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Original Article

Mathematics (Geometrical) Method of Determination of the "Point" in Four Dimensions

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Abstract *- I give here geometrical method of determination of the new concept of point. Point in four dimensions, this principle is based on the extinction and the creation of the world. The world becomes extinct in an invisible degree and the evolution or creation of the world or the radius of a circle is achieved by exploding that invisible degree or bisecting that degree. By giving various examples in this research paper, I have tried to explain these formulae in scientific and mathematical language.*

Keywords *- Degree, Straight Radius - Measure of Straight Radius, Arc Radius - Measure of Arc Radius, Radius - Measure of Radius, Circle - Measure of Circle, Measure of Circumference, Circumference of a Circle - Measure of Circumference of a Circle, Solid point, Solid sphere, A point has existence as well as four dimensions.*

1. Introduction

The modern mathematicians, scientists have defined the point in the following manner.

The definition of point: - A point has an existence; but it has no dimensions, such as length, breadth, height or depth. Scientifically, the mathematical scientists have defined the point in the above manner.

Eyes cannot see a point? What does a point contain? To see the interior of a point, it is essential to "explode" a point because a point cannot be seen with vision enhancing scientific equipments. A point can be seen with a Scortch ("Befati" In Marathi Language) or in modern scientific age, a point can be seen with a compass (Chop). These equipments can explode a point. In science, the explosion is called as "Big bang," i.e. the creation of the world.

A point is tiniest, it cannot be seen with naked eyes; but it is far bigger than the big. Here a point shows the omnipresence. The explosion of the invisible point means the creation of a point.

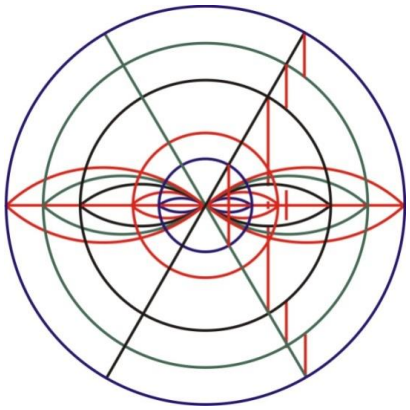
The exploded point is very unstable. It is as unstable as the human mind. "A point" is like the ripples created in calm water when a stone is thrown in it. The point has to be made calm somehow to see its interior, only by making construction on it.

2. Mathematical Formulation

2.1. Method to Determine of the Point in four dimensions

I determined the Point in four dimensions, by using geometrical construction of circle.

The construction of point:



2.1.1. Point

In geometry, the symbol of measurement is degree which is approved by the world scientist community (world official) and this degree is the basis of My father Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar research. The congruence between a radius and a measure of radius, a circle and a measure of circle, a circumference of a circle and a measure of circumference of a circle is shown in side diagram. However small may be the radius, the circle or the circumference and however large may be the radius, the circle or the circumference of a circle, with respect to degree they are symmetrical.

Diagram No.1

A point is extremely small. It is invisible to an eye. An eye cannot see it with the help of any scientific eye-sight enhancing device. A powerful binoculars or microscope cannot see it. If you increase the power of a microscope a hundred crore times, still an eye cannot see it and if we arrange a below diagram with a point on a point then we see that a point is seen larger than the very large.

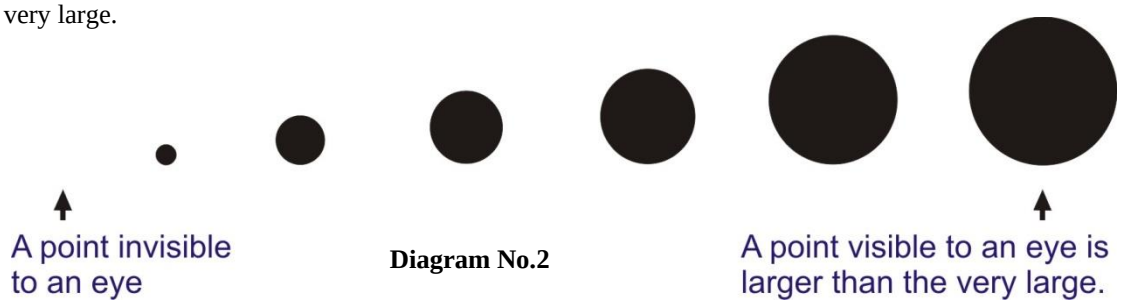


Diagram No.2

The construction of formula Arc radius is made via Dynamic + Static concept or via assertion.

[1,2,8,9,10,11,22,23,24,26].

Detail of the definitions and values in the diagrams and all various types of methods of construction are given in the reference. [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

2.1.2. Degree = unit of Measurement

2.1.3. Straight Radius: **-** Straight line segment joint centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called straight radius. *And its value is taken as 2° + 2° = 4°.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.4. 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.***

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

Measure of straight radius =It is sum of the measure of straight radius in clockwise direction And anticlockwise direction
$= (2^0) + (2^0) = 4^0$ Measure of straight radius

Diagram No.3

2.1.5. Arc Radius: - An (Arc) arcular line segment jointing centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called arc radius. *And its value is taken as 3°+ 3° =6°.* OR The segment of circumference of a circle means An (Arc) arcular line segment joining measure of centre of a circle and measure of centre on the circumference of a circle and the distance between the two measures of centre are equal to straight radius, in clockwise and anti clockwise direction and which divide the circumference of the original circle in to six equal parts is called "Arc Radius" of circle. **OR**

Length of arc segment of circumference of circle is equal to radius then that segment of circumference of 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".

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.6. Measure of arc radius:- Distance between two apex of the measure of arc radius is called "Measure of arc radius" ***and it is in 6^0 degree measure.***

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

Measure of arc radius = It is sum of the measure of arc radius in clockwise direction And anticlockwise direction
$= (3^0) + (3^0) = 6^0$ Measure of arc radius

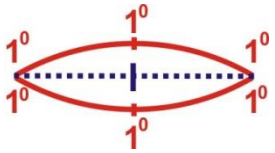


Diagram No.4

2.1.7. Radius: A line segment (straight and (Arc) arcular) joining centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called radius of the circle. The straight line segment is called straight radius and (Arc) arcular line segment is called arc radius.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,27].

2.1.8. Measure of Radius: It is plus of measure of straight radius and measure of arc radius is called measure of radius. **OR**

Distance between two apex of the measure of radius means sum of measure of straight radius and measure of arc radius is called measure of radius. *And it is in 10^0 measure according to construction.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,27].

