BS”D – With gratitude to *Hashem* for everything!!

**The Relationship Between the Mathematical Constant Pi (3.14…) and the Torah’s First Verse**

Prof. Daniel Michaelson reviewed this research and the independent data sets. He concludes:

“Dear Oren Evron, Shalom! I reviewed the statistical calculations of your individual findings. They are correct and share no dependency. The entire system appears logical and planned with foresight. Researcher Oren Evron’s choices cannot account for the phenomenon’s minute statistical probability. Sincerely, Daniel Michaelson.”

Some of these findings were published in Hebrew and English online videos. We received comments, in private and public forums, from many viewers who reported that they felt strengthened in their faith, and some even claimed that it inspired them to do *tshuvah* (repent) and become *frum* (become observant Jews). *Baruch Hashem*—Praise God!

The Hebrew language video “Code of Creation —Part One” (with over 400,000 views) can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMD8fQuX1N4>

The English language video “Code of Creation—Part One” (with over 150,000 views) can be found at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ikGLJHNcJLo>

I wish to emphasize that several discoveries revealed in the video do not appear in this article. However, an array of discoveries relating to the mathematical constant Pi were not displayed in the video, and they do appear in this article.

**Definitions:**

1. **Pi** = The ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter.
2. **Midpoint** **(or Central Point)** = (odd number + 1) divided by 2. For example: the midpoint of 19 is 10. (19+1)/2=10. 10 is the middle number of the following data series:

01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-**10**-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19

1. **Exponents** are indicated by: ^
2. **Triangular Numbers**. A **triangular number** counts objects arranged in an equilateral triangle (thus triangular numbers are a type of figurate number). The *n*th triangular number is the number of dots in the triangular arrangement with *n* dots on a side, and is equal to the sum of the *n* [natural numbers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_number) from 1 to *n*. T(*n*)=(*n*+1)/2. For example, the first six triangular numbers are: T1=1, T2=3, T3=6, T4=10, T5=15, T6=21.
3. **Standard Gematria**. An alphanumeric [code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code) of assigning a [numerical value](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Number) to the 22 Hebrew letters. In standard gematria the first ten letters—aleph through yud, are assigned the values of 1–10. The next nine letters, kaf–kuf, are assigned the values of 20-100. The last three letters are assigned the values of 200, 300 and 400.
4. **Small Gematria** utilizes the same alphanumeric [code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code) as regular gematria, only all zeros are removed. For example: the first, tenth and nineteenth letters, aleph, yud and kuf all equal 1 (as opposed to the standard values of 1, 10, 100).
5. **Serial Gematria**. Each letter’s value is determined by its place in the alphabet. Thus aleph equals 1, kaf—the eleventh letter equals 11. And the last letter equals 22.
6. **Expanded Serial Gematria**. Five Hebrew letters take on a different form when they are the final letter of a word. They are: kaf, mem, nun, peh, tzadik. Sometimes they are listed as an acronym: M.N.Tz.P.Ch. When these five letters are included, our alphabetical count is expanded, totaling 27 letters. (22+5=27. As opposed to the standard 22). These five final-letters are introduced immediately after their standard form. (Thus kaf = 11, and its final-letter form = 12. And while lamed in standard gematria = 12, lamed in expanded serial gematria = 13).
7. **Thousands Summation (or Sum of the Units of Thousands)**. The sum of numbers created by a comma in a larger number. For example: 100,100 is divided into 100+100=200.

**Chapter One – A Preliminary Examination of Pi’s Digits:**

The writings of the Ariza”l regarding the process of creation provided the foundation for this research. We should relate to these concepts as a spiritual circle, without needing to take them literally. Rabbi Judah Leib Nachmanson has approved the video’s *halachik* (adherence to Jewish law), Torah-oriented and Kabbalistic aspects.

“And so, this restriction (of light/of God) was completely equal from all directions around its **central point**, in a way that the space was completely round in a perfect **circle**. There are no angled shapes as the Infinite Creator retracted Himself in a **circular** (or **spherical**) fashion equally from all sides. The reason being, as the Infinite Light is of balanced properties, it was necessary to retract this Infinite Light equally from all sides, and not to retract one side more than another as this would create an imbalance. A known principle in geometry is that no shape has a more perfected equilibrium than the **circle**. This is not the case regarding squares, triangles, or other shapes which possess angles. Thus the retraction of the infinite must resemble a **circle**. The reason being that it is equal and balanced in all its properties. (*Etz HaChaim*, chapter one, paragraph two)

**The First Letters of Genesis 1:1**

בראשית ברא אלוקים את השמים ואת הארץ / “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” / “Breisheet bara Elokim et ha’shamayim v’et ha’aretz.”

The gematria of the first letters add up to 22. The verse has seven words.

The average of the first letters is: 22 divided by 7 = 3.14, which not only is close to Pi, it is also the first of a series of optimal proximities to Pi’s value.

Illustration #1: the first letters of the first verse of the Torah. The average is 22/7=3.14…

(there is a probability of 1:19,000 of this occurrence in a random biblical verse. See below in chapter 5)

The verse of which the Ariza”l was speaking in describing the beginning of creation as a perfect circle emanating from a midpoint clearly indicates Pi.

**Pi’s Numerals:**

A priori organizational principles:

1. A book’s organizational principle: first the title will appear, followed by its content. Our book’s title is “Torah,” which precedes the first verse of the Torah.

