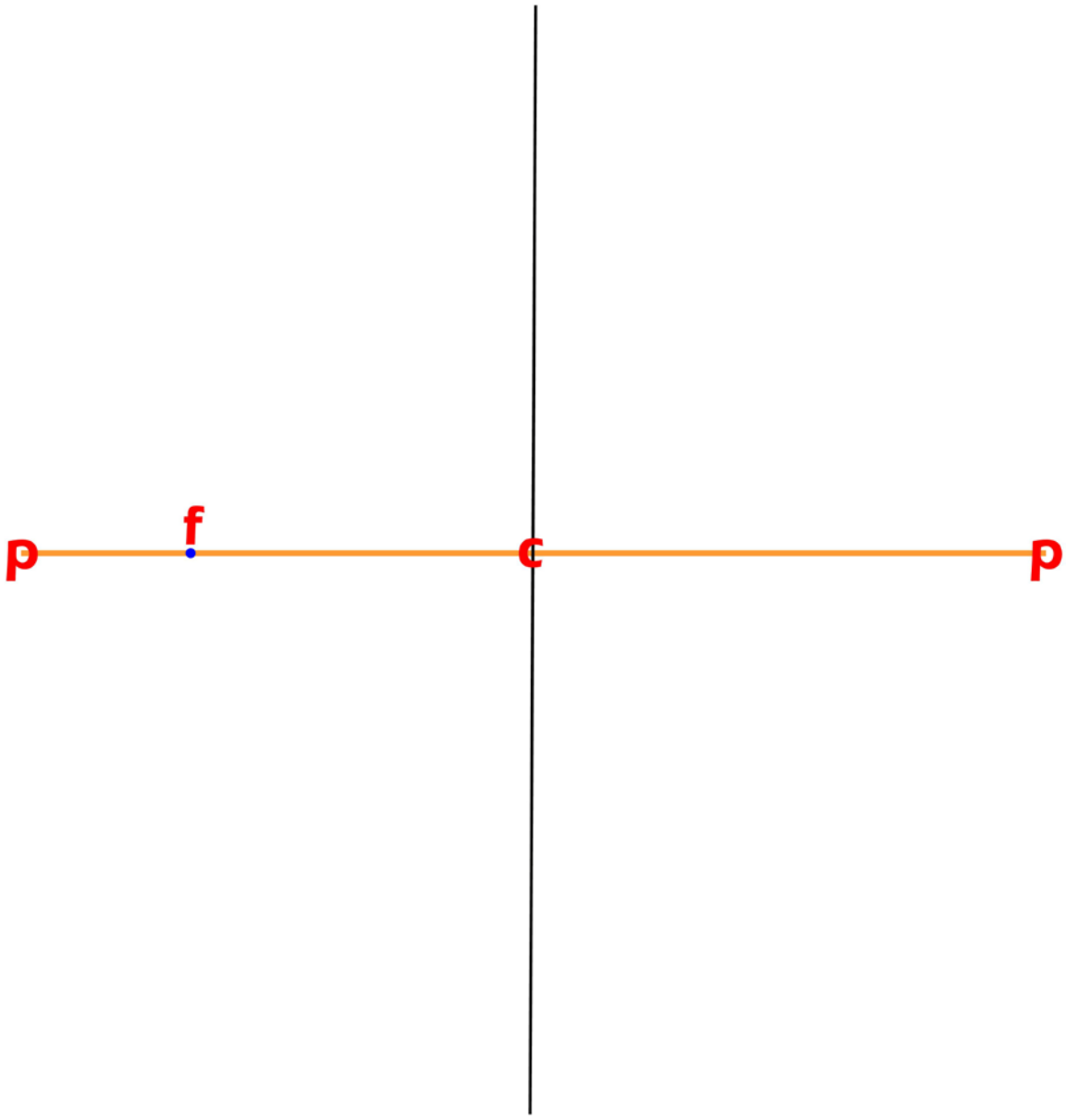
The Elliptical Constant is the Rosetta Stone of *Reality*

The Elliptical Constant is the source of every physical constant
and is that by which the value of One is established for any system.

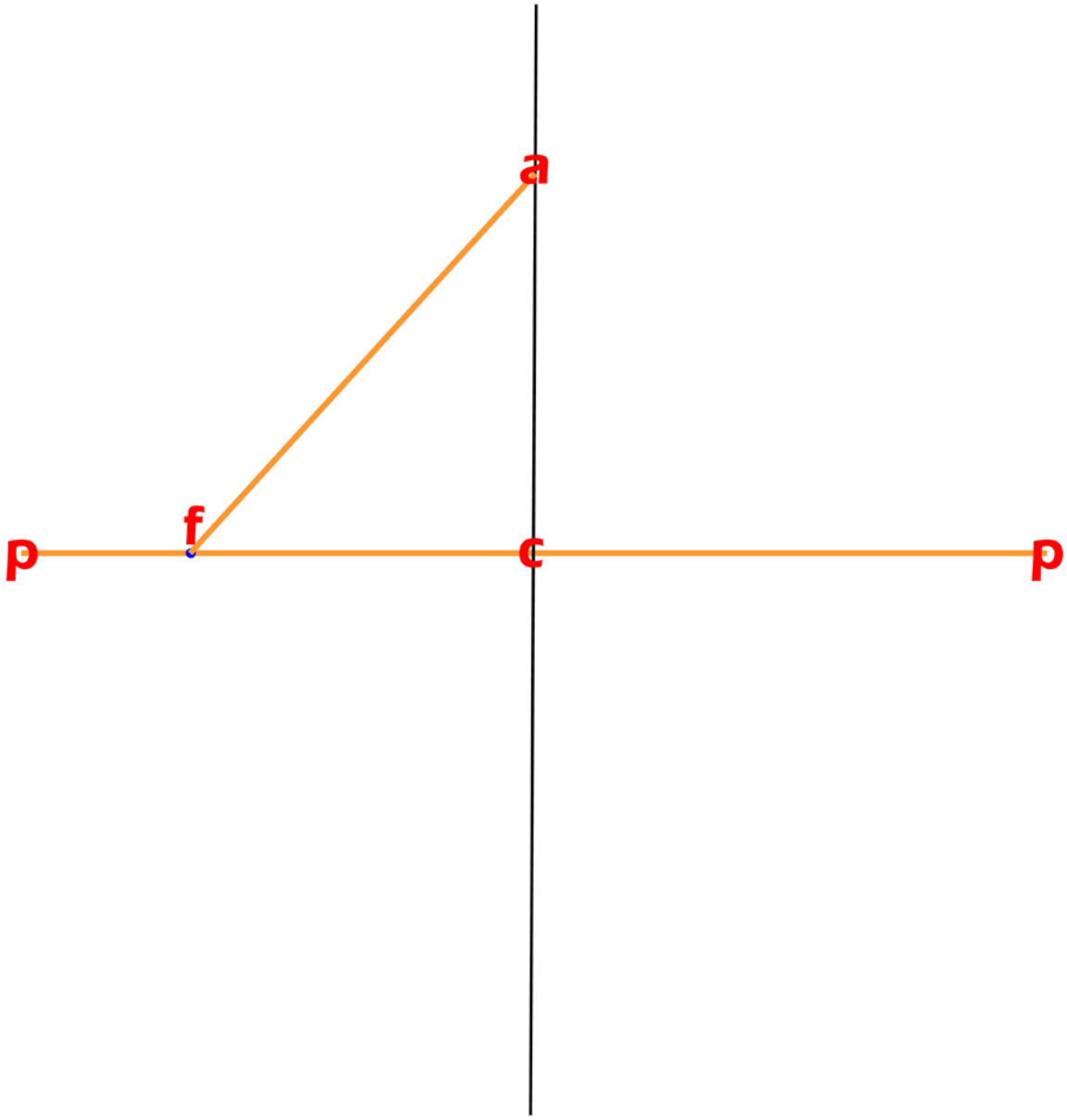
Line pp is symbolically the simplest system except for a
dimensionless point within a dimensionless sphere.

Point f establishes the relative, fundamental, intrinsic time of the system.

