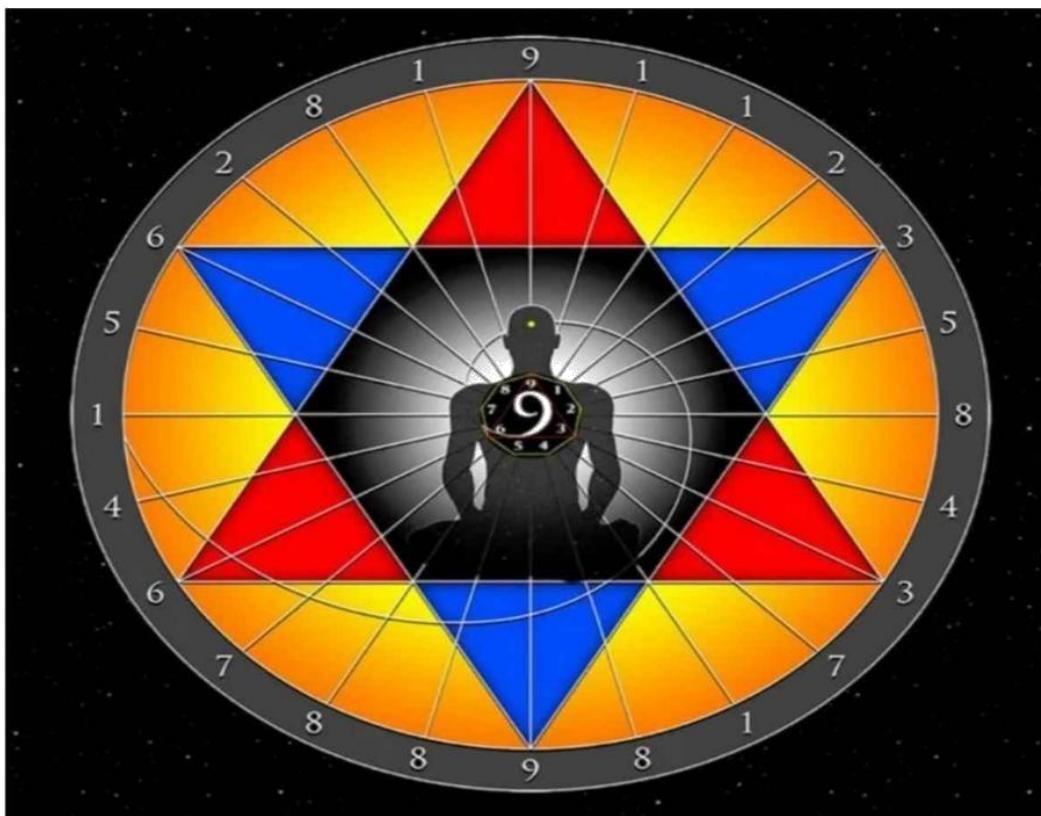
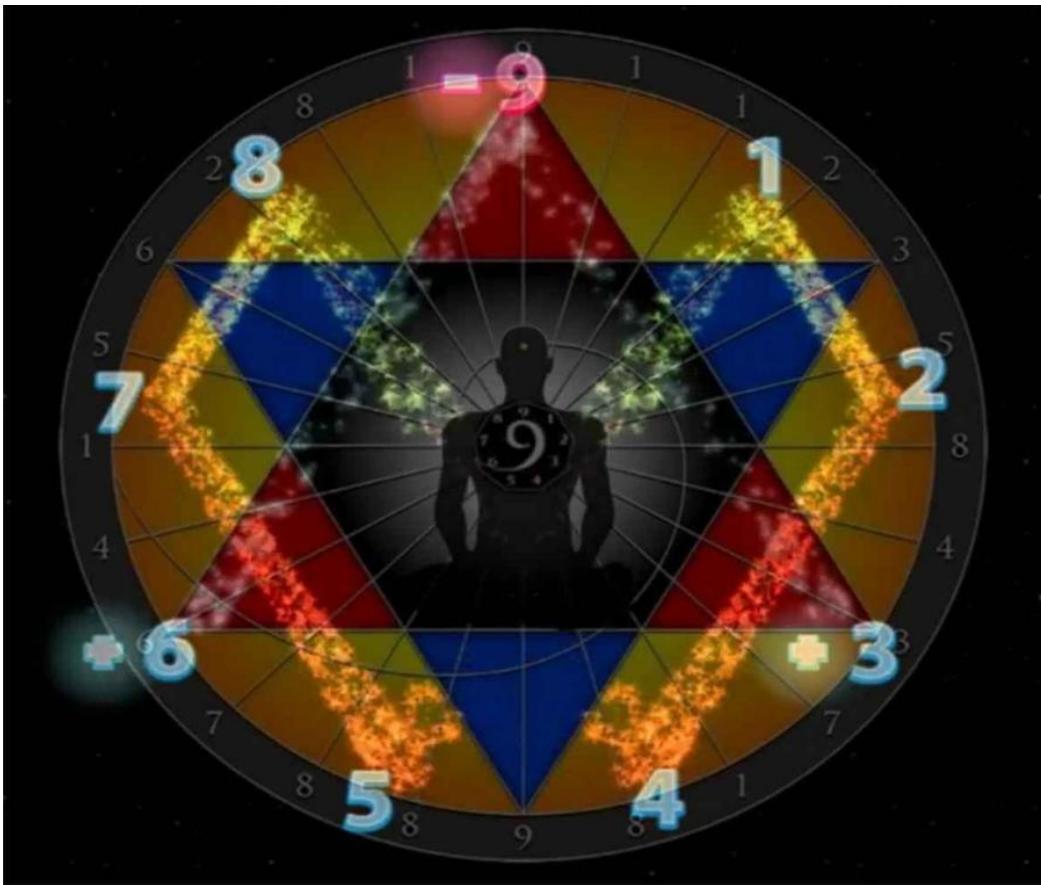
$$576+576=1152$$

$$1+1+5+2=9$$

$$1152+1152=2304$$

$$2+3+0+4=9$$

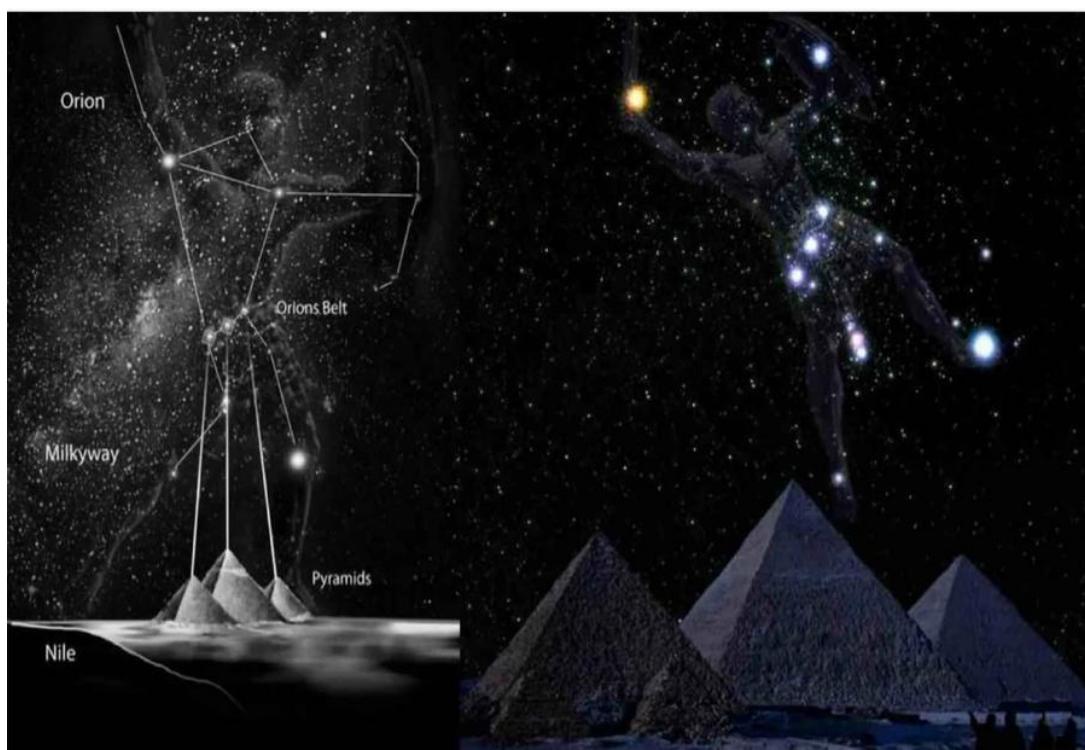
Buni "ma'rifat ramzi" deb atashadi.



Agar biz Giza Piramidalariga borsak, u yerda nafaqat uchta kattaroq piramida yonma-yon joylashgan.



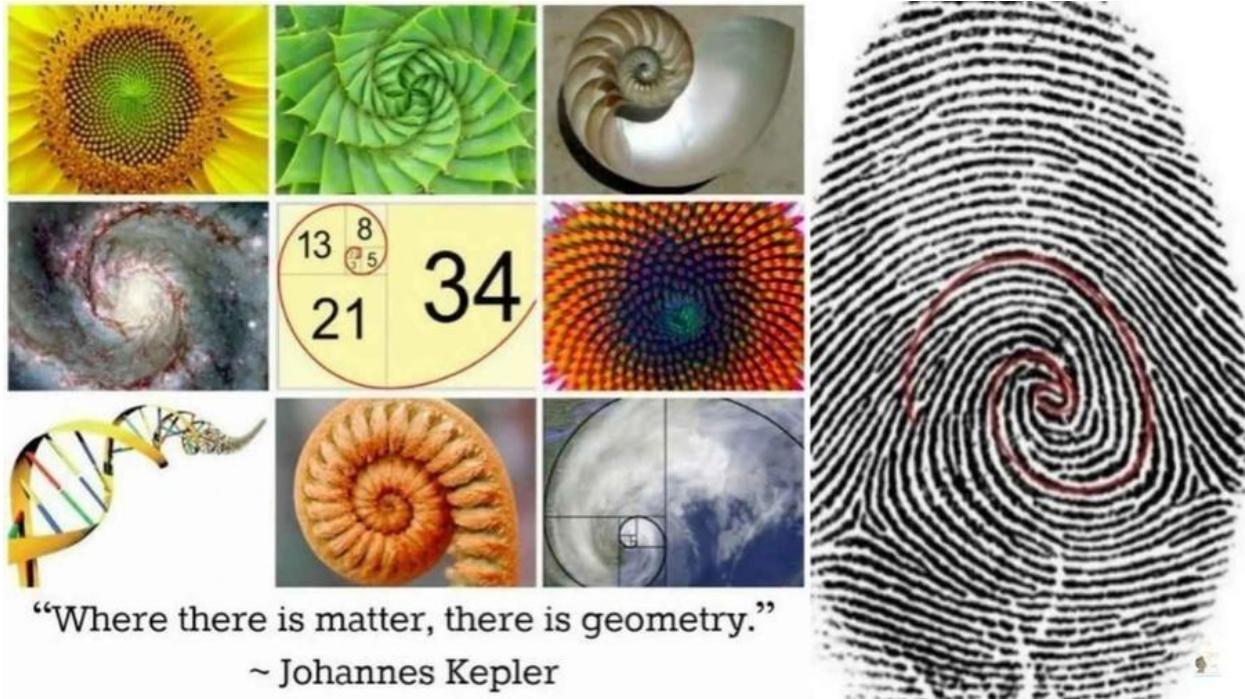
Bu, Oriyon kamaridagi yulduzlarning joylashuvini aks ettiradi.