Measure of radius = Measure of straight radius + Measure of arc radius

= 4^0 + 6^0 = 10^0 Measure of radius

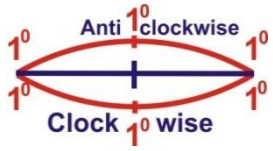


Diagram No. 5

2.1.9. Circle: - Around the measure of centre of circle, up to the equal distance of radius means 6^0 measure of centre of circle of construction means up to circumference of circle completely circular and in the one plane of diagram is called circle. *And its value is taken as 6° x 6° = 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 fixed point is called centre. **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 centre of the circle.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.10. Measure of circle: - Measure of plane is called measure of circle. **OR** Measure around the centre of circle is called measure of circle. *And it is in Measure of 36^0.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.11. Centre of circle: - The fixed point at the middle of the circle is called its centre. **OR**

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

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.12. Measure of centre: - Measure of the fixed point at the middle of the circle is called its measure of centre. *And measure of centre of circle is 1^0 one Degree.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

2.1.13. Measure of circumference: It is multiplication of measure of centre of circle and measure of radius is called measure of circumference. OR

Measure surrounding the measure of centre of circle is called measure of Circumference. ***And it is in Measure of 10^0.***

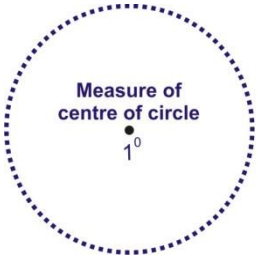


Diagram No. 6

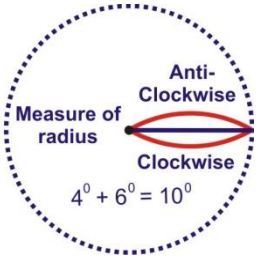


Diagram No. 7

Formula: - Measure of centre of circle x Measure of radius = Measure of circumference

1^0 x 10^0 = 10^0 Measure of circumference

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,27].

2.1.14. Circumference of circle: Circle surround the circular line is called Circumference of circle. **OR**

The circumference of a circle is the distance around it. The term is used when measuring physical objects, as well as when considering abstract geometric forms. **OR**

A wire ring as shown in figure, we can break this ring at any point on it, straighten out the wire and measure its length. This length is called the circumference of the circle.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,27].

2.1.15. Measure of circumference of circle: Circle surrounds the measure of circumference means multiplication of measure of circle and measure of Circumference is called measure of circumference of circle. *And it is in Measure of 360^0.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26,27].

"The explosion of an invisible" means "The evolution of a visible point"

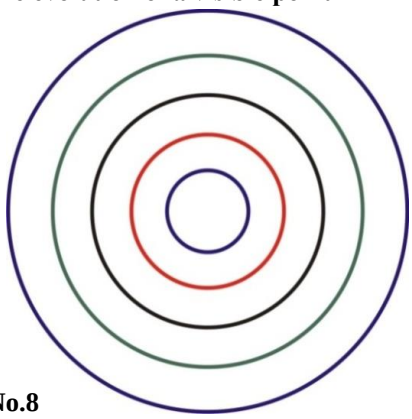


Diagram No.8

A point is very unstable. It is like the human mind. It is like the waves or spirals created when a stone is thrown in calm water. This point can be made stable in any position.

Like this:

Stable and Calm Point

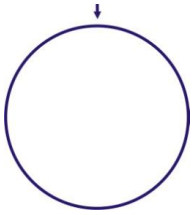


Diagram No.9

A point has been made stable here but to reveal the invisible radii and diameters in the point, a point has been created on the same point.

In this way:

Construction

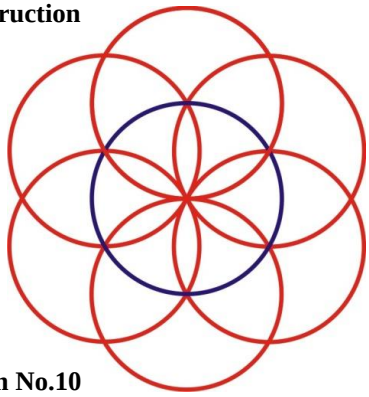


Diagram No.10

To reveal the further diagram in the point, the invisible point at the centre of the circle is joined with straight lines to the six (6) invisible points on the circumference of the same circle and the six (6) invisible points are joined to one another, in this way:

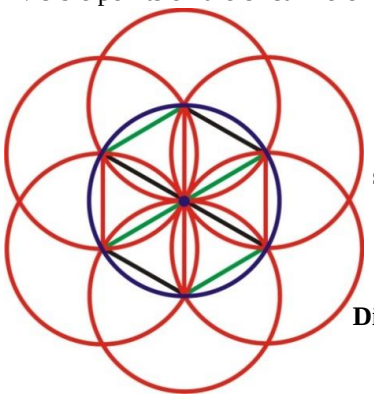
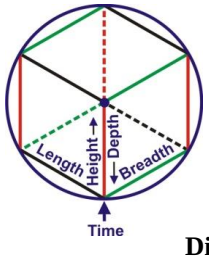


Diagram No.11

The solid point seen by me in four dimensions



point

Diagram No.12

2.1.16. The definition of a point approved by world official authority

A point exists, but it has no dimensions, like length, breadth, height or depth. But the above diagram of a sphere explains that a point has existence as well as four dimensions like time, length, breadth, height or depth.

2.1.17. The definition of a point created by Late Shri Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar

A point has existence as well as four dimensions like time, length, breadth, height or depth. The cosmos and every particle in the cosmos is created in time. No creation is possible without dimension. When the cloth moving plate in a sewing machine is removed the needle of the machine continues to oscillate at the same point. The same situation is created when a point does not move in any direction. No creation is possible.

2.1.18. How many measure of circle and measure of circumference of circle of this point?

If we observe the above diagram, we observe that sphere has 1 centre point. Cube has 8 corner points which are not visible. Which is seeing clearly. We divide invisible points 1 +8 = 9 as follows.

Two points of cube on the surface of sphere + One centre point of sphere = Three points on centres of cube and six points on the circumference of circle.

