

3, 6 & 9 - Their Hidden Power Revealed

by Dale Pond ©2015

version 1.1.1 - (this version has errors)

This paper has errors. Let me repeat that: this paper has errors. We are doing some bench experiments to find and correct the errors. When that research is completed this document will be edited to post our findings and correct the errors. This paper and the ideas it contains are a GIFT, freely offered to those interested. So please do not complain if it does not say what you want or complain about the errors.

Many years ago in the early 1980's I purchased my first real computer. It was a Texas Instruments 4-bit PC. It could do colors and it could run a spreadsheet and it was expensive. I wanted the spreadsheet to compute [waveforms](#). Actually in those days I was focused on [cycles](#) and wanted to see how [cycles](#) affected each other. The spreadsheet could plot the sine/cosine of a [waveform](#). Over the years I've played with this spreadsheet as it migrated from and to the many different spreadsheet programs and operating systems I owned to eventually find it's way onto my present iMac running Apple's [Numbers](#) spreadsheet. The application I developed still works as it did before but much faster (after many rewrites and tweaks)!

Having recently completed the "[Keely's Laws of Being](#)" book I was left with countless questions but mostly about the [3, 6 & 9 equation](#). 'I should know how this works by now', I said to myself - but I didn't. Perhaps if I deeply contemplated it something would come up....

Over the years I have played with these and countless other ratios on my WaveForm spreadsheet. That focus however was mostly concerned with [frequency](#) or [wavelength](#). The intensive work with the book alerted me to the importance of "[tension](#)" as [Keely](#) called it or "[amplitude](#)" or "[power](#)" as we call it. So plugging in power/amplitude figures as ratios the same as for wavelengths a startling development appears. The resultant [waveform](#) starts low power that builds greater and greater [amplitude](#) over [time](#)! My first impression of this phenomenon is this ever increasing power envelope is pure [syntropy](#) or [Russell's power multiplication](#) or [regeneration](#) concept. Today we call this phenomenon "[amplitude additive synthesis](#)" or "AM" for short.

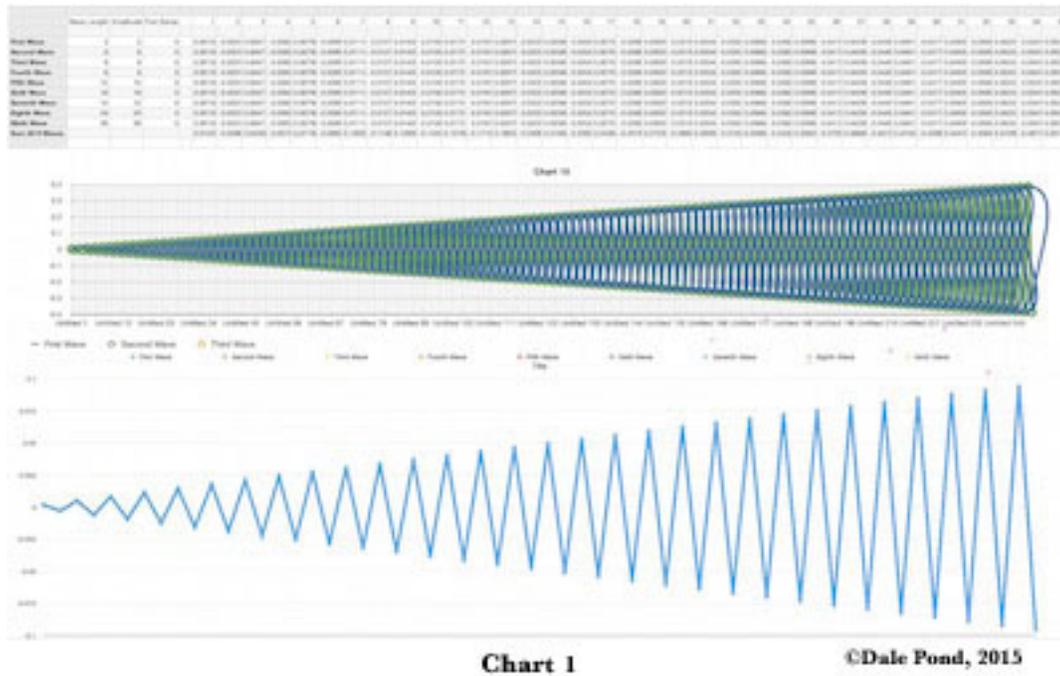
This could all be true. However, in the back of my mind I question the cpu and coding of the spreadsheet software. I've seen discrepancies before in math intensive issues. But for now, until someone digs really really deep into these features, we'll accept them for what they appear to be keeping in mind there may be errors in the cpu and/or code and hence - the resulting charts.