Lekin, shuningdek, uchta katta piramidan dan bir oz narida joylashgan uchta kichik piramidani ham ko‘ramiz.



Biz ko‘p dalillarni topamizki, tabiat uch barobar va olti barobar simmetriya ishlatadi.



Bu shakllar tabiatda mayjud.



Qadimgilar bu shakllarni o‘zlarining muqaddas arxitekturasi binolarida takrorlagan.





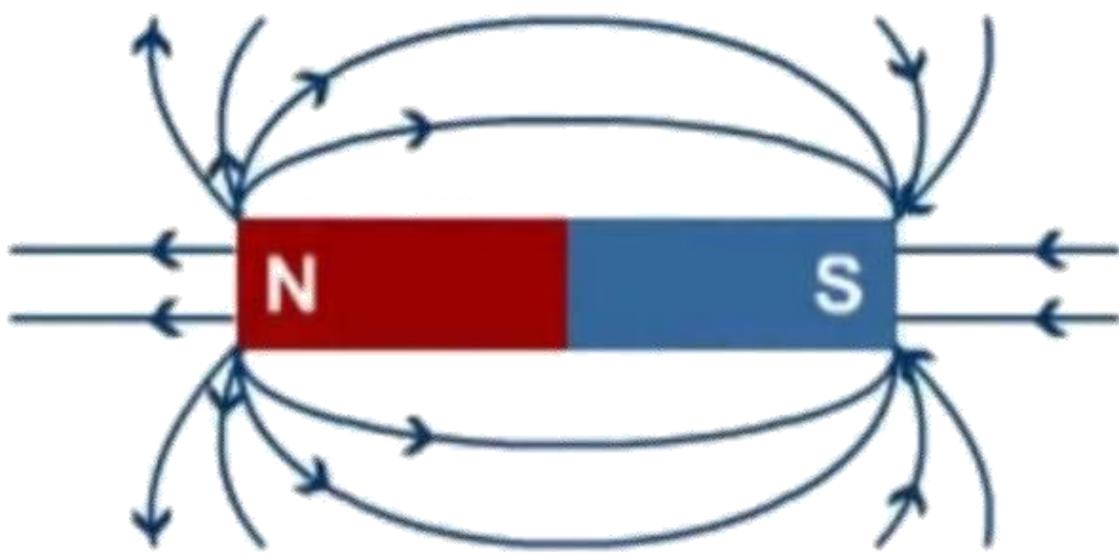
Teslaning bu chuqur sirni kashf etganligi va uni ilm-fan va texnologiyaning chegaralarini kengaytirish uchun foydalanganligi mumkinmi?

The Magnificence of 9

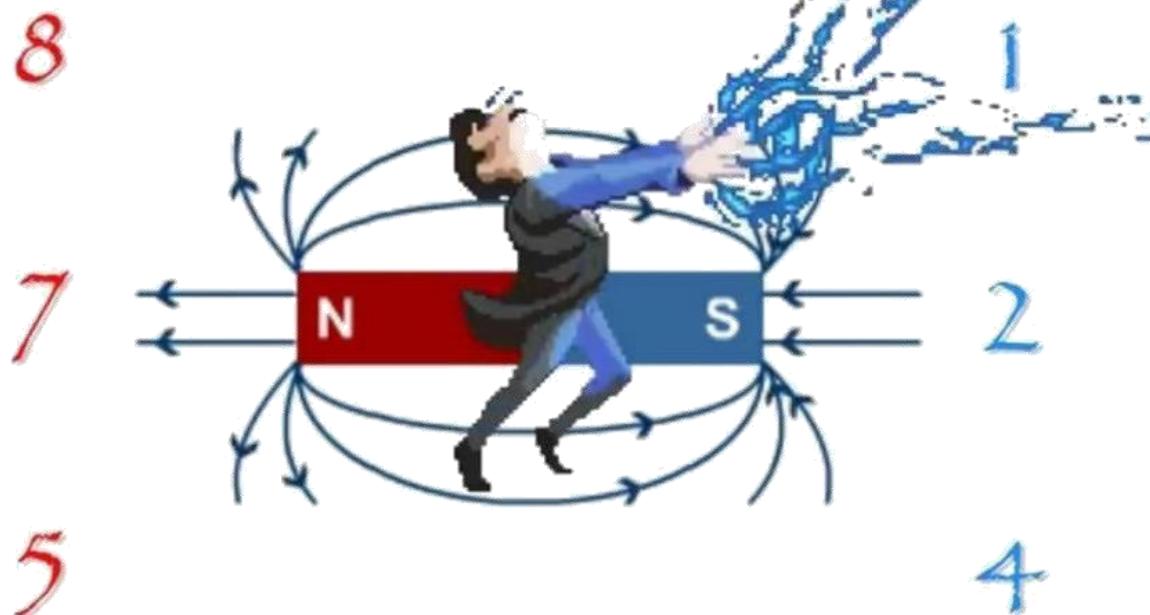
Aytaylik, ikkita qarama-qarshi narsalar bor, ularni xohlasangiz oq va qora deb atashingiz mumkin.



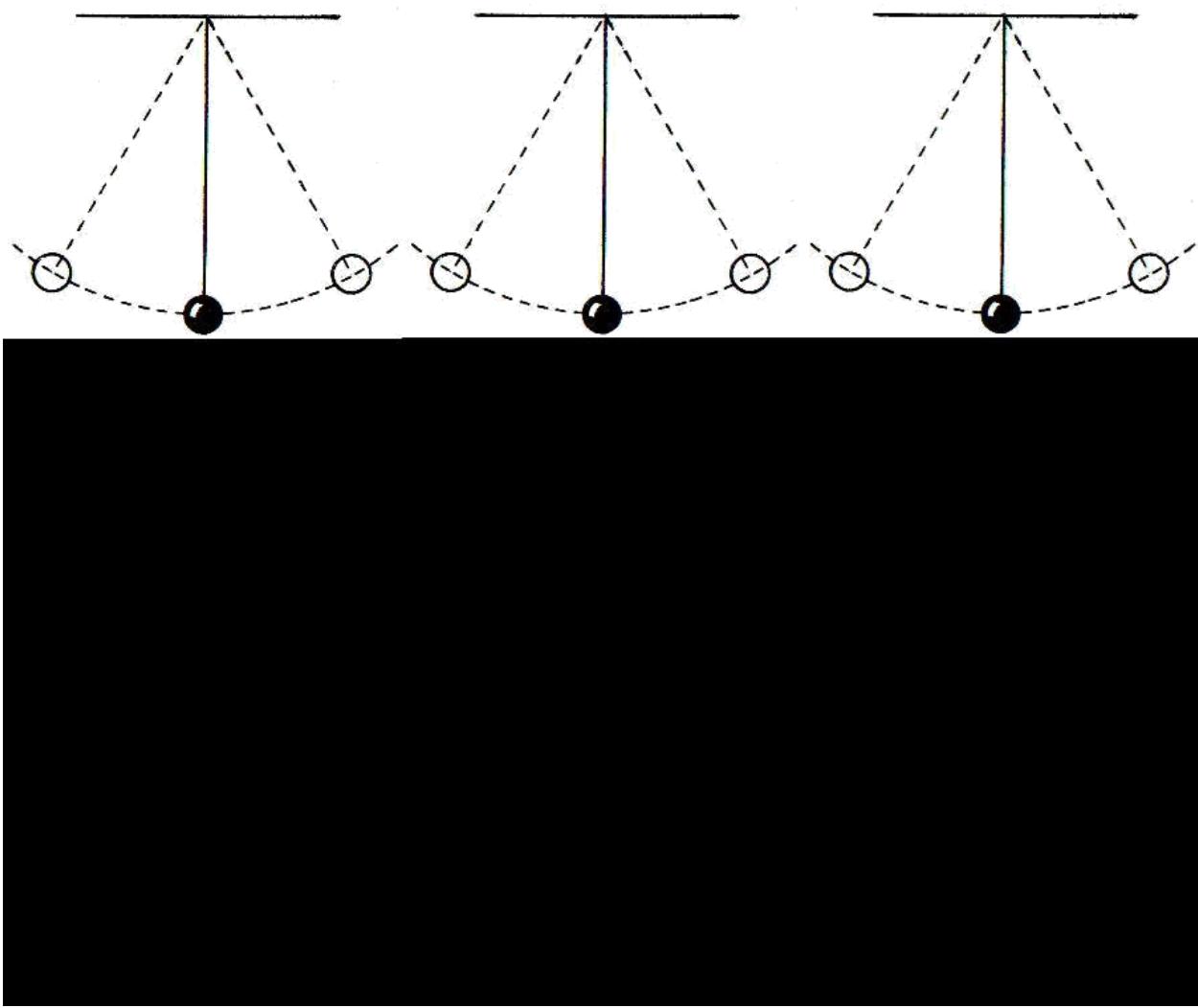
Ular magnitning shimoliy va janubiy qutblari kabi, bir tomoni 1, 2 va 4.