Hence the

Measure of circle

Initial Terminal
Point Point
3 6

= Measure of circle is in 36 degree

Then measure of circumference of circle or maya (In Marathi Language)

If we put zero (0) or maya (In Marathi Language) on the 36, 360^0 is measure of circumference of circle as shown in diagram

Measure of circle

Invisible

Initial Terminal

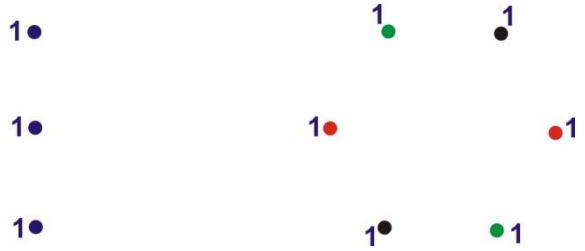


Diagram No.13

Vertical Invisible
$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 3^0$

Completely circular in horizontal Invisible
$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 6^0$

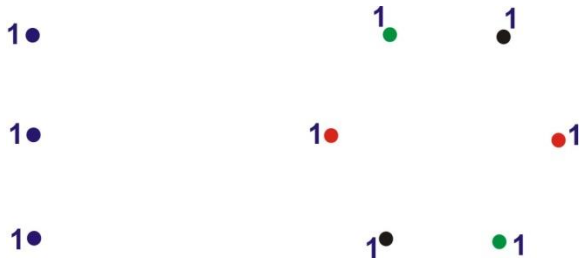
$= 36^0$ Invisible measure of circle as per construction

We obtain measure of circle 36^0. We divide circle into 6 equal parts. Therefore measures of invisible degree of $\frac{1}{6}$ parts of circle are as follows,

$36^0 \div 6$ parts of circle $= 6^0$

\ Measure of one part $= 6^0$

As per measure of circumference of circle



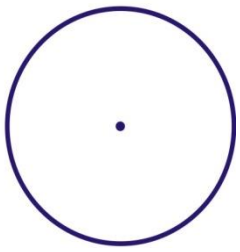


Diagram No.14

Vertical Invisible
$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 3^0$

Completely circular in horizontal Invisible
$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 6^0$

$= 360^0$ visible measure of circumference of circle

Diagram No.15

Visible circumference
0

We obtained measure of circumference of circle 360^0 which we divide into 6 equal parts from $\frac{1}{6}$ th part of measure of visible circumference of circle as follows,

$360^0 \div 6$ parts of circumference of circle = 60^0

\ Measure of one part = 60^0

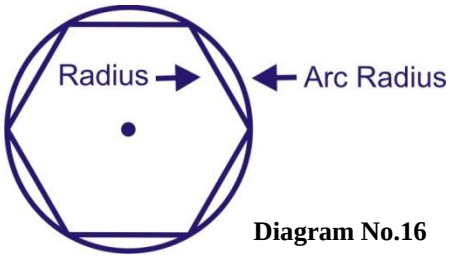


Diagram No.16

Form the construction, circumference of circle is made up of six arc radius. See the side diagram

Measure of circle of arc radius is 6^0.

Then measure of circumference of arc radius is 60^0.

Measure of circle of arc radius is 6^0
Invisible

Measure of circumference of arc radius is 60^0
Visible

Diagram No.17

Arc Radius: Length of arc segment of circumference of circle is equal to radius then that segment of circumference of circle is called arc radius.

OR

This formula has supreme scientific base.

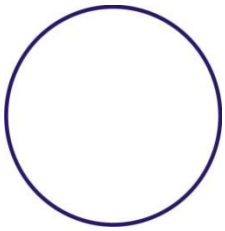


Diagram No.18

This circumference of circle is mute. To make it speak I make a construction of the same circumference of circle on the same original circumference of circle in the following manner.

According to measure of circle = $\ominus = 18^0$

Measure of circle = $18^0 + 18^0 = 36^0$

According to measure of circumference circle = $\ominus^C = 180^0$

Measure of circle = $180^0 + 180^0 = 360^0$

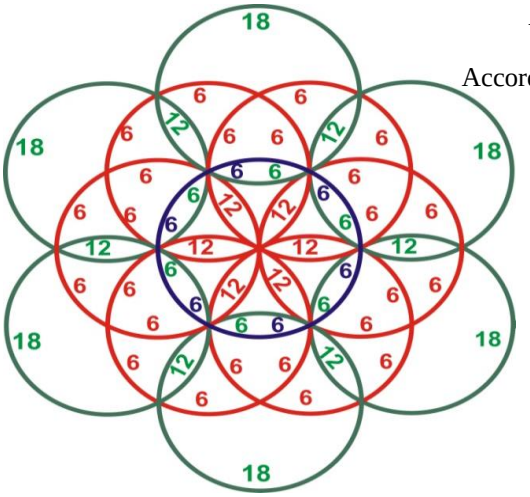


Diagram No.19 (A)

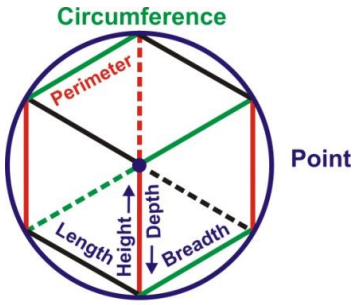


Diagram No.19 (B)

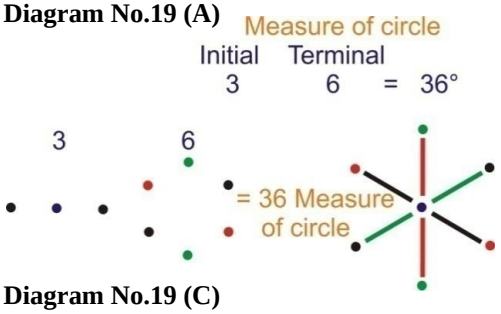


Diagram No.19 (C)

Measure of circle: Devine vision can see (one), not mentioned point at the centre of a circle and one above and one below that point, total 3 points by a cube. 6 (six) not mentioned points are on the circumference of circle.

Measure of circumference of circle: If we put circumference of circle or zero on the measure of circle 360^0 in the following way, $36^0 \times 10^0 = 360^0$ Measure of circumference of circle

The base of this formula is only Maya or measure of circle without zero. Which means the base is only measure of circle 36^0.

There are three points on the one straight line of a diameter, one point is at the centre of the circle and two points are on the circumference of circle. In this way, there are nine points on 3 straight lines. The nine points are distributed in this manner. 3 points on the centre of a circle, 6 centre points on the circumference of circle.

Measure of circle: Initial 2 and Terminal 6 = 36^0 measure of circle

Measure of circle and measure of circumference of circle of Solid Point

Initial Point Terminal Point

3 6

$3^0 \times 6^0 \times 2 = 36^0$ Measure of circle (As per first construction)

Then measure of circumference of circle or maya (In Marathi Language)

If we put (0) zero or maya (In Marathi Language) on the 36^0 or $36^0 \times 10^0$ measure of circumference = 360^0 is measure of circumference of circle as shown in diagram

Solid Sphere

Two points of solid sphere on its surface + One centre point of solid sphere = Three points on centres of solid sphere and six points on the circumference of circle.

