

幾何数学の研究

昼顔 1号

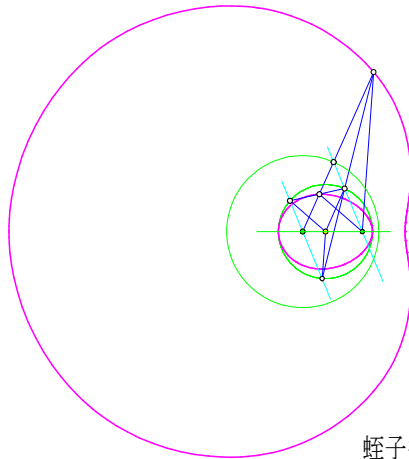
蛭子井博孝編著

挨拶 気まぐれ発刊 週間日記朝顔の次昼顔 3 巻開始した。

予定から完成まで経過報告 PDF を h-ebisui.com にしながら著す よろしく

contents	2017-2-20 予定	memo	2-20 メモ開始
1. 長方形に関して	CAD	3月5日までに 表す予定	
2. 2円偶数縁の定理	CAD	2月23日 1~6 まで完成	
3. CG 不思議	Maple	4 100 例出来ず、 $p^{\wedge} p - 2 = p r i m e$	
4. 数表 LIST100 例	Maple	3 例しか見つからず	
5. Doval 幾何学	一太郎	Doval 惑星のある天体発見ニュースによる	
6. 句 1 + 3 句	一太郎	妄想発想による説明。表紙に気分直しを	
1 句 昼顔を開始西日に春感じ			博孝記

