

Golden Ratio and Fibonacci

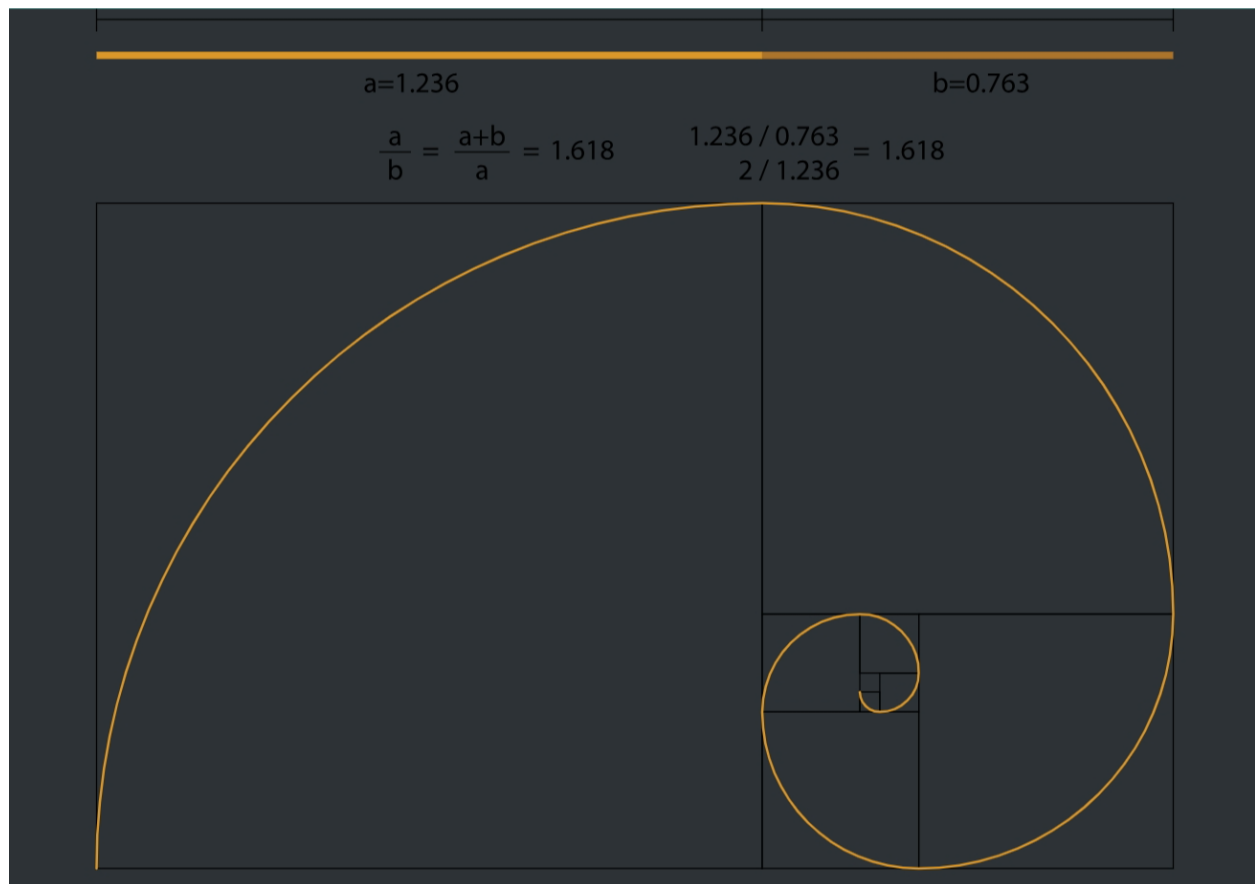
The golden section, Golden Ratio, Golden Mean, Divine Proportion, Phi, ϕ , are all names for the same ratio. And what about [Fibonacci](#)? That resembles it, but it is not the same thing.

The Golden Ratio is the ratio A (the largest part) / B (the smallest part) = (A + B) / A = ϕ

Phi(ϕ) is an infinite number, without a repetitive pattern (so completely random), comparable to Pi(π). Rounded off is ϕ ; 1.61803398875... or also called $5^{0.5} \times 0.5 + 0.5$.