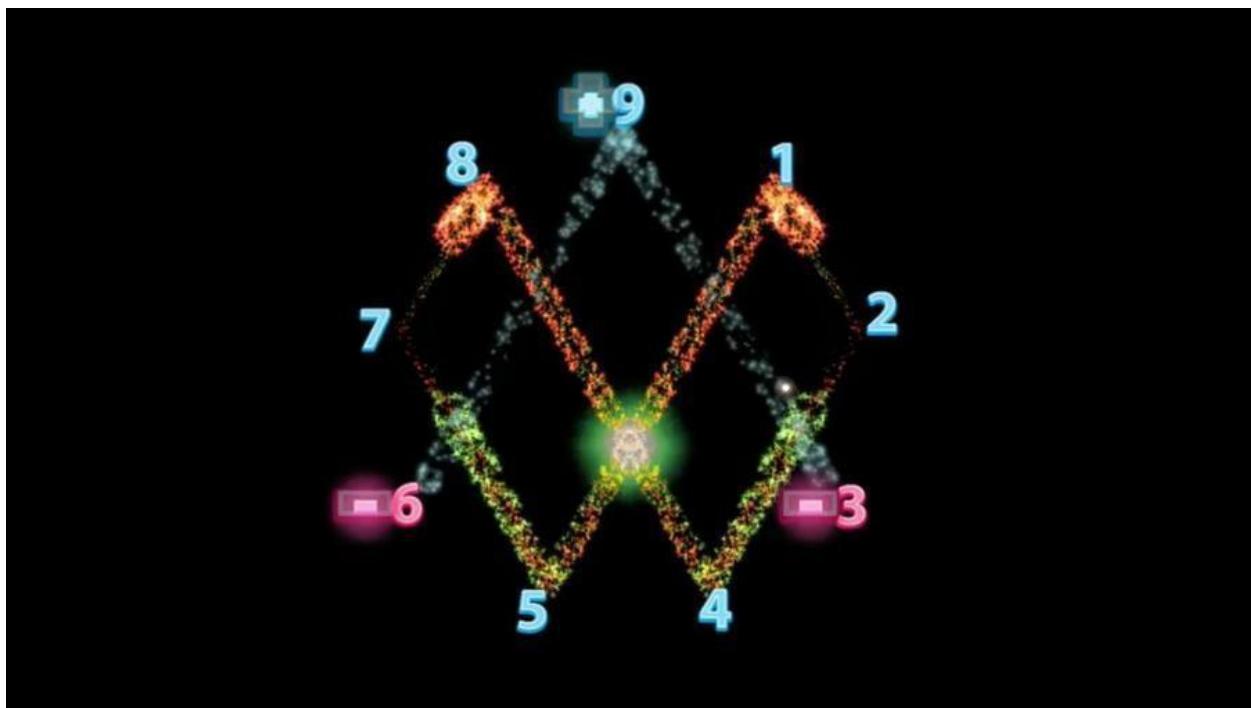


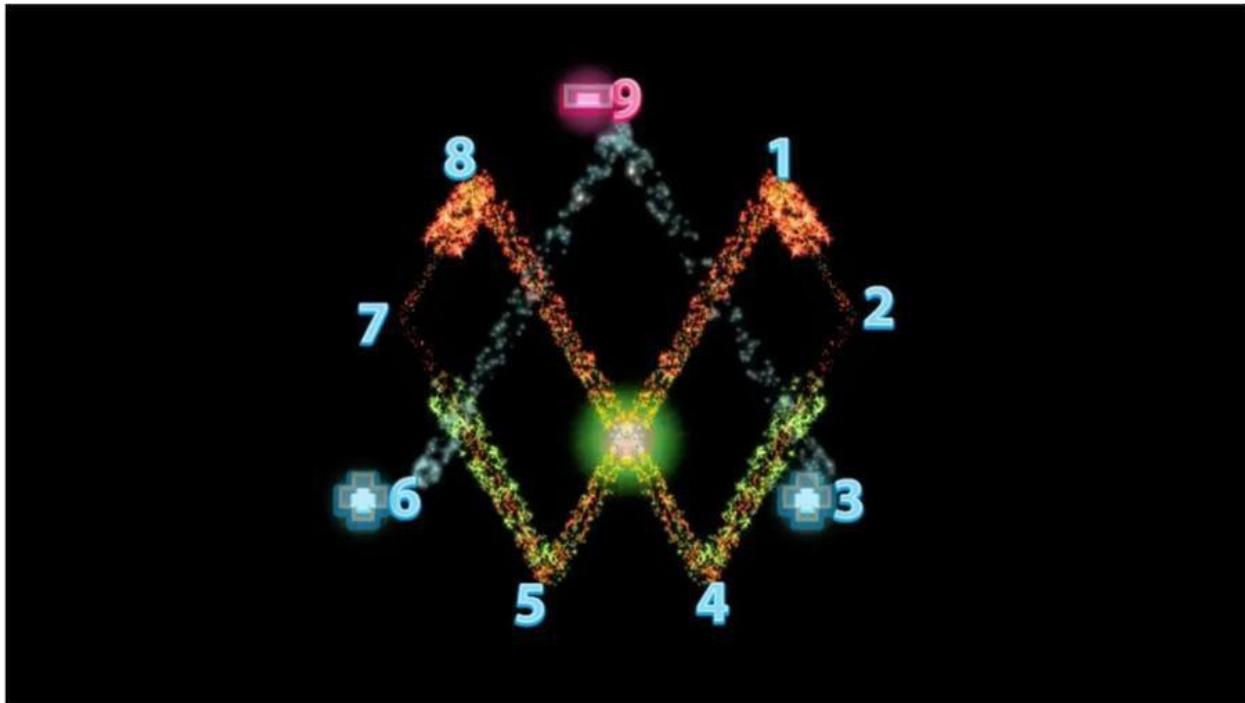
Boshqa tomoni 8, 7 va 5 bo'lib, bu elektr toki kabi, koinotdagi hamma narsa ushbu ikkita qutb orasidagi oqimdir.



Bu tebranayotgan pendulga o'xshaydi va agar siz harakatni tasavvur qilsangiz,
u cheksizlik belgisiga o'xshaydi.



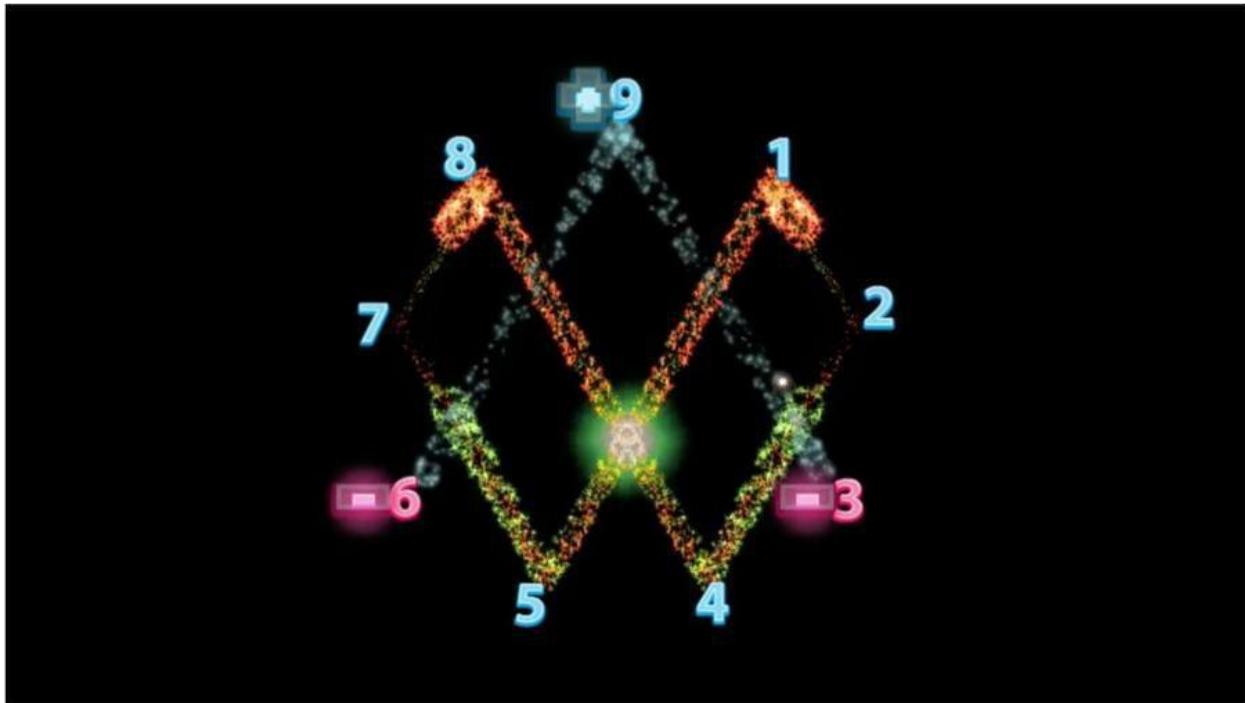




6 esa 8, 7 va 5'ni boshqaradi.

Agar naqshga diqqat bilan qarasangiz, u yanada hayratlanarli bo‘ladi...

1 va 2 ning yig‘indisi 3, 2 va 4 ning yig‘indisi 6, 4 va 8 ning yig‘indisi 3, 8 va 7 ning yig‘indisi 6, 7 va 5 ning yig‘indisi 3, 5 va 1 ning yig‘indisi 6, va 1 va 2 ning yig‘indisi 3.

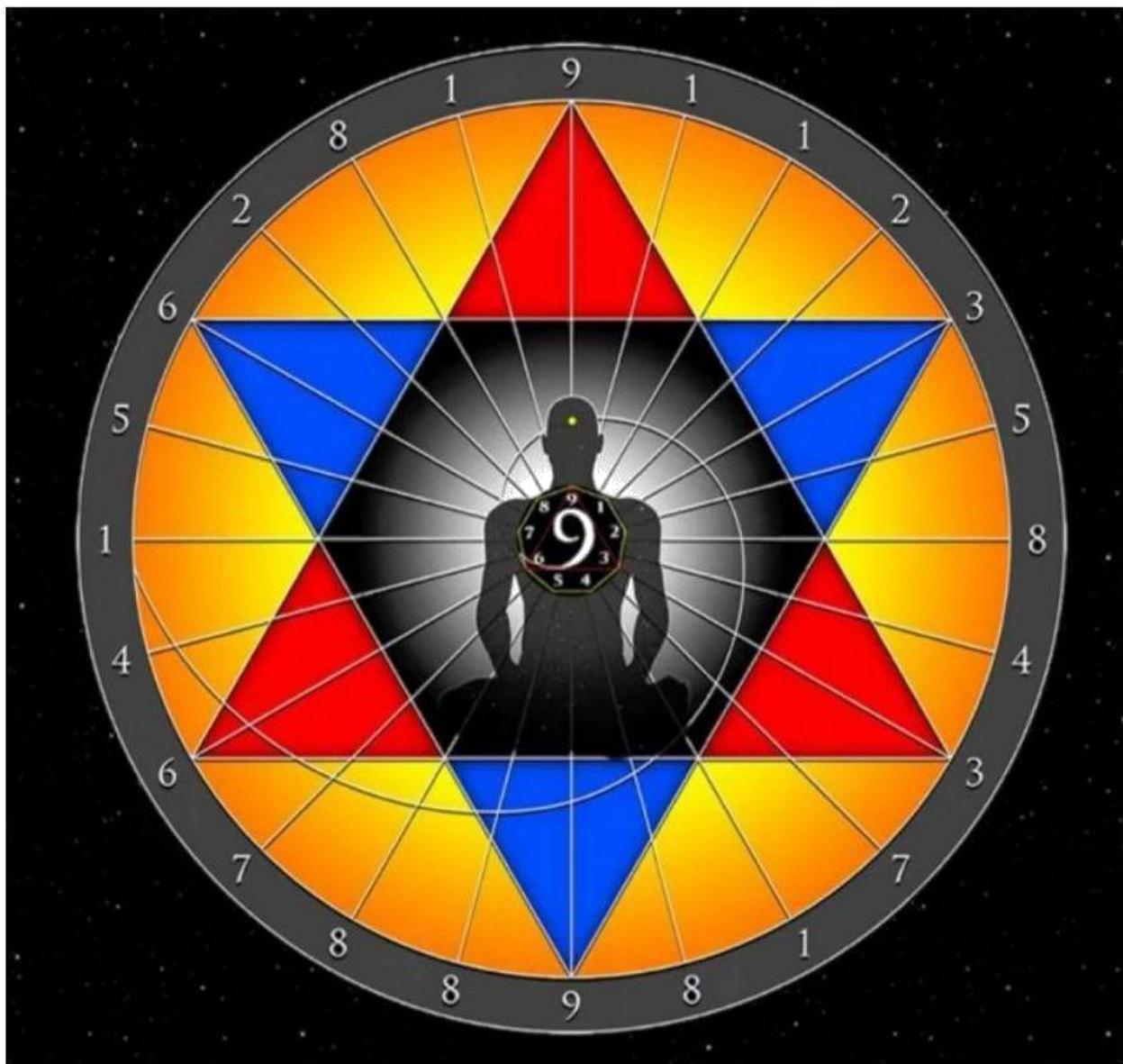


Shu kabi naqshni yuqori miqyosda ko'rsatsak, u aslida 3, 6, 3, 6, 3, 3 shaklida bo'ladi.