Doval 第1,3定義 1つの準円または1つの補助円より作図

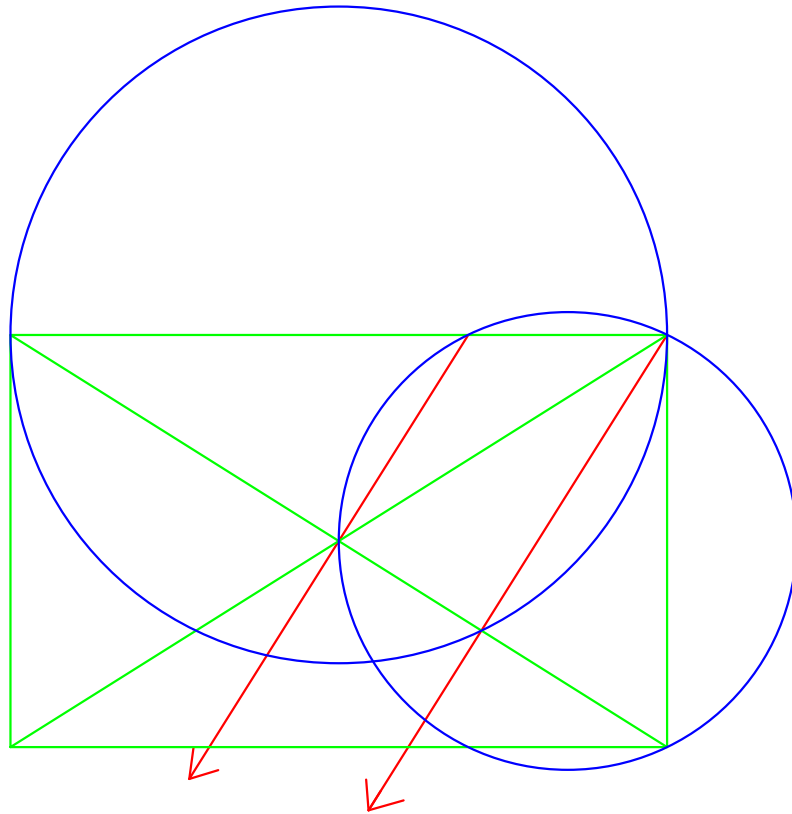


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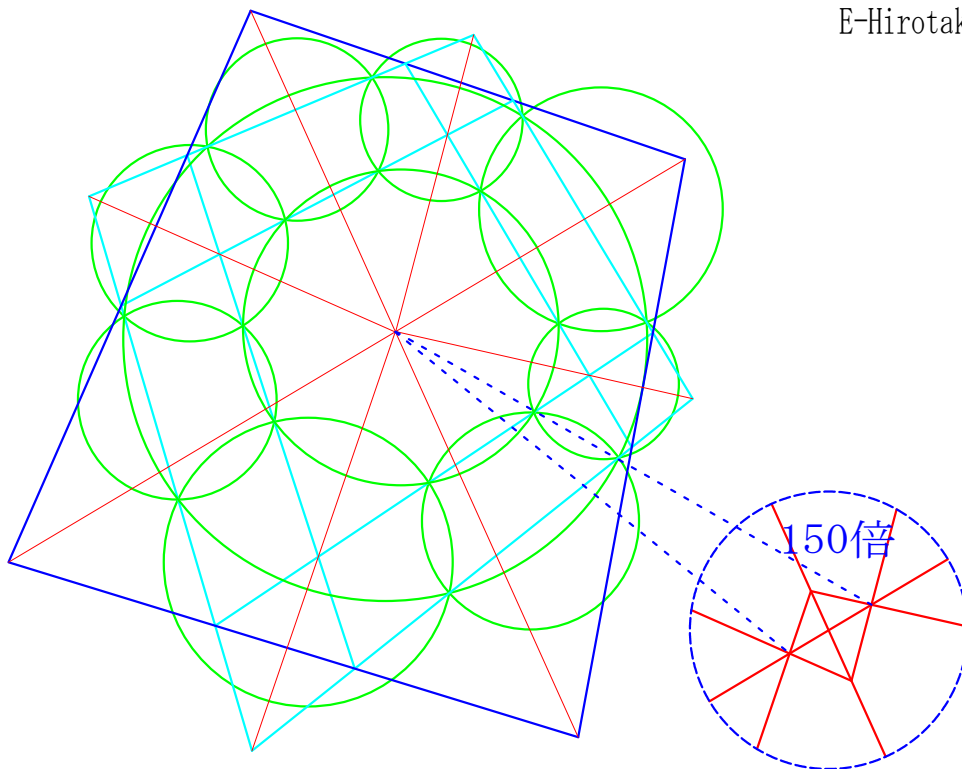
<http://h-ebisui.com>

長方形 平行基本問題



Collinear Theorems on 8 circles (micro no Teiri)