So what can we do with that number? You can see it as a division. Suppose we have a line of 2 cm that we are going to divide with the Golden Ratio. The largest piece (A) becomes $2/\phi = 1,236...$ What remains of this is piece B, so $2 - 1,236 = 0,763...$

With this ratio, we can make a Golden Ratio spiral. This spiral can continue indefinitely, both smaller and larger. Theoretically, this spiral has no beginning and no end.



But what can we do with this ratio? The human brain is enormously attracted to this ratio, and that is not surprising, because this ratio can be found everywhere. Our entire body, including organs, is made up of these proportions. And so too are bodies of animals, the entire nature of Earth, and even our Universe, solar system, planets, and Milky Way.

Fibonacci

Fibonacci lived about 250 years earlier than Leonardo Da Vinci. Fibonacci discovered some interesting numerology. He saw that some lily species and irises had 3 petals. Butter flowers, delphiniums, and skeletons had 5 petals, and other species had 8 petals again. He discovered that there was a pattern in it, and he called it the Fibonacci sequence.

The series runs as follows: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233.... Etc. The series has a beginning, but no end. Each subsequent number is added together with the two previous numbers. The Golden Ratio is also infinite but has no beginning or end. And having no beginning is something that nature (and our thinking pattern) has a lot of trouble with.

The Fibonacci sequence is the solution of nature on the Golden Ratio (ϕ).

Golden Ratio and Fibonacci compared

But to what extent does the Fibonacci resemble the Golden Ratio? To be able to compare these two properly, we have to calculate the ratio of the Fibonacci series, because the Golden Ratio is also a ratio. This is done as follows:

Current number	Previous Number	Division	Ratio	Phi (ϕ)
1	1	1 / 1	1.0	1.618034
2	1	2 / 1	2.0	1.618034
3	2	3 / 2	1.5	1.618034
5	3	5 / 3	1.666666	1.618034
8	5	8 / 5	1.600000	1.618034
13	8	13 / 8	1.625000	1.618034
21	13	21 / 13	1.615384	1.618034

Current number	Previous Number	Division	Ratio	Phi (ϕ)
34	21	34 / 21	1.619048	1.618034
55	34	55 / 34	1.617647	1.618034
89	55	89 / 55	1.618182	1.618034
144	89	144 / 89	1.617978	1.618034
233	144	233 / 144	1.618056	1.618034

Now that the (different) proportions are visible, they can be compared with the Golden Ratio. To take you back, $\phi = 1,61803398875...$ As you may see, the ratio fluctuates enormously at the beginning of the sequence, from far below to far above the number ϕ . But these fluctuations become smaller and smaller as the sequence continues.