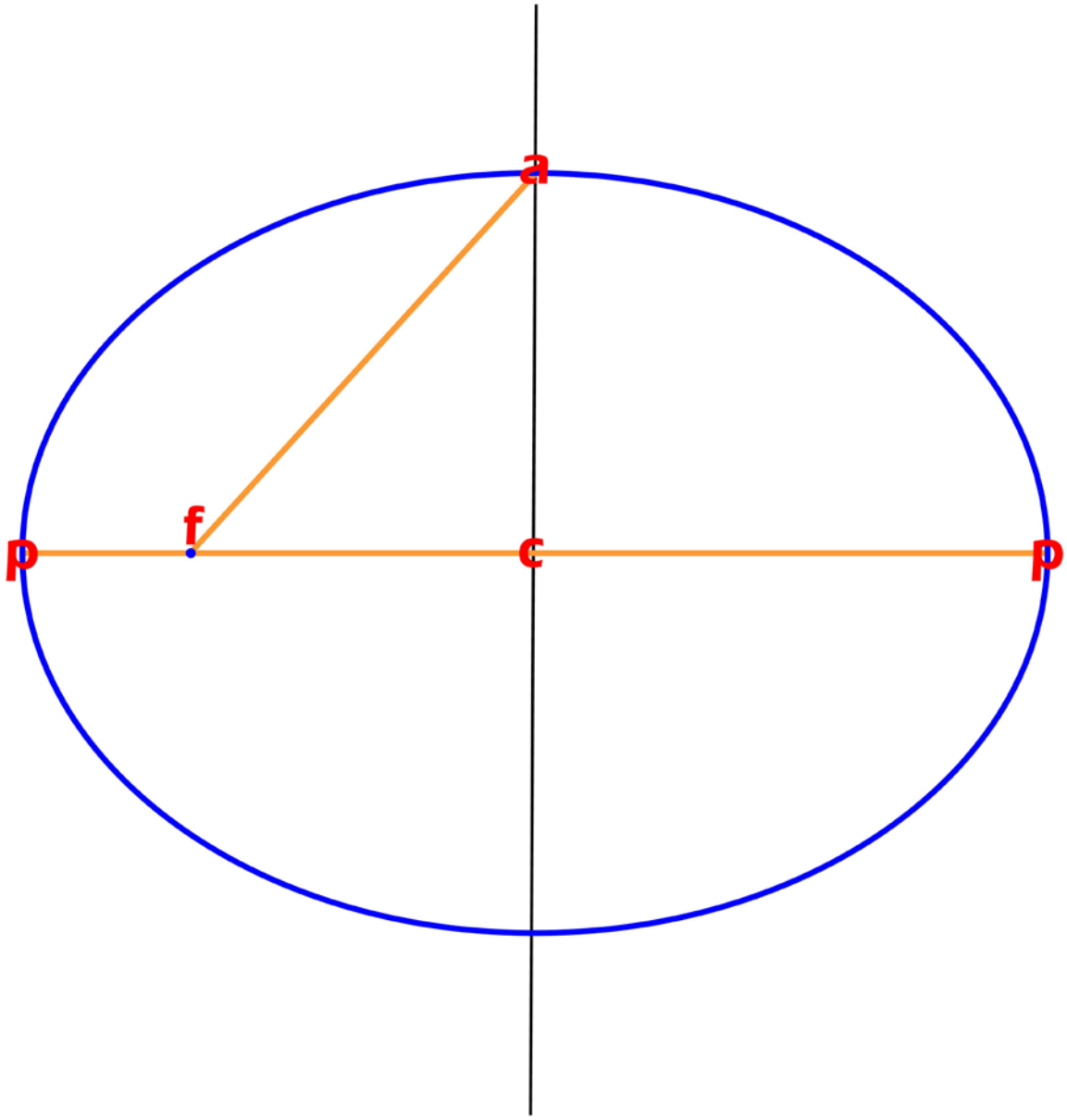
Draw a line of any length, pp, and select any point, f, on the line.



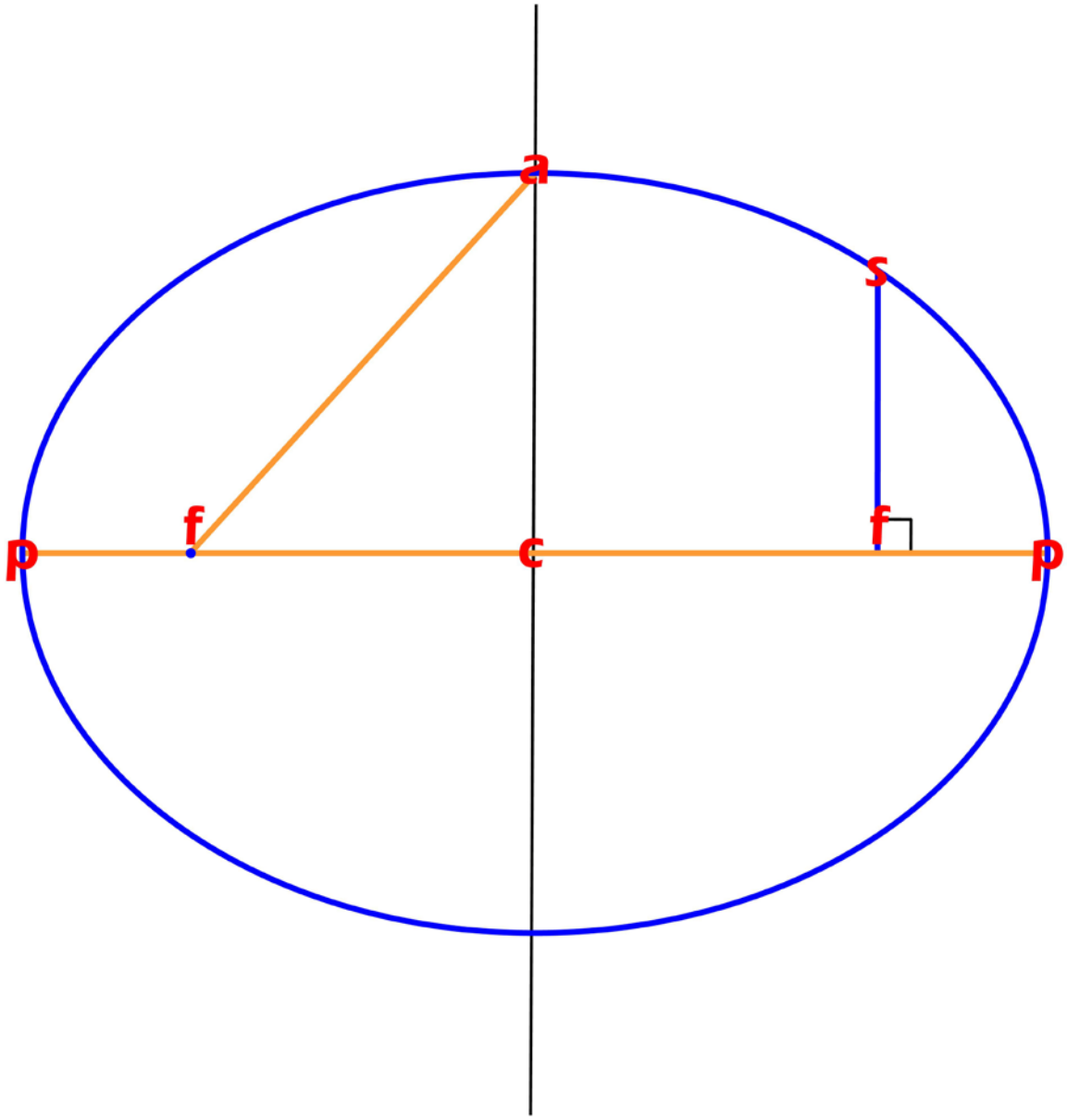
Bisect line pp at point c.