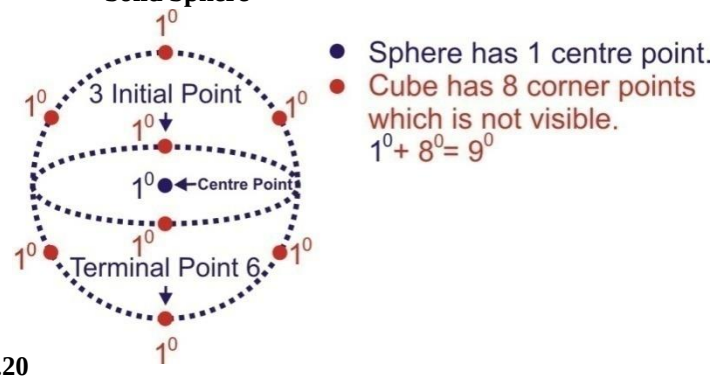


Diagram No.20

Measure of circle

Invisible

Solid Sphere

Three points on centres of solid sphere

six points on the circumference of circle

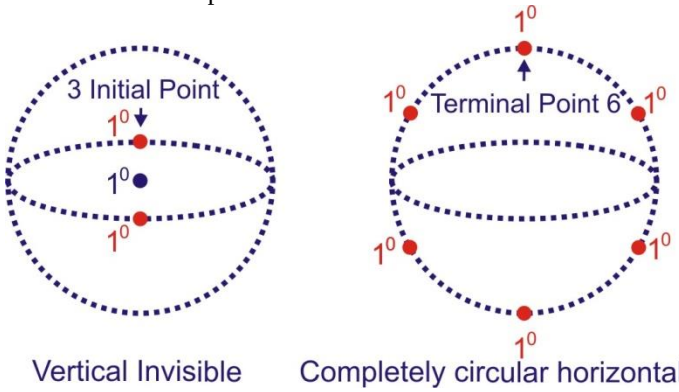


Diagram No.21 **Diagram No.22**

$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 3^0$ $1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 6^0$

Two points of solid sphere on its surface + One centre point of solid sphere = Three points on centres of solid sphere and six points on the circumference of circle. As per construction

$3^0 \times 6^0 \times 2 = 36^0$ Invisible Measure of circle.

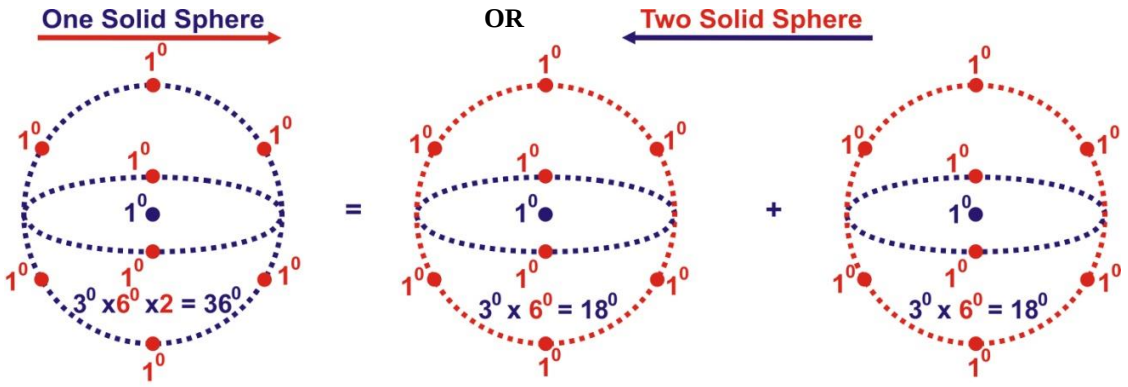


Diagram No.23

Invisible 3^0 on centre of solid sphere x Invisible 6^0 on circumference of circle x 2 (It is sum of clockwise direction and anticlockwise direction) $3^0 \times 6^0 \times 2 = 36^0$

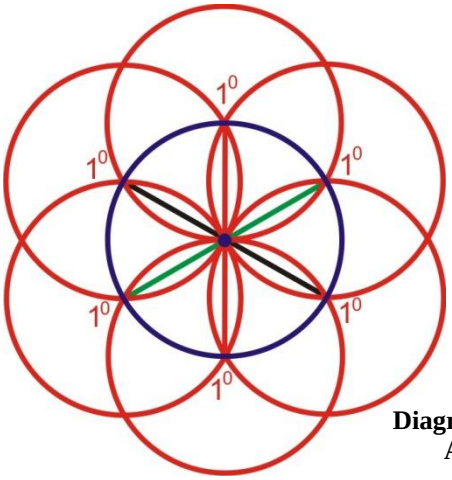
Invisible measure of circle is 36^0 As per construction

We obtain measure of circle 36^0. We divide circle into 6 equal parts. Therefore how many measures of invisible degree of $\frac{1}{6}$ parts of circle?

As per:-

$36^0 \div 6$ parts of circle = 6^0

\ Measure of one part = 6^0



OR

Firstly construction, There are 6 centres on the circumference of circle of original circle, if we join these centres we get three diameters. Three centres lie on one diameter. Therefore three diameters has nine centres. If we take squareroot of this nine centre we get value of (⊖) Goba as 3 or $6^0 \div 2 = 3^0$, $3 \times 2 = 6^0$, Measure of one centre has 6^0 Therefore 6 measure of centre of circle on the circumference of circle = $6^0 \times 6^0 = 36^0$ Measure of circle

Measure of arc radius = $36^0 \div 6$ arc radius = 6^0

I have tried to explain in scientific and mathematical language in the research paper on point, the 36^0 measure of circle and 360^0 measure of circumference of circle, by giving different examples.

Diagram No.24

As per measure of circumference of circle

Visible

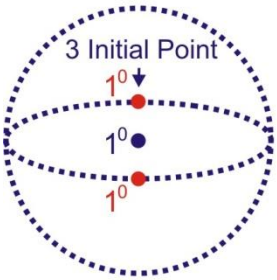
Solid Sphere

Three points on centres of Solid sphere

six points on the circumference of circle

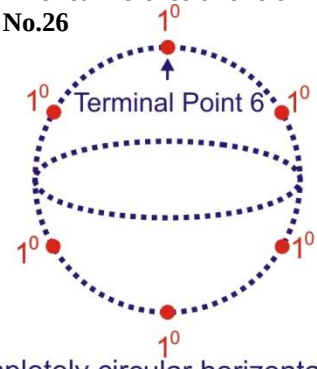
Circumference

Diagram No.25



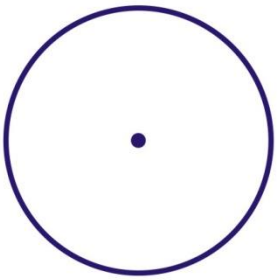
Vertical Invisible

Diagram No.26



Completely circular horizontal invisible

Diagram No.27



Visible circumference

$1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 3^0$ $1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0 = 6^0$ 0