The first chart (Chart 1) below shows ever increasing [amplitude](#) yet the [wavelength](#) remains the same over [time](#). The input wavelengths were 3, 6 & 9 on three octaves

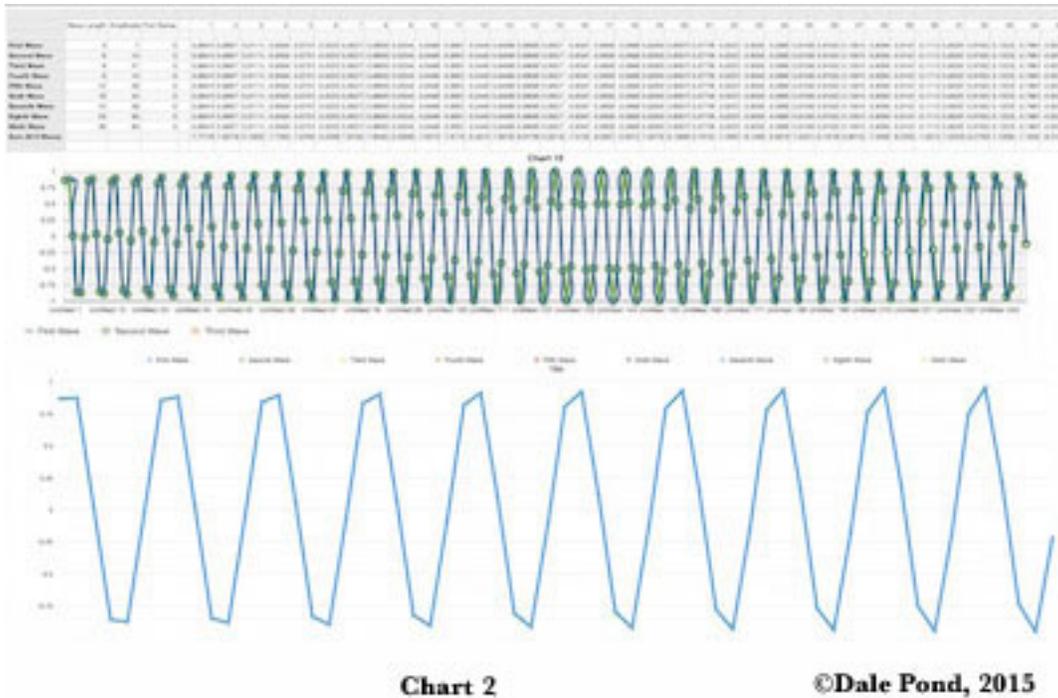
multiplied by octaves accordingly. The [amplitude](#) figures were similarly entered (Chart 3).

3, 6 & 9 projection. The top graph is of the first three rows, columns 1 through 250.

The bottom graph is all nine rows, columns 1 through 60.



That these two number series are linked together can be seen by comparing the following chart (Chart 2) where the wavelengths and amplitude numbers were matched against 3, 6 & 9 for wavelengths and 7, 14 & 21 as the amplitudes. The [waveform](#) is no longer [coherent](#) and increasing. There is little if any [amplitude additive synthesis](#).



The above are just two of many charts computed. It doesn't matter what number series is used as long as the [ratio](#) of 3, 6 & 9 are preserved such as 1, 2, & 3 or 2, 4 & 8 or 7, 14 & 21 for instance. The dynamic is always the same:

When the wavelengths and amplitudes follow the same ratios regardless of actual number they resultant [waveform](#) shows increasing [amplitude](#) over [time](#). Should any of the ratios be something other than 1, 2 & 3 in relative quantity whether in the [wavelength](#) or [amplitude](#) columns the resultant [waveform](#) is chaotic or "non coherent" (for lack of a better term). Below is a chart showing the columns of matched numbers. The third column "First Series" is the sine/cosine number where the [waveform](#) is to begin. We can also say the individual waveforms are all [phase](#) locked (not [phase conjugate](#)) because they begin at the same sine/cosine point which of course is quite important. These waves together could then be termed 'harmonic waves'; i.e., having the same [resonance](#) or cadence in regard to [time](#). The [phases](#) are all the same.

| | Wave Length | Amplitude | First Series |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| First Wave | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Second Wave | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Third Wave | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Fourth Wave | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Fifth Wave | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Sixth Wave | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Seventh Wave | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Eighth Wave | 24 | 24 | 0 |
| Ninth Wave | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| Sum All 9 Waves | | | ©Dale Pond, 2015 |

In applying the above to an electrical circuit terms we can rewrite the above as:

| | | |
|-------|----|------|
| 3 hz | at | 3 v |
| 6 hz | at | 6 v |
| 9 hz | at | 9 v |
| 6 hz | at | 6 v |
| 12 hz | at | 12 v |
| 18 hz | at | 18 v |
| 12 hz | at | 12 v |
| 24 hz | at | 24 v |
| 32 hz | at | 36 v |

Use ANY three numbers so long as the [ratio](#) is preserved. You can use 100, 200, & 300 or ANY other three numbers plus their squares twice. The key is to use ALL NINE numbers simultaneously.