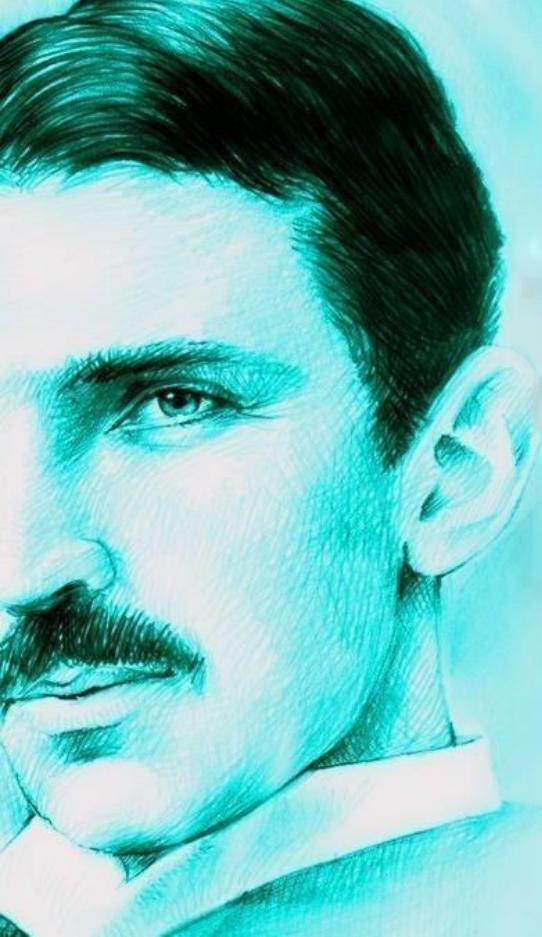
Ammo, hatto bu 2, 3 va 6 ham 9 tomonidan boshqariladi, bu esa bir narsa ajoyibligini ko'rsatadi.

3 va 6 naqshiga diqqat bilan qarasangiz, $3 + 6$ ning yig'indisi 9 ekanini va $6 + 3$ ning yig'indisi ham 9 ekanini tushunasiz.

Barcha sonlar birgalikda 9 ga teng, ham $3 + 6$ ni hisobga olgan holda, ham olmagan holda. Shunday qilib, "9" ikkala tomonning birlikni anglatadi, "9" bu koinotning o'zi, uning tebranishi va energiyasi.



Va 3, 6 va 9 chastotalari...



**“If you want to find
the secrets of the
universe, think in
terms of energy,
frequency and
vibration...”**

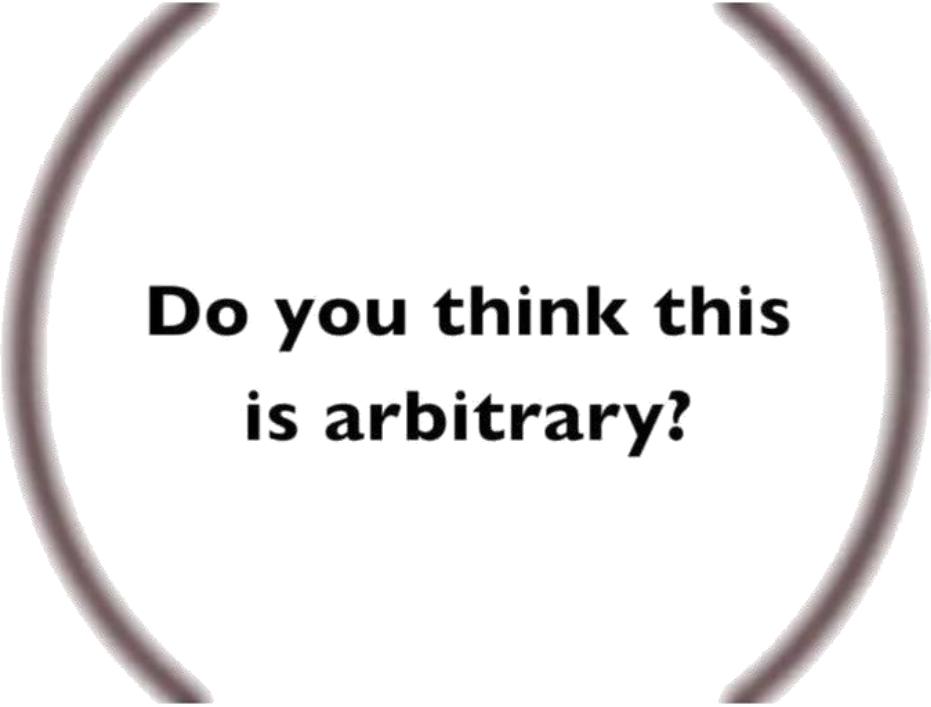
Nikola Tesla

Bunda chuqur falsafiy haqiqat bor, keling, agar biz muqaddas bilimni kundalik ilm-fanga tatbiq qilsak, nimalarga erishishimiz mumkinligini tasavvur qilaylik.

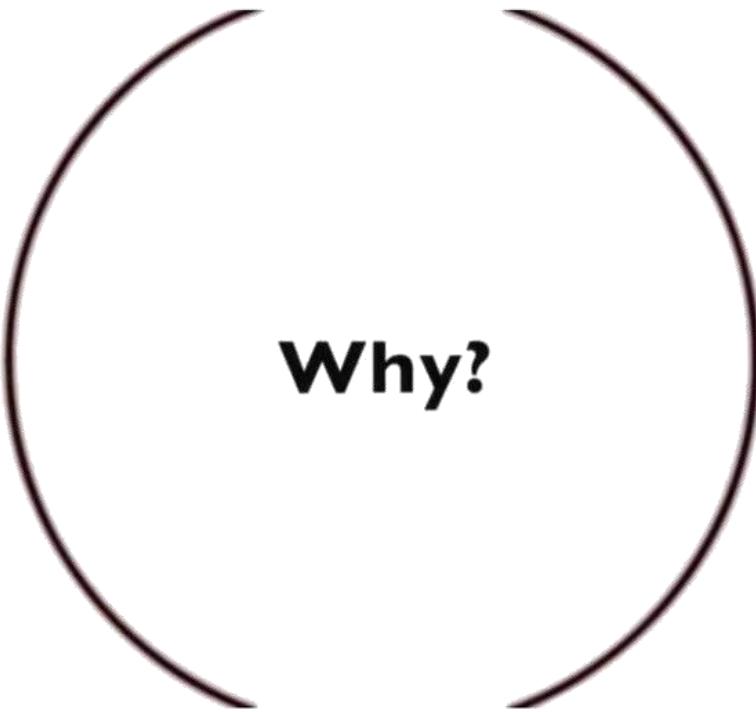
The day science begins to study non-physical phenomena, it will make more progress in one decade than in all the previous centuries of its existence

Nikola Tesla;





**Do you think this
is arbitrary?**



Why?



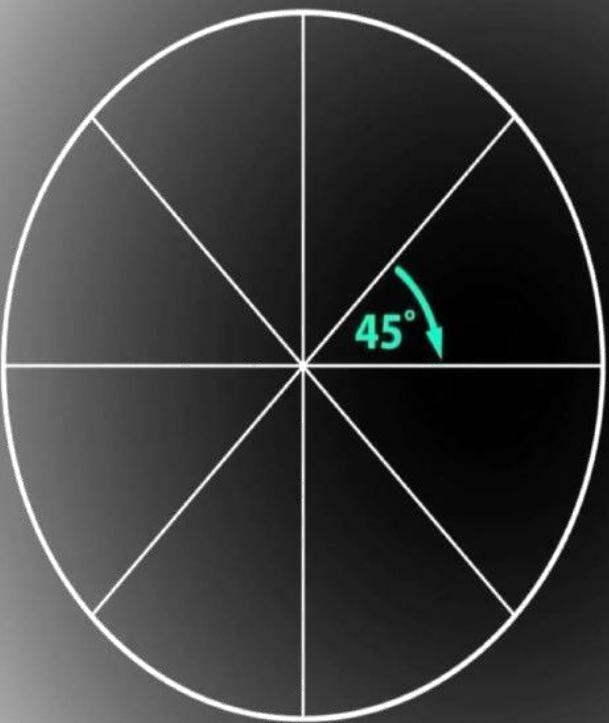
360°
(3+6+0=9)



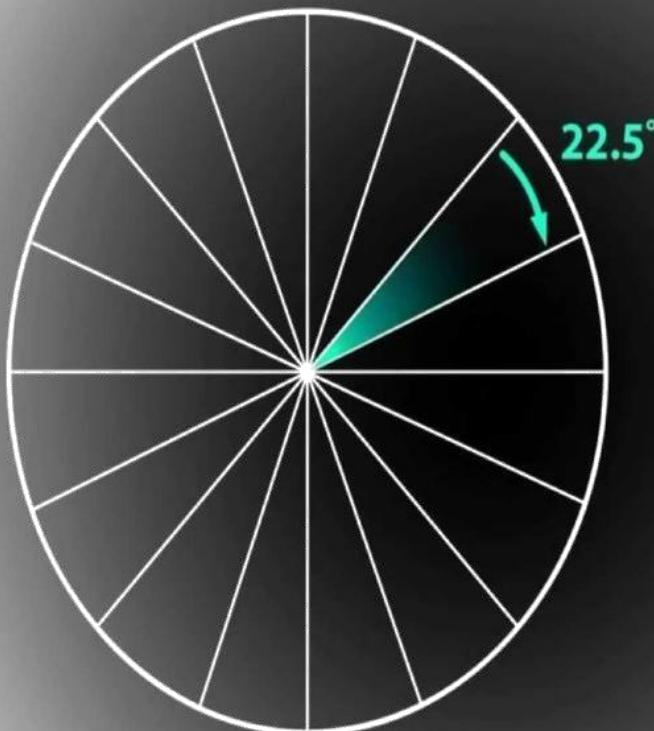
180°
(1+8+0=9)