Two points of solid sphere on its surface + One centre point of solid sphere = Three points on centres of solid sphere and six points on the circumference of circle. As per construction

$3^0 \times 6^0 \times 2 = 36^0$ Measure of circle

Measure of Straight Radius = 4^0

Measure of Arc Radius = 6^0

Measure of Radius = Measure of Straight Radius + Measure of Arc Radius = $4^0 + 6^0 = 10^0$

Measure of circumference = Measure of centre of circle x Measure of Radius = $1^0 \times 10^0 = 10^0$

Visible measure of circumference of circle = Invisible measure of circle x Visible measure of Circumference

$= 36^0 \times 10^0 = 360^0$ visible measure of circumference of circle

OR

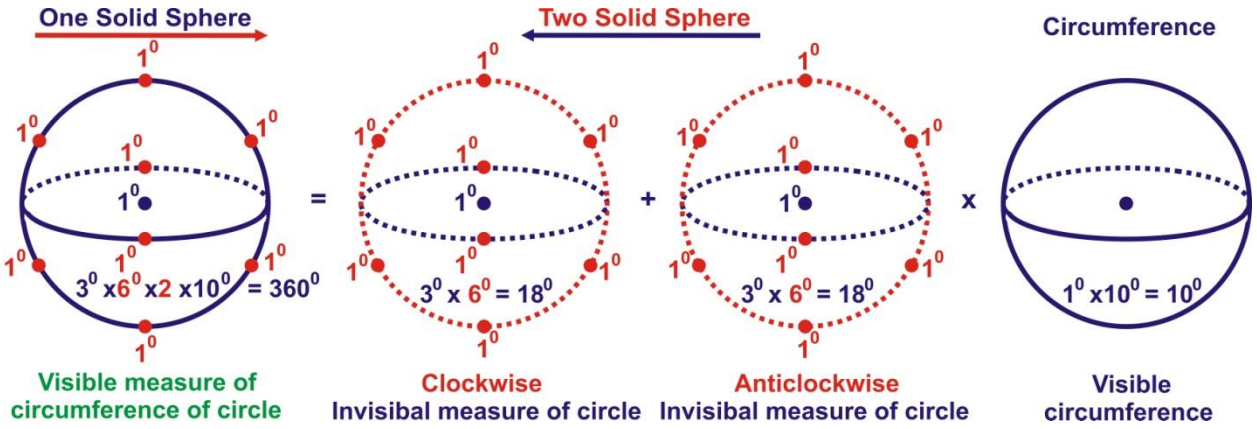


Diagram No.28 **Diagram No.29** **Diagram No.30** **Diagram No.31**

Invisible 3^0 on centre of solid sphere x Invisible 6^0 on circumference of circle x Visible 10^0 measure of circumference x 2 (It is sum of clockwise direction and anticlockwise direction) = 360^0

$3^0 \times 6^0 \times 10^0 \times 2 = 360^0$

Visible measure of circumference of circle is 360^0

OR

36^0 Invisible solid sphere as per measure of circle x 10^0 Visible measure of circumference = 360^0 Visible solid sphere as per measure of circumference of circle

We obtained measure of circumference of circle 360^0 which we divide into 6 equal parts. Hence, how many measure of visible degree of $\frac{1}{6}$ part of circumference of circle?

As per:-

$360^0 \div 6$ parts of circumference of circle = 60^0

\ Measure of one part = 60^0

Form the construction, circumference of circle is made up of six arc radius. (See the side diagram)

Measure of circle of arc radius is 6^0.

Then measure of circumference of arc radius is 60^0.

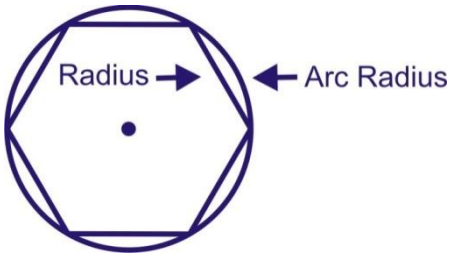
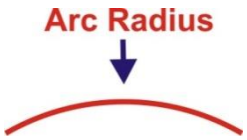


Diagram No.32

Measure of circle of arc radius is 6^0 Invisible



Measure of circumference of circle of arc radius is 60^0 Visible

Diagram No.33

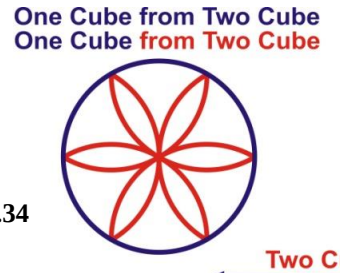
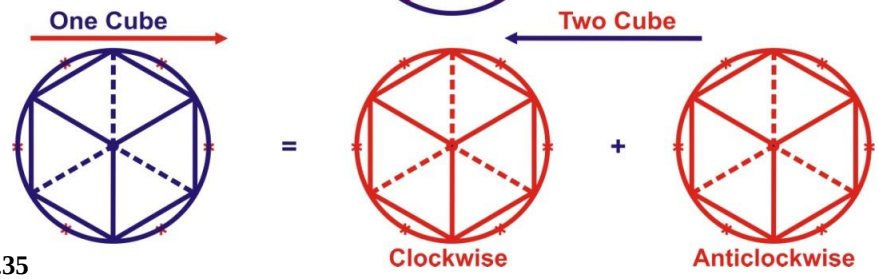


Diagram No.34



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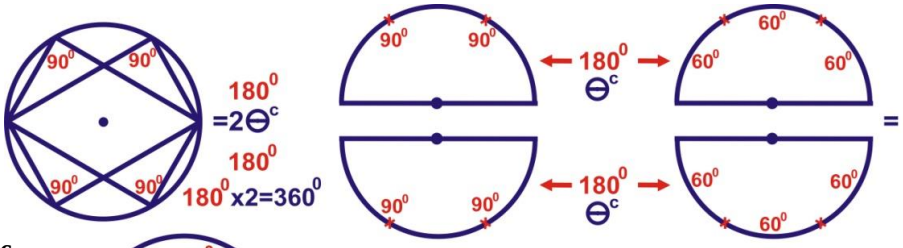

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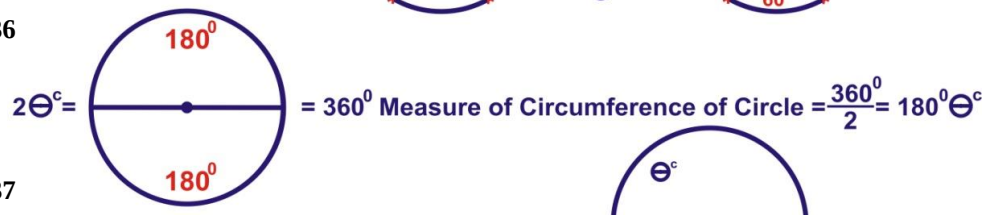