In the case of the Torah there are further strict criteria: our rabbis of blessed memory (*Chaza”l*) interpreted “Genesis” as “Torah” (and as “Israel”) and determined that the Torah preceded creation, meaning the Torah comes before Genesis. Likewise, the letters that precede the six letters of the Hebrew word for Genesis ב.ר.א.ש.י.תare א.ק.א.ר.ט.ש.

The gematria of these six “preceding” letters is 611, and their small gematria is 17.

These values correspond with the gematria of “Torah.” (תורה)

1. An examination of Pi’s numerals, utilizing the gematria method. Meaning, as gematria is the sum of letters (their alphanumerical values), so too we can sum up the numerical value of digits.

A probability examination is shown in chapter 5 that deals with statistical significance.

**The Findings of 611 and 2701:**

1. The standard gematria sum of Torah (תורה) = 611
2. The standard gematria sum of Genesis’ first verse = 2701
3. The sum of Pi’s first 611 post-decimal digits = 2701!!

(2701 = 1+4+1+5+9+2+6…+1+4)

Illustration #2: the sum of Pi’s first 611 post-decimal digits = 2701

A probability of 1:230 using a biased method in favor of the null hypothesis (which is random) and 1:10,000 using a method of a random book examination.

The findings of 17 and 82:

1. The small gematria sum of Torah (תורה) = 17
2. The small gematria sum of Genesis’ first verse = 82
3. The sum of Pi’s first 17 post-decimal digits = 82!!

(82 = 1+4+1+5+9+2+6…+2+3)

Illustration #3: the sum of Pi’s first 17 post-decimal digits = 82

A probability of 1:50 using a biased method in favor of the null hypothesis (which is random) and 1:600 using a method of a random book examination.

The general probability of the findings presented in illustrations #2 and #3 is 1:7700 using a biased method in favor of the null hypothesis (which is random) and 1:2,200,000 using a method of a random book examination. (See below in chapter 5 that deals with statistical significance examination).

**The Repetitious Findings of 611 and 2701 that Appear from the 17th Post-Decimal Digit:**

**The sum of the 611 digits starting from the 17th post-decimal digit equals 2701!!**

Illustration #4: the sum of the 611 digits starting from the 17th post-decimal digit = 2701

A probability of 1:230. Obviously there are overlapping digits, and these are accounted for (as seen below in chapter 5)

**The Findings of 611 and 2701 are Repetitious as well as those of 17 and 82 (resulting from those finds)**

**The sum of the 611 (gematria of Torah/תורה) digits starting *after* the 17th post-decimal digit also equals 2701!!**

Illustration #5: the sum of the 611 digits starting ***after*** the 17th post-decimal digit = 2701 (An additional 1:10 probability)

The implication of the above analysis (as shown in illustrations #4 and #5) is that the sum of the 17 digits that occur *after* the 611th digit equals 82!

In other words, Pi’s 628 post-decimal digits can be divided into two groups. The first set of 611 digits starting from the left, whose sum equals 2701, and the second set of 611 digits starting from the right, whose sum equals 2701. Additionally, the first set of 17 digits starting from the left, whose sum equals 82, and the second set of 17 digits starting from the right, whose sum equals 82.

We can observe a perfect correlation using standard gematria between the sum value of Torah (=תורה611) and the sum value of the first Torah verse (2701).

We can also observe a perfect correlation using small gematria between the sum value of Torah (=תורה17) and the sum value of the first Torah verse (82).

Illustration #6: the 17 digits’ sum = 82, followed by the 611 digits’ sum = 2701

Illustration #7: the 611 digits’ sum = 2701, followed by the 17 digits’ sum = 82

**Findings in the First Verse’s Composition:**

1. The first verse contains 7 words with a total of 28 letters
2. The sum of Pi’s first 7 post-decimal digits equals 28

Illustration #8: Pi’s first 7 post-decimal digits = 28

A probability of 1:30 in a random set of Pi’s digits, and 1:400 in a random book.

In the next stage we will examine additional important findings. To improve our understanding, we will first, with God’s assistance, introduce some background.

**Thousands Summation (The sum of numbers created by a comma in a larger number):**

The gematria sum of all seven words in the first verse = 2701

The multiplication of those seven words in the first verse: 913x203x86x401x395x407x296 = 304,153,525,784,175,760

The Hebraic reverse-alphanumerical[[1]](#endnote-1) representation for this resulting number is[[2]](#endnote-2):

 שד (304) + קנג (153) + תקכה (525) + תשפד (784) + קעה (175) + תשס (760)

The thousands summation of the above multiplied result = **2701**!!

Illustration #9: The standard gematria of the first seven words = 2701, and the thousands summation of the multiplied words’ result = 2701

A probability of 1:16,700,000

The process continues:

1. The seven Hebrew words of the first verse are: *Breisheet + bara + Elokim + et + ha’shamayim + v’et + ha’aretz* (“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth”), and their standard gematria equals 2701

The multiplication of the values of those seven Hebrew words is: *Breisheet x bara x Elokim x et x ha’shamayim x v’et x ha’aretz* = 304,153,525,784,175,760 and their thousands summation equals 304+153+525+784+175+760=2701. (“In the beginning x God x created x the x heavens x and the x earth”)

1. The small gematria of the seven Hebrew words: *Breisheet + bara + Elokim + et + ha’shamayim + v’et + ha’aretz* equals 13+5+14+5+17+11+17=82
2. The value of 82 multiplied by the value of the seven multiplied Hebrew words is: *Breisheet x bara x Elokim x et x ha’shamayim x v’et x ha’aretz* x 82 = 24,940,589,114,302,412,320.
3. The thousands summation equals 24+940+589+114+302+412+320 = 2701
4. The value of 82x82 multiplied by the value of the seven multiplied Hebrew words is: *Breisheet x bara x Elokim x et x ha’shamayim x v’et x ha’aretz* x 82 x 82 = 2,045,128,307,372,797,810,240.
5. The thousands summation equals 2+045+128+307+372+797+810+240 = 2701

In both previous cases, the multiplication factor of 82 is the only number that yields a result with a thousands summation of 2701.