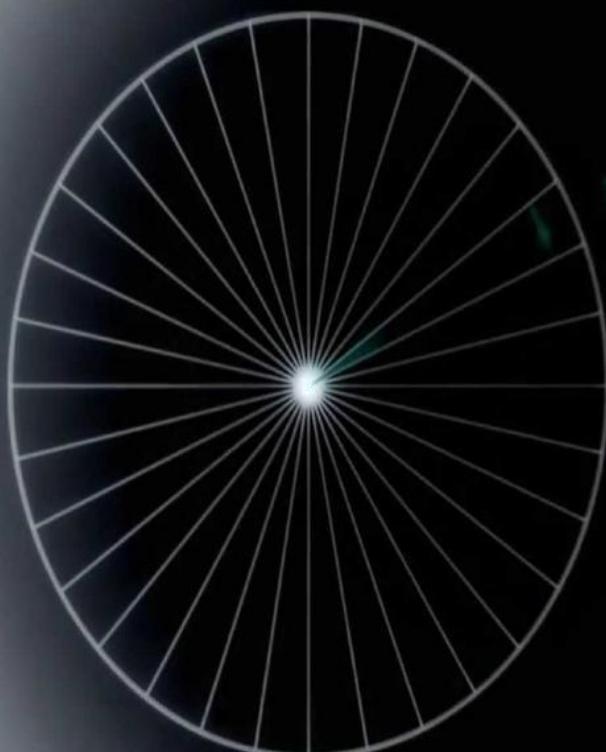
90°
 $(9+0=9)$



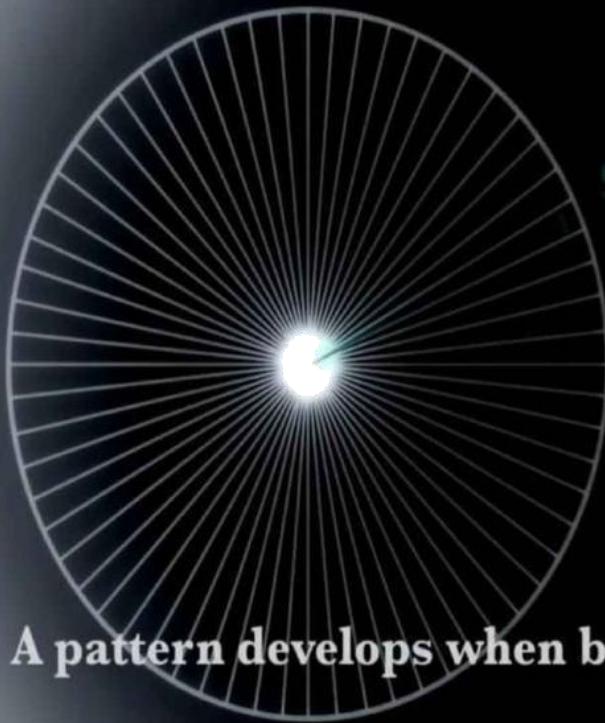
45°
 $(4+5=9)$



22.5°
(2+2+5=9)



11.25°
(1+1+2+5=9)



5.625°

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5.625^\circ} \\ & (5+6+2+5=18) \\ & (1+8=\mathbf{9}) \end{aligned}$$

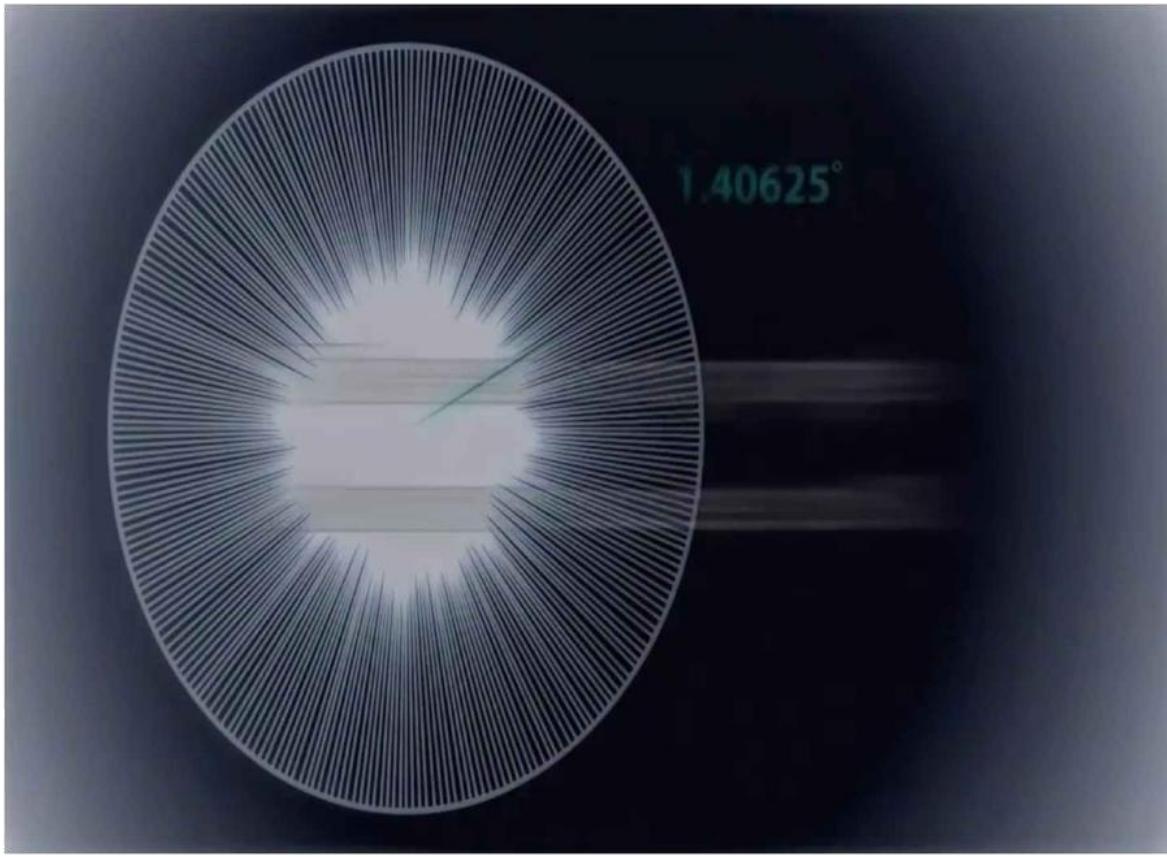
A pattern develops when bisecting a circle.



2.8125°

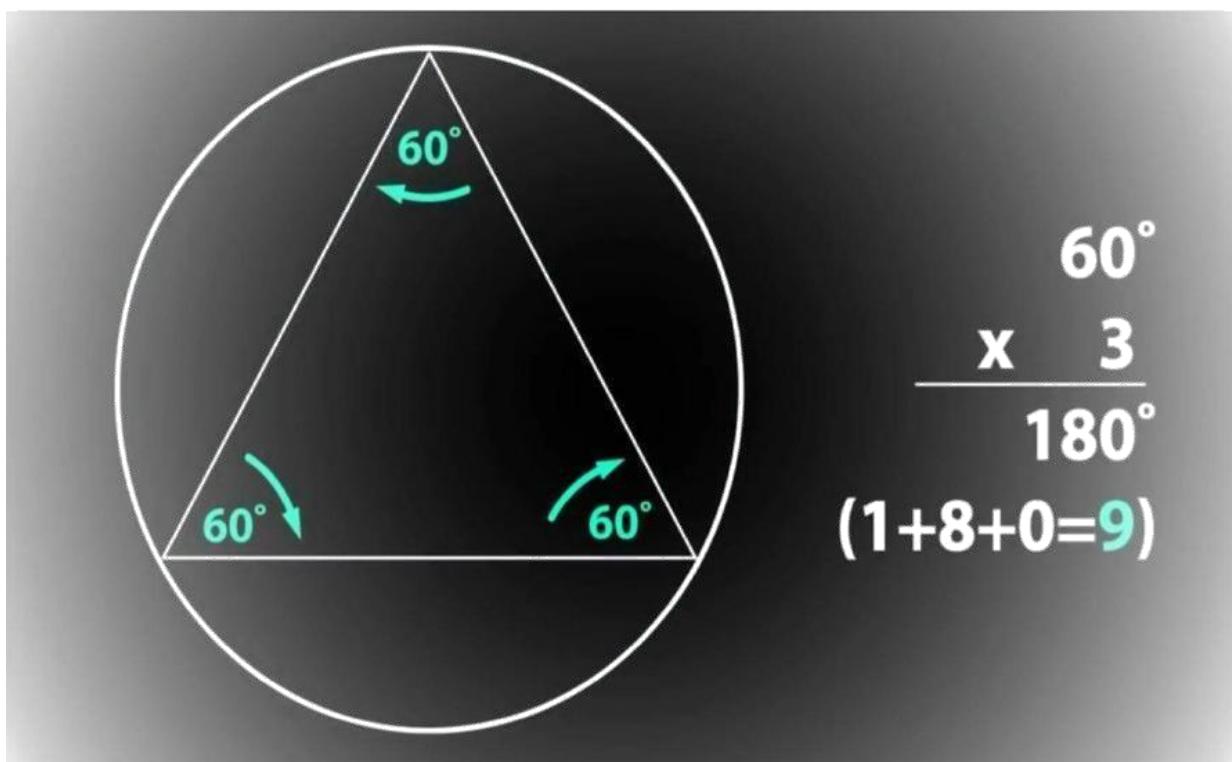
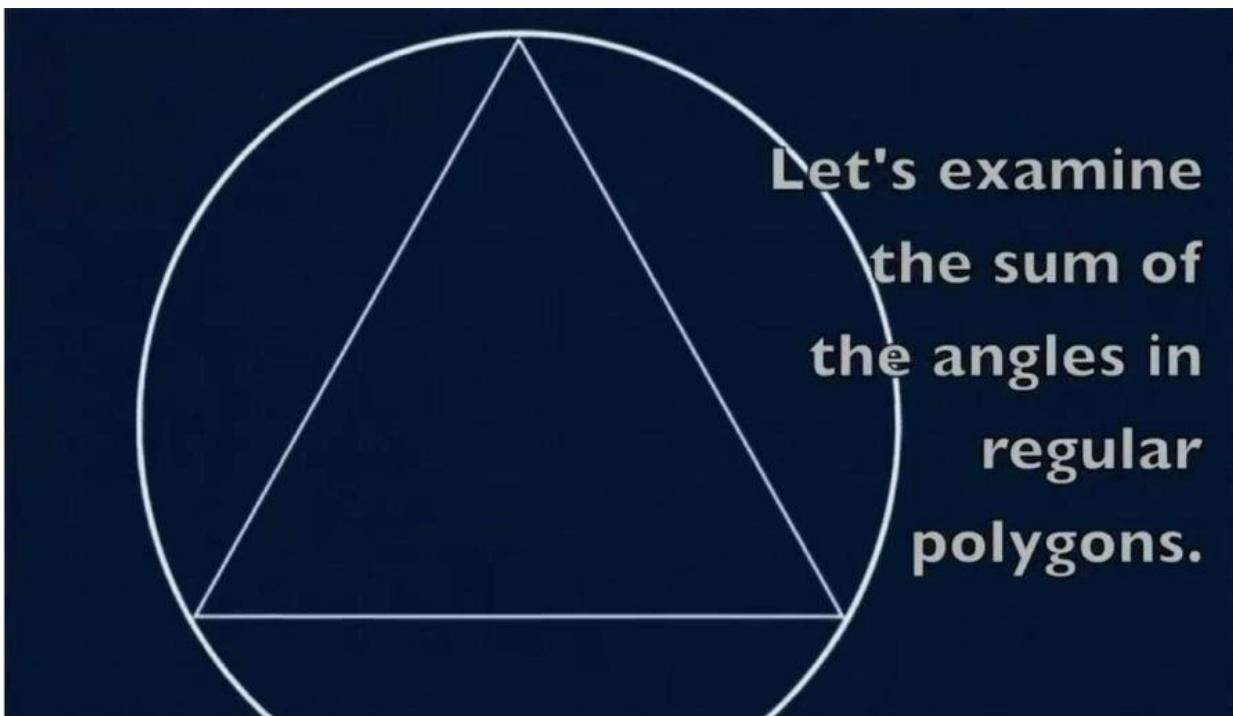
$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2.8125^\circ} \\ & (2+8+1+2+5=18) \\ & (1+8=\mathbf{9}) \end{aligned}$$