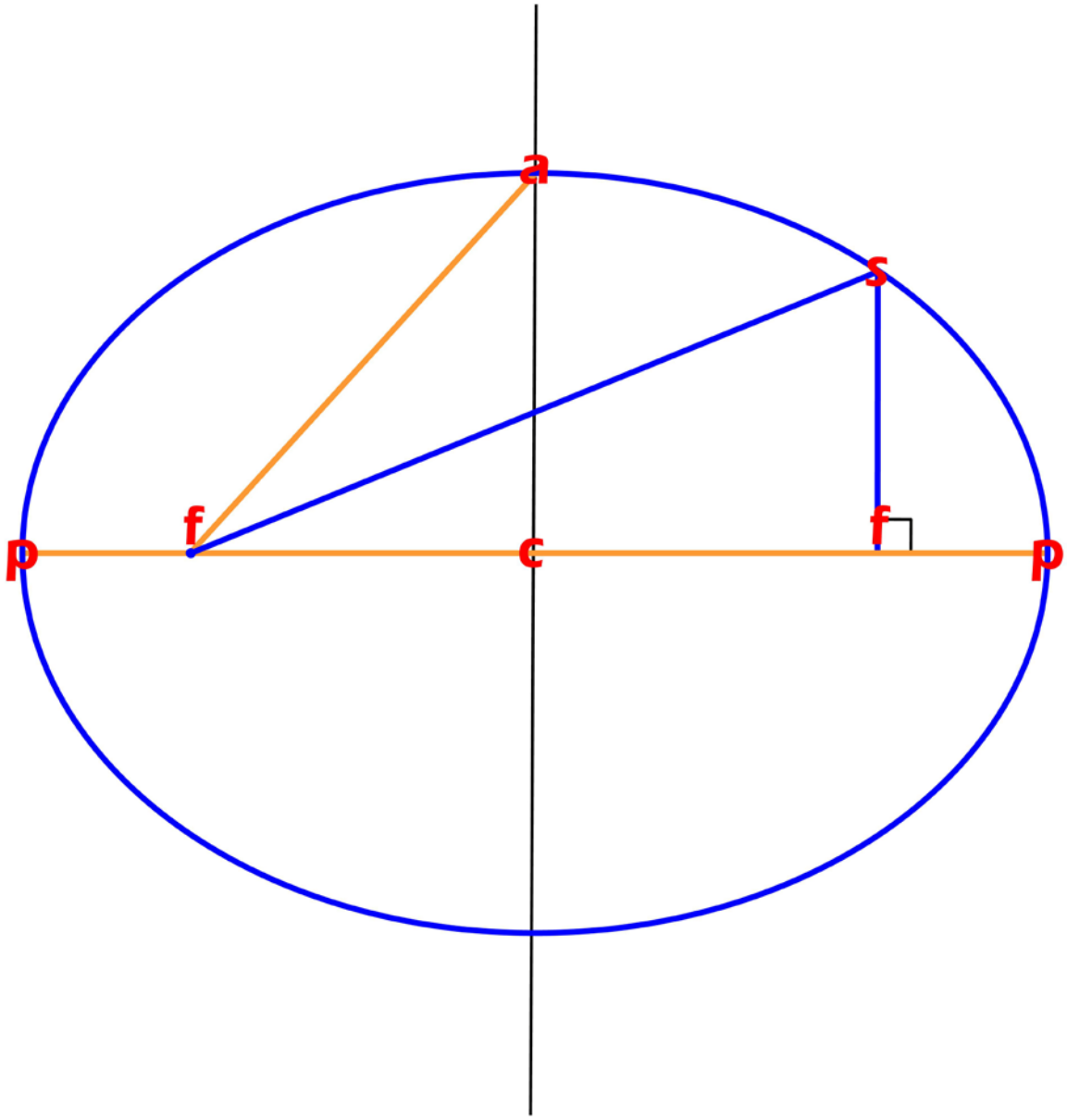
Draw a line equal to line pc from point f to line ac.



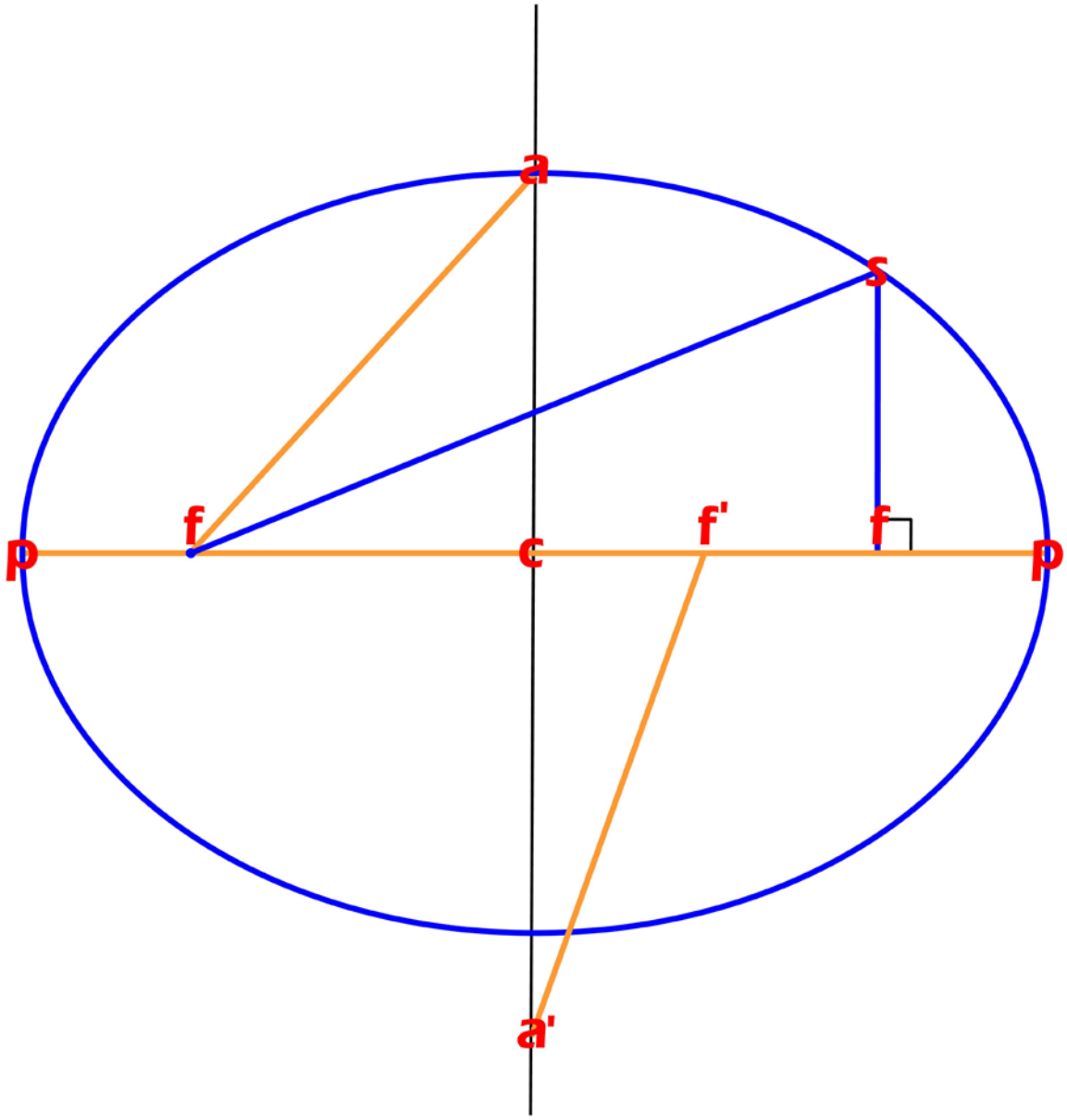
Construct an ellipse with a focus at point f through points p and a.