Multiplying again (a third time) by 82 will not yield this result. To attain this result again we must multiply by 163 (82 is the midpoint of 163!). The phenomenon of reaching a thousands summation equaling 2701 from multiplication by 82 ends with 822.

The Hebraic reverse-alphanumerical presentation of the above result of 2,045,128,307,372,797,810,240 is: ב+מה+קכח+שז+שעב+תשצז+תתי+רמ

The standard gematria value of this expression is 2701, and the small gematria is 82.

As previously noted, *Breisheet +* *bara + Elokim + et + ha’shamayim + v’et + ha’aretz* equals 2701 in standard gematria and 82 in small gematria.

We achieve the same results when applying this formula to the number above:

2+045+128+307+372+797+810+240 = 2701

2+0+4+5+1+2+8+3+0+7+3+7+2+7+9+7+8+1+0+2+4+0 = 82

Illustration #10: The thousands summation of the multiplied words’ result = 2701. The thousands summation of the multiplied words’ result multiplied by 82 = 2701. The same result is achieved when again multiplying by 82. All three mathematical sequences lead to the result of 2701.

The probability is 1:300,000,000,000

The Torah shows us that the value of 2701 can be achieved by multiplying the gematria values of the seven words of the first verse, and also by multiplying again by 82 and by 822.

The result of the last example of multiplication by 822 yields the additional product of the summation of all its digits equaling 82, and then we see it reaches the end of its mathematical line. (The sum of all digits in the previous two results also yield fascinating results. The first equals 64 which is the gematria twin of *Din*, (דין), judgement, and the second equals 73 which is the gematria twin of *Chochma* (חכמה), wisdom. Although these are crucial concepts, we have not addressed them in this work). In order to achieve the thousands summation result of 2701 again, we must multiply by 163 (noting that 82 is its midpoint number).

As a side point: what is the probability of a verse with the following values:

1. A standard gematria of 2701
2. A small gematria of 82
3. The average of its first/last letters’ value equaling 22/7 = Pi
4. The phenomenon of the values produced by the word values multiplied, followed with applying the thousands summation, as we saw above

The answer is: we do not know. The computer could not compute its value, but my estimation is between 1:1016 and 1:1018

Now we will examine the sum of the first 82 post-decimal digits of Pi *after* we square them.

The sum of the first 82 post-decimal digits squared (1+1+16+1…) equals 2701!!

Illustration #11: The sum of the first 82 post-decimal digits squared = 2701

A probability of 1:1,900 using a biased method in favor of the null hypothesis (which is random) and 1:23,000 using a method of a random verse.

Now we will examine the “midpoint” (*nekuda emtzaeet* / נקודה אמצעית) mentioned in the “*Etz Ha’Chaim*” which, in my opinion, is a deep philosophical concept and a foundational Torah principle.

From a geometrical point of view, when we examine relationships connected to the “midpoint” from a **circular retraction**, Pi is the essential natural number to review.

**The Midpoint:**

The meaning of “point” (*nekuda* / נקודה) is a very deep concept. Simply put, a point is a location in a given area.

The standard gematria of the word “point,” (*nekuda* / נקודה), equals 165

The first point of the digital sequence of 2701 in the area of Pi appears from the 165th post-decimal digit. “Point,” “*nekuda*” = 165!!

Illustration #12: The first point of the digital sequence 2701 in Pi appears from the 165th post-decimal digit

A probability of 1:10,000 (0.01%)

The gematria of the word “mid,” “*emtzaeet*” (אמצעית), as in the context of a perfectly circular “midpoint” from which creation emanated, equals 611. This is also a gematria twin of Torah (תורה)

Illustration #13: The sum of the first 611 post-decimal digits of Pi = 2701 (the same gematria of “mid” ]“*emtzaeet*”[ and “Torah”)

The sum of the 165 digits starting with 611th digit (the gematria of “mid”/ “*emtzaeet*”) = 776 which equals “midpoint” (*nekuda emtzaeet*, נקודה אמצעית)!! The sum value of the 165 digits shown below in yellow equal 776, which is the gematria of “midpoint.”

Illustration #14: The sum of the 165 digits from the 611th digit (“mid” / “*emtzaeet*”) = 776 = “midpoint” / “*nekuda emtzaeet”*

A probability of 1:130

The result is also attained when starting from the digit after the 611th. This means there is a perfect division of the first 776 digits: the first 611 equal 2701 and the next 165 digits equal 776.

The values of “midpoint” (776) and the first seven words *Breisheet bara Elokim et ha’shamayim v’et ha’aretz* (2701) are expressed sequentially in Pi. There expressions are adjacent to one another and divided exactly according to 165 (“point”) digits (with a sum of 776) [shown in yellow], and 611 (“mid”) (with a sum of 2701) [shown in white]!!!!!

Illustration #15: The sum of the 165 (“point”) digits after the 611th (“mid”) digit = 776 = “midpoint” / “*nekuda emtzaeet”*

**Chapter 2 – Some of the Findings Relating to the Geometry of the First Verse and Pi.**

Foreword: the number 2701 is a triangular number (see image below). The sum of the numbers 1-73 (inclusively) equals 2701. Additionally, 2701 is a semi-prime number, dividing perfectly only by 1, 37, and 73.

