

Mathematics (Geometrical) Method of Determination of the Dhananjay Janorkar Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof

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Abstract

The Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes is determined from ancient times up to the modern supercomputer era. The author gives the geometrical method of determining the Dhananjay Janorkar Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof. This theory is according to the rules of mathematics. It is also according to the rules of speed. The author has given some most important evidence in this research paper.

Keywords

The geometrical method, Arc radius; Straight Radius; Measure of Circle; Value of Circumference of the circle; The Speed of light is 186000 miles/second scientists have accepted it; The Speed of light i. e. 186000 miles/second is of the source of light in the formula $E = Mm^2$. The speed of construction of the Universe is 186000 miles/second.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Dhananjay Janorkar Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof is determined from ancient times to the modern supercomputer era. The author gives the geometrical method of determining the Dhananjay Janorkar Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof. This theory is according to the rules of mathematics. It is also according to the rules of speed. And 186000 miles/per second speed is the relative speed of the Universe's structure (construction). This relative speed is based on the relativity theory of the great scientist Albert Einstein; this is also the most important evidence. The author has given some most important evidence in this research paper.

The Multiverse is a group of multiple Universes. Which is made up of many universes, but it also has a limitation. There is nothing uncertain/infinite in the

Multiverse; everything is certain/finite. These Multiverses comprise everything that exists like Universes, Planets - Stars, Mass, Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space), Solar Systems, Planets are revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms, Galaxies, the entirety of space, time, matter, energy, information and the physical laws and constants that describe them. The different Universes within Multiverse are called "Parallel Universes, Other Universes, Alternate Universes, or Many Universes, Multiple Universes."

In Geometry, the symbol for measurement accepted by world scientists (world official) is Degree, and the very Degree is the root, scale, source, and base of the research. Degree: Closed chop (Compass), Tip of the compass means the point, means 1 point, means 1° Degree, means dot $\bullet =$ degree means the measurement unit. The base of this whole research is a 36° Measure of the circle.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

Method to Determine the Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof

The author determined the Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof using the circle's geometrical structure/construction.

A1. The construction of formula:

The construction of the formula is made via Dynamic + Static concept or assertion. The diagram shows:

We define the dynamic value + static value as multiple of the measure of the following diagram is divided into three parts as follows,



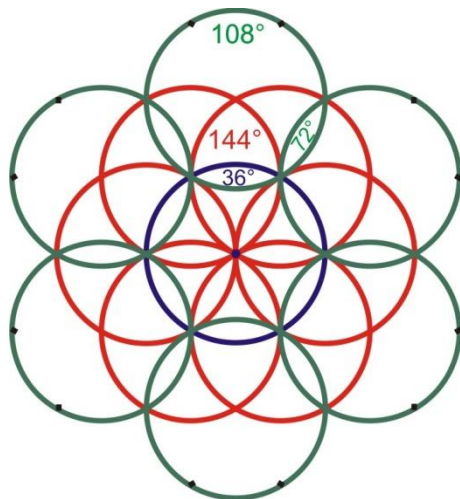


Diagram No.1

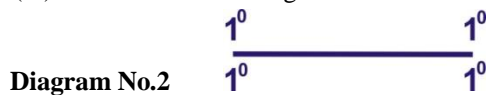
Detail of the definitions and values in the diagrams and all various construction methods are given in the reference.

[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29].

Straight Radius: - Straight line segment joint center of the circle and center of the first constructed circle on the Circumference of the original circle is called straight Radius. And its value is taken as $2^\circ + 2^\circ = 4^\circ$. [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

Measure of straight radius: - Distance between two apex of the measure of straight radius is called "Measure of straight radius" and it is in 4° degree measure. [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

Measure of straight radius = It is sum of the measure of straight radius in clockwise direction **And** anticlockwise direction
 $= (2^\circ) + (2^\circ) = 4^\circ$ Measure of straight radius



Arc Radius: - An circular line segment jointing center of the circle and center of the first constructed circle on the Circumference of the original circle is called **arc radius**. **And its value is taken as $3^\circ + 3^\circ = 6^\circ$.** **OR**

The segment of Circumference of a circle means An (Arc) arcular line segment joining measure of the center of a circle and measure of center on the Circumference of a circle and the distance between the two measures of center are equal to straight Radius, in the clockwise and anti-clockwise direction and which divide the Circumference of the original

circle into six equal parts is called "**Arc Radius**" of the circle.

OR

Length of the arc segment of Circumference of a circle is equal to Radius, then that segment of Circumference of a circle is called "**Arc radius**."

OR

The segment of the circumference of a circle whose length (distance) equal to straight radius its segment of the circumference of a circle is called "**Arc Radius**".

[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

The measure of arc radius: - Distance between two apexes of the measure of arc radius is called "Measure of arc radius," **It is in a 6° -degree measure.** [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

Measure of arc radius = It is sum of the measure of arc radius in clockwise direction **and** anticlockwise direction

$= (3^\circ) + (3^\circ) = 6^\circ$ Measure of arc radius

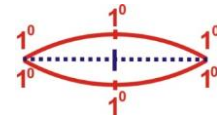


Diagram No.3

Circle: - Around the Measure of the center of the circle, up to the equal distance of Radius, means 6° measures of the center of the circle of construction means up to Circumference of the circle completely circular and in the one plane of diagram called the circle. **And its value is taken as 6° Measure of arc radius x6 Arc radius = 36° .** **OR**

A circle is a locus of a point in the plane such that its distance from a fixed point is always constant. Constant distance is called Radius, and the fixed point is called the center. **OR**

The circle is a locus of a point such that it distance from fixed point is always constant, constant distance is called radius and fixed point is called center of the circle. [2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

A measure of the circle: - Measure of the plane is called a measure of the circle. **OR** measure around the center of the circle is called a measure of the circle. **And it is in measure of 36° .**

[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,28].

Center of the circle: - The fixed point at the middle of the circle is called it's center. **OR**

The place at the center of a circle is called the center of the circle.