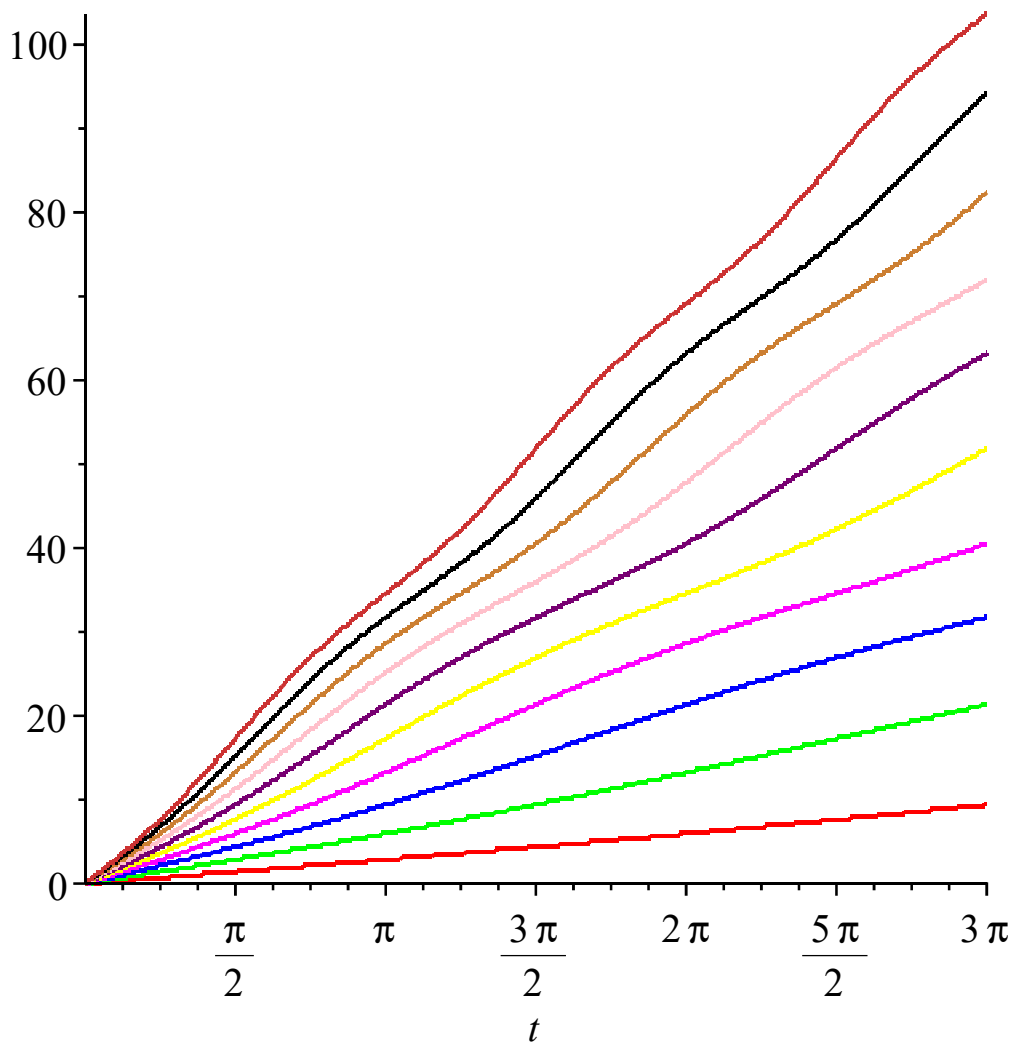
E-Hirotaka-001-TQ

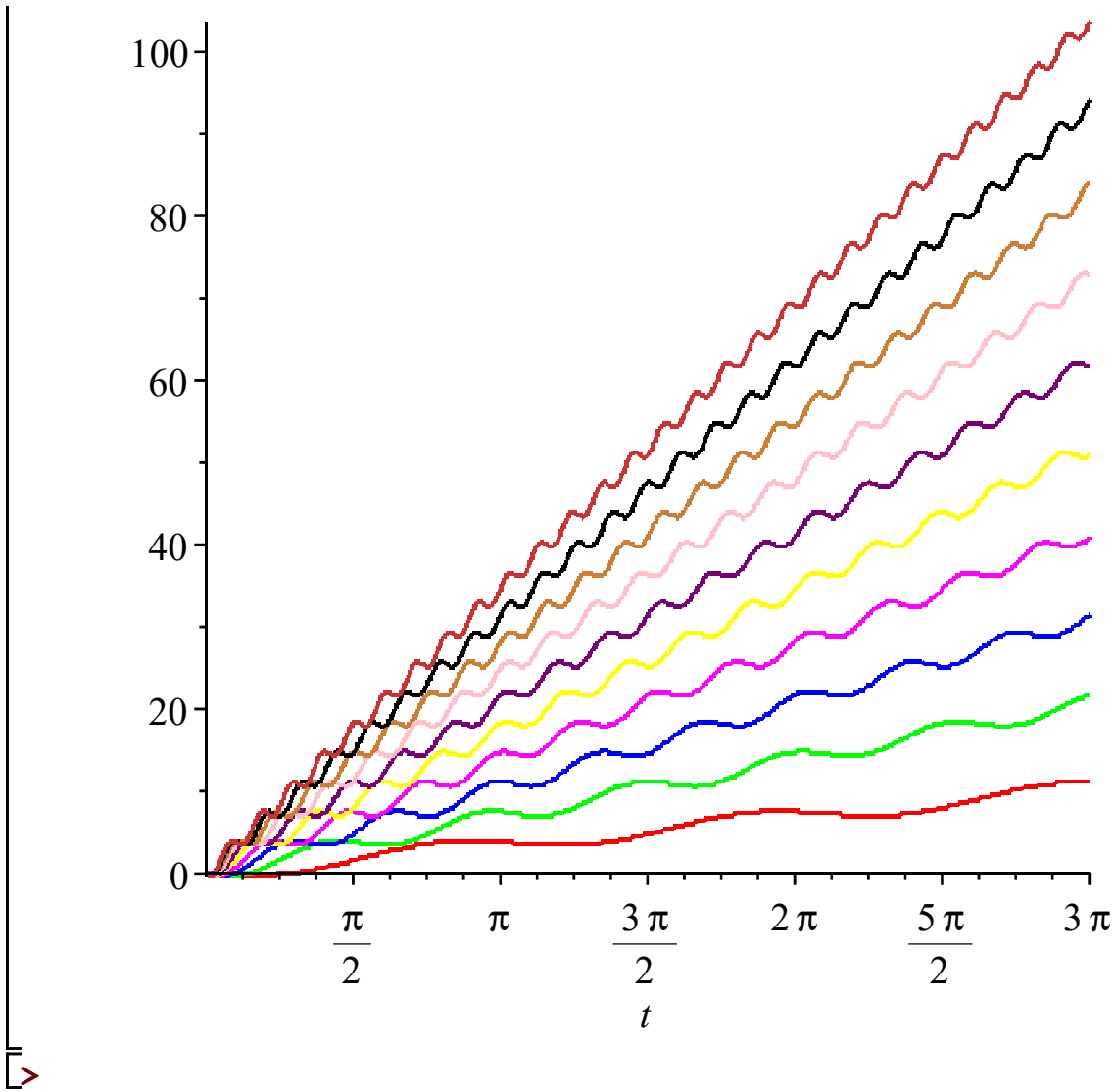


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> cp := [red, green, blue, magenta, yellow, purple, pink, gold, black, orange];
   cp := [red, green, blue, magenta, yellow, purple, pink, gold, black, orange] (4)
> c := 0 : for h from 1 to 8 do for e from 5 to 5 do for k from 1 to 10 do pg || k := plot(
  -sin( (ithprime(h) * k) / 10 * t ) + (ithprime(e) * k) / 10 * t, t = 0 .. 3 * Pi, numpoints = 5000, color
  = cp[k] ) : od: print( display( seq( pg || j, j = 1 .. 10 ) ) ) od: od:

```





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> #  $p^p - 2 = \text{prime}$  Table by H.E :
> c := 0 :for h from 1 to 580 do ih := ithprime(h) : hp :=  $ih^{ih} - 2$  :if isprime(hp) then c := c
+ 1 : print( $ih[h]^{ih} - 2 = \text{prime}[[c]], \text{HEPN} = ih^{ih} - 2$ ) fi:od:
       $2_1^2 - 2 = \text{prime}_{[1]}, \text{HEPN} = 2$ 
       $7_4^7 - 2 = \text{prime}_{[2]}, \text{HEPN} = 823541$ 
       $19_8^{19} - 2 = \text{prime}_{[3]}, \text{HEPN} = 1978419655660313589123977$ 
(1)
> c := 0 : for h from 1 to 100 do ih := ithprime(h) :for e from 1 to 5 do for i from 1 to 2
do hp :=  $ih^{ih} + (-1)^i \cdot 2^e$  :if hp > 0 then if isprime(hp) then c := c + 1 :
print( $ih[h \text{ th } p]^{ih} + (-1)^i 2^e = \text{prime}[c], \text{HEPK} = hp$ ) fi fi:od:od:od:
       $2_{th p}^2 - 2 = \text{prime}_1, \text{HEPK} = 2$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 + 2 = \text{prime}_2, \text{HEPK} = 29$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 - 4 = \text{prime}_3, \text{HEPK} = 23$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 + 4 = \text{prime}_4, \text{HEPK} = 31$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 - 8 = \text{prime}_5, \text{HEPK} = 19$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 - 16 = \text{prime}_6, \text{HEPK} = 11$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 + 16 = \text{prime}_7, \text{HEPK} = 43$ 
       $3_{2 \text{ th } p}^3 + 32 = \text{prime}_8, \text{HEPK} = 59$ 
       $5_{3 \text{ th } p}^5 - 4 = \text{prime}_9, \text{HEPK} = 3121$ 
       $5_{3 \text{ th } p}^5 - 16 = \text{prime}_{10}, \text{HEPK} = 3109$ 
       $7_{4 \text{ th } p}^7 - 2 = \text{prime}_{11}, \text{HEPK} = 823541$ 
       $7_{4 \text{ th } p}^7 + 4 = \text{prime}_{12}, \text{HEPK} = 823547$ 
       $13_{6 \text{ th } p}^{13} + 16 = \text{prime}_{13}, \text{HEPK} = 302875106592269$ 
       $19_{8 \text{ th } p}^{19} - 2 = \text{prime}_{14}, \text{HEPK} = 1978419655660313589123977$ 
       $19_{8 \text{ th } p}^{19} - 32 = \text{prime}_{15}, \text{HEPK} = 1978419655660313589123947$ 
       $43_{14 \text{ th } p}^{43} + 4 = \text{prime}_{16}, \text{HEPK}$ 
      = 173437733670302675199037812888120321583080625390120919530777671989955\
      11
       $181_{42 \text{ th } p}^{181} - 32 = \text{prime}_{17}, \text{HEPK}$ 