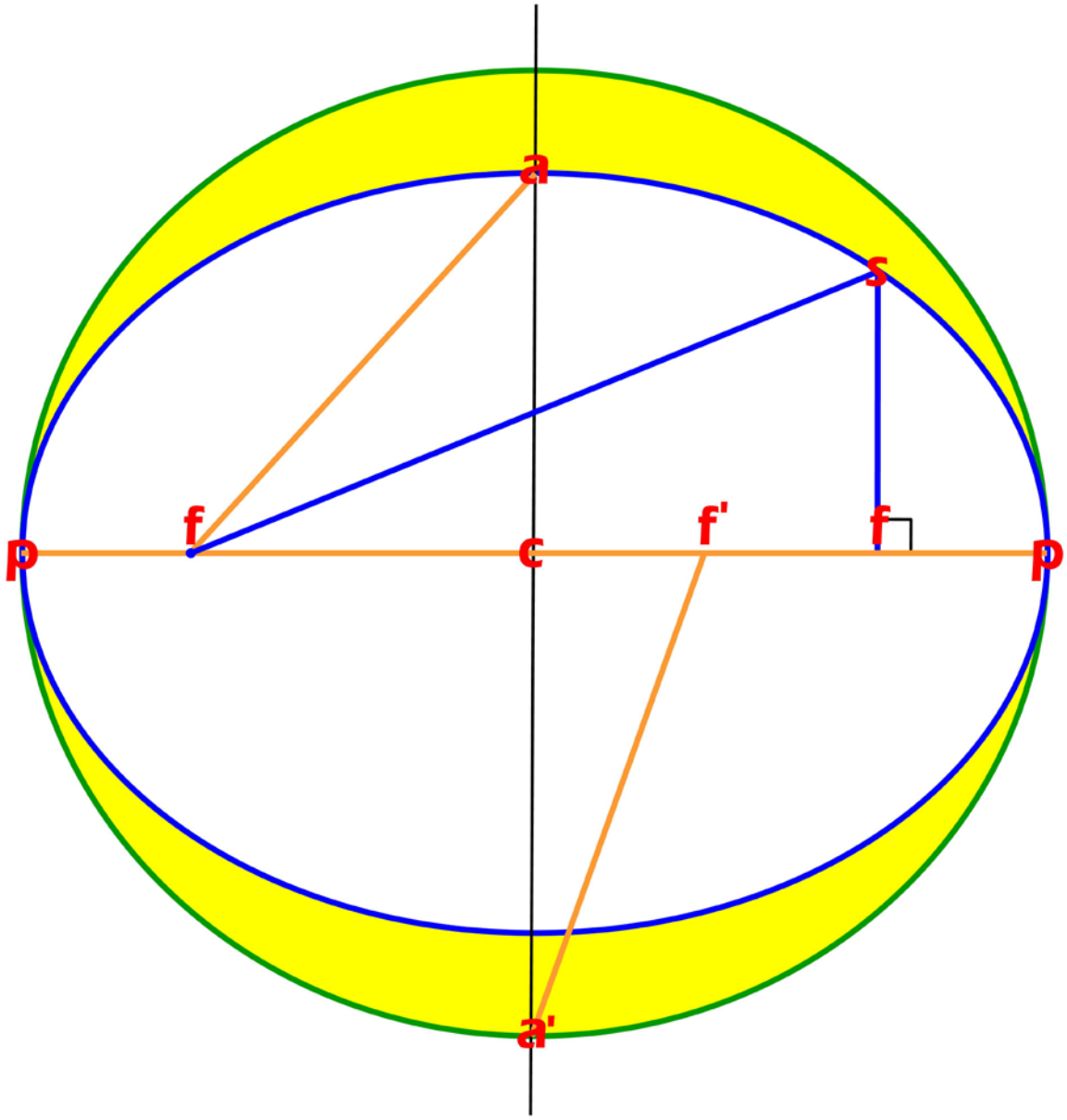
Draw a line perpendicular to line pp from a point f (pf = pf)
to the locus of the ellipse.



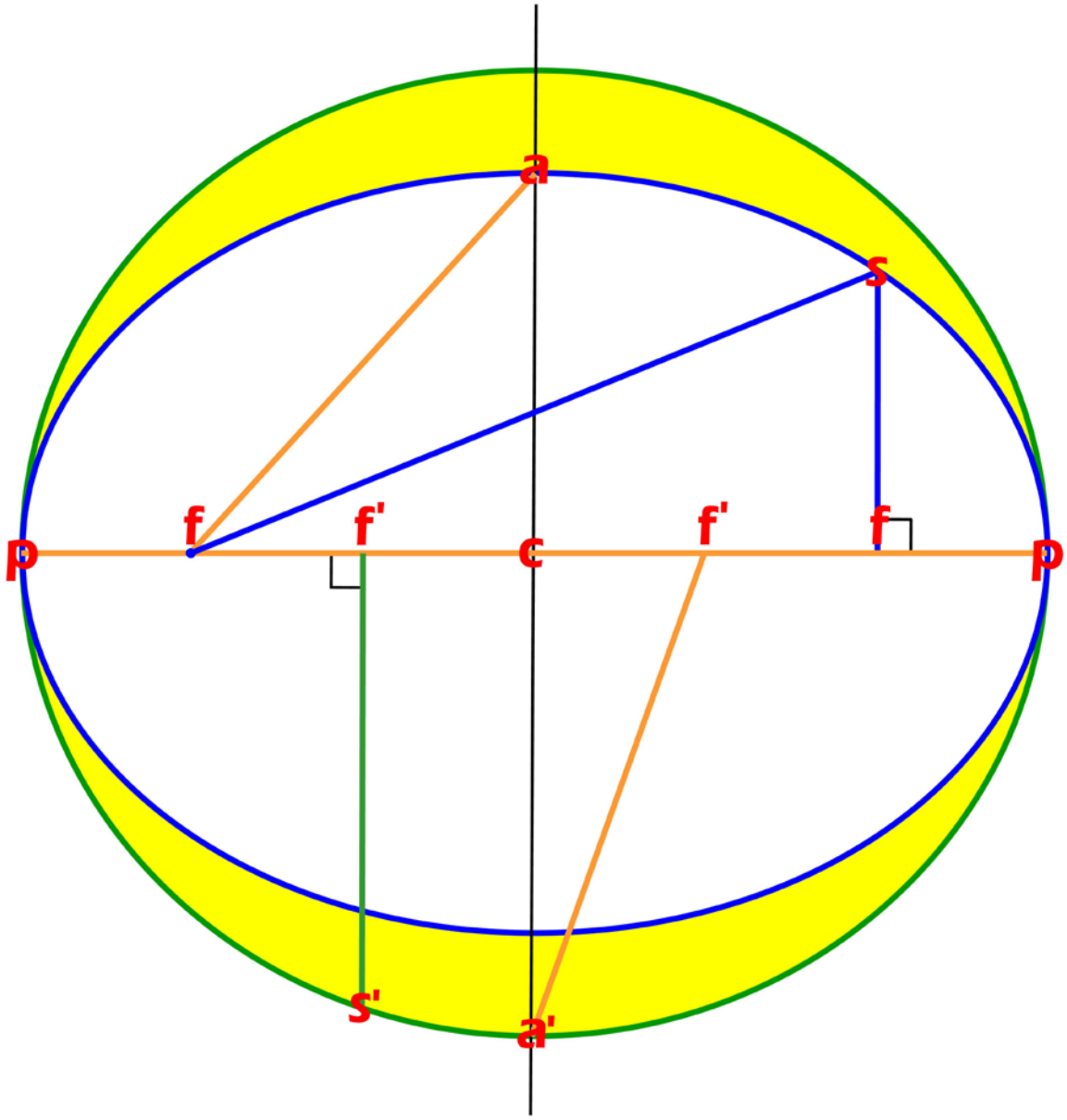
Connect points f and s with line fs.



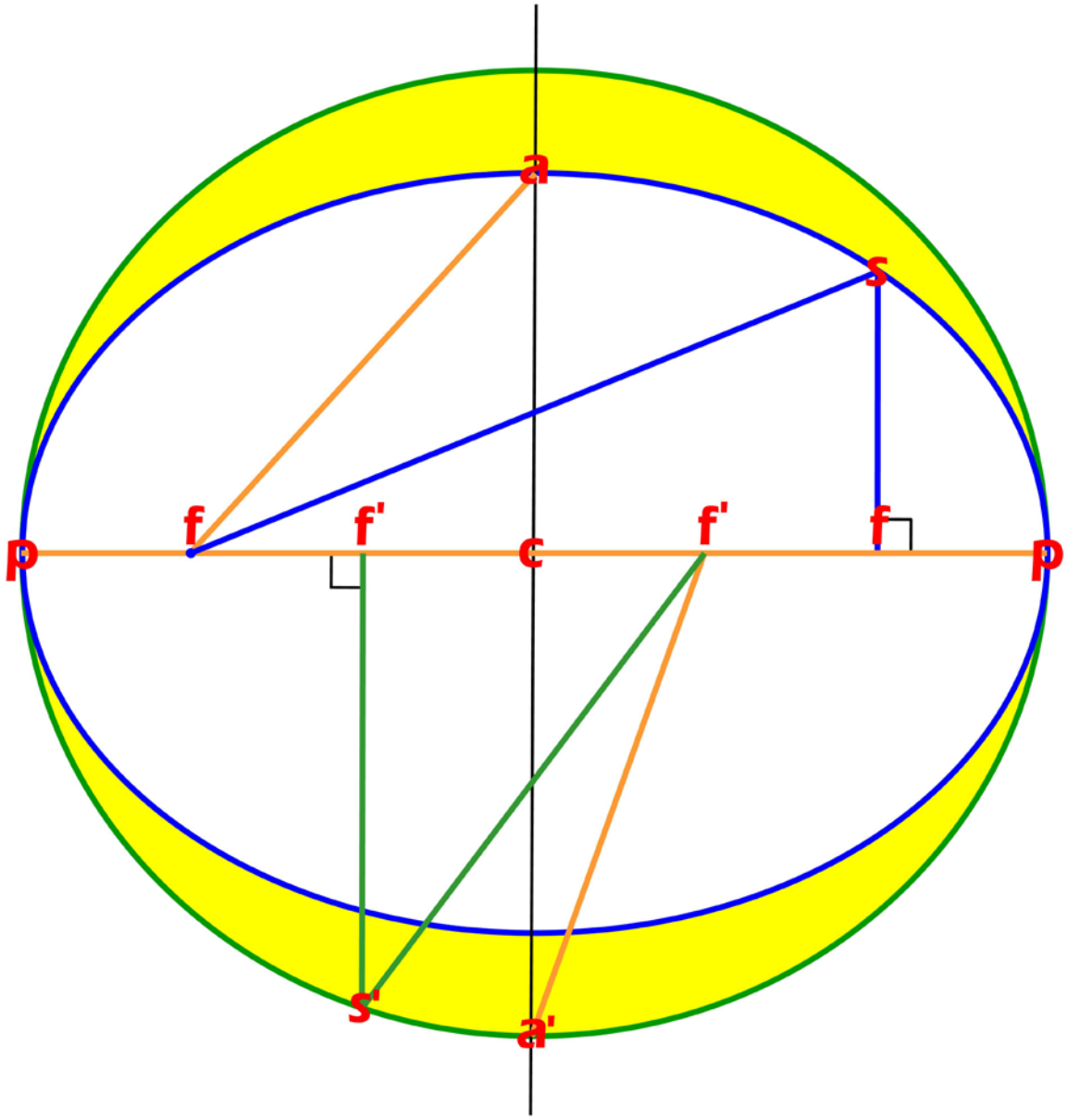
Draw a line equal to line pc to line aa’ from point f’’,
where line cf’ equals line pf to line ca’.