The center's measure: - Measure of the fixed point at the middle of the circle is called its center's

measure. **And the measure of the center of the circle is 1⁰ one Degree.**

Interior all arc radius along with blue circumference of circle = 6 + 6 + 12 = 24 arc radius or outer 24 arc radius of circle of first construction (Part No.1)
 6 arc radiuses have 1 center of circle hence how many centers of the circle of 24 arc radius
 24 ÷ 6 = 4 centers of circle. These are outside of the first red construction.

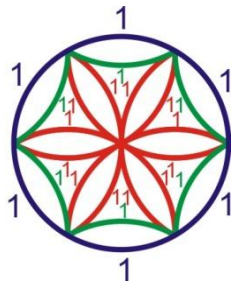


Diagram No.4

(Part No.2) Arc radius from green arc radius up to the original center of circle
 = 6 + 12 = 18 center of circle of this radius
 = 18 ÷ 6 = 3 center of circles.

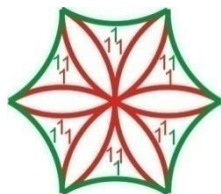


Diagram No.5

(Part No.3) How many Measure of Center of the circle of 12 arc radius
 = 12 ÷ 6 = 2 Center of circles.

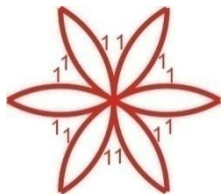


Diagram No.6

The three parts of the diagram areas above. From this measure of 1 arc radius is 6⁰ therefore measure of three parts is (Part No.1) 24 Arc radius x 6⁰ = 144⁰
 (Part No.2) 18 Arc radius x 6⁰ = 108⁰
 (Part No.3) 12 Arc radius x 6⁰ = 72⁰

What is mean by dynamic value? Multiplication of the Measure of the above three parts.

Dynamic value = 144 x 108 x 72 = 1119744⁰ ÷ 36⁰
 measure of circle = 31104 Dynamic value of Half Circumference of circle.

What is mean by static value? Sum of the Measure of the above three parts.

Static value = 144 + 108 + 72 = 324⁰ Static value of Half Circumference of circle.

Sum of the values Dynamic + Static = 31104 + 324⁰ = 31428 this total is the value of Half circumference of circle.

The total value of Circumference of circle = 31428 x 12 ÷ 6 = 31428 ÷ 2 = 62856 total value

Diameter = (6 + 6 + 12 ÷ 6 = 4 Measure of center of circle), Diameter = 1 + 2 + 1 = 4, Diameter = (1 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 4 index of 10) = 10⁴ = 10000 Measure of radius 4 index of 10, Diameter 10000 x 2 = 20000

Measure of diameter

Goba = 62856 ÷ 20000 = 3.1428 First value of Goba as per Dynamic + Static.

(Second value of Goba = 3.1428 - 0.0012 = 3.1416)

The second value of Goba as per Dynamic + Static 62856 This is the total value of 6 arc radius of original Circumference of the circle; therefore, how many values of one arc radius = 62856 ÷ 6 = 10476 From this value 4 measure of the center of the circle outside of first construction of Circumference of a circle should be substracted = 10476 - 4 = 10472 This is multiplied by 6 arc radius, 10472 x 6 = 62832 This is the total second value of Goba as well as Circumference of the circle.

Hence, the value of goba = 62832 ÷ 20000 = 3.1416 This is the second value of Goba, as per Dynamic + Static of second value of Half Circumference of the circle. [6,20,21,23].

A2. To solve this formula, what is the relation between arc radius and straight Radius? This is important to search this relation because the arc radius and straight Radius are proportional.

How much power or index of 10⁰ for Measure of Radius?

First, Outside of the original Circumference of circle + measure of the center of circle of second construction is 10⁰ measure of Radius is power or index.

10⁰ Measure of radius of power or index =

$$10^{\frac{24 \text{ Arc radius} + 30 \text{ Arc radius}}{6 \text{ Arc radius}}} = 10^9$$

Measure of radius = 10⁹ = 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 = 1000000000⁰

= 1000000000⁰ One billion measure of radius

[3,5,6,18,19,20,21,23].

The extreme limit of straight Radius is one hundred crores or one billion straight Radius, and it is 3 stages.

The three stages follow as:

Straight Radius = 10⁹ = 10⁴ x 10³ x 10² Three Stages

10⁴ = 10000 First Stage

10³ = 1000 Second Stage

10² = 100 Third Stage

Straight Radius = 10000 x 1000 x 100 = 1000000000 One Hundred Crore Straight Radius or One Billion Straight Radius.

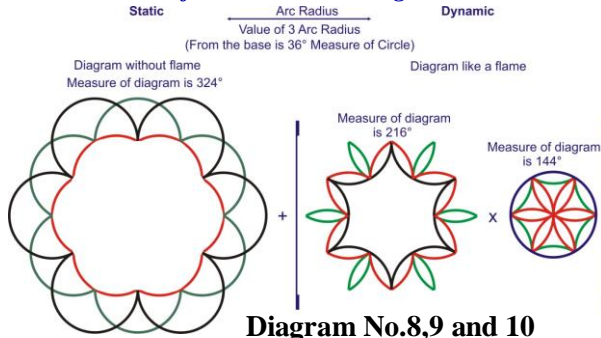
This is an extreme limit of Radius. There is no bigger Radius then this. The arc radius is in proportion with Straight Radius. If Radius is one hundred crore degrees, then what is the measure of arc Radius? arc

Radius is bigger than Radius because arc Radius is a curve.