Note that 37x73=2701.

A triangle with a base of 73 will total 2701 (the sum of 1-73)

A triangle with a base of 37 will total 703 (the sum of 1-37)

The two numbers (37, 73) are important because they are both “wise” numbers, prime numbers. The Ramban (Nachmanides) and others tell us that “in – the beginning” (ב-ראשית) mirrors “in – wisdom” (ב-חכמה) and although it is worthwhile to expand upon these concepts, they fall beyond the scope of this article.

The word “wisdom” (*Chochma* / חכמה) has the following values:

1. In standard gematria it equals 73. T(73) = 2701
2. In serial (and expanded serial[[3]](#endnote-3)) gematria it equals 37. T(37) = 703
3. In small gematria it equals 19. T(19) = 190

19 minimized is 1+9=10. T(10) = 55

The next minimized value is 1+0=1. The number 1 is represented by the letter yud, which is the midpoint (yud also has the gematria value of 10)

1. Here we can see a mathematical series: (1) – 10 – 19 – 37 – 73
	1. The midpoint of 73 equals 37
	2. The midpoint of 37 equals 19
	3. The midpoint of 19 equals 10
	4. A point is defined as 1 (and 10 has no midpoint)

All triangles mentioned above are the only triangles that fit perfectly within their outer triangles. (see image below)

A triangle of 2701 divides geometrically between a triangle of 703 and its remainder. This is because 703 is based on the midpoint of 2701. Meaning, 2701 divides between 1998 and 703 in a geometric fashion and also in the verse itself (see below).

*Breisheet bara Elokim et ha’shamayim* = 1998, *v’et ha’aretz* = 703

(“In the beginning God created the heavens” = 1998, “and the earth” = 703)

This Torah based methodology of representing numbers creates a gematria of two sum values, as seen above.

The number 2701 [T(73)] represented in Hebrew letters will be: ב'תשא (the letter bet represents 2000 / tav = 400 / shin = 300 / aleph = 1). The gematria of ב'תשא = 703 = T(37). (I believe that this is the only case in mathematical theory where the representation of a triangular number is in itself the triangular derivative of its own midpoint. Meaning that the gematria of the Hebrew letter expression of 2701 [also T(73)] equals 703, and 703 is also T(37), and 37 is the midpoint of 73)

This is an important topic and it is worthwhile to expand on it. The numbers 37 and 73 are consecutive *Magen Davids* (Shields of David), but we will not expand upon this at this time, as this article focuses on the constant Pi.

2701 = 2 “wise” numbers multiplied by each other: 37x73

703 = 2 “wise” numbers multiplied by each other: 37x19

Illustration #16: the number 2701 represented in triangular form. 2701 = T(73), 703 = T(37)

“In the beginning God created the heavens” = 1998, “and the earth” = 703. All together they equal 2701

After recognizing the importance of 2701 and its placement within Pi’s numerical sequence, in light of the “point” = 165, we felt it important to examine the placement of the two numbers 2701 and 703, which are clearly crucial from a geometrical and Torah perspective.

Regretfully, from this point until the article’s end we have yet to create any further illustrations.

Where do these digits of 2701703 appear consecutively in Pi? (Why not reverse their order: 7032701? This is due to the fact that 2701, through the thousands summation method, creates the number 703.)

The first result appears in the 19,209,229th place in Pi.

Meaning, the first time that the digit “2” appears in the sequence of **2**701703, is after 19,209,229 digits in Pi. Upon examining this number’s factors, I discovered that it is a multiplication of 611, the gematria of Torah!!! (31,439x611 = 19,209,229. A probability of 1:611)

We also saw that the sum of Pi’s first 611 post-decimal digits equals 2701.

Would we also find a division of 703 and 1998 within those 611 digits? The answer: YES!

1. The first 154 digits equal 703!
2. The next 457 digits equal 1998!

Understandably, to anyone who doesn’t specifically recognize these numbers from before, it only adds a probability of 1:4.5 to the phenomenon (as this is the probability of 2701 dividing into those two sets if the numbers are not predetermined)

Note: The Hebrew word for “point” is *nekuda* (נקודה). Every Hebrew word has a three letter root. The root of *nekuda* is *N.K.D.* (נ.ק.ד.)

As previously noted, the first verse has seven words, and the gematria of the first letters equals 22.

1. 22/7 = 3.14… is an optimal approximation of Pi
2. 22x7 = 154 — Pi’s first 154 post-decimal digits equal 703
	1. This sum in itself fits in a geometric division of the sum value of 2701 found in the first 611 digits.

We see that the gematria of the first letters indicate an optimal approximation of Pi, and actually also indicate the absolute-first exact number of Pi’s post-decimal digits whose sum equals 2701 (ב'תשא), which is the numerical representation of the Torah’s first verse.

1. Pi’s first 154 digits = 703

7x22=154=*N.K.D.*

1. Pi’s next 457 digits = 1998

“Genesis” (בראשית) = 457 = the midpoint of 913

(A side point: 457 = the gematria of these four holy names of God: the ineffable name of *yud-heh-vav-heh / Elo-him / E-l / Sha-dai*)(י.ה.ו.ה. / אלוהי-ם / א-ל / ש-די)

We will now return to our examination of the placement of 2701703 within Pi. As we determined, it appears at the 19,209,229th post-decimal location. In the thousands summation method, we see that it comes to 19+209+229 which equals 457!! This is the missing number, as the sum of 457 digits from within the first 611 digits = 1998, and we saw, that when examining 703 and 2701, their location is a perfect factor of 611.