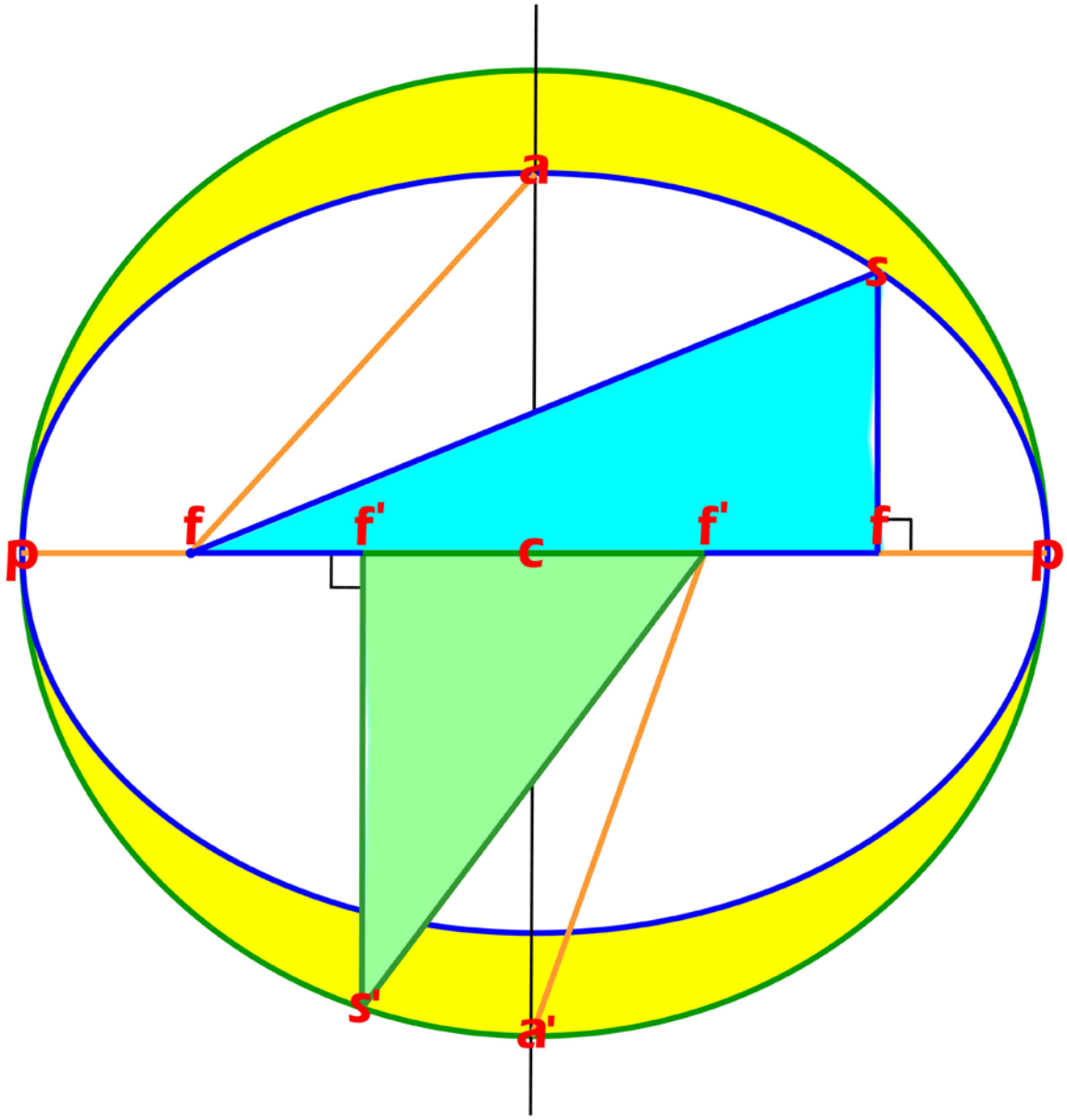
Construct an ellipse with a focus at point f’ through points p and a’



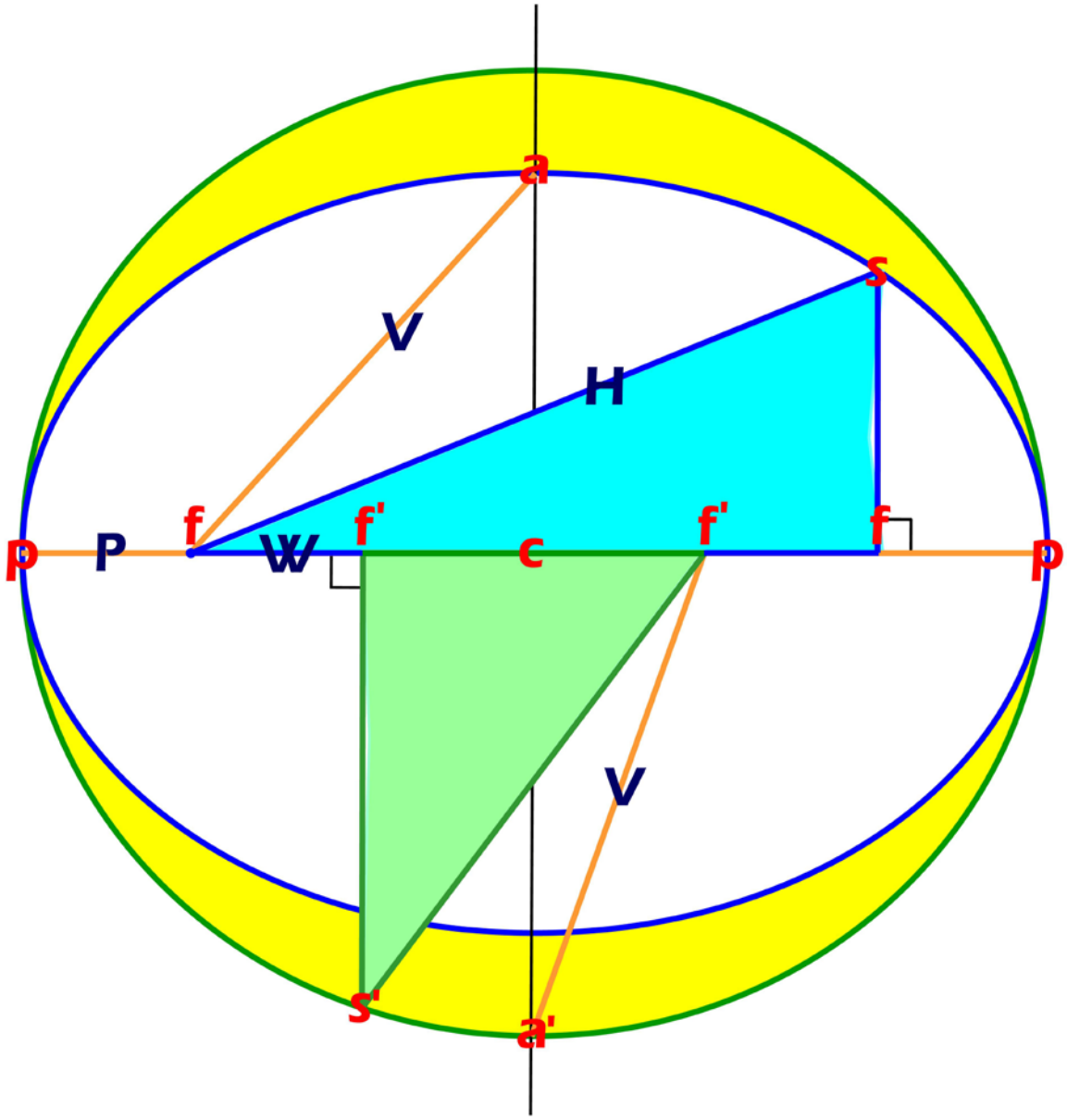
Draw a line perpendicular to line pp from a point f' (cf' = pf)
to the locus of the ellipse.