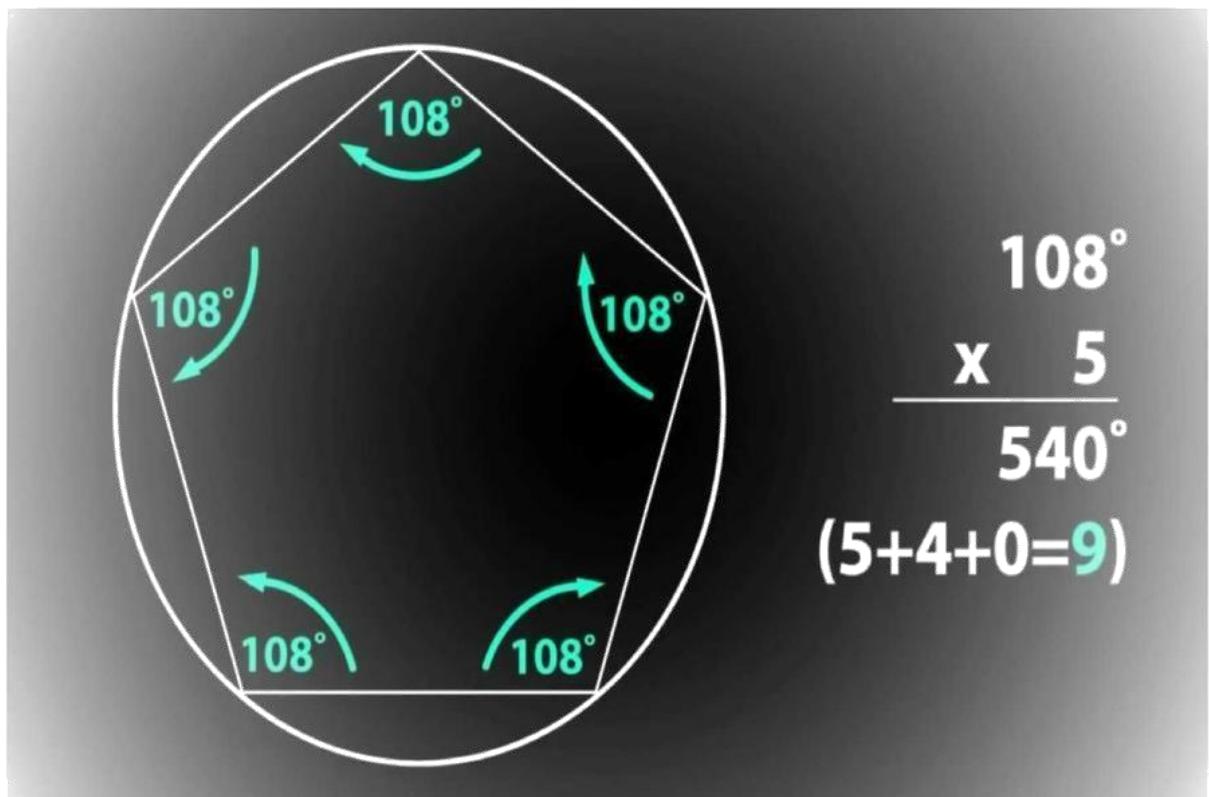
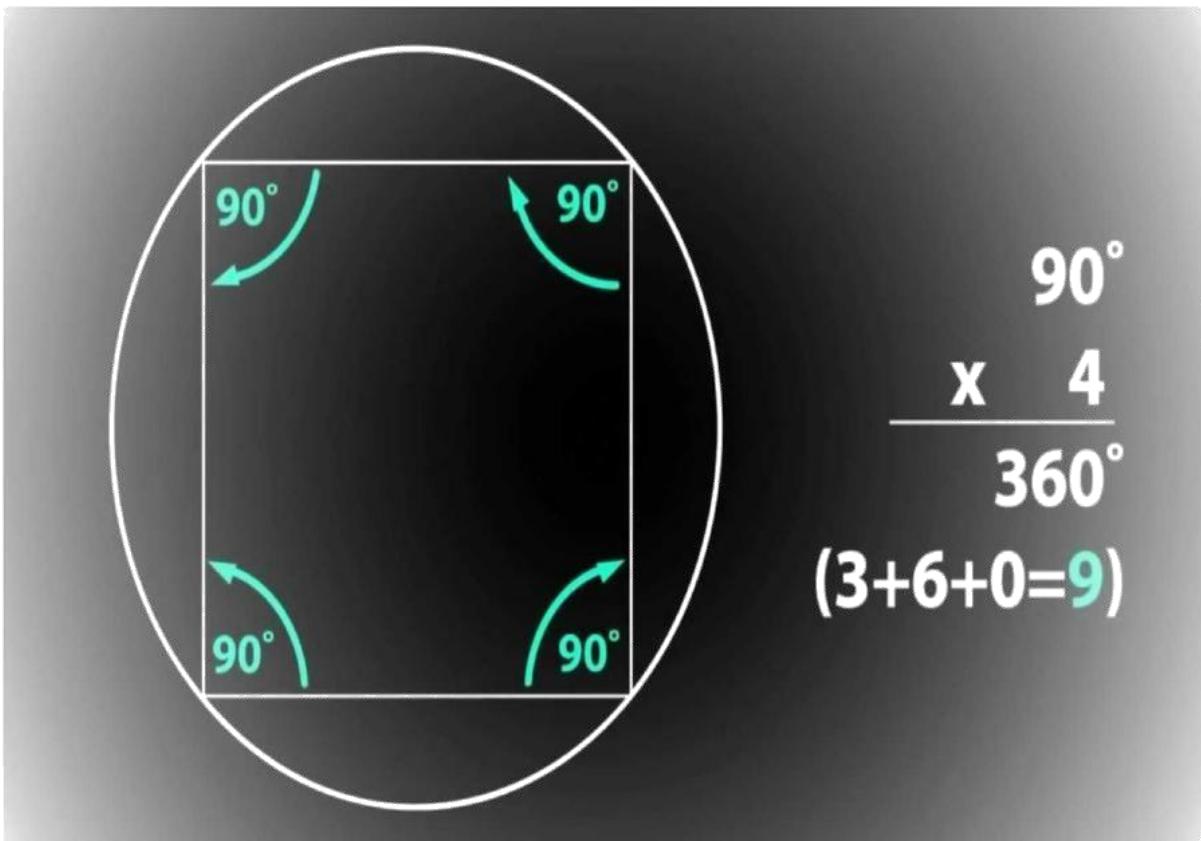
A pattern develops when bisecting a circle.

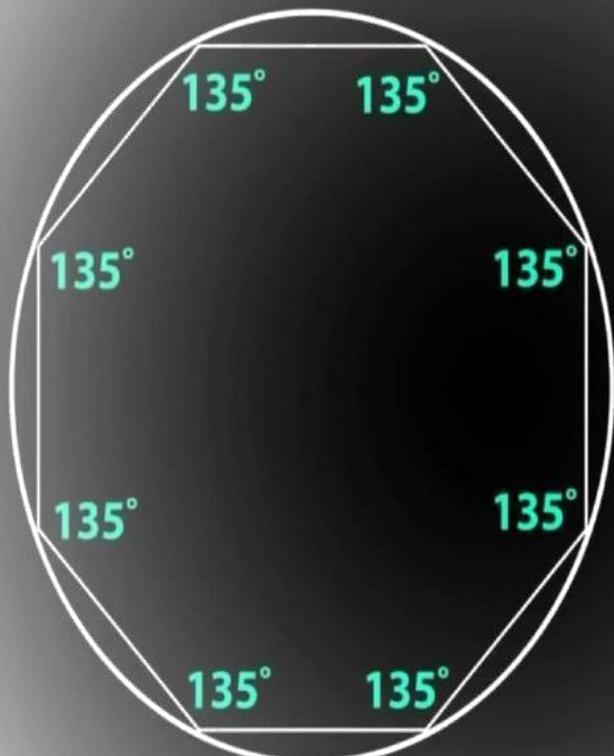


**The resulting angle
always reduces to 9.**

Bizning raqamlar tizimimizda ilohiy kod mavjudmi? Vortex Based Mathematics (Vortexga asoslangan matematik) buni ha deb ta'kidlaydi.