Diagram No.7



A3. The ratio of arc radius to straight Radius



$$\frac{324^0 + (216^0 \times 144^0)}{10000^0} = \frac{324^0 + 31104^0}{10000^0}$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Arc radius}}{\text{Radius}} = \frac{31428^0}{10000^0} \text{ Value of 3 arc radius}$$

$$= \frac{31428^0 \times (\frac{144^0 + 72^0 + 108^0}{36^0})}{10000^0} = \frac{31428^0 \times \frac{324^0}{36^0}}{10000^0}$$

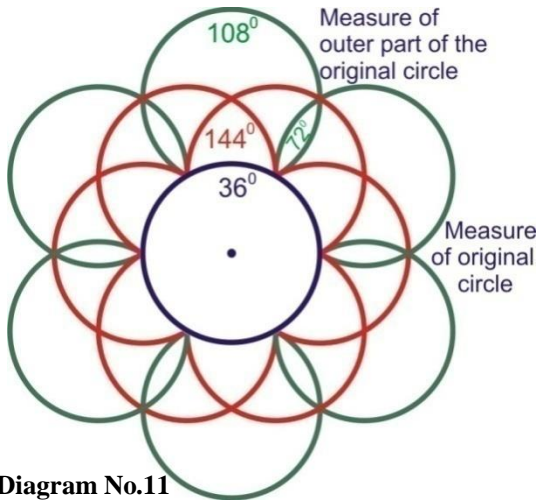


Diagram No.11

$$\frac{31428^0 \times 9^0}{1000^0} = \frac{282852^0}{10000^0} \text{ Value of 27 arc radius}$$

$$\frac{282852^0 - (72^0 \times 36^0)}{10000^0} = \frac{282852^0 - 108^0}{10000^0} = \frac{282744^0}{10000^0} \text{ 27 arc radius}$$

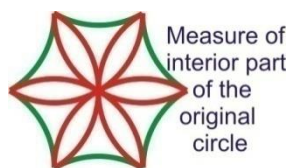


Diagram No.12

$$= \frac{282744^0 / \frac{324^0}{36^0}}{10000^0} = \frac{282744^0 / 9^0}{10000^0}$$

$= \frac{31416^0}{10000^0}$ Value of 3 arc radius. Here the first stage of straight radius 10^4 is complete.

$$= \frac{31416^0 \times 1000^0}{10000^0 \times 1000^0} \text{ The second stage } 10^3 \text{ of straight radius and arc radius starts}$$

$$= \frac{31416000^0}{10000000^0} \text{ Value of three arc radius}$$



Diagram No.13

$$\frac{31416000^0 \times (\frac{36^0 + 36^0 + 72^0}{36^0})}{10000000^0}$$

$$= \frac{31416000^0 \times \frac{144^0}{36^0}}{10000000^0} = \frac{31416000^0 \times 4 \text{ Circle}}{10000000^0}$$

$$= \frac{125664000^0}{10000000^0} \text{ Value of 12 arc radius}$$

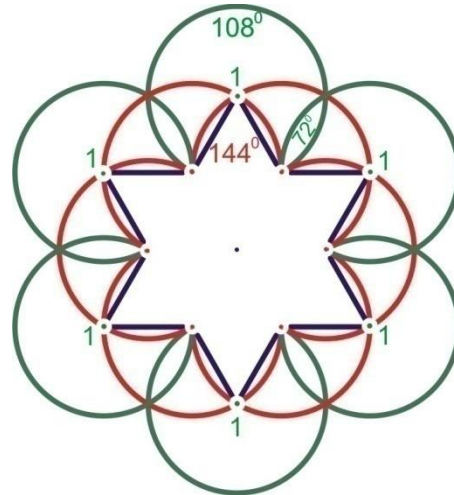
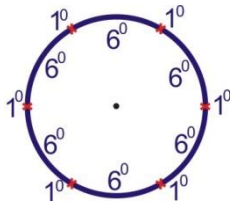


Diagram No.14

$$= \frac{125664000^0 - [144^0 + 108^0 + 72^0 + 12^0 (6^0 + 6^0)]}{10000000^0}$$

$$= \frac{125664000^0 - 336^0}{10000000^0}$$

$$= \frac{125663664^0}{10000000^0} \text{ Value of 12 arc radius}$$



$$6^0 + 6^0 + 6^0 + 6^0 + 6^0 + 6^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 36^0 + 6^0 = 42^0$$

Diagram No.15

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{125663664^0 + (36^0 + 6^0)}{10000000^0} \\ &= \frac{125663664^0 + 42^0}{10000000^0} = \frac{125663706^0}{10000000^0} \\ &= \frac{125663706^0 / 12}{10000000^0} \end{aligned}$$



Diagram No.16

Value of 12 arc radius. Therefore, how many value of (1) one arc radius?

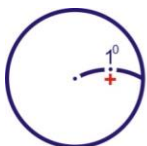
$$= \frac{10471975.5^0}{10000000^0} \text{ Here the first stage of straight Radius}$$

10^4 and the second stage 10^3 of straight Radius are complete.

$$= \frac{10471975.5^0 \times 100^0}{10000000^0 \times 100^0} \text{ Here the third stage of Radius}$$

10^2 is complete. Radius is

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{complete.} \\ &= \frac{1047197550^0}{1000000000^0} \\ &= \frac{1047197550^0 + 1^0}{1000000000^0} \end{aligned}$$



When the original arc radius is created then it is divided in to equal part from the centre point of the arc radius. That centre point means 1^0 .

Diagram No.17

$$= \frac{1047197551^0}{1000000000^0} \text{ The value of one arc radius and a straight radius is complete.}$$

[6,12,13,14,15,20,21,22,23,28].

A4. The formula of Arc Radius:
According to construction No. 1:-

Method No. 1

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[72^0 \times 144^0 \times 2^0 + 216^0] \times 6^0 \div 2^0 \div 6^0 \times 36^0 - 144^0 \div 6^0 \times 1000^0 \div 2^0 - 42^0 \div 12^0 \times 100^0 + 1^0}{1000000000^0}$$

$$72^0 \times 2^0 \div 4^0 - 6^0 \times 4^0 \times 2^0 + 42^0 \div 2^0 \div 6^0 \times 100^0 + 1^0 = 1047197551^0$$

Method No. 2

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[[[72^0 \times 144^0 \times 2^0 + 216^0] \div 2^0 \times 36^0 - 144^0] \div 6^0 \times 1000^0 \div 2^0 - 72^0] - 12^0 \times 4^0 + 42^0] \div 12^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

As per construction No. 2:-

Method No. 3 (A)

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[[[144^0 \times 108^0 \times 72^0] \div 36^0 + 324^0] \times 9^0 - 108^0] \div 9^0 \times 1000^0 \times 4^0 - 336^0] + 42^0] \div 12^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

Method No. 3 (B)