Recall that the first location of 2701 is at the 165th digit, and also that the sum of Pi’s first 82 post-decimal squared digits equals 2701.

When we examine the sum of the remaining 83 digits, which complete the first 165 digits (82+83=165) and 83 is also the midpoint of 165, we find that the sum of the 83 squared digits, starting from Pi’s 83rd digit, equals 1998!! Meaning:

1. The sum of Pi’s first 82 post-decimal squared digits = 2701 (A probability of 1:1900)
2. The sum of Pi’s next 83 squared digits equals 1998 (A probability of 1:1900)
3. 82+83=165, and we see that the first placement of 2701 in Pi is at the 165th digit (A probability of 1:10,000)[[4]](#endnote-4)

Thus we see that we have again found the geometrical division of 1998 and 2701 (with a difference between them of 703)

**Part 3: A Very Important Additional Analysis I was Asked to Perform**

Hashem arranged that I should meet Rabbi Ginzburg and present him with these findings. In spite of his initial hesitations regarding the research’s essence, after he saw the results he was quite impressed. Rabbi Ginzburg agreed that these were essential findings, and concluded that apparently I prayed diligently in order that such things should be revealed to me. Rabbi Ginzburg elucidated the meaning of 776 (“midpoint”) and gave me a written review of his own Torah based findings regarding the connection between Pi and the Torah. He explained that the “Torah” is known as “mid” in the holy writings, which means that our mathematical understandings fit within the Torah based approach.

One of the findings in the Rabbi’s review that immediately caught my attention was his analysis of God’s name: *Sha-dai* (ש.ד.י.). He explains that the small gematria of *Sha-dai* is 314, which are the first three digits of Pi. He also explained that *Sha-dai* in its expanded form is “He who said to His world: Enough!” (שאמר לעולמו: די!) and its gematria equivalent is 737. The number 737 is related to other deep Torah based concepts and to the holy names of the Patriarchs.

The simple reason that the number 737 caught my attention is that we already had identified important findings regarding the first appearance of the 737 sequence in Pi (without knowing its gematria twin of “He who said to His world: Enough!”). The first appearance of 737 is in Pi’s 73rd location and there are very important findings regarding “with wisdom” (ב-חכמה) within the word “Genesis” (בראשית).

Without getting into the details at this point, I will now describe the results of the new examination of the name *Sha-dai* - “He who said to His world: Enough!”, including research that did not yield results.

The sum of Pi’s first 165 post-decimal digits equals 737!!!

Indeed, the first appearance of 2701 is at the 165th digit location, 165= “point” (“*nekuda*”). Obviously, this is a priori at this stage. And the squared summation of those 165 digits can be divided into the first 82 digits and the next 83 (the midpoint of 165) digits.

1. The sum of Pi’s first 82 squared digits = 2701
2. The sum of Pi’s next 83 squared digits = 1998
3. This is an a priori geometric division of the triangular number of 2701 into 1998 (with a remainder of 703)
4. Meaning, the first 165 digits were already a priori

This is because we also found that the sum of the first 611 digits = 2701, and also they divide between 703 and 1998: the sum 154 digits = 703 and the sum of 457 digits = 1998. (457 is the midpoint of 913, and also the value of the gematria of four holy names of God: the ineffable name of *yud-heh-vav-heh / Elo-him / E-l / Sha-dai*) (י.ה.ו.ה. / אלוהי-ם / א-ל / ש-די) And 154 is the gematria of *N.K.D.* (the root of “*nekuda*”) and also the value of 7x22 (as opposed to 22/7). Meaning, we can notice that the first letters of the first verse hint at this.

At this stage, we must accept the first finding as absolute and completely a prior from every possible angle.

* Pi’s first 165 post-decimal digits = 737 = “He who said to His world: Enough!” (1:100)
* Likewise, we must accept the location of 2701 in this context (the 165th placement, 1:10,000). If there was any doubt regarding the location of 2701 in the context of “point” (“*nekuda*”) the findings of the squared first 82 digits, followed by the next 83 digits “seals the deal!” And now with the additional finding of “He who said to His world: Enough!” equaling 737, we might say that this is the “hook, line and sinker!”
* This implies that the simple a priori probability is 1:10,000 multiplied by 1:100, and this is after we dilute what we already knew a priori, meaning the squared numbers, the context of “point,” and of “midpoint,” and all of the other things that we have seen already regarding the number 611, and more, and none of this has even been taken into account at all!!!
* The bottom line: at this stage we can show in the most a priori way: a probability of 1:1,000,000 without taking into account the squared numbers and more.
* This is most amazing: the definition of “He who said to His world: Enough!” is the very first definition!! The very first moment of defining; of limiting!! And this leads us to the sum of 2701 which is the value of the first verse: “In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth”!!!

But it doesn’t end here!

Next we will examine whether there is a repetition of this result counting from the 737th digit.

And indeed we incredibly find that the sum of the 165 digits following the 737th digit = 737 = He who said to His world: Enough!”

Therefore, at this stage we have found an a priori result of 1,000,000 multiplied by 100 = 1:100,000,000

But it still does not end here!!

We next examine if there is an interesting result of the sum of the 165 digits from the location of “2701” in Pi, and we saw when we count from “2” or from “1” there was not (the two middle digits of 7 and 1 were not of interest to us). But immediately following the “2701” (from the 169th digit), we again found the sum of 165 digits to equal 737!! This is 100 out of 3 tries. Now we examine if the opposite balance can also be found: meaning, whether after the first appearance of “165” in Pi’s digits there are 611 digits with the sum of 701. The reason is that Pi connects 2701 to the 165th location. And indeed this is exactly what we found!!! (a probability of 1:230!!)