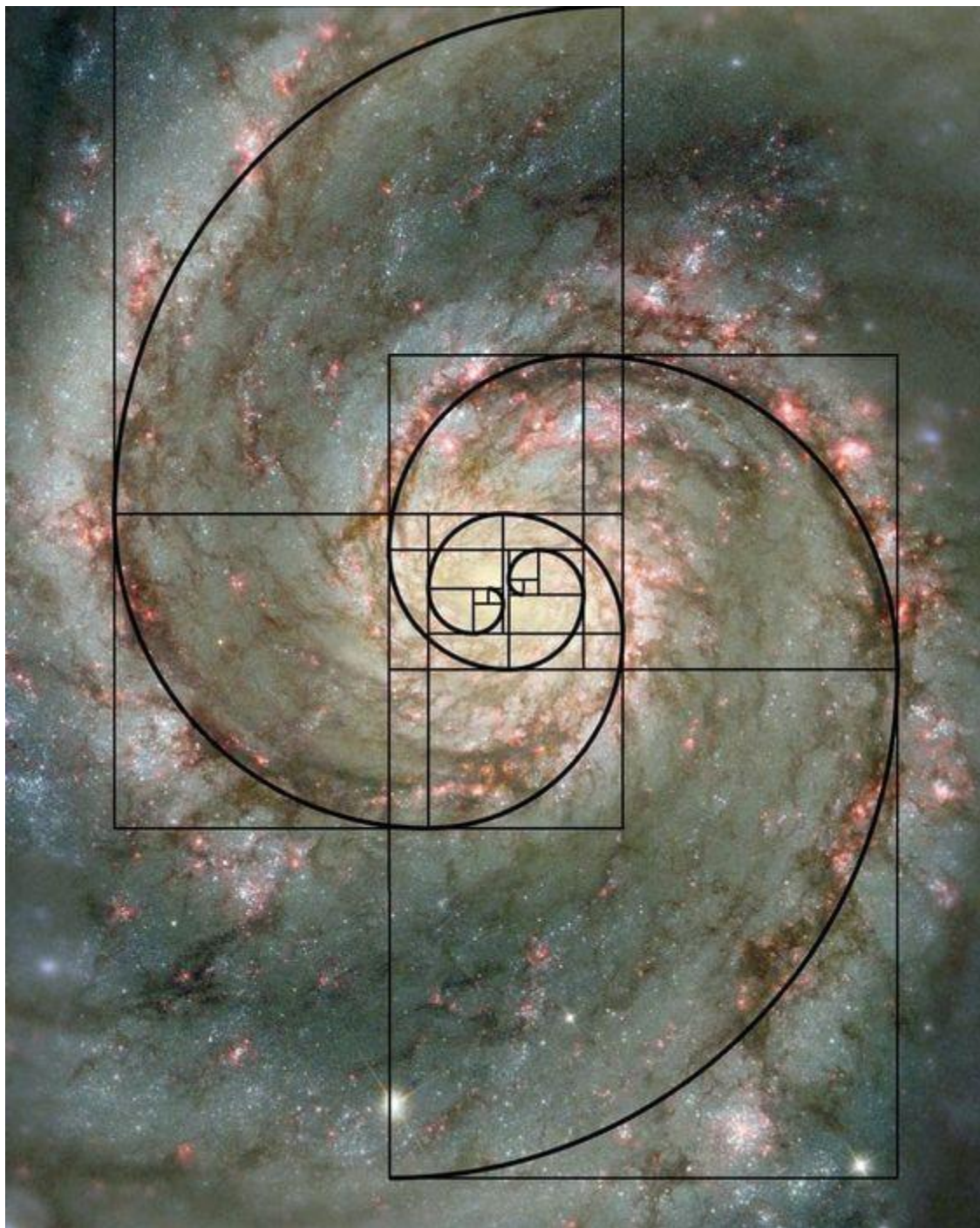
If you had a graph made of this, the Fibonacci series will come increasingly closer to Phi, but will never be exactly the number. Phi is also seen as the divine number/ratio because almost everything in our reality tries to approach this ratio. A justified name for “sacred” geometry.

Geometry and other dimensions

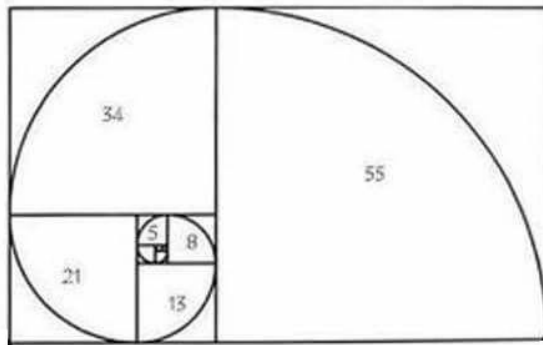
It is probably obvious now that everything is connected when it comes to sacred geometry and has a great influence on us and our dimensions.

But sacred geometry goes beyond our dimension. It can create energy fields, attract vortexes, and form of consciousness. Everyone feels attracted to some form of sacred geometry and in everyone’s case geometry does something different for everyone.

This is only a small grasp of sacred geometry.