      = 436337010020080391911901799764686469630286243549978890729290799796247\
      57637320306004392620575589667757382567374645302219901411089343327098046\
      67410572654485256795805072957495669479269433051320464578819667232340634\
      01038738306891917392473303282163854450977446678236907587417690005428762\
      95814280141753664852751569704573619610509928232474722701007566764513183\
      90988731177249026413852329566919721121837717323400068549
(2)
> c := 0 : for h from 1 to 8 do ih := ithprime(h) : for e from 1 to 100 do hep :=  $2^e - ih^{ih}$  :
if hep > 0 then if isprime(hep) then c := c + 1 : print( $[2]^e - [ih]^{ih} = \text{prime}[c], \text{HEP}$ 

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= hep) fi fi :od:od:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [2]^5 - [3]^3 &= prime_1, HEP = 5 \\
 [2]^6 - [3]^3 &= prime_2, HEP = 37 \\
 [2]^7 - [3]^3 &= prime_3, HEP = 101 \\
 [2]^8 - [3]^3 &= prime_4, HEP = 229 \\
 [2]^{10} - [3]^3 &= prime_5, HEP = 997 \\
 [2]^{19} - [3]^3 &= prime_6, HEP = 524261 \\
 [2]^{20} - [3]^3 &= prime_7, HEP = 1048549 \\
 [2]^{22} - [3]^3 &= prime_8, HEP = 4194277 \\
 [2]^{23} - [3]^3 &= prime_9, HEP = 8388581 \\
 [2]^{26} - [3]^3 &= prime_{10}, HEP = 67108837 \\
 [2]^{50} - [3]^3 &= prime_{11}, HEP = 1125899906842597 \\
 [2]^{56} - [3]^3 &= prime_{12}, HEP = 72057594037927909 \\
 [2]^{58} - [3]^3 &= prime_{13}, HEP = 288230376151711717 \\
 [2]^{12} - [5]^5 &= prime_{14}, HEP = 971 \\