Connect points f’ and s’ with line f’s’.



There is a distinct right triangle within each ellipse;
respectively, the blue triangle within the white ellipse; and,
the green triangle within the yellow ellipse.



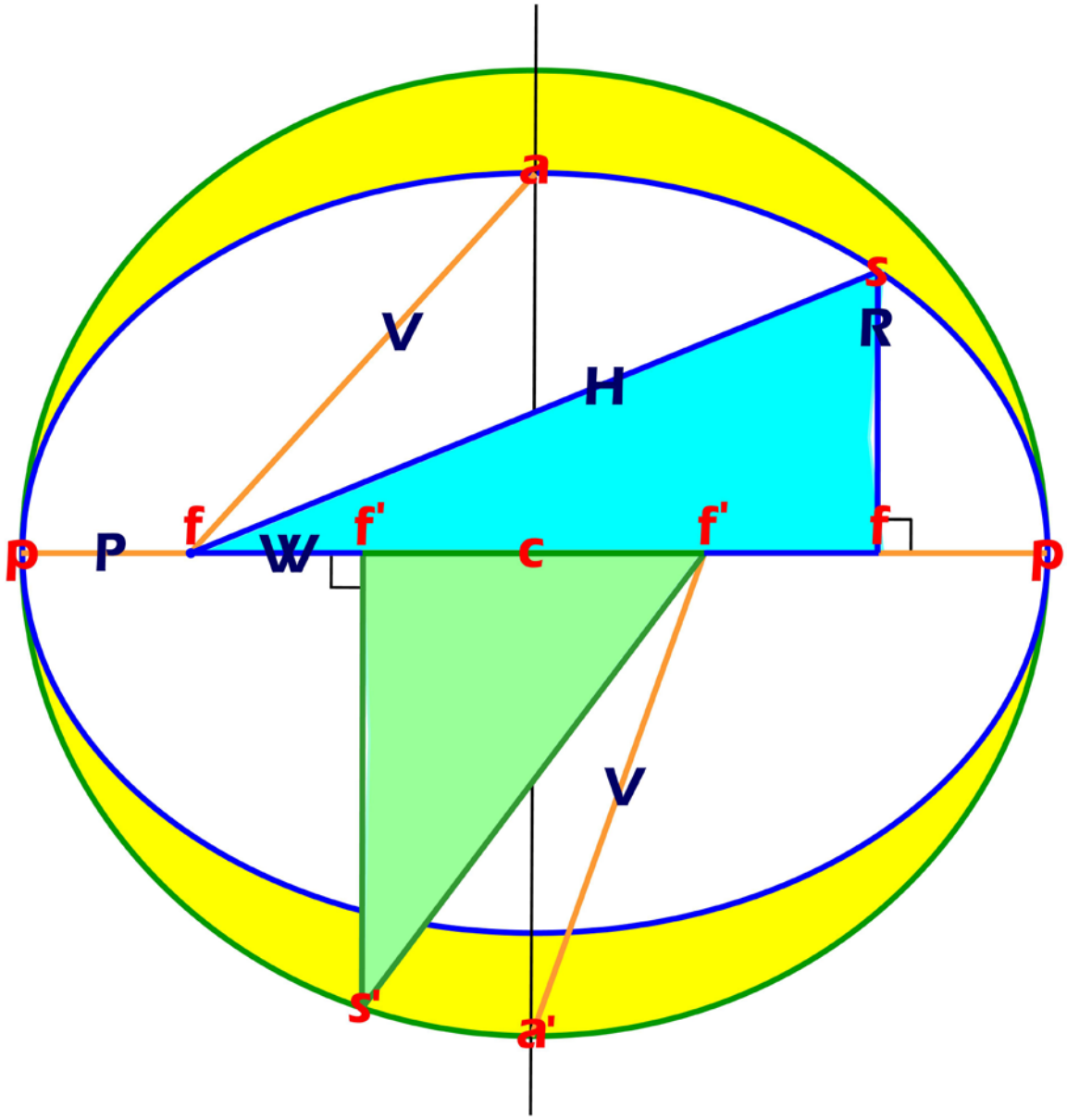
Label Lines pf = fp = f'c = cf' as P.
P = Pulse

Label Lines fa = f'a' = pc = cp as V.
V = Vector

The Pulse, P, and Vector, V, for both ellipses are identical.
The major diameter, 2V, for both ellipses is identical.

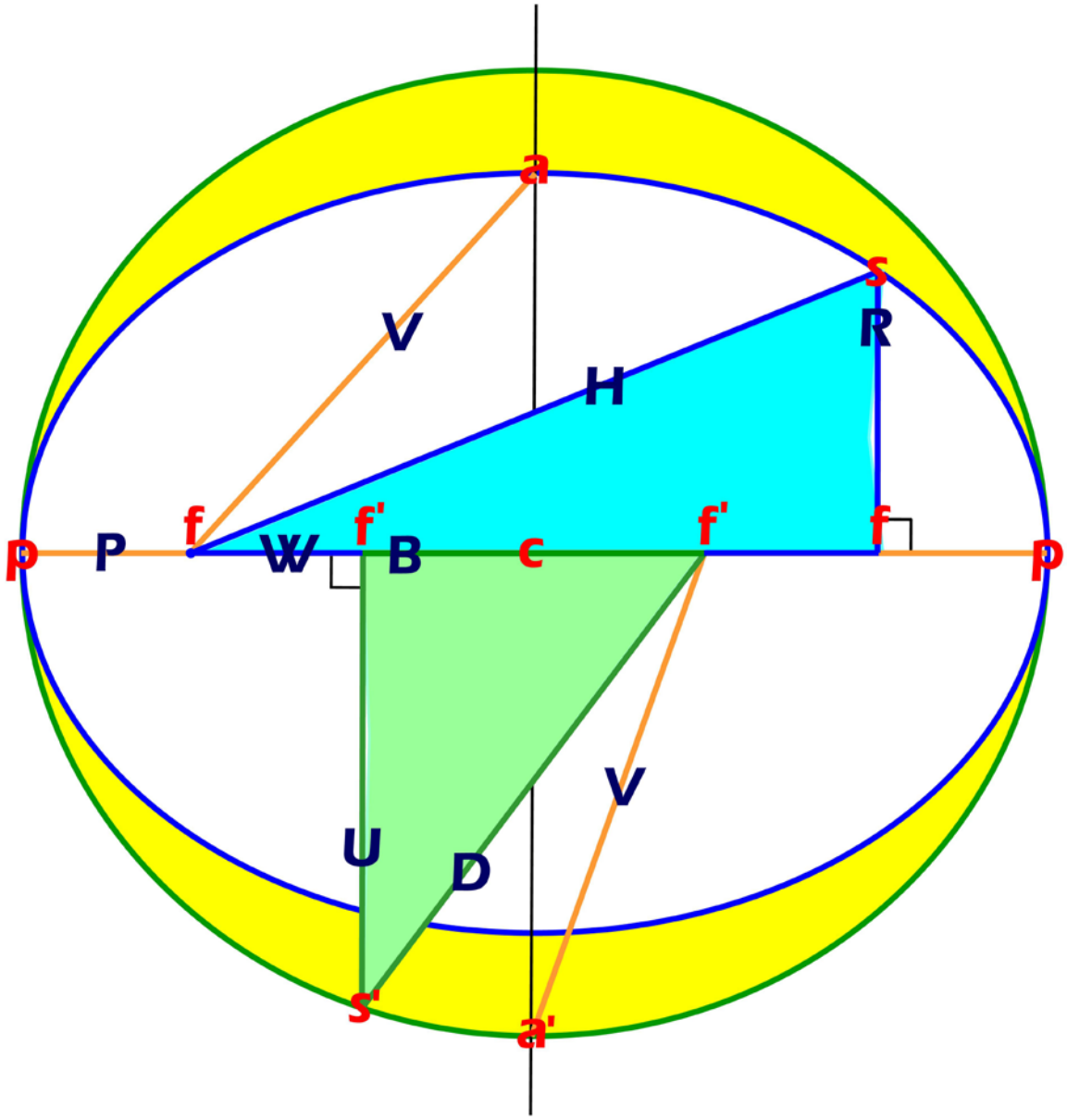
Label the focal length, ff, as W.
Label the hypotenuse, fs, as H.