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[[[144^0 \times 108^0 \times 72^0] \div 36^0 + 324^0] \times 9^0 - 108^0] \div 9^0 \times 1000^0 \times 4^0 - 336^0] + 42^0] \div 2^0 \div 6^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

Method No. 4

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[72^0 \times 144^0 + 108^0] - 4^0] \times 1000^0 \times 12^0 - 336^0] + 42^0] \div 12^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

As per construction No. 3:-

Method No.5

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[[[216^0 \times 144^0] + 324^0] \times 9^0 - 108^0] \div 9^0 \times 1000^0 \times 4^0 - 336^0] + 42^0] \div 12^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

Method No. 6

$$\text{Arc Radius} = \frac{[[[[[[[[[[72^0 \times 72^0 \times 6^0 + 324^0] \times 9^0 - 108^0] \div 9^0 \times 1000^0 \times 4^0 - 336^0] + 42^0] \div 12^0 \times 100^0] + 1^0]}]}]}]}]}]} = 1047197551^0$$

[6,12,13,14,15,20,21,22,23,28].

A5. \ominus The formula of goba is self-evident and impotent. As per construction number one (1):-

$$\frac{[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[72 \times 144 \times 2 + 216] \times 6 \div 2] \div 6] \times 36 - 144] \div 6] \times 1000] \div 2] - 72] \times 2] \div 4] - 6] \times 4] \times 2] + 42] \div 2] \div 6] \times 100] + 1] \times 6]}]}]}]}]}]}]}]}]}]}]} = 6283185306$$

 circumference of circle

$$\frac{2 (10000 \times 1000 \times 100) = 2 (10^4 \times 10^3 \times 10^2) = 2000000000 \text{ Diameter}}{}$$

= 3.141592653 \ominus The value of Goba
 Signs and digits in this formula are as according to the following. The value of one arc radius:-

Dynamic value **72⁰** (Initial, Interior degree of circle, 12 Arc Radius $\times 6^0$ Measure of Arc radius = 72^0) \times **144⁰** (Last or Terminal, Outside degree of circle, 24 Arc Radius $\times 6^0$ Measure of Arc radius = 144^0) \times **2⁰** ($12 \div 6 = 2$ Multipal) + **216⁰** (72^0 Initial + 144^0 Last or Terminal = 216^0 , 6 multipal circumference of circle of Static value) $\times 6^0 \div 2^0$ ($12 \div 6 = 2$ Multipal) = 62856 (This is the first value of Circumference of circle, This is the first value of 6 arc radius means Circumference of circle therefore how many value of one arc radius) $\div 6^0 = 10476 \times 36^0$ (For 6 circle of 36 arc radius 4^0 should be subtracted from one arc radius therefore how many for 36 arc radius = $36 \times 4^0 = 144^0$ Should be subtracted) = $377136 - 144^0$ ($36 \times 4^0 = 144^0$) = 376992 (This is the value of 6

Circumference of circle or the value of 36 arc radius) $\div 6^0$ (The value of 1 circle) = 62832 (This is the second value of Circumference of circle, This is the value of 6 arc radius therefore how many value of one arc radius = $62832 \div 6 = 10472$ This is the value of one arc radius) $\times 1000^0 = 62832000$ (This is the third value of Circumference of circle) $\div 2^0$ ($12 \div 6 = 2$ Multupal) = 31416000 – 72^0 (Initial, Interior degree of circle] 12 Arc Radius $\times 6^0$ Measure of Arc radius = 72^0) = 31415928 $\times 2^0 = 62831856$ (This is the fourth value of Circumference of circle) $\div 4^0$ ($24 \div 6 = 4$) = 15707964 – 6^0 (Center of circle should be subtracted 6 time) = 15707958 $\times 4^0$ ($1/4$ Multupal Circumference of circle) = 62831832 $\times 2^0$ ($12 \div 6 = 2$ Multupal) = 125663664 (This is the fifth value of Circumference of circle) + 42^0 ($36^0 + 6^0 = 42^0$) = 125663706 $\div 2^0 = 62831853$ (This is the sixth value of Circumference of circle, This is the value of 6 arc radius therefore how many value of one arc radius) $\div 6^0$ Arc Radius = 10471975.5 $\times 100^0$ ($10^{12/6} = 10^2 = 100$) = 1047197550 + 1^0 (1^0 of original center of circle) = 1047197551 (This is the value of one arc radius therefore how many value of six arc radius) = 1047197551×6 Arc Radius = 6283185306⁰ (This is the last value of Circumference of circle, This is the value of six arc radius)

Hence the goba = Goba = $\oplus = 6283185306^0 \div 2000000000^0 = 3.141592653^0$ formula is completed. (As the above formula of goba is created) As per sign and digit in the formula of goba is as above.

[6,12,13,14,15,20,21,22,23,28].

A6. Second construction:

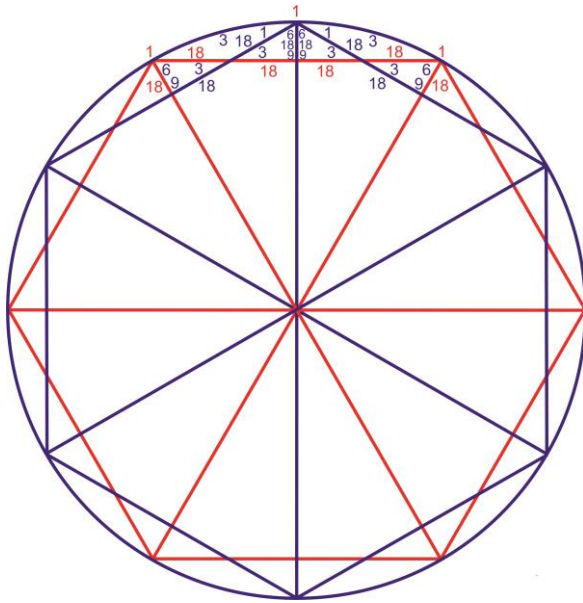


Diagram No.18

Radius = $\odot^{3 \times 3} = \odot^9 = [10^{1+1+1} \times 10^{1+1+1} \times 10^{1+1+1}] = 10^9 = 10^4 \times 10^3 \times 10^2 = 1000000000^0$
 One billion or 100 crores radius is finite, and Radius is not infinite.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Arc Radius} \\
 &\text{Static} \quad + \quad \text{Dynamic} \\
 &3^0 \times 18^0 + 3^0 \times 18^0 = 54^0 + 54^0 \\
 &= 108^0 \\
 &[18^0 + 18^0 + 18^0 + 3^0 + 6^0 + 9^0] \times [18^0 + 18^0 + 18^0 + 3^0 + 6^0 + 9^0] \\
 &+ [18^0 + 18^0 + 18^0 + 3^0 + 6^0 + 9^0] \times [18^0 + 18^0 + 18^0 + 3^0 + 6^0 + 9^0] \\
 &= [72^0 \times 72^0] + [72^0 \times 72^0] = 72^0 \times 72^0 + 72^0 \times 72^0 \\
 &= 5184^0 + 5184^0 = 10368^0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &108^0 + 10368^0 \\
 \text{Arc Radius} &= 10476^0 \\
 &10476^0 - 1^0 - 1^0 - 1^0 - 1^0 \\
 &= 10472^0 \text{ Arc Radius } 10^4 \text{ up to the radius} \\
 &10472^0 \times 10^{1+1+1} \text{ (} \times \text{ The next } 10^3 \text{ radius start from} \\
 &\text{here)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 10472^0 \times 10^3 = 10472^0 \times 10^0 \times 10^0 \times 10^0 \\
 &= 10472000^0 \text{ Arc Radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &10472000^0 \times 12 \text{ Arc Radius} = 125664000^0 \text{ Value of} \\
 &12 \text{ Arc Radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &125664000^0 - [(\text{Half Circumference of circle})^2 = (18^0 \\
 &\times 18^0) + (12^0)] 12 \text{ times the center of circle must be} \\
 &\text{subtracted from the circumference of circle}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &125664000^0 - [324^0 + 12^0] = 125664000^0 - 336^0 = \\
 &125663664^0 \text{ Add in it measure of circle } 36^0 + 6^0 \\
 &\text{degree arc radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 125663664^0 + 42^0 = 125663706^0 \text{ Value of 12 Arc} \\
 &\text{Radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{The value of one Arc Radius} \\
 &125663706^0 \div 12 \text{ Arc Radius} = 10471975.5^0 \text{ Arc} \\
 &\text{Radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &10471975.5^0 \times 10^{1+1+1} \text{ (} \times \text{ The radius is equal to } 10^2 \text{)} \\
 &= 10471975.5^0 \times 10^2 \\
 &= 1047197550^0 \text{ Arc Radius}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1047197550^0 + 1^0 \text{ (Center point of original arc radius} \\
 &\text{of circle)} \\
 &= 1047197551^0 \text{ Arc radius is completely limited}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ratio

Straight Radius 1000000000: 1047197551 Arc radius

$$\frac{\text{Arc Radius}}{\text{Straight Radius}} = \frac{1047197551}{1000000000} = 1.047197551$$

Arc radius = 1.047197551 x Straight Radius **And**
Straight radius = 1.047197551 \div Arc radius

[3,4,5,23,24,25].

Circumference of circle = 6 Arc Radius = 6 x 1.047197551 = 6.283185306 Circumference of circle
 Diameter = 2 Radius = 1 x 2 = 2 Radius

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Formula of Goba} &= \ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Straight Diameter}} \\ &= \frac{6 \text{ Arc Radius}}{2 \text{ Straight Radius}} = \\ &= \frac{6 \times 1.047197551^0}{2^0} = \frac{6.283185306^0}{2^0} = 3.141592653 \\ &\text{Constant of Goba} \end{aligned}$$

[1,2,3,4,5,6,12,13,14,15,18,19,20,21,22,23,28].

Arc radius is proportional to straight Radius. Therefore, the Circumference of the circle is proportional to the diameter.

A7. Method of Speed: A:

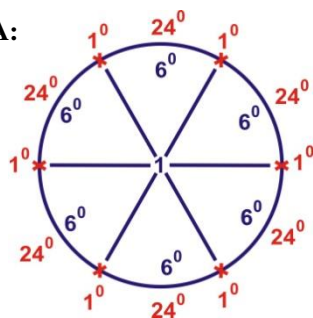


Diagram No.19

The Speed of the Cosmos, the Speed of a sphere, the Speed of a cube, the Speed of construction of the Universe, The Speed of Mass, and The Speed of the Center of a circle

The speed of the cosmos = 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 x 6 = 46656

Subtract -1-1-1-1-1 Measure of Centers interior of the Circle 46656

46656 - 6 = 46650

Then subtract the addition of one on the Circumference of the circle and Twenty four outside the circumference of the circle multiplied by 6.

In this way: Subtract (1+24) x 6 Multiple = 25x 6= 150

46,650 – 150 = 46,500 miles/second speed.

The addition of speeds = 46,500 x 2 or 46,500 + 46,500 [Two (2) interior centers of circle in the interior of original circle] = 93,000 miles/second inner speed

The addition of speeds = 46,500 x 4 [Four (4) outside centers of circle in the outside of original circle] = 1,86,000 miles/second
[8,11,12,13,14,15,22,23,26,28].

OR

A8. Method of Speed: B:

Clockwise direction Speed Anti-clockwise direction

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 &+ 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 \\ = 46656 - 156 &+ 46656 - 156 \\ = 46500 &+ 46500 \end{aligned}$$

= 93000 miles/second Speed (This is the addition of speed)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Anti-clockwise direction} &+ \text{Clockwise direction} \\ 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 &+ 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 \\ = 46656 - 156 &+ 46656 - 156 \\ = 46500 &+ 46500 \end{aligned}$$

= 93000 miles/second Speed

(This is the addition of speed)

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{The addition of speeds} \\ &\longleftarrow 93000 + 93000 \longrightarrow \\ &= 186000 \text{ miles/second speed} \end{aligned}$$

The speed, 1, 86,000 miles/second, is of flames, viz, and the source of light. This Speed of the Cosmos. This speed is of the mass in the Cosmos. This speed is of all of us. **This speed of the construction of the Universe.** This Speed of the Center of the circle.

