1. **Symmetry in Counts:**
   - **Total Surahs:** 114
   - **Even Resultants:** 57 Surahs (where *Surah No + Verses* is even)
   - **Odd Resultants:** 57 Surahs (where *Surah No + Verses* is odd)
   - **Verdict:** This 50/50 split is **correct**.

2. **The Sums:**
   - **Sum of the 57 Even Numbers: 6,236** (*This matches the total number of verses in the Quran according to the file*).
   - **Sum of the 57 Odd Numbers: 6,555** (*This matches the sum of all Surah numbers from 1 to 114*).

Point 1

When we added the chapter numbers with the Surah numbers, we obtained 57 even results and 57 odd results.

Then, we summed the chapter numbers of those chapters whose addition resulted in even totals, and the total came out to 3003.

Similarly, when we summed the verse numbers of the chapters whose addition resulted in odd totals, the total also came out to 3003

Count of Even Totals: 57

Count of Odd Totals: 57

Sum of Surah Numbers (where Total is Even): 3303

Sum of Verses (where Total is Odd):   3303

Point 2

Surahs with Prime Verse Counts

Total number: 32

For these Surahs, we use the following method:

We take the verse count of a Surah. If this number is prime, we then find the N-th prime number.

For example, Surah Al-Fatiha has 7 verses. Since 7 is a prime number, we take the 7th prime number, which is 17.

When we apply this method to all 32 Surahs with prime verse counts and add the resulting prime numbers together, the total comes to 5160.

Surahs with Non-Prime Verse Counts

Total number: 82

These are the Surahs whose verse counts are not prime numbers.

When we add together the verse counts of these non-prime-verse Surahs, their total also comes to 5160.

Point 3

Group A: Prime-Numbered Surahs (Excluding 19)

This group includes the Surahs whose chapter numbers are prime numbers, with Surah 19 excluded.

Included Surahs:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113

Total number of Surahs: 29

The total number of verses in these prime-numbered Surahs is 2000.

These verses come from Surahs whose chapter numbers are prime except 19. For example, Surahs numbered 2, 3, and 5 are prime, so their verses are included, and the same rule is applied to all other prime-numbered chapters listed above.

We take the order numbers of the chapters that are divisible by 19, such as Surah numbers 19, 38, 57, 76, 95, 114, and so on.

For each of these chapter positions, we extract the prime number located at that same position in the sequence of prime numbers.

The prime numbers at these given positions are:

67, 163, 269, 383, 499, and 619

When we add these prime numbers together, their total is 2000.

Point 4

After calculating the sum of each Surah's chapter number and its corresponding number of verses, we obtain a total of 114 results one for each Surah of the Quran. From these 114 sums, we then categorize the numbers into **repeating** and **non-repeating** values.

The sum of the repeating numbers (i.e., sums that occur more than once) is **7,906**, while the sum of the non-repeating numbers (i.e., sums that occur only once) is **4,885**. Interestingly, the ratio of the sum of repeating numbers to the sum of non-repeating numbers is:

7906/4885≈1.618

This ratio corresponds precisely to the **golden ratio**, a remarkable mathematical constant that appears frequently in nature, art, and architecture

Point 8.

In the Quran, there are 32 Surah's whose odd sequence numbers are used as the number of verses in some other Surah, and also, there are 32 Surah's whose io sequence numbers are used as the number of verses in some other Surah.

Point 9.

In the Quran, there are 25 Surah's whose odd sequence numbers are not used as the number of verses in some other Surah, and also, there are 25 Surah's whose even sequence numbers are not used as the number of verses in some other Surah

Point no 10.

in quran we have 114 chapter and how many chapter have number of verses greater then order number or sequence number with odd sequence number ,even sequence number number.

Total Surahs with Odd Sequence Number: 25

Total Surahs with Even Sequence Number: 23

Point no 11.

in quran we have 114 chapter and how many chapter have number of verses greater then order number or sequence number with odd number differnce,even number differnce between both points.

Total Surahs with Even Difference: 25

Total Surahs with Odd Difference: 23

Main Condition (Shart)	Odd Difference (Taaq Farq)	Even Difference (Juft Farq)	Total Surahs
Verses > Surah Number	23	25	**48**
Verses < Surah Number	34	32	**66**
GRAND TOTAL	**57**	**57**	**114**

Main Condition (Shart)	Odd Sequence No. (Taaq Surah)	Even Sequence No. (Juft Surah)	Total Surahs
Verses > Surah Number	25	23	**48**
Verses < Surah Number	32	34	**66**
GRAND TOTAL	**57**	**57**	**114**

Point to be Noted:

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is described as **"Ummi"** (unlettered), symbolizing innocence and a lack of formal education, much like a newborn.

We have just seen how incredibly complicated the mathematical structure of the Quran is. **How is it possible for an unlettered man to design this himself?**

Consider the facts:

1. **Time & Place:** The Quran was revealed piece by piece over **23 years**, across different locations and during various events. It was not written down all at once.
2. **Compilation:** The final book form we hold today was standardized later, during the time of Hazrat Uthman (R.A).

How could a human being without computers or written records maintain such a perfect mathematical balance over a 23-year period? It is logically impossible for an "Ummi" person to create such a complex and amazing book without divine intervention.

This is undeniable proof that the Quran is the Book of Allah.

Allah Himself declares in the Quran:

"Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an and indeed, We will be its guardian." (Surah Al-Hijr, 15:9)

The mathematical structure we have seen acts as a witness to this protection. It is a divine "security seal."

Again understand these 4 points and discuss with Usman Bhai.

Point 5.

Mathematical Rule:

- Each Surah has a **sequence number** (Seq) and a **number of verses** (Verses).
- A number is considered to **meet the rule** if it is:
  - o Even (number % 2 == 0) **AND**
  - o Not divisible by 3 (number % 3 != 0)

Classification (Homogeneous / Non-Homogeneous):

- A Surah is **Homogeneous** if both its sequence number and verse count either:
  - o Both meet the rule, **or**
  - o Both do **not** meet the rule
- A Surah is **Non-Homogeneous** if one meets the rule but the other does **not**

Halves of the Quran:

- The Surahs are divided into **two halves**:
  - o **First Half:** Surahs 1 to 57
  - o **Second Half:** Surahs 58 to 114.

 First Half (1–57):

- 33 Surahs are Homogeneous
- 24 Surahs are Non-Homogeneous

 Second Half (58–114):

- 33 Surahs are Homogeneous
- 24 Surahs are Non-Homogeneous

According to above conditions.

Point 6

Rule: The number is divisible by 3 **and** odd (i.e., not divisible by 2).(only rule is change from point 5 other things remain same).

Half	Homogeneous	Non-Homogeneous	Total
First Half (1-57)	42	15	57
Second Half (58-114)	42	15	57

Point 7

THE NEW MATHEMATICAL RULE:
  A number meets the rule if: (Number % 2 != 0) AND (Number % 3 != 0)
  (It must be NEITHER Divisible by 2 NOR Divisible by 3.

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RESULTS BY HALF:
Status                 Homogeneous  Non-Homogeneous  Total
Half
First Half (1-57)              29               28     57
Second Half (58-114)          28               29     57
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