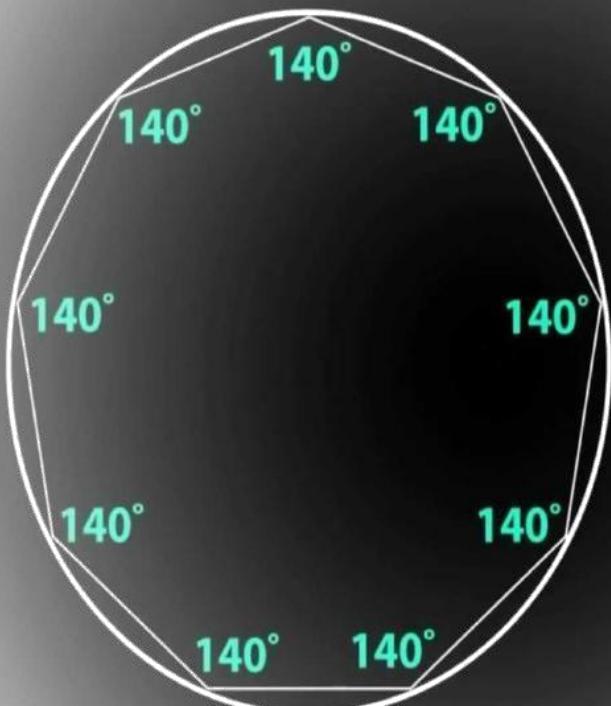






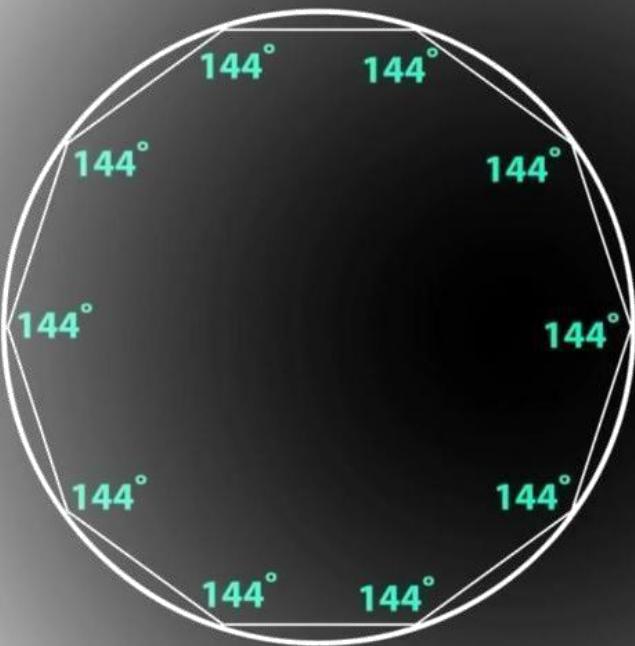
$$\begin{array}{r} 135^\circ \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 1080^\circ \end{array}$$

(1+0+8+0=9)



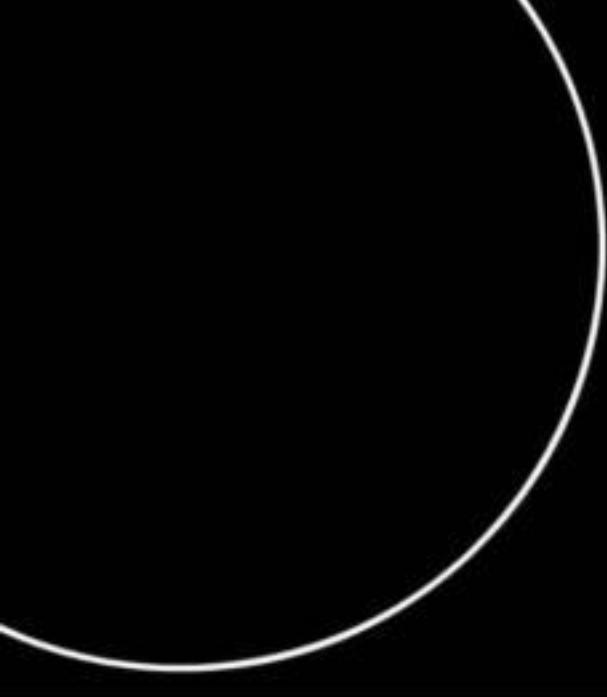
$$\begin{array}{r} 140^\circ \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 1260^\circ \end{array}$$

(1+2+6+0=9)

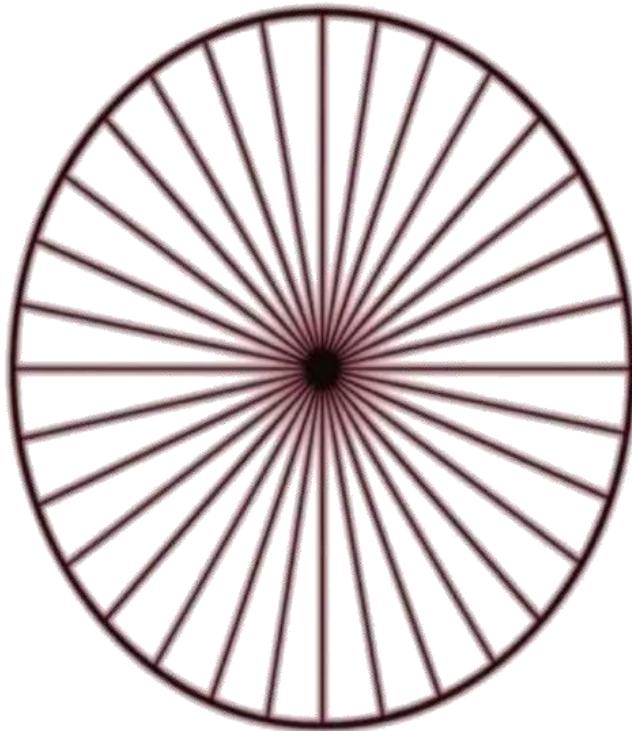


$$\begin{array}{r} 144 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 1440 \end{array}$$

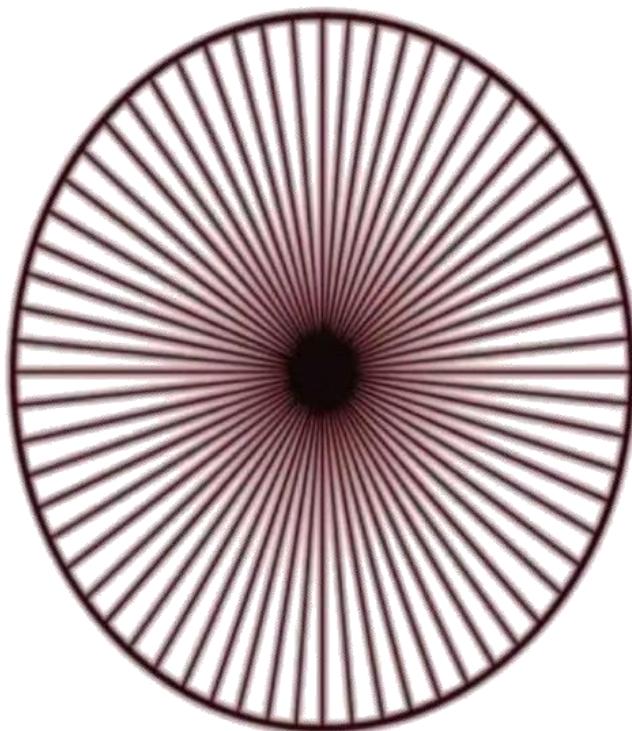
$$(1+4+4+0=9)$$



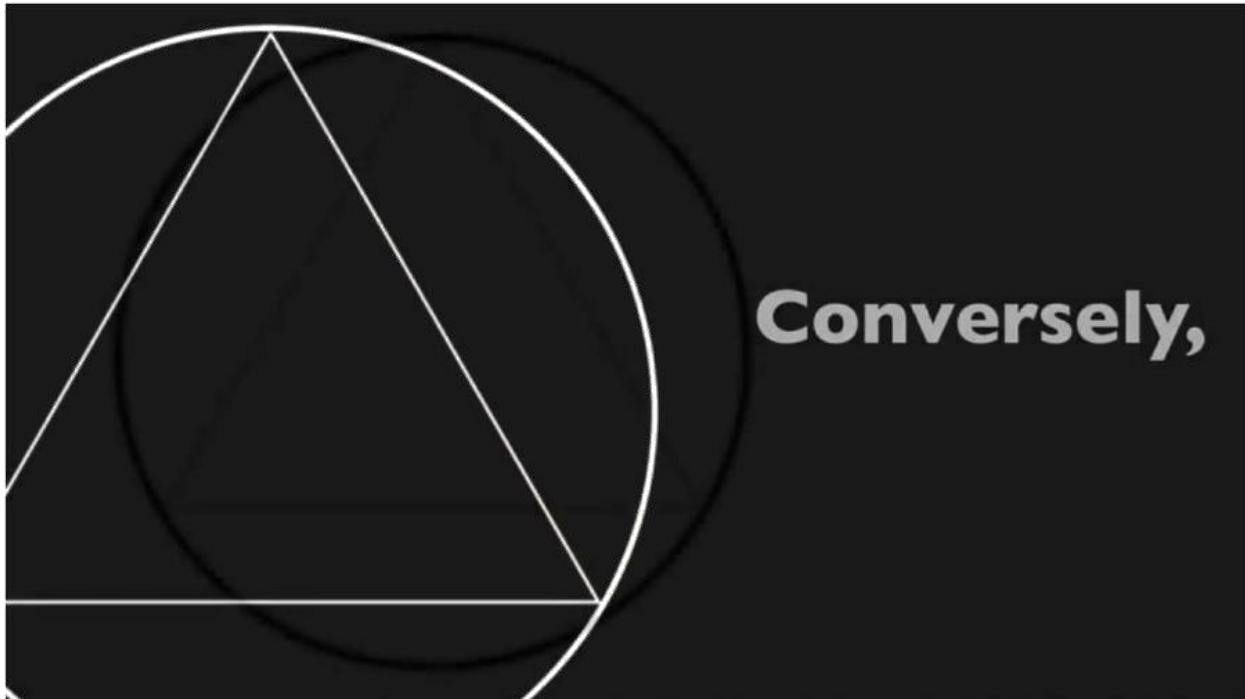
**We observed
that when we
bisect a circle,**



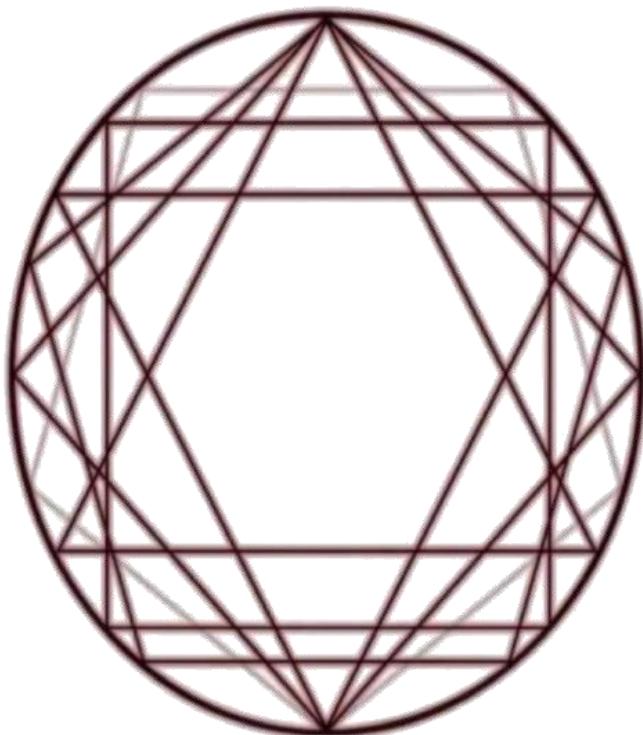
**the
resulting
angle always
reduces to
nine.**