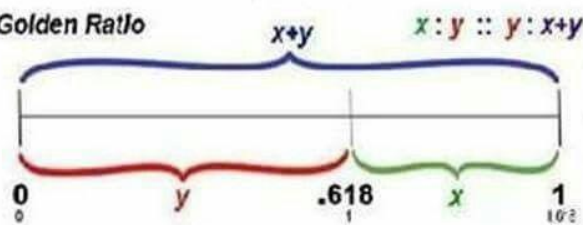


THE GOLDEN RATIO IN THE HUMAN BODY



~1.618

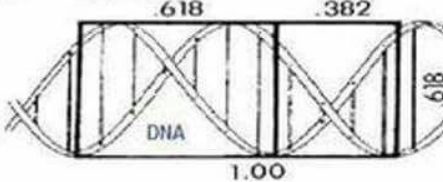
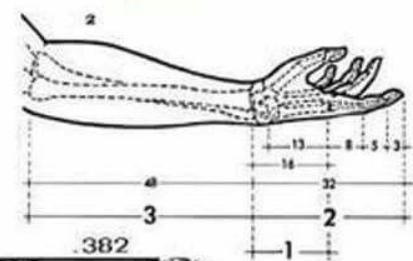
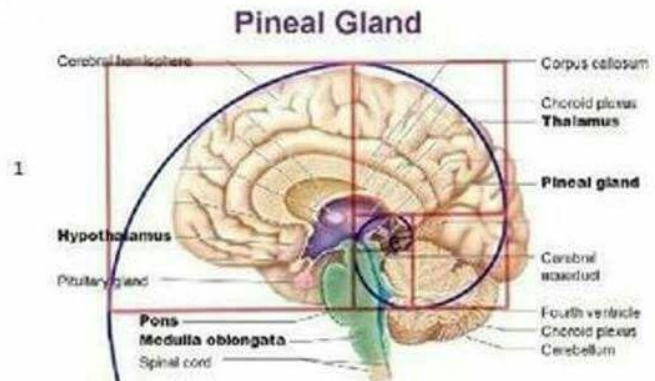
Golden Ratio



Fibonacci Sequence

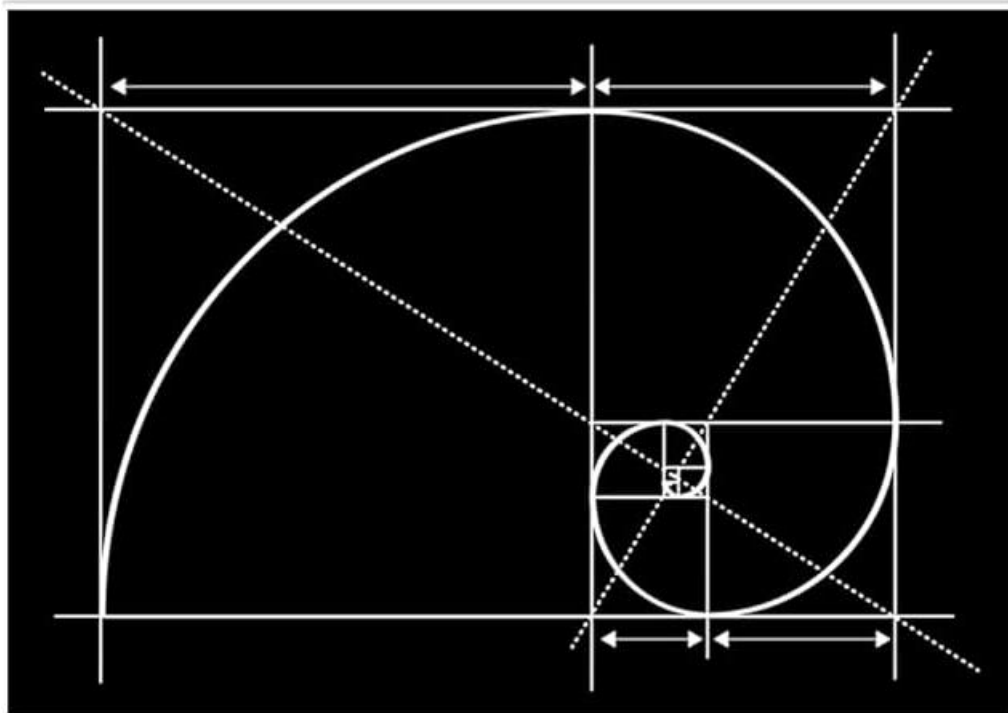
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610...