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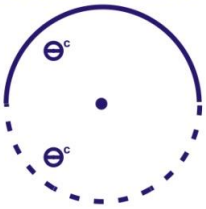
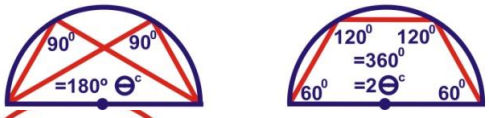
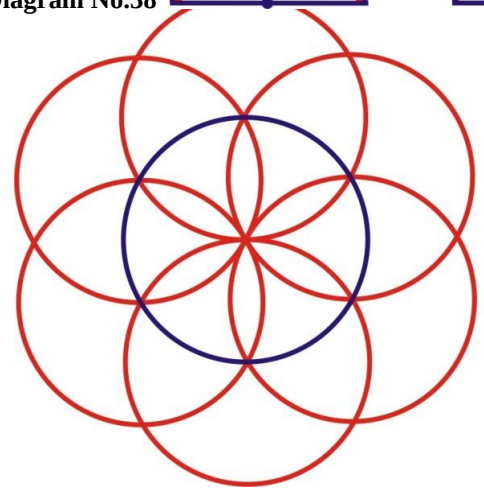
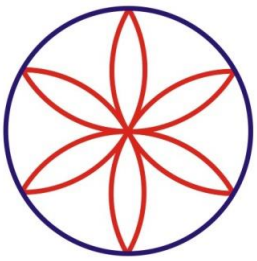


Diagram No.38





As per firstly construction



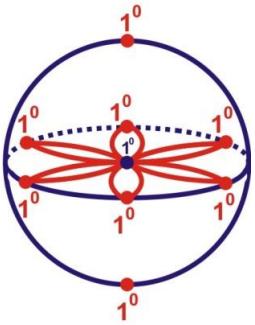


Diagram No.39 **Diagram No.40** **Diagram No.41**

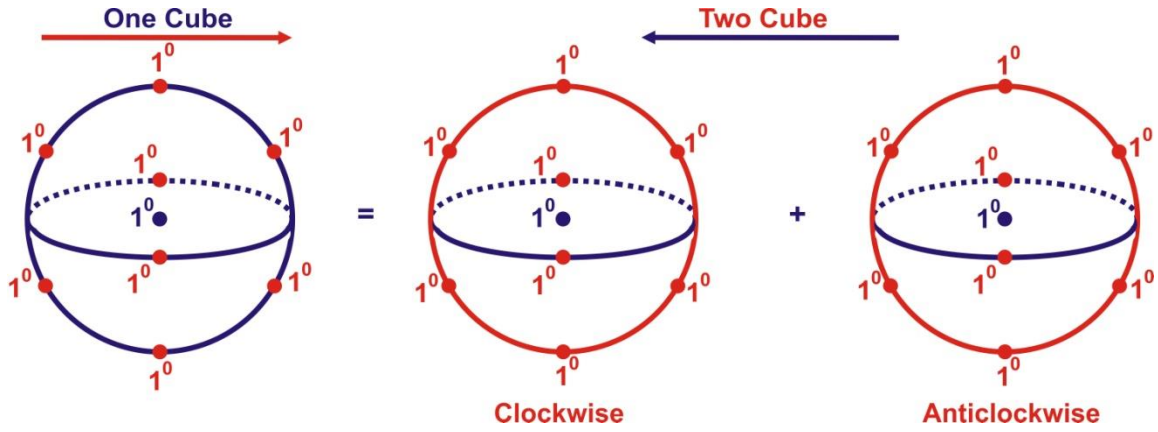


Diagram No.42

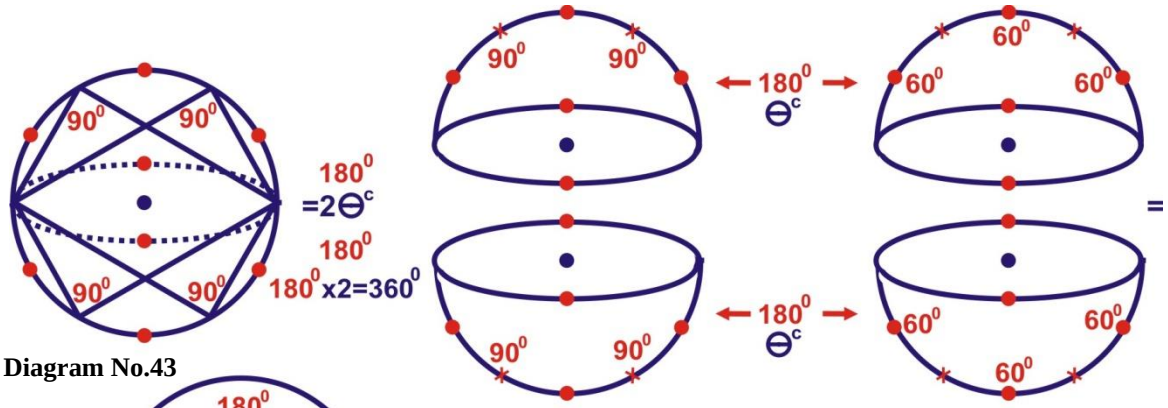


Diagram No.43

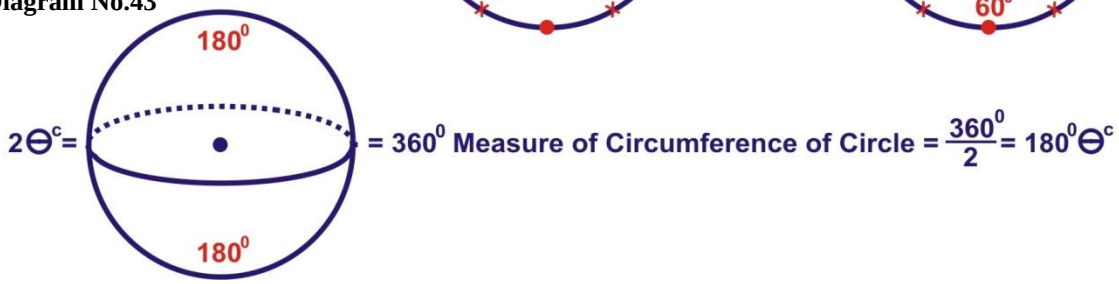


Diagram No.44

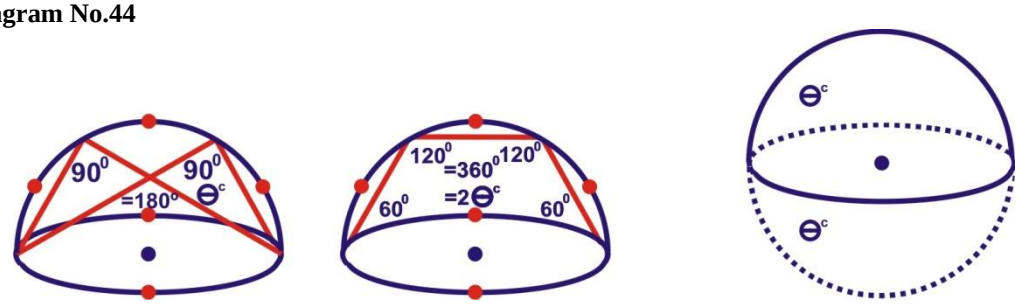


Diagram No.45

Construction from original Measure of radius to measure of circumference of circle