* The number 2701 first appears in the 165th location
* The sum of the first 165 post-decimal digits = 737 = He who said to His world: Enough!”
* The sum of the first 611 post-decimal digits = 2701. This is known a priori and is not even calculated!!
* Immediately following the first appearance of 2701, we again find 165 digits with the sum of 737 (which after diluting by a factor of 3 = 1:33)
* Immediately following the first appearance of 165 in Pi, we again find 611 digits with the sum of 2701 1:230)
* At this point we must add 1 to 230x33 after a dilution of Pi’s first 611 digits and all that we know with the repetitions there of our finds with the 17 digits, and even more, is extraordinarily negligible!! Of course we must take overlapping digits into account, but in general it works out. This means that we now have a find with a random probability of 1:100,000,000 multiplied by 33x230 = 759,000,000,000!!!

But it still does not end here!!!

I recognized the number 737 as I had already seen a tremendous amount of findings at the location of that number’s first appearance in Pi, as I have already shown. We will not go into detail in this article, only point out that these are very important finds!!

Putting all these findings aside for the moment, we will focus on the following examination: from Pi’s first placement of “737” (the 299th post-decimal digit is 7; the 300th is 3; the 301st is 7) we will observe the next 165 digits. Our findings show that their sum does not equal 737.

Next, we examine the sum of the 737 digits from the 299th placement (from the first appearance of 737 in PI).

We figured out that the sum is a multiplication of 737. 4.5x737=3316. (note: 4.5 is the average value of a digit in an irrational number of uniform digit division)

We immediately understood that if the total would be 3311, its gematria expression would be ג'שיא, and its thousands summation would be 314. This number, we recall, is *Sha-dai*, so it would be fascinating if this would be the finding.

And, indeed it, does work out that way! The sum of the 737 digits from the first location of the appearance of 737 in Pi = 3311, which equals 314 in the thousands summation/gematria representation. According to my opinion, there is no result that is more a priori than the value of 3311 as a product of combining these 737 digits (a probability of 1:200).

After I saw this amazing detail, we decided the examine all of these 737 digits and relate to them as one number:

**73,7**24,587,006,606,315,588,174,881,520,920,962,829,254,091,715,364,367,892,590,360,011,330,530,548,820,466,521,384,146,951,941,511,609,433,057,270,365,759,591,953,092,186,117,381,932,611,793,105,118,548,074,462,379,962,749,567,351,885,752,724,891,227,938,183,011,949,129,833,673,362,440,656,643,086,021,394,946,395,224,737,190,702,179,860,943,702,770,539,217,176,293,176,752,384,674,818,467,669,405,132,000,568,127,145,263,560,827,785,771,342,757,789,609,173,637,178,721,468,440,901,224,953,430,146,549,585,371,050,792,279,689,258,923,542,019,956,112,129,021,960,864,034,418,159,813,629,774,771,309,960,518,707,211,349,999,998,372,978,049,951,059,731,732,816,096,318,595,024,459,455,346,908,302,642,522,308,253,344,685,035,261,931,188,171,010,003,137,838,752,886,587,533,208,381,420,617,177,669,147,303,598,253,490,428,755,468,731,159,562,863,882,353,787,593,751,957,781,857,780,532,171,226,806,613,001,927,876,611,195,909,216,420,198,938,095,257,201,065,485,863,278,865,936,153,381

And what is the penultimate thousands summation of this incredibly large number? It is 122,615. And its ultimate expression is 737!!!!!

(122+615=737 / and expressed in gematria as קכב'תריה)

1. The sum of the 737 digits from Pi’s first expression of 737 = 3311 → 314 (through thousands summation)
2. The ultimate thousands summation of the number expressed by all those 737 digits (counting from the 737th location) = 737
3. The probability of both these findings together is 1:22,000

According to my research, according to the resulting finds, there cannot be a more a priori number of the thousands summation of the two numbers above. (The probability calculations took into account every possible number with a thousands summation of 737)

These findings were independent of the prior examination, and they are solely based on tremendous finds from the 737th location.

If you wish, we can dilute the significance by a factor of 2. I indeed tried this and checked the sum of the 165 digits following the first appearance of 737 in Pi.

Meaning, this is 1:22,000 multiplied by 759,000,000,000 and if we wish, we can divide by two.

We will now add one more well documented experiment:

After Shabbat ended, I decided to examine the digits appearing at the 2701st location in Pi. I assumed that there must be very significant number at that location.

When examining the digits at that location, we find the number 54285!!!

Meaning, the digit “5” (of the **fifty**-four thousand, two hundred and eighty five) appears at the 2701st placement in Pi!!!

329x165 = 54285!!!

165 = “*nekuda*”, and 165 is also the midpoint of 329!!! So if “*nekuda*” (165) is the midpoint of creation, so we see a triangular number which is itself made of “*nekuda*” as its own midpoint!!

The number 54285 appears at the 2701st location, and 54285 also is the triangular number of 329, while that number’s inner triangle is 165!!! And we also found that the placement of 2701 is at the 165th digit…

Therefore, we see that there are 3 primary values for each word: standard/small/serial.

The serial value is also split into two groups: regular and expanded as we explained in the article’s definitions.

Therefore, we also see regarding 329, that in addition to its geometry stemming from its midpoint (165), in and of itself it is also the serial value of the first verse.

329 = “In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth” – using the expanded serial system!!!