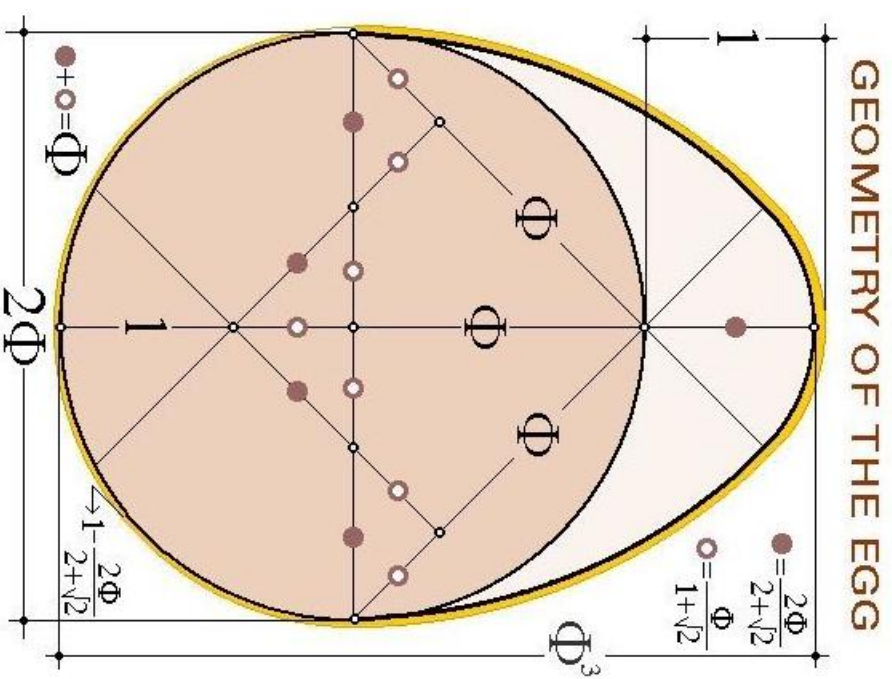
$3 \times .618 \approx 2$	$13 \times .618 \approx 8$	$55 \times .618 \approx 34$
$5 \times .618 \approx 3$	$21 \times .618 \approx 13$	$89 \times .618 \approx 55$
$8 \times .618 \approx 5$	$34 \times .618 \approx 21$	$144 \times .618 \approx 89$