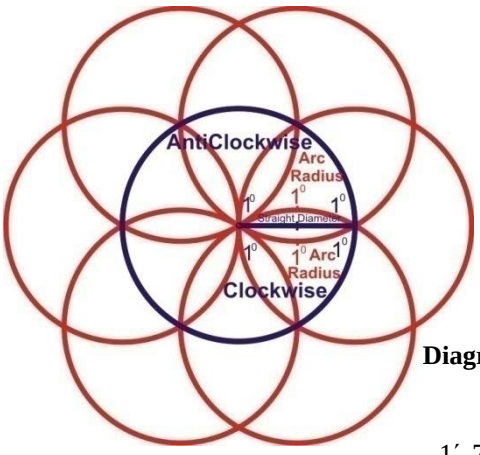


Diagram No.46

Measure of 24 arc radius outside the original circumference of circle is of 12 arc radius interior of original circumference of circle.

Original measure of radius = Measure of straight radius + Measure of arc radius

$= (1^0 + 1^0) + (1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0)$

$= 2^0 + 3^0 = 5^0$

For construction measure of radius = $5^0 \times 2^0 = 10^0$

Measure of 24 arc radius = $24 \times 3^0 = 72^0$ this is measure of 12 arc radius interior of original circumference of circle

$\therefore 24 \times 3^0 = 72^0$ Therefore measure of one arc radius

$= 12 : 1 :: 72^0$

Measure of arc radius $= \frac{1' \ 72^0}{12} = 6^0$ clockwise and anticlockwise direction.

Original circumference of circle is divided into 6 arc radius By virtue of construction of 6 circumference of circle. from this measure of circle.

$\therefore$ Measure of circle = $1 : 6 :: 6^0$ $= \frac{6' \ 6^0}{1} = 36^0$ *Measure of circle*

As per 6 arc radius has 1 centre of circle

$\therefore$ 12 arc radius has centre of circle = $6 : 12 :: 1^0 = \frac{12' \ 1^0}{6} = 2^0$ *Measure of centre of circle*

Measure of 12 arc radius interior of original circumference of circle is of 6 arc radius of original circumference of circle.

$\therefore$ Measure of circle = 12 arc radius x $3^0 = 36^0$ from this Measure of arc radius

$\therefore$ Measure of circle = $6 : 1 :: 36^0$ Measure of arc radius $= \frac{1' \ 36^0}{6} = 6^0$ clockwise and anticlockwise direction.

Circumference of circle as per one radius 5^0, 24 radius has measure?

This is measure of 12 arc radius interior.

$= 1 : 24 :: 5^0 = \frac{24' \ 5^0}{1} = 120^0$ This is measure of 12 arc radius interior of original circumference of circle

Measure of radius = $12 : 1 :: 120^0 = \frac{1' \ 120^0}{12} = 10^0$ *Measure of radius*

Measure of circumference = Measure of centre of circle x Measure of radius

$1^0 \times 10^0 = 10^0$ Measure of circumference

Measure of circumference 10^0 this is original circumference of circle and 1^0 Measure of centre

1^0 centre of circle has 10^0 circumference therefore how many measure of centre of circumference of 6^0 centre of circle of construction on the original circumference of circle?

$1^0 : 6 :: 10^0$ Measure of circumference $= \frac{6' \ 10^0}{1} = 60^0$ *Original circumference of circle*

Measure of circumference of circle = 1^0 has 60^0 Therefore how many degrees of 6^0 centre of circle of construction.

$1^0 : 6^0 :: 60^0$ $= \frac{6^{0\prime} \ 60^0}{1^0} = 360^0$ *Original circumference of circle*

Measure of arc radius as per Measure of circumference of circle

$= \frac{360^0}{6^0 \text{ Original arc radius}} = 60^0$ of *circumference of circle*

OR

Measure of Radius = Measure of straight radius + Measure of arc radius

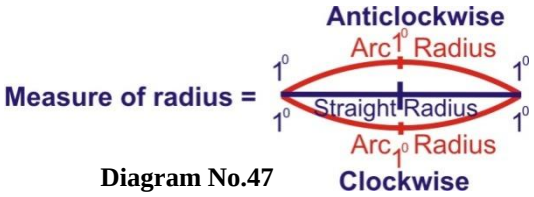


Diagram No.47

Measure of Straight radius = Clockwise + Anticlockwise
= $(1^0 + 1^0) + (1^0 + 1^0)$
= $2^0 + 2^0 = 4^0$ Measure of Straight radius

Measure of Arc radius = Clockwise + Anticlockwise
= $(1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0) + (1^0 + 1^0 + 1^0)$
= $3^0 + 3^0 = 6^0$ Measure of Arc radius

Measure of Radius = Measure of straight radius + Measure of arc radius
= $4^0 + 6^0 = 10^0$ Measure of radius

Measure of circumference = Measure of centre of circle x Measure of radius
= $1^0 \times 10^0 = 10^0$ Measure of circumference

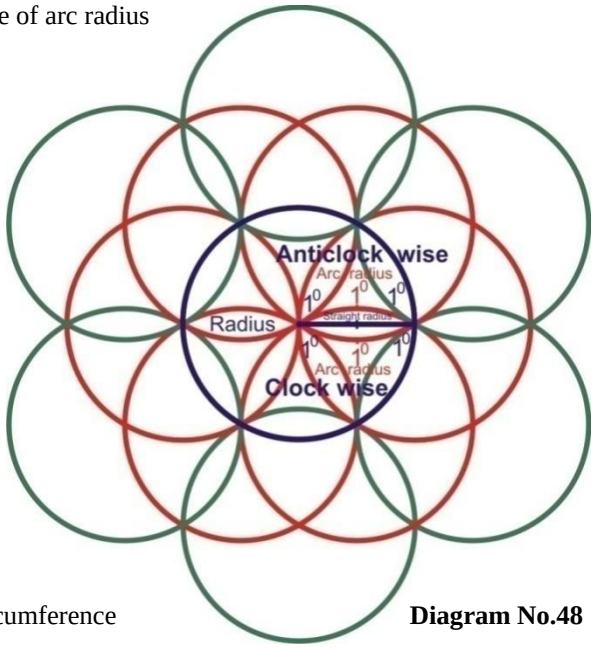


Diagram No.48

Measure of circle = 6 Arc radius + Measure of arc radius
= 6^0 + 6^0 = 10^0 Measure of circle