[8,11,12,23,26].

Here, speed's additions are carried out. Hence the speed, 1,86,000 miles/second is not absolute, but it is a **relative speed**, and as it obeys the laws of mathematics, it is not exceptional. It has been proved. (This is also the most important evidence).

The speed of light is 1 86,000 miles/second. Scientists have accepted it. This is absolute speed.

[The Speed of light, i. e., 1, 86,000 miles/second, is of the source of light in the formula E = Mm², which has been researched by Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar, and This is the relative speed].

[8,9,11,12,23,26].

COMPARISON OF THE SPEED OF MASS 1,86,000 MILES/PER SECOND WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT 1,86,000 MILES/PER SECOND (This is the most important evidence):

The speed of light 1,86,000 miles/ Second (by Albert Einstein)

This speed of light, 1,86,000 miles/per Second, is "**Absolute speed.**"

The speed of mass 1,86,000 miles/per Second (by Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar)

This speed of mass of 1,86,000 miles/per Second is "**Relative speed.**"

[26].

Absolute Speed: Speed tells how fast an object is moving without saying anything about its direction. Speed is always positive. Speed is the "absolute value" of the velocity. Speed in the velocity information without the sign or direction information.

Relative Speed: Relative Speed is defined as the speed of a moving object with respect to another. When two objects are moving in the same direction, the relative speed is calculated as their difference. When the two objects are moving in opposite directions, the relative speed is computed by adding the two speeds.

[27].

A9. E=Mm² which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)²

Speed of Light > Speed of Mass

Speed of Light

[13,14,15,23].

The Speed of Light = $1,86,000 \times 6^0 = 11,16,000^0 \times 10^4 = 11,16,000^0 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 11,16,00,00,000$ Internal Speed $\times 2^0 = 22,32,00,00,000$ mile/second

Speed of Mass \times Measure of the center of the circle on the Circumference of the circle of the construction \times Measure of Circumference outside of the circle \times Measure of the center of circle interior of the circle

$$1,86,000 \times 6^0 \times 10^4 \times 2$$

$$1,86,000 \times 6^0 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 2 = 22,32,00,00,000 \text{ miles/second}$$

Speed of Light/per second = 22,32,00,00,000 miles most greatest speed

The Speed of Light is twenty two hundred and thirty two crore miles per second

[8,11,12,23,26].

A10. The total numbers of Planets - Stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space), Solar Systems, Planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms, Galaxies, Universes in the Multiverse and the definite Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse:

The total number of Universes in the Multiverse:

Proportion: One Universe means Measure of one Degree of the original circle. (Original circle is in 36^0 .)

Means measure of circle of the original circle 36^0 is 36 Universes in one group of the Universe.

The total number of Universes in the Multiverse:

36^0 Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Universes is in one group of Universe $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Multiverse or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse

The total number of Universes in the Multiverse = 226,194,671,016

The total number of Galaxies in the total number of Universes in the Multiverse

The total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos:

Proportion: One Galaxy means Measure of one Degree of the original circle. (Original circle is in 36^0 .)

Means measure of circle of the original circle 36^0 is 36 galaxies in one group of Galaxy.

The total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos:

36^0 Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 galaxies is in one group of galaxy $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Cosmos or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos

The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos = 226,194,671,016

COMPARISON OF 226,194,671,016 GALAXIES IN THE UNIVERSE WITH 200 BILLION GALAXIES IN THE UNIVERSE (This is the most important evidence):

200 Billion Galaxies in the Universe (By World Astronomers)

200,000,000,000 World astronomers have found nearly approximately Galaxies in the Universe.

226,194,671,016 Galaxies in the Universe (By Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar)

226,194,671,016 Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar have found fixed Galaxies in the Universe.

The total number of Galaxies in the total number of Universes in the Multiverse:

36^0 Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 galaxies is in one group of galaxy $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Cosmos or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos $\times 226,194,671,016$ The total number of Universes in the Multiverse = $5.11640291960364705 \times 10^{22}$ The total number of Galaxies in the total number of Universes in the Multiverse

The total number of Galaxies in the total number of Universes in the Multiverse = $5.11640291960364705 \times 10^{22}$

The solar systems in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse

The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy:

Proportion: One Solar System means a Measure of one Degree of the original circle. (Original circle is in 36^0)

Means Measure of the circle of the original circle 36^0 is 36 Solar Systems in one group of Solar System

36^0 Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Solar Systems is in one group of Solar System $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Galaxy or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy

COMPARISON OF 226,194,671,016 STARS IN THE GALAXY WITH 200 TO 400 BILLION STARS IN THE GALAXY (This is the most important evidence):

200 to 400 Billion Stars in the Galaxy (By World Astronomers)

200,000,000,000 to 400,000,000,000 World astronomers have found nearly approximately stars (Solar Systems) in the Galaxy.

[23,29].

226,194,671,016 stars in the Galaxy (By Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar)

226,194,671,016 Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar have found fixed stars (Solar Systems) in the Galaxy.

[12,13,14,15,22,23].

The solar systems in the total Galaxies in the Universe:

226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Galaxies in the Universe =
 $5.11640291960364705 \times 10^{22}$ The solar system in the total galaxies in the Universe
 The solar system in the total galaxies in the Universe =
 $5.11640291960364705 \times 10^{22}$

[13,14,15,23]

The solar systems in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse:

226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Galaxies in the Universe =
 $5.11640291960364705 \times 10^{22}$ The solar systems in the total galaxies in the Universe x 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse =
 $1.1573030751850489 \times 10^{34}$
 The solar systems in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse =
 $1.1573030751850489 \times 10^{34}$

The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse

The total numbers of planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms in the Galaxy:

36^0 Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Solar Systems is in one group of Solar System x 6,283,185,306 The value of Circumference of Galaxy or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy ÷ 2 (clockwise and anti-clockwise direction) = 113,097,335,508 The total number of planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms in the Galaxy
 The total number of planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms in the Galaxy = 113,097,335,508

[12,13,14,15,22,23].