Note: the standard serial value of the verse is 298 (which is the gematria of *rachamim* / mercy) and it has no midpoint as it is an even number.

The probability of this occurrence is 1:100,000, which is of course independent of all other material, and all of this is **well documented**!!!

I have tried to present these findings concisely and without fault. I do wish to point out that there are many more significant facts and important findings, but I determined that it is best to conclude here.

Probability calculations can be found in chapter 5.

Sincerely,

Oren

**Chapter 5: Examinations of Statistical Significance / Probability:**

Statistical calculation Illustration #1 (page 2) the average value of the first letters of the first verse 22/7:

The probability of receiving this result regarding an exactitude of 3 digits in Pi = 1:103 or 1:1000. The probability in regard to the first verse words’ first or last letters reaching a value of 22/7 is about 1:19,000[[5]](#endnote-5) when both variations have been taken into account, otherwise it would be about 1:25,000 for only the first letters. I will point out that the next number in the series of optimal fractions for Pi would be 333/106, and these values cannot be justified in a verse’s value. Meaning, there is no further dilution for significance.

The probability calculations for Illustrations #2 and #3 (on pages 3 and 4)

* The sum of Pi’s 611 post-decimal digits = 2701
* The sum of Pi’s 17 post-decimal digits = 82

**A Method of Examining the Probability in Pi’s Competing Digits (Method #1)**

The general probability of these two finds alone is 1:7700

This method of probability is based on examining the uniform distribution of numerals (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) as found in Pi. The computer examined many sequences and thus reached this statistical finding. Likewise, an examination of Pi’s digits produces the same results.

**Note**: this probability data is a biased method in favor of the null hypothesis. For the even more appropriate question should be: what is the probability of a random verse, and a random book title, having a relative value to Pi’s constant?

**A Method of Examining the Probability of a Random Book (Method #2)**

The general probability of these two finds alone is 1:2,200,000[[6]](#endnote-6)

This method of probability is based on an examination of randomly produced artificial verses created by using actual words of the Torah, and utilizing verse lengths based on the common distribution of lengths of actual Torah verses. The name of the competing book was also determined by utilizing the actual words from the Torah. Afterward, the computer examined the number of competing randomized verses that produced the same effect.

**The Probability Calculations for the Finds Presented in Illustrations #2,3,4,5 Together (Method #1)**

1. The sum of the first 611 digits = 2701 (1:230 alone)
2. The sum of the first 17 digits = 82 (1:50 alone)
3. The sum of 611 digits from the 17th digit’s location = 2701 (1:230 alone)
4. The sum of the 17 digits from the 611th digit = 82 (1:50 alone)

Obviously we need to cross reference and calibrate as many of the numerals overlap. The result is: 1:2,400,000 (0.000041%). On top of this we must add the finding of the first letters (illustration #1), while its exact calculation within Pi, even though it provides a closer result than 3.14 alone, we are only calculating 3 digits, meaning a probability of 1:1000 and this results in multiplying the above number by 1000.

This means, the random probability at this stage rests at 1:2,400,000,000 (approximately).

**The Results of the Probability Calculations for the Finds in a Random Book for the above 4 Findings (Method #2)**

1. 1:1,000,000,000
2. In conjunction with the first/last letters with a value of 22 for 7 words, this results at least with 1:5,000,000,000,000

Now, assumingly, someone can ask the opposite question: what is the probability of the values of 2701 and 82, using standard and small gematria, will randomly be attained in the actual verse? The value of “Torah” remains 611, even if the verse has other values. Obviously, we need to add to this the fact that the first letters are arranged in an optimal and elegant 22/7 ratio, and the “before” aspect of Genesis, which correlates perfectly with “Torah.”

The computer used the Monte Carlo method in the same way that we checked the probability of the first letters. Meaning, it randomly chose artificial verses created by actual words from the Torah and examined them seeking a correspondence of: A standard value of 2701 and a small value of 82 and its first/last letters having a ratio of 22/7 (I did not even add the value of “before” in the word “Genesis” in this calculation).

The result was: 1:700,000,000 (0.00000014%) and as we saw, there is an important phenomenon when we multiply the words with one another, and using multiplication factors of 82 or 822 (an individual probability account can be seen in the next paragraph), which changes the probability to 1:3,000,000,000,000,000 (approximately).

**Probability Calculation of the Finding in Illustration #8:**

In the first verse there are 7 words and a total of 28 letters

The sum of the seven post-decimal digits = 28

In method #1: 1:30

In method #2: 1:400

**Probability Calculation of the Finding in Illustration #9:**

The value of the verse = 2701, and the thousands summation of the words’ multiplications = 2701.

The probability of this randomize result: 1:4300 (approx.) to reach 2701, and an additional 1:3800 for such a verse to produce the value of 2701 from its thousands summation of its words’ multiplications. Together this is a probability of 1:16,700,000 (meaning that both the verse’s value ***and*** its thousands summation of its words’ multiplications equals 2701).