Let the difference H – W = ε.



the radii equal equal x – **ε**

R = the square root of 2W + **ε**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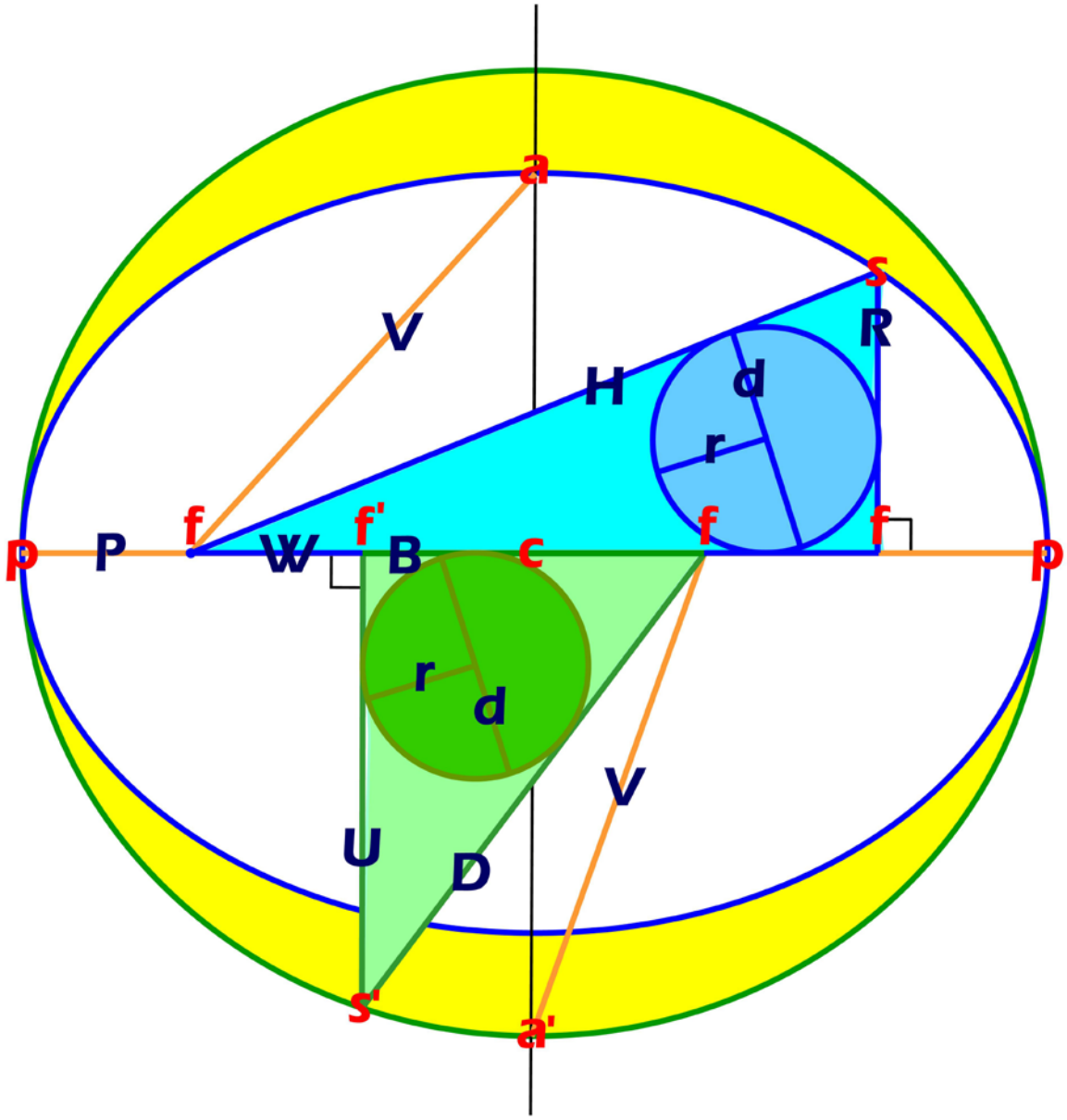
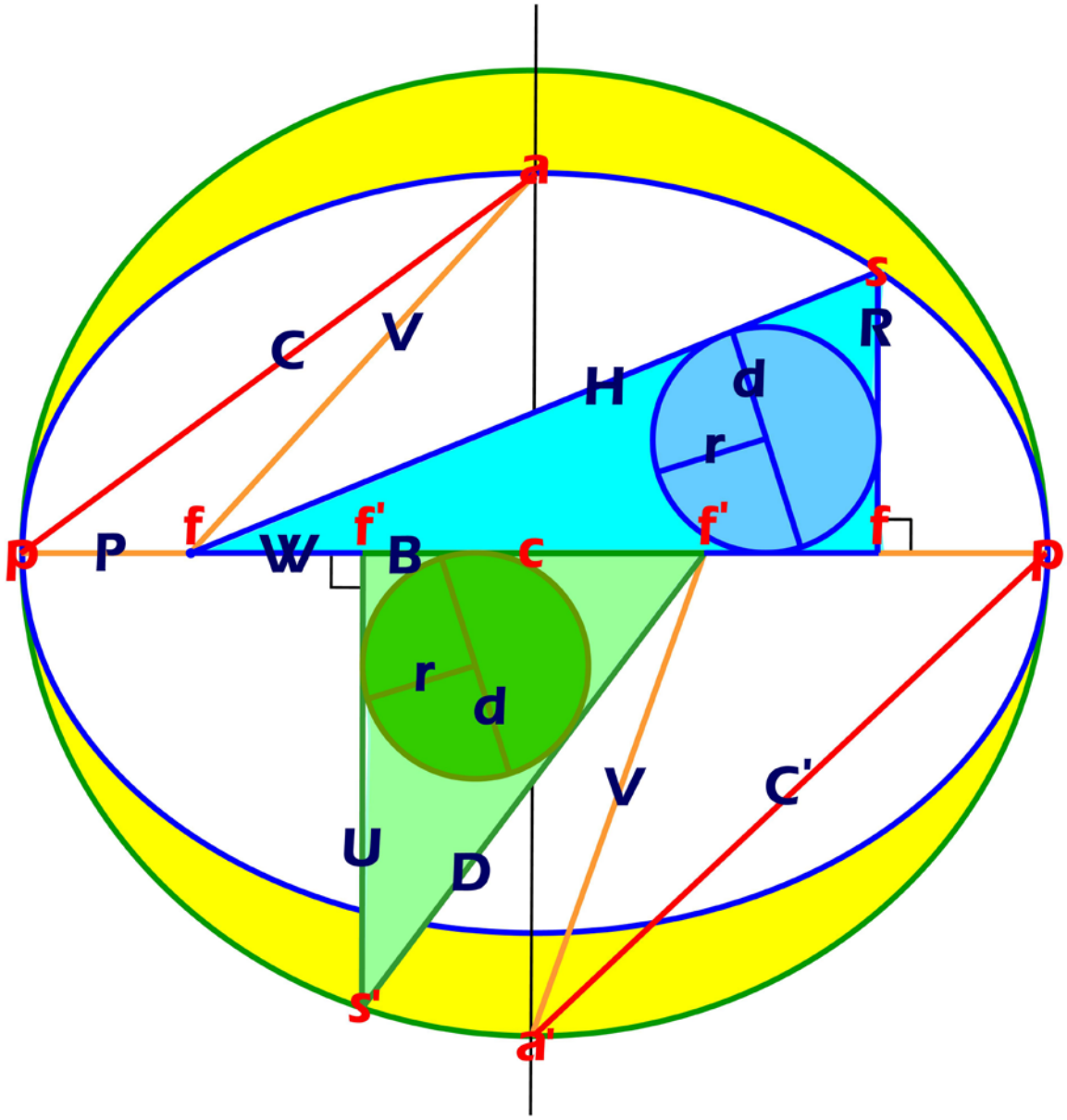