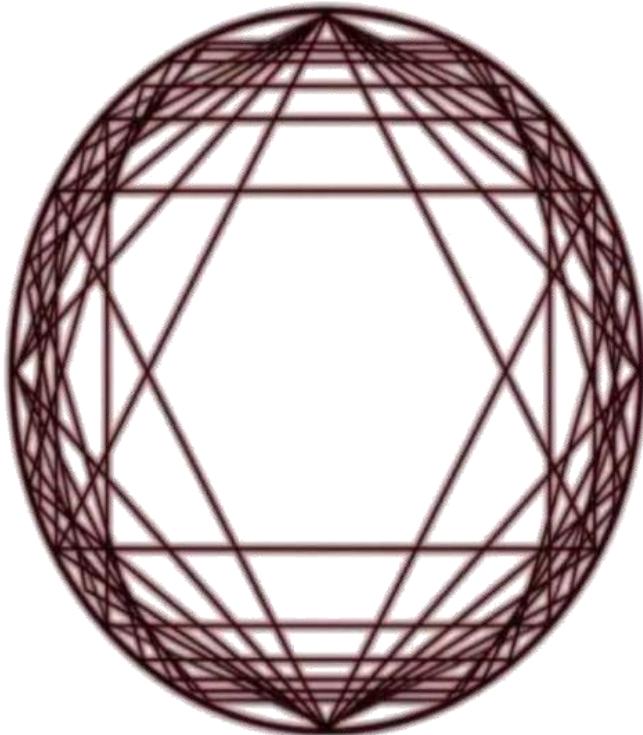
**Converging
into a
singularity.**



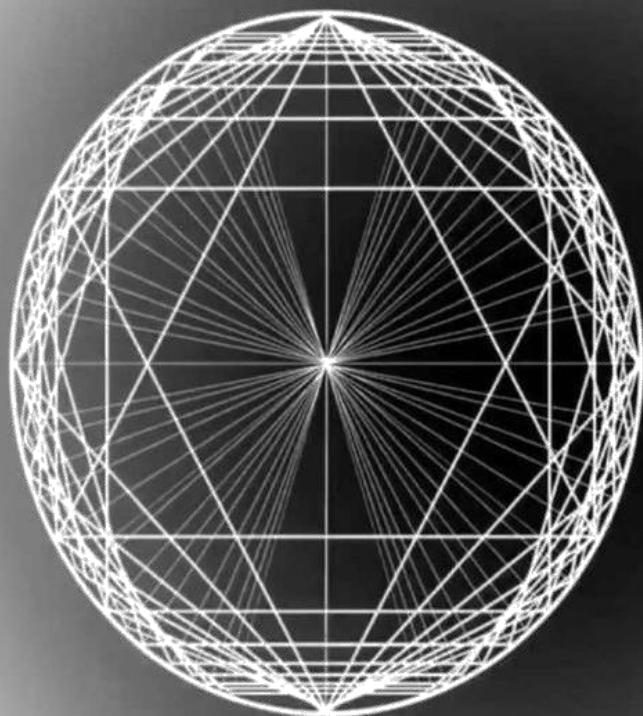
Conversely,

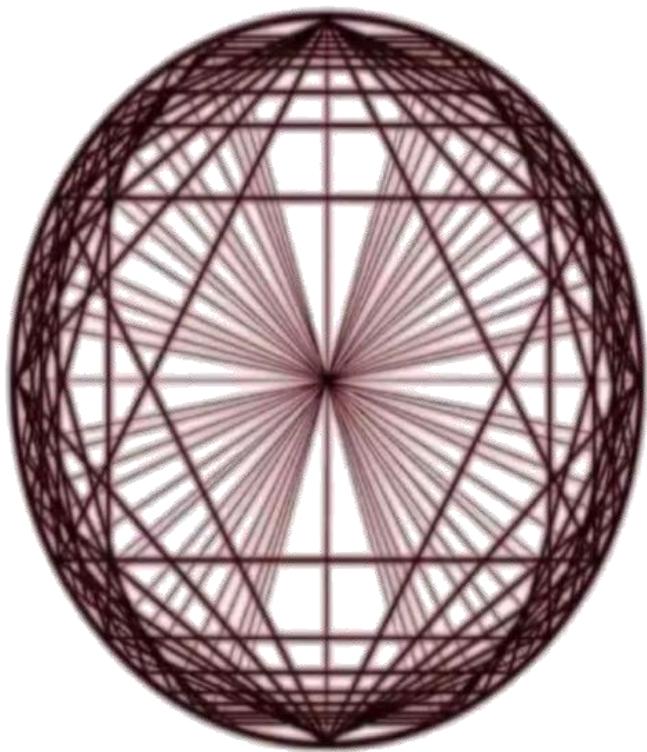


**Our polygons
revealed the
the exact
opposite.**

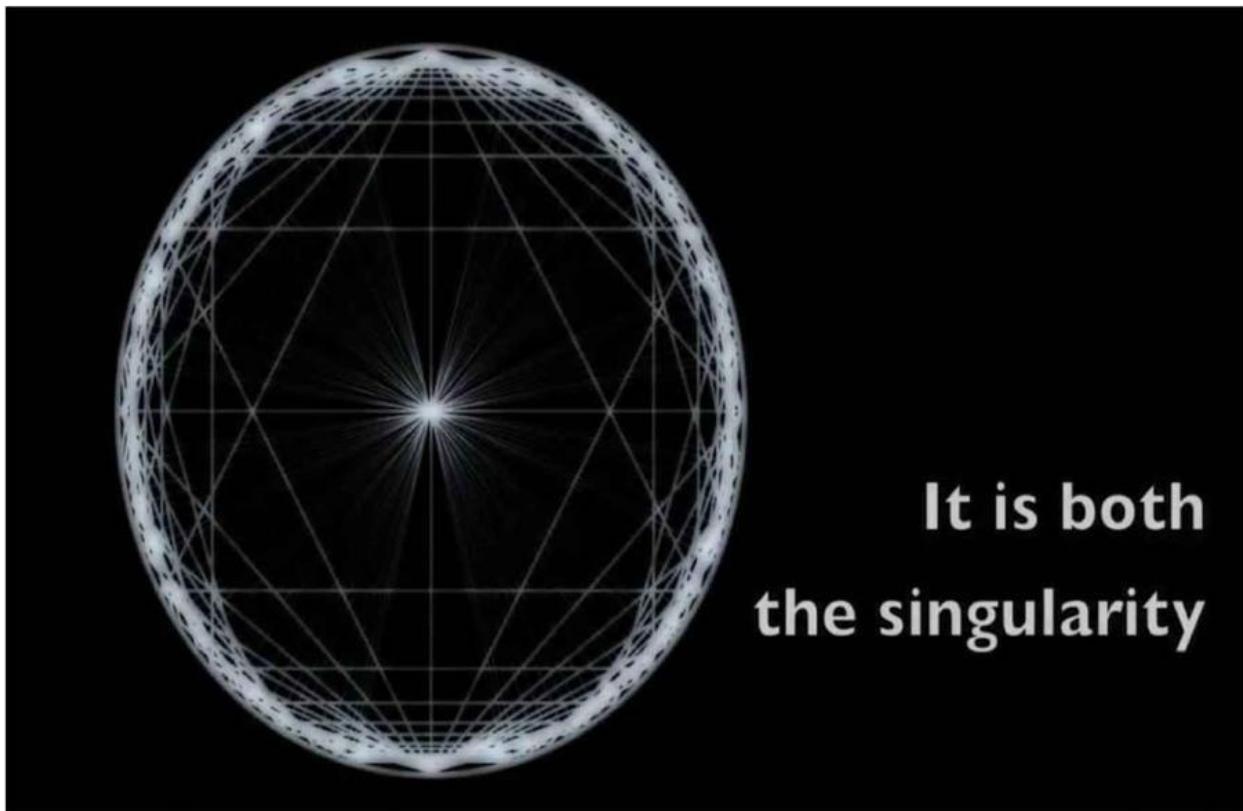


**Their vectors
communicate
an outward
divergence.**

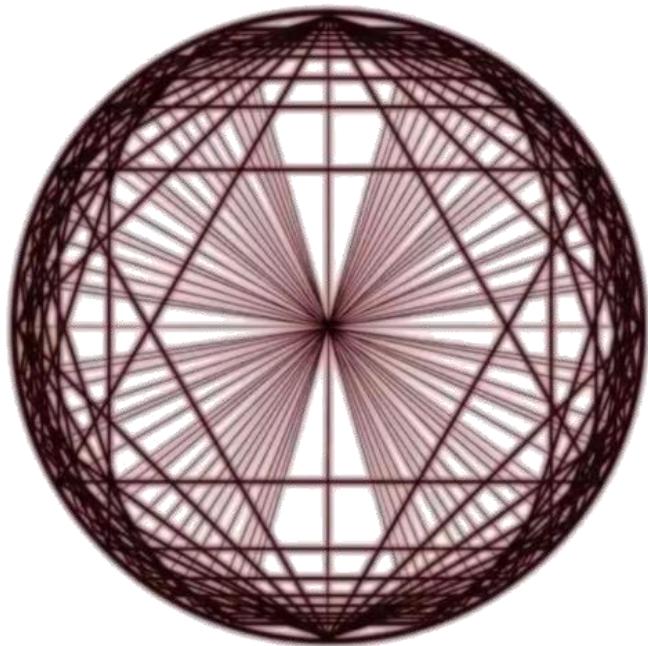




**The nine
reveals
a linear
duality.**



**It is both
the singularity**



**and the
vacuum.**

To'qqiz bir vaqtda «Hammasi» va «Hech narsa»ni modellashtiradi. Bu bilan nima demoqchiman?

**The sum of all digits
excluding nine is 36.**

$$1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8=36 \quad (3+6=9)$$

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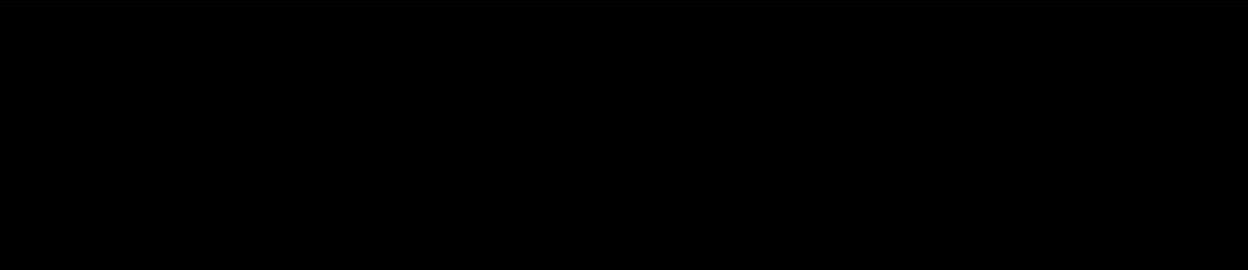
**Paradoxically,
Nine plus any digit
returns the same digit.**

i.e. $9+5=14$ ($1+4=5$)

So nine quite literally equals all the digits (36) and nothing (0).

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and nothing (0). and nothing (0). and nothing (0).



iBecause 7, 8, 9!