 [2]^{14} - [5]^5 &= prime_{15}, HEP = 13259 \\
 [2]^{18} - [5]^5 &= prime_{16}, HEP = 259019 \\
 [2]^{22} - [5]^5 &= prime_{17}, HEP = 4191179 \\
 [2]^{24} - [5]^5 &= prime_{18}, HEP = 16774091 \\
 [2]^{28} - [5]^5 &= prime_{19}, HEP = 268432331 \\
 [2]^{36} - [5]^5 &= prime_{20}, HEP = 68719473611 \\
 [2]^{46} - [5]^5 &= prime_{21}, HEP = 70368744174539 \\
 [2]^{66} - [5]^5 &= prime_{22}, HEP = 73786976294838203339 \\
 [2]^{21} - [7]^7 &= prime_{23}, HEP = 1273609 \\
 [2]^{45} - [7]^7 &= prime_{24}, HEP = 35184371265289 \\
 [2]^{57} - [7]^7 &= prime_{25}, HEP = 144115188075032329 \\
 [2]^{54} - [11]^{11} &= prime_{26}, HEP = 18014113197811373 \\
 [2]^{61} - [13]^{13} &= prime_{27}, HEP = 2305540134107101699 \\
 [2]^{85} - [13]^{13} &= prime_{28}, HEP = 38685626227365258484005379 \\
 [2]^{72} - [17]^{17} &= prime_{29}, HEP = 3895126220983308449519 \\
 [2]^{88} - [17]^{17} &= prime_{30}, HEP = 309484182581083182388016879
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

> with(plots) :

Doval について

惑星がある天体発見に,私の Doval の共焦点性質を使った望遠鏡が使われていると妄想した。

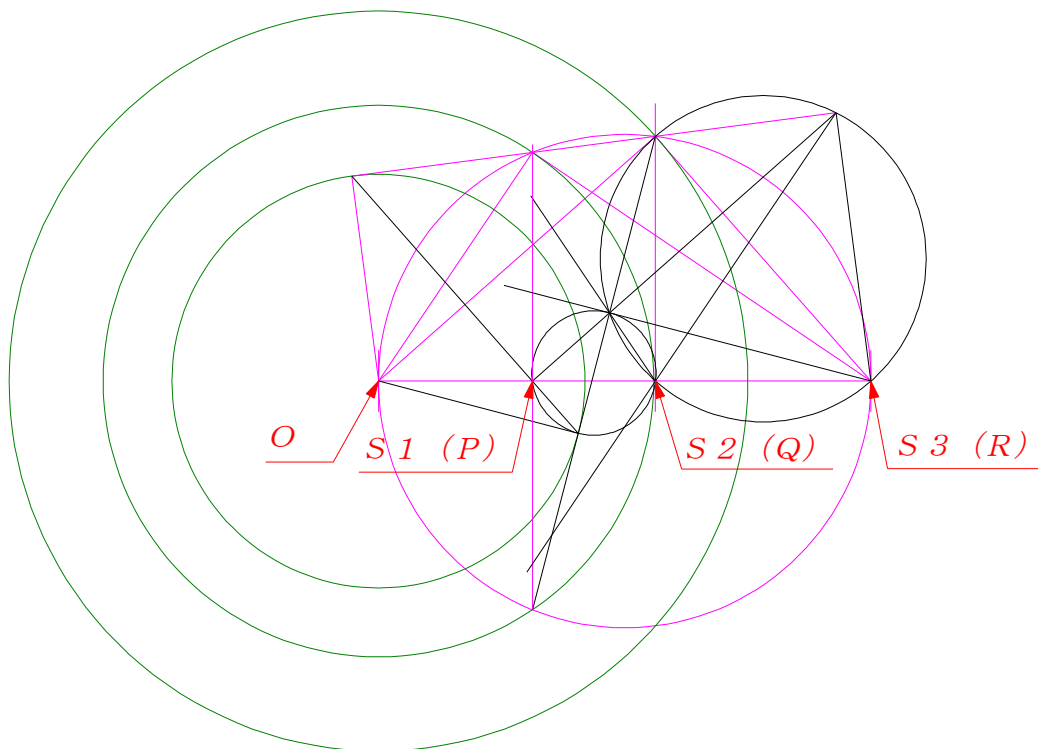
Doval には、3 焦点があり,第一焦点を太陽に合わせ第二焦点を地球に,第三章点を宇宙の天体に合わせた Doval 曲線により,電波キャッチのような、たとえばの応用、これでいいかは、もう一度 Doval の構造を復習する必要があるが

まあ、こんな、利用や、もっと複雑なタジコイドのの焦点を利用すれば、精密な観測が、可能のように想われる

今回は、Doval の構造を,天体観測に、応用できる可能性を妄想がかりで、提案する。

これは、楕円が、無限大に、第三焦点を持っているという発想による

直線上の4点による卵形線 (Doval) の定義



詳しくは、doval.h-ebisui.com を参照

ドア音に 目覚めサイトを 春起こす

朝食を 食べる二人や 春覚める

コーヒーの 温さまだまだ 春冷える