Inscribe a circle within each right triangle.
pf = cf' = x
the diameters of each circle are identical
and equal x + ε, and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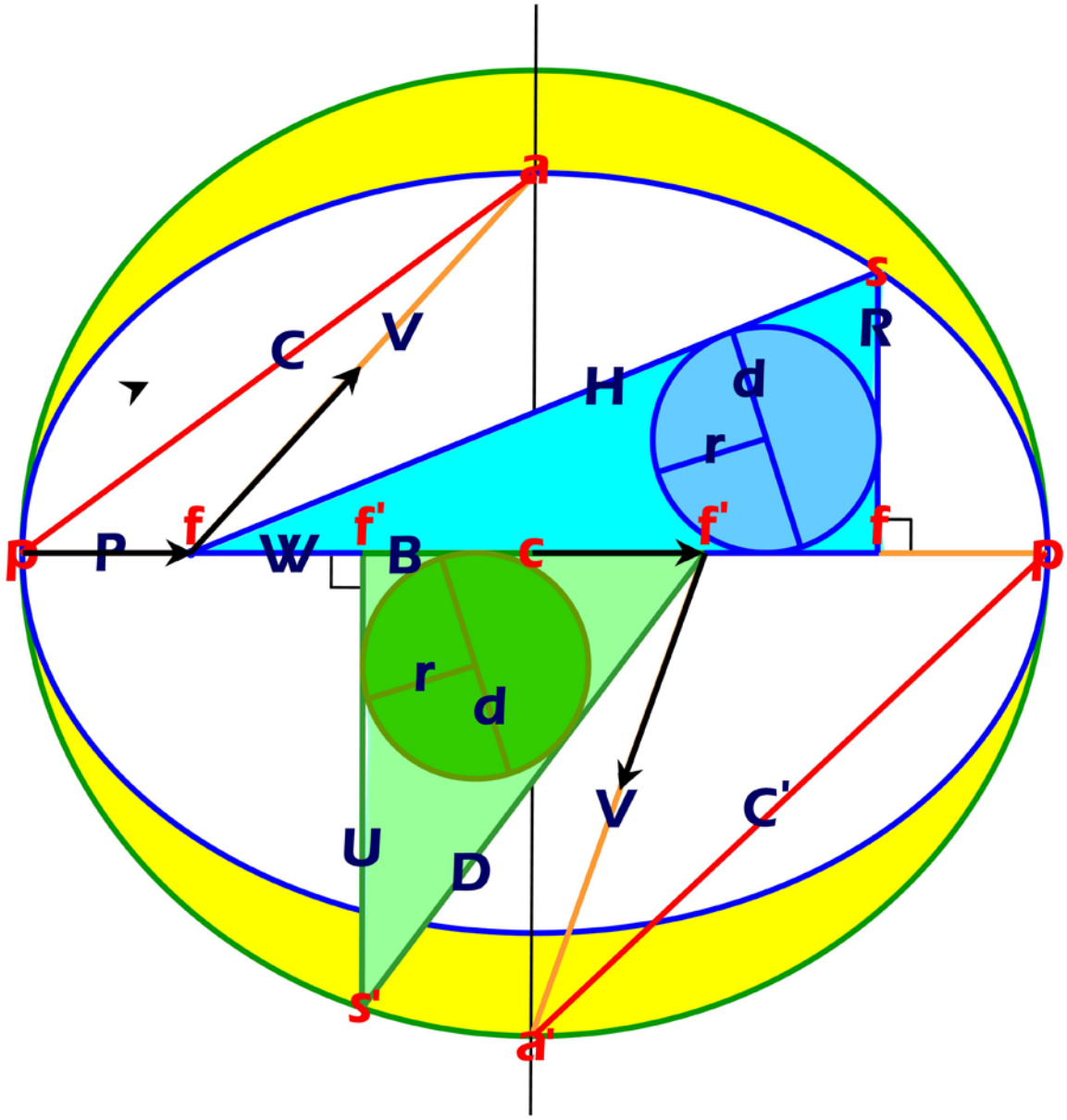
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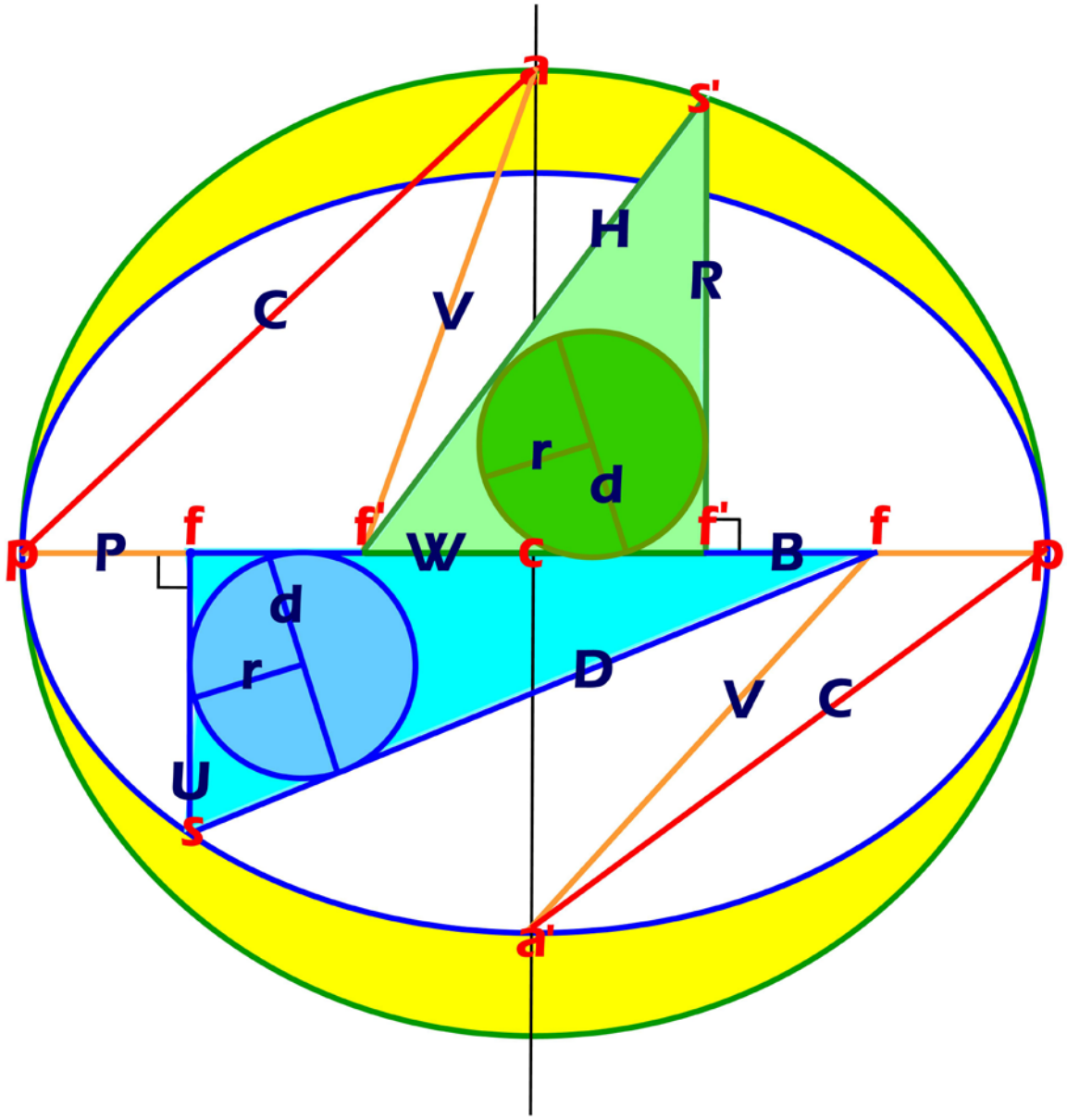

The below relationships are true for ellipses of any size and any ellipticity from a straight line to a perfect circle.

ε = εpsilon = One = the Elliptical Constant

P = pf = cf

$V = P^2$

P = r + ε

H = W + ε

B = R + ε

D = V + ε

V = U + ε

d = P + ε

R = d + ε

2P = R + ε

R = Sq Rt (2W + ε)

If $B^2 + H^2 + U^2 = D^2 + R^2 + W^2$
then, Triangles WRH and UBD are
right triangles.

AMAZINGLY:

When the Pulse, p, = any integer > ε; then
triangles pps and p'p's' are
Pythagorian triangles where
the difference between

a side of each triangle = ε.
And, the circles inscribed within
the different Pythagorian triangles
have identical diameters

that equal p + ε; and,

identical radii

that equal p – ε.

The Brunardot Theorem
$C^2 = 2V^2 - S^2$

The Pulsoid Theorem
$V = \varepsilon P^2$