The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total numbers of galaxies in the Universe, i.e., Cosmos:

113,097,335,508 The total number of planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms in the galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos =
 $2.55820145980182352 \times 10^{22}$ The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total numbers of galaxies in the Universe, i.e., Cosmos
 The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total numbers of galaxies in the Universe, i.e., Cosmos =
 $2.55820145980182352 \times 10^{22}$

[13,14,15,23].

The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse:

113,097,335,508 The total number of planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms in the galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos =
 $2.55820145980182352 \times 10^{22}$ The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total numbers of galaxies in the Universe, i.e., Cosmos x 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse =
 $5.786515375925244 \times 10^{33}$ The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse
 The planets revolving around the sun and having earth like organisms (nature) in the total Galaxies in the total Universes in the Multiverse =
 $5.786515375925244 \times 10^{33}$

Hole: Hole means from the planets - stars, mass up to the planets - stars, mass in the solar system or two planets - stars, mass in between hollow parts like hole or space is called Hole or Space.

There is also a limit to the planets - stars, mass, and holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse; they are not limitless.

Proportion: the proportion is one planet - stars, mass, and holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) for one Degree (1^0).

The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse:

The speed of construction of Universe, The Speed of Mass and The Speed of Center of circle is 1,86,000 miles/second x 6,283,185,306 The value of Circumference of solar system or the Circumference of circle = 1,168,672,466,916,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system ÷ 2 (clockwise and anti-clockwise direction) = 584,336,233,458,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Solar system + 584,336,233,458,000 The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system = 1,168,672,466,916,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy =
 $2.64347484179521764 \times 10^{26}$ The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos =
 $5.97939922178941901 \times 10^{37}$ The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Cosmos x 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse =
 $1.352508239845984 \times 10^{49}$ The total number of

Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse
1.352508239845984 x 10⁴⁹ **The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse.**

The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Multiverse:

The Universe's speed of construction, The Speed of Mass, and The Speed of the circle's Center are 1,86,000 miles/Second x 6,283,185,306. The value of Circumference of the solar system or the Circumference of circle = 1,168,672,466,916,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system ÷ 2 (clockwise and anti-clockwise direction) = 584,336,233,458,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Solar System x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy = 1.32173742089760882 x 10²⁶ The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos = 2.98969961089470951 x 10³⁷ The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Cosmos x 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse = 6.76254119922992 x 10⁴⁸ The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Multiverse
6.76254119922992 x 10⁴⁸ **The total number of Planets-stars, Mass in the Multiverse**

The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse:

The Universe's speed of construction, The Speed of Mass, and The Speed of the circle's Center are 1,86,000 miles/second x 6,283,185,306. The value of Circumference of the solar system or the Circumference of circle = 1,168,672,466,916,000 The total number of Planets-stars, Mass and Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system ÷ 2 (clockwise and anti-clockwise direction) = 584,336,233,458,000 The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar x 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy = 1.32173742089760882 x 10²⁶ The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Galaxy x 226,194,671,016 The total number of galaxies in the Cosmos = 2.98969961089470951 x 10³⁷ The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Cosmos x 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse = 6.76254119922992 x 10⁴⁸ The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse
6.76254119922992 x 10⁴⁸**The total number of Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Multiverse**

*The definite Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse
 (The definite Volume (Extent) of the Solar System, Galaxy, Universe and Multiverse)*

**The Volume (Extent) of the Solar System:
 Circumference of the solar system:**

The Universe's speed of construction, The Speed of Mass, and The Speed of the circle's Center are 1,86,000 miles/second x 6,283,185,306. The value of Circumference of the solar system or the Circumference of circle = 1,168,672,466,916,000 miles, Circumference of the solar system or The total number of Planets-stars, Mass, Holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Solar system 1,168,672,466,916,000 miles, Circumference of the solar system

1,168,672,466,916,000 miles, Circumference of the solar system, from this, by finding the straight Radius of Circumference of the solar system I find The Volume (Extent) of the solar system:

(⊖ = Goba means Circumference of circle ÷ straight diameter = Goba, 6.283185306⁰ ÷ 2⁰= 3.141592653)

Formula of straight radius -

$$r_s = \text{Circumference} \div 2 \ominus$$

$$\text{Straight radius} = \text{Circumference} \div 2 \times \text{Goba}$$

Straight radius = 1,168,672,466,916,000 miles, Circumference of the solar system ÷ 2 x 3.141592653 = 1,168,672,466,916,000 miles, Circumference of the solar system ÷ 6.283185306 = 186,000,000,000,000 miles,

The straight radius of the circumference of the solar system

The formula of Volume (Extent) of the sphere (cubic units):

$$= \frac{4}{3} \ominus r_s^3$$

The Volume (Extent) of the solar system:

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \ominus \times r_s^3, = \frac{4}{3} \times \text{Goba} \times \text{Straight radius}^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 3.141592653 \times (186,000,000,000,000 \text{ miles})^3$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 3.141592653}{3} \times 6.434856 \times 10^{42} \text{ miles}^3$$

$$= \frac{12.566370612}{3} \times 6.434856 \times 10^{42} \text{ miles}^3$$

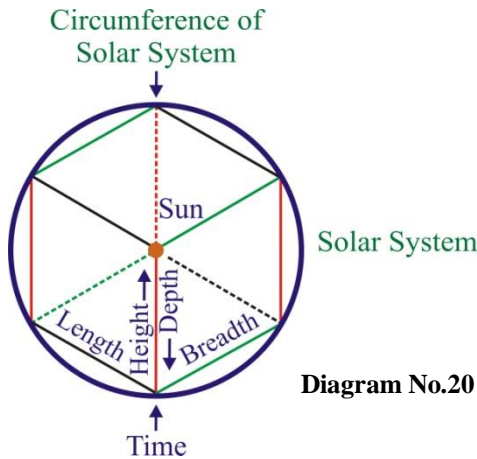


Diagram No.20

$$4.188790204 \times 6.434856 \times 10^{42} \text{ miles}^3 = 2.6954261776950624 \times 10^{43} \text{ miles}^3$$

2.6954261776950624 $\times 10^{43}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the Solar System or The Volume (Extent) of the total number of Planets-stars, Mass, Holes (Hollow parts like Hole or Space) in the Solar system
2.6954261776950624 $\times 10^{43}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the Solar System

[12,13,14,15,28].