The term [octave](#) is generally considered from the [music](#) perspective. An [octave](#) is a doubling. In [Russell](#) and [Keely](#) terms these are a cubing in reality but a doubling in number. So taking the first number of 3 we wind up with 3, 6 and 12 as the first series "spanning three octaves" so to speak. The second series would be 6, 12 and 24 "spanning three octaves". The third series is 9, 18, 36 "spanning three octaves". Nine numbers applied simultaneously. Exactly as presented in Chart 3.

In the Chart 3 it says "wave length" but everyone knows [wavelength](#) and [frequency](#) are reciprocals so doesn't really matter until you get down to actually building something.

Back in those early days when building the WaveForm spreadsheet for the first time my Mom had an electronic organ in the living room. I couldn't really play it but I did "mess around" with notes and chords. I did notice with keen interest certain notes played together resulted in what some told me was a "feedback loop" where the sound grew louder and louder the longer the keys were held down. Some said this phenomenon if continued could seriously damage the organ and I didn't want to damage my Mom's organ so I desisted with my "messaging around" with chords. I should have paid more attention.

Quite similar to this earlier experience I ran into [Fractals](#) for the first time around 1990. The math associated with fractal creation was especially interesting because of the [feedback](#) looping feature it used. That math feature intrigued me to no end. At that time I theorized it would be possible somehow to [feedback](#) heat pumps back-to-back to get very cold or hot temperatures by compounding their respective functions through [feedback](#). I did not do the actual experiment of this but perhaps looking back I should have.

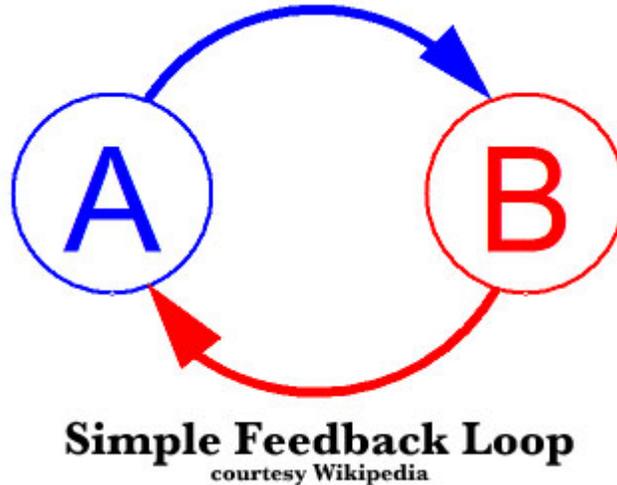
Checking around the web for "[feedback](#)" we find the following definition in Wikipedia:

"[Feedback](#) occurs when outputs of a system are "fed back" as inputs as part of a chain of cause-and-effect that forms a circuit or loop. The system can then be said to "feed back" into itself. [Wikipedia, Feedback]

Which led to this amazing definition:

"...positive feedback tends to lead to instability via exponential growth or [oscillation](#)..." [Wikipedia, Positive Feedback]

So there is the explanation for the [amplitude additive synthesis](#): Positive [feedback](#).



The question remains “WHY?” why does this [feedback](#) occur with numbers in the ratio 3, 6 & 9? The feedback does not occur with these numbers as [wavelengths](#) else the [frequency](#) would change over time and it does not. Therefore the 3, 6 & 9 numbers as [amplitudes](#) or [power](#) do increase because it is [amplitude](#) adding to [amplitude](#) which is what the calculations and charts bear out. A “push added to a push” at just the right timing on a child on a swing will increase the swing’s amplitude of swing. Because the numbers are squares and [roots](#) of each other they would do this “push added to push” dynamic but virtue of them being multiples (squares and [roots](#)) of each other.

So there you have it. The [Keely literature](#) is replete with stories of [dissociating atoms](#), water and minerals. These functions would require enormous amounts of power not available from the musical instruments he used. But by employing the near magical dynamics of 3, 6 & 9 he could attain whatever power levels he wanted or needed while at the same time maintaining required frequencies.

Of course the greater the power in this type of situation there would be more discords developing reducing the “Q” of the process. I believe it was his [Attenuators](#) that were used to reduce the effects of specific discordant tones.

No doubt there is much more to explore and discover with this near incredible dynamic.

This paper has errors. Let me repeat that: this paper has errors. We are doing some bench experiments to find and correct the errors. When that research is completed this document will be edited to post our findings and correct the errors. This paper and the ideas it contains are a GIFT, freely offered to those interested. So please do not complain if it does not say what you want or complain about the errors.