Measure of circumference of circle = Measure of circle x Measure of circumference
= $36^0 \times 10^0 = 360^0$ Measure of circumference of circle

Solid Sphere:

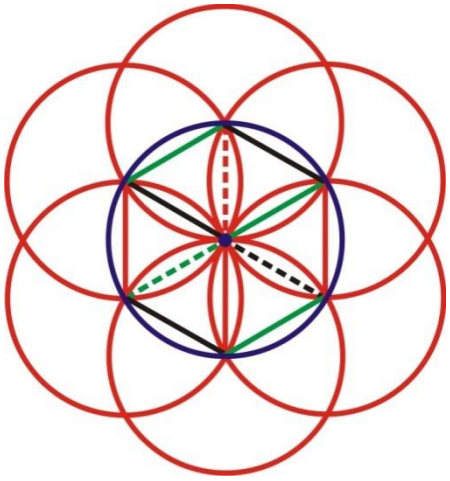
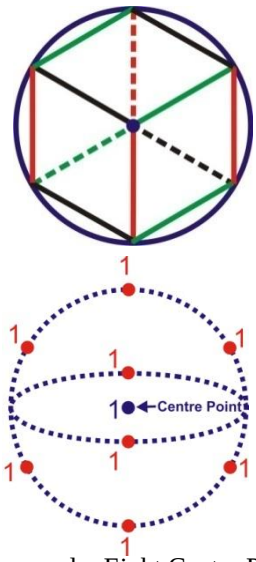


Diagram No.49

"Solid Sphere"



See the side diagram. This diagram is that of a "Solid Sphere". There are in total seven centres of circle which include, the original circle, six measure of centre of six circles on the circumference of circle, one centre point of the original circle + six centre points of six circle, Thus there are seven centre of circle in total. But due to the cube number of this is increased. It is as follows: One (1) centre point of the sphere + Eight (8) vertex of the cube means eight centre points of the circle thus in total nine (9) centre of circle can be sighted.

[2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,15,17,18,19,20,21,25].

Centre of Sphere + Eight Vertices of Cube, namely, Eight Centre Points of Circle = 9 Centre Points
1 + 8 = 9 Centre Points

"The omnipresence of point"

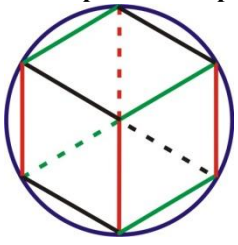


Diagram No.50

A point is internal and external which has been shown in the diagram "Cube". It is like this:-

"Point" is inside

= The point is inside is shown by the sign of this arrow.

"Point" is outside

Diagram No.51

= The point is outside is shown by the sign of this arrow.

It is clear from this figure that "point" is internal as well as external. The point is in all directions. Point is omnipresent.

OR

The omnipresence of solid point

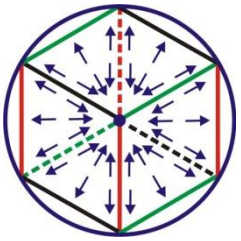


Diagram No.52

A point is internal and external which has been shown in the diagram "Cube". Towards the centre of the solid point, by all direction, point is inside is shown by The sign of this arrow.

Means "Point" is inside

Towards the circumference of circle of the solid point, by all direction, point is outside is shown by the sign of this arrow.

Means "Point" is outside

It is clear from this diagram that "point" is internal as well as external. The point is in all directions. Point is omnipresent.

The formula for the extension of this point, i. e., the extension of solid sphere

$$\text{Point} = \text{Solid sphere} = \frac{4}{3} \times \ominus \times (\text{Radius})^3$$

The value of the extension of this point is 432 is the extension of the sphere and I put the value in a formula. I find the static value of $\ominus$ Goba, which is like this

$$432 = \frac{4}{3} \times \ominus \times 1^3$$

$$\ominus = \frac{3}{4} \times 432 \times 1$$

$$= \frac{3' \; 432}{4} = \frac{1296}{4} = 324$$

= 324 The value of $\ominus$ Goba in static state

Circumference of circle = $\ominus$ x 2 = 324 x 2 = 648

$\ominus$ = ***Formula of Goba***

$$= \frac{Circumference\,of\,circle}{Diameter} = \frac{648}{200} = 3.24$$ Static value of Goba.

Here the omnipresence of point is proved.

3. Comparison of the Definition of A Point Created By Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar with the Modern Mathematicians, Scientists Have Defined The Point

The modern mathematicians, scientists have defined the point in the following manner.

The definition of a point approved by world official authority:- A point has an existence; but it has no dimensions, such as length, breadth, height or depth.

Scientifically, the mathematical scientists have defined the point in the above manner.

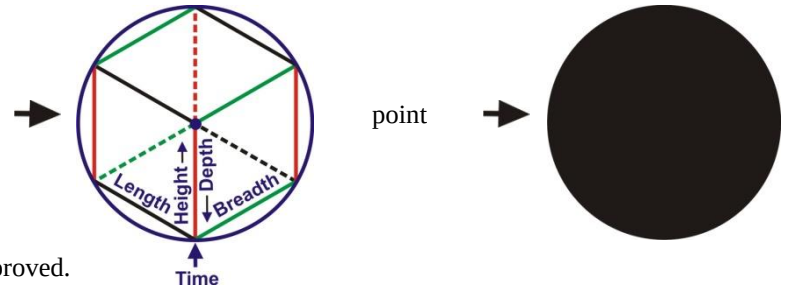
My father Late Shri Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar have defined the point in the following manner.

The definition of a point by Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar:- A point has existence as well as four dimensions like time, length, breadth, height or depth.

The cosmos and every particle in the cosmos is created in time. No creation is possible without dimension. When the cloth moving plate in a sewing machine is removed the needle of the machine continues to oscillate at the same point. The same situation is created when a point does not move in any direction. No creation is possible.

4. Conclusion

1. Mathematics (Geometrical) method it is a good method for determination of the Point in four dimensions.
2. A point has existence and four dimensions, such as time, length, breadth, height or depth.
3. The solid point seen by me in four dimensions



4. The omnipresence of point is proved.

Acknowledgment

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