There is also a limit to the planets - stars, mass, and holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the solar system. They are not limitless.

Proportion: the proportion is one planet - stars, mass, and holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) for one Degree (1⁰).

The definite Volume (Extent) of the Galaxy:

36⁰ Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Solar Systems is in one group of Solar System $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Galaxy or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy $\times 2.6954261776950624 \times 10^{43}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the one Solar System = 6.09691037511648997 $\times 10^{54}$ miles³ The definite Volume (Extent) of the Galaxy

The definite Volume (Extent) of the Galaxy = 6.09691037511648997 $\times 10^{54}$ miles³

Circumference of the Galaxy is 7.12067107543674 $\times 10^{18}$ miles, the Straight Radius of the Galaxy is 1.13329 $\times 10^{18}$ miles, and the straight diameter of the Galaxy is 2.26658 $\times 10^{18}$ miles.

[12,13,14,15,22,23].

COMPARISON OF 2.26658 $\times 10^{18}$ MILES STRAIGHT DIAMETER OF THE GALAXY WITH 100,000 LIGHT YEARS STRAIGHT DIAMETER OF THE GALAXY (This is the most important evidence):

100,000 Light Years means 5.87863 $\times 10^{17}$ Miles Straight Diameter of the Galaxy (By World Astronomers)

100,000 Light Years means 5.87863 $\times 10^{17}$ Miles; World astronomers have given approximately Straight Diameter of the Galaxy.

[23,29].

2.26658 $\times 10^{18}$ Miles Straight Diameter of the Galaxy (By Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar)

2.26658 $\times 10^{18}$ Miles, Dhananjay Shantaram Janorkar have given complete Straight Diameter of the Galaxy.

[12,13,14,15,22,23].

There is also a limit to the planets - stars, mass, and holes (Hollow part like Hole or Space) in the Galaxy; they are not limitless.

The Volume (Extent) of the Cosmos:

36⁰ Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Solar Systems is in one group of Solar System $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Galaxy or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy $\times 2.6954261776950624 \times 10^{43}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the one Solar System = 6.09691037511648997 $\times 10^{54}$ miles³ The definite Volume (Extent) of the one Galaxy $\times 226,194,671,016$ The Total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos = 1.379088636513512 $\times 10^{66}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the Cosmos

The Volume (Extent) of the Cosmos = 1.379088636513512 $\times 10^{66}$ miles³

[13,14,15,23].

The Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse:

36⁰ Measure of the circle of the original circle or 36 Solar Systems is in one group of Solar System $\times 6,283,185,306$ The value of Circumference of Galaxy or the Circumference of circle = 226,194,671,016 The Total number of Solar Systems in the Galaxy $\times 2.6954261776950624 \times 10^{43}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the one Solar System = 6.09691037511648997 $\times 10^{54}$ miles³ The definite Volume (Extent) of the one Galaxy $\times 226,194,671,016$ The Total number of Galaxies in the Cosmos = 1.379088636513512 $\times 10^{66}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the Cosmos $\times 226,194,671,016$ The Total number of the Universes in the Multiverse = 3.119425004380778 $\times 10^{77}$ miles³, The Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse.

The Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse = 3.119425004380778 $\times 10^{77}$ miles³

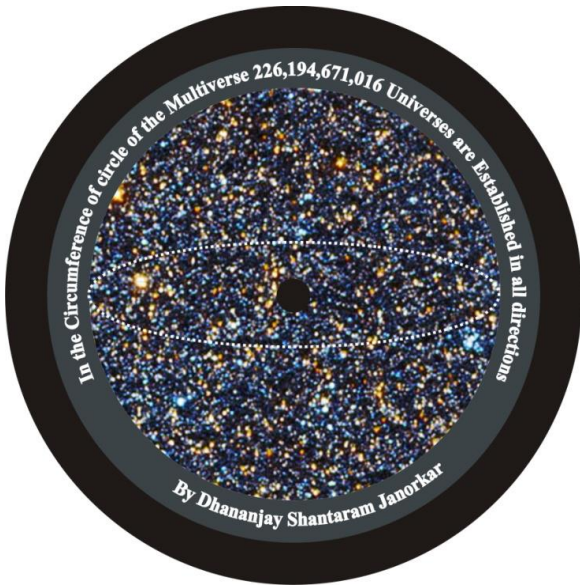


Diagram No.21

Take the wheel. There is a hole in that wheel's center not moving around without the axle being inserted in that hole. Likewise, there is a hole in the center of the Multiverse. And due to the gravitational waves invisible in that hole, this Multiverse completes its orbit. This whole Universes are based on gravity, is surviving.

III. CONCLUSIONS

1. Mathematics (Geometrical) method is a good method for determining the Dhananjay Janorkar Astronomical Theory of the Parallel / Multiple Universes in Multiverse with Proof.
2. 226,194,671,016 The total number of Universes in the Multiverse.
3. $3.119425004380778 \times 10^{77}$ miles³ The Volume (Extent) of the Multiverse.
4. 186000 miles/per second speed is the relative speed of the Universe's structure (construction). This relative Speed is based on the theory of relativity of the great scientist, Albert Einstein. (This is the most important evidence).
5. Comparison of 226,194,671,016 Galaxies in the Universe with 200,000,000,000 Galaxies in the Universe (This is the most important evidence).
6. Comparison of 226,194,671,016 Stars in the Galaxy with 200,000,000,000 to 400,000,000,000, Stars in the Galaxy (This is the most important evidence).
7. Comparison of 2.26658×10^{18} Miles Straight Diameter of the Galaxy with 100,000 Light Years means 5.87863×10^{17} Miles Straight Diameter of the Galaxy (This is the most important evidence).

8. Comparison of this Speed of mass 1,86,000 miles/per Second (by Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar "Relative speed") with this speed of light 1,86,000 miles/per Second (by Albert Einstein "Absolute speed") (This is the most important evidence).

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