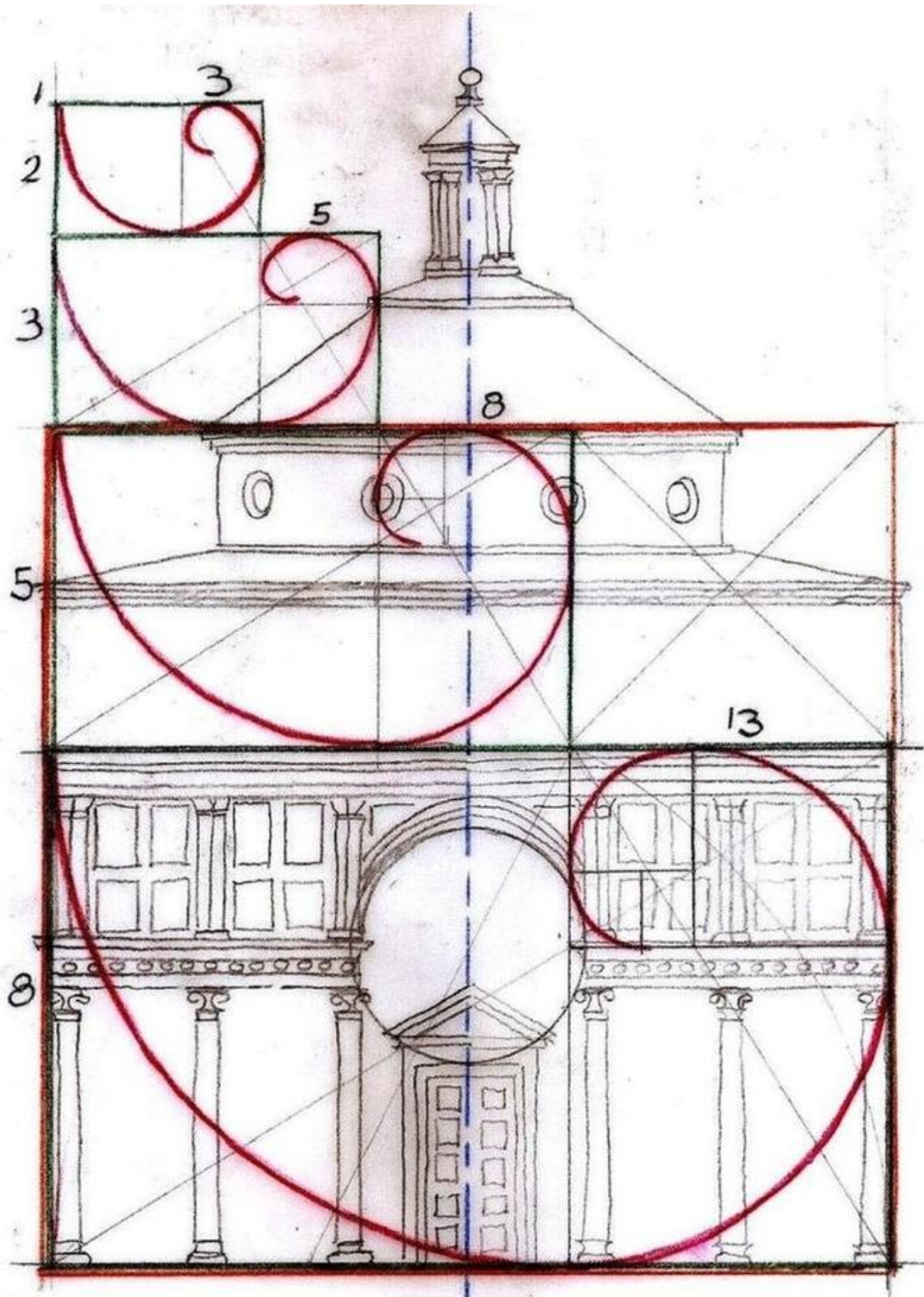
Quantum World:
Awaken Your Mind

*Some images not to scale.









Serie Fibonacci.

1-1-2-3-5-8-13-21-34

0 5 10 m

ANCIENT & MYSTICAL ALPHABETS

Anglo-Roman	Ugaritic Cuneiform	Old Persian Cuneiform	Sumerian Cuneiform	Hieratic	Hieroglyphs	Demotic	Hebrew	Greek	Elder Futhark	Phoenician	Aramaic	Arabic	Brahmi
Aa	𐎀	𐎠	𐎡	𐎢	𐎣	𐎤	𐎥	Αα	ᚦ	𐤀	𐤁	ا	𑀀
Bb	𐎁	𐎡	𐎢	𐎣	𐎤	𐎥	𐎦	Ββ	ᚧ	𐤂	𐤃	ب	𑀁
Cc	𐎃	𐎣	𐎤	𐎥	𐎦	𐎧	𐎨	Χχ	ᚨ	𐤄	𐤅		𑀂
Dd	𐎄	𐎤	𐎦	𐎧	𐎨	𐎩	𐎪	Δδ	ᚩ	𐤆	𐤇	د	𑀃
Ee		𐎥	𐎧	𐎨	𐎩	𐎪	𐎫	Εε	ᚪ	𐤈	𐤉	ه	𑀄
Ff	𐎆	𐎦	𐎨	𐎩	𐎪	𐎫	𐎬	Φφ	ᚫ	𐤊	𐤋	ف	𑀅
Gg	𐎇	𐎧	𐎩	𐎪	𐎫	𐎬	𐎭	Γγ	ᚬ	𐤌	𐤍	غ	𑀆
Hh	𐎈	𐎨	𐎪	𐎫	𐎬	𐎭	𐎮	Ηη	ᚭ	𐤎	𐤏	ه	𑀇
Ii	𐎉	𐎩	𐎫	𐎬	𐎭	𐎮	𐎯	Ιι	ᚮ	𐤐	𐤑	ي	𑀈
Jj	𐎊	𐎪	𐎬	𐎭	𐎮	𐎯	𐎰		ᚯ	𐤒	𐤓	ج	𑀉
Kk	𐎋	𐎫	𐎭	𐎮	𐎯	𐎰	𐎱	Κκ	ᚰ	𐤔	𐤕	ك	𑀊
Ll	𐎌	𐎬	𐎮	𐎯	𐎰	𐎱	𐎲	Λλ	ᚱ	𐤖	𐤗	ل	𑀋
Mm	𐎍	𐎭	𐎯	𐎰	𐎱	𐎲	𐎳	Μμ	ᚲ	𐤘	𐤙	م	𑀌
Nn	𐎎	𐎮	𐎰	𐎱	𐎲	𐎳	𐎴	Νν	ᚳ	𐤚	𐤛	ن	𑀍
Oo	𐎏	𐎯	𐎱	𐎲	𐎳	𐎴	𐎵	Οο	ᚴ	𐤜	𐤝	و	𑀎
Pp	𐎐	𐎰	𐎲	𐎳	𐎴	𐎵	𐎶	Ππ	ᚵ	𐤞	𐤟	پ	𑀏
Qq	𐎑	𐎱	𐎳	𐎴	𐎵	𐎶	𐎷			𐤠	𐤡	ق	𑀐
Rr	𐎒	𐎲	𐎴	𐎵	𐎶	𐎷	𐎸	Ρρ	ᚶ	𐤢	𐤣	ر	𑀑
Ss	𐎓	𐎳	𐎵	𐎶	𐎷	𐎸	𐎹	Σσ	ᚷ	𐤤	𐤥	س	𑀒
Tt	𐎔	𐎴	𐎶	𐎷	𐎸	𐎹	𐎺	Ττ	ᚸ	𐤦	𐤧	ت	𑀓
Uu	𐎕	𐎵	𐎷	𐎸	𐎹	𐎺		Υυ	ᚹ	𐤨	𐤩	و	𑀔
Vv	𐎖	𐎶	𐎸	𐎹	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	Ϝϝ	ᚺ		𐤫		
Ww	𐎗	𐎷	𐎹	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	Ωω	ᚻ	𐤬	𐤭	و	𑀕
Xx	𐎘	𐎸	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	𐎾	Ξξ		𐤮	𐤯	خ	𑀖
Yy	𐎙	𐎹	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	𐎿	Ψψ		𐤰	𐤱	ي	𑀗
Zz	𐎚	𐎺	𐎺	𐎻	𐎼	𐎽	𐏀	Ζζ	ᚼ	𐤲	𐤳	ز	𑀘

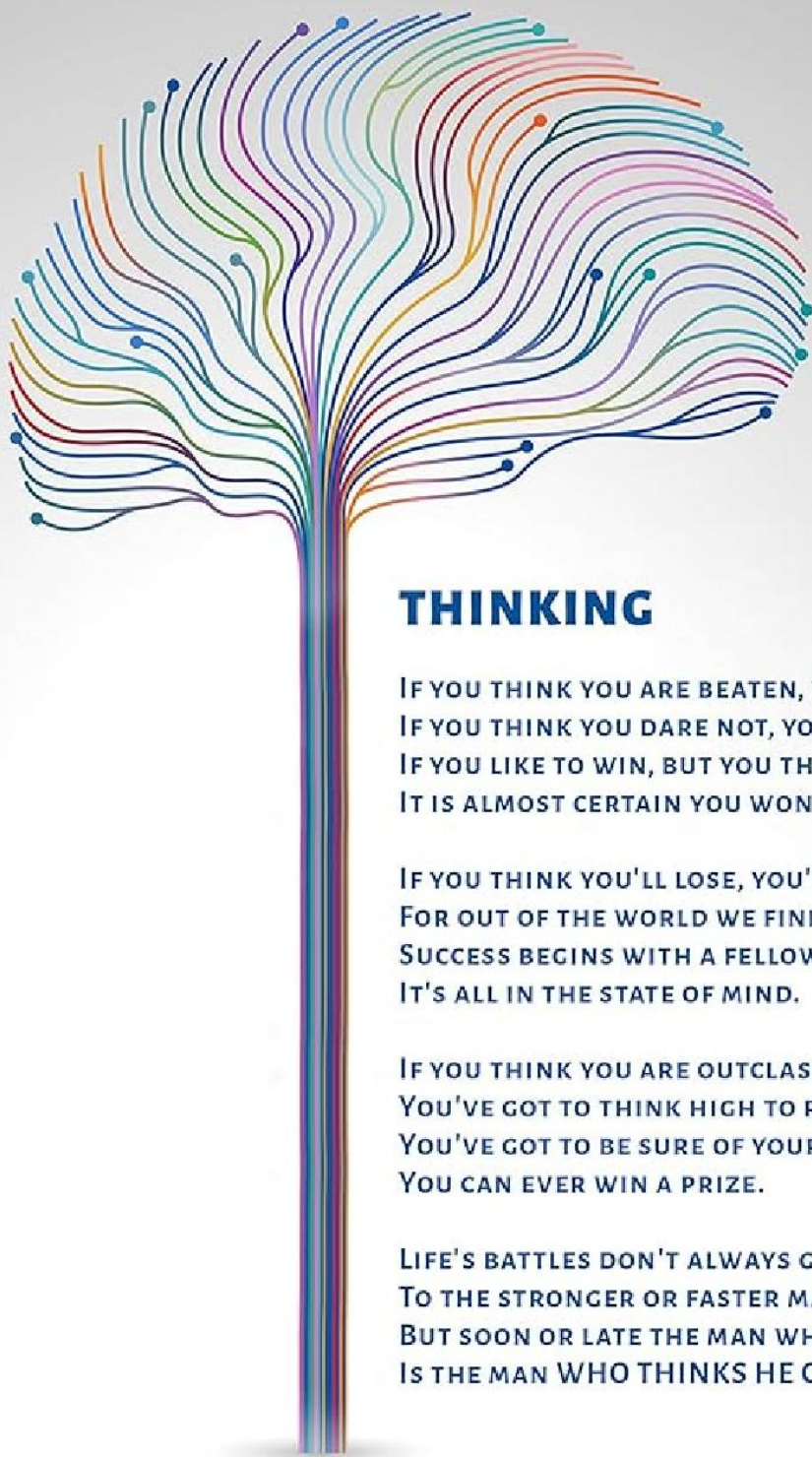




the spiral

Ancient spirals represent the
winding journey inward
we must take if we're to
truly know & love ourselves.

From that journey,
we return with more
power and wisdom.



THINKING

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE BEATEN, YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU DARE NOT, YOU DON'T,
IF YOU LIKE TO WIN, BUT YOU THINK YOU CAN'T
IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN YOU WON'T.

IF YOU THINK YOU'LL LOSE, YOU'RE LOST
FOR OUT OF THE WORLD WE FIND,
SUCCESS BEGINS WITH A FELLOW'S WILL
IT'S ALL IN THE STATE OF MIND.

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE OUTCLASSED, YOU ARE
YOU'VE GOT TO THINK HIGH TO RISE,
YOU'VE GOT TO BE SURE OF YOURSELF BEFORE
YOU CAN EVER WIN A PRIZE.

LIFE'S BATTLES DON'T ALWAYS GO
TO THE STRONGER OR FASTER MAN,
BUT SOON OR LATE THE MAN WHO WINS
IS THE MAN WHO THINKS HE CAN!

Ensō



“Zen circle,” when drawn with an opening, it can suggest imperfection is an inherent part of existence. The ensō symbolized absolute enlightenment, strength, elegance, the universe, and mu (the void).