**Probability Calculation of the Finding in Illustration #10:**

The probability of a verse’s value ***and*** its thousands summation of its words’ multiplications ***and*** with a small value of 82 ***and*** that 82 can be used as the first multiplying factor that creates a thousands summation of 2701 again, ***and*** then again, ***and*** then not repeating the same feat, ***and*** the sum of its digits equaling 82, has a random probability of 1:311,435,142,940

**Probability Calculation of the Finding in Illustration #11:**

The probability of 82 of Pi’s digits, when squared = 2701 = 1:1900 (method #1)

The probability of 82 of Pi’s digits, when squared = 2701 1:23,000 (method #2)

**A Summary:**

1. The first letters of the first verse are in correlation with Pi (3.14)
2. The sum of the 611 first digits = 2701!
3. The sum of the 17 first digits = 82!
4. The sum of the 611 digits from the 17th = 2701!
5. The sum of the 17 digits immediately after the 611th = 82!
6. The sum of the 82 squared digits of Pi = 2701!
7. The sum of the first 7 digits = 28!
* The probability of the combined findings we have exposed so far in Pi are: 1:10,000,000,000,000 (1 to ten trillion) using method #1 (without line #7 above)
* When we add line #7, using method #1, we reach a value of 1:200,000,000,000,000
* Using method #2, the probability is as least: 1:12,000,000,000,000,000,000 for all 1-7 finds.

**The Probability Calculation for the Findings in Illustrations #12,13,14,15:**

The findings we have exposed in regard to “midpoint”:

1. At the 165th (point/ “*nekuda*”) post-decimal location of Pi, we see the number 2701
2. The sum of 611 (mid / “*emtzaeet*”) digits = 2701 = the value of the first verse
3. The sum of 165 (point/ “*nekuda*”) digits from the 611th (mid / “*emtzaeet*”) digit = 776 = midpoint (“*nekuda emtzaeet*”)
4. The sum of 165 (point/ “*nekuda*”) digits from digit following the 611th (mid / “*emtzaeet*”) digit = 776 = midpoint (“*nekuda emtzaeet*”)
	1. This means that the sum of Pi’s 776 post-decimal digits = 2701 and that 776 divides perfectly in 165 and 611 (“*nekuda-emtzaeet*” / mid-point)

Method #1: the probability of randomized results (of the above 1-4): 1:2,300,000,000 (0.000000043%)

The probability of all the above result occurring randomly in Pi are much better than: 1:1,000,000,000,000,000,000 in the biased method in favor of the null hypothesis.

Method #2 is not available for this segment. (A probability of 1:1018, after many deductions and obviously the 611 digits in Pi were only calculated once).

This value was attained without including the find of Pi’s first seven digits = 28, as it did not appear in the video “Code of Creation– Part One,” and therefore not taken into account.

**Probability Calculations for Chapter 3:**

A summary of chapter three’s new findings in an a priori standing, based on many previous finds:

1. The sum of Pi’s first 165 digits = 737
2. The sum of Pi’s 165 digits counting from the 737th digit = 737
3. The first appearance of Pi’s digital sequence of 2701 is at the 165th digit
4. The sum of the first 165 digits appearing immediately after the first appearance of 2701 = 737 (which we found after 2 additional attempts)
5. The sum of the 611 digits appearing immediately after the first appearance of 165 = 2701 (based on a priori knowledge of the sum of the first 611 digits = 2701)
6. The sum of the 737 digits immediately after the first appearance of 737 = 3311 = 314 in gematria (in the thousands summation. One additional trial of 165 digits failed).
7. The thousands summation of the number made of 737 digits = 122,615 = 737 in gematria (thousands summation).
8. The first location of the number 54285 = 165x329 (the first verse’s value using the serial method multiplied by its midpoint, which is of itself “mid,” “*nekuda*”). 165 is a priori to 2701, and therefore T(165) or T(329) are both the most a priori of the triangles, however, being that T(329) is also 165 and also 329, it is the more a priori of the two.

Below are the computer’s finds, regarding the probability of reaching these values after the appropriate dilutions:

These are the result (before dilutions) relating to the above 8 findings:

1. An examination of lines 1+4+5 produced: 1:1,591,836 (345 successful results out of 549,183,539 attempts)
2. Line 2 alone: 1:100
3. Line 3 alone: 1:10,000
4. Lines 6+7 1:22,000
5. Line 8 1:100,000

In our estimation, this becomes 1:1022 before additional dilutions, but also without taking into account many other important and significant findings that we have already presented in this article (and obviously many more that we did not present in this format).

In our estimation, the overall probability of all the findings presented here in this article would be at least 1:10th in method #1 - biased in favor of the null hypothesis. We would be pleased to present further findings according to need and interest.

Sincerely,

Oren Evron

1. In alphanumerical values we assign a number to a letter. In reverse, we assign a letter to a number. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Note: Hebrew is written right-to-left, so the following line should also be viewed right-to-left [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. As explained in the beginning of the article [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. The probability of reaching all three of these results at random is 1:36,100,000,000 [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. The computer produced random imaginary Torah verses using actual Torah words and based on the common lengths of actual Torah verses. I reached these probability factors after many successful results. Additionally, based on the request of a professor of mathematics, we also check whether any other verse in the Torah (5 books of Moses) or in any of the 24 books of the Bible (*Tanach*) there are any other verses with the above values using their first or last letters. And the results were: there are none. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. The average value of Pi’s digits is 4.5. Therefore, if we examine a large number of digits, the average will tremendously impact the result. Therefore, if the values of the randomize book’s name and the verse lack a relative correlation that is in the proximity of 4.5, the probability will change drastically. But in the opposite direction, there will hardly be any change as the probability of a ratio of exactly 4.5 with the sum of 2701 (600 digits with the sum value of 2701) is 1:170 as opposed to 1:230. But if it had the value of 4 or 5, and all the more so if it had the value of 3 or 6, it approaches ratios of 1 to millions or even trillions. Likewise, at the same time, the small value of the book’s name and the verse need to be in a ratio of 1:4.5. Seemingly in this case the deviations can be much larger while not significantly impacting the results, but nonetheless, we will find major deviations as any movement or change with small values will tremendously impact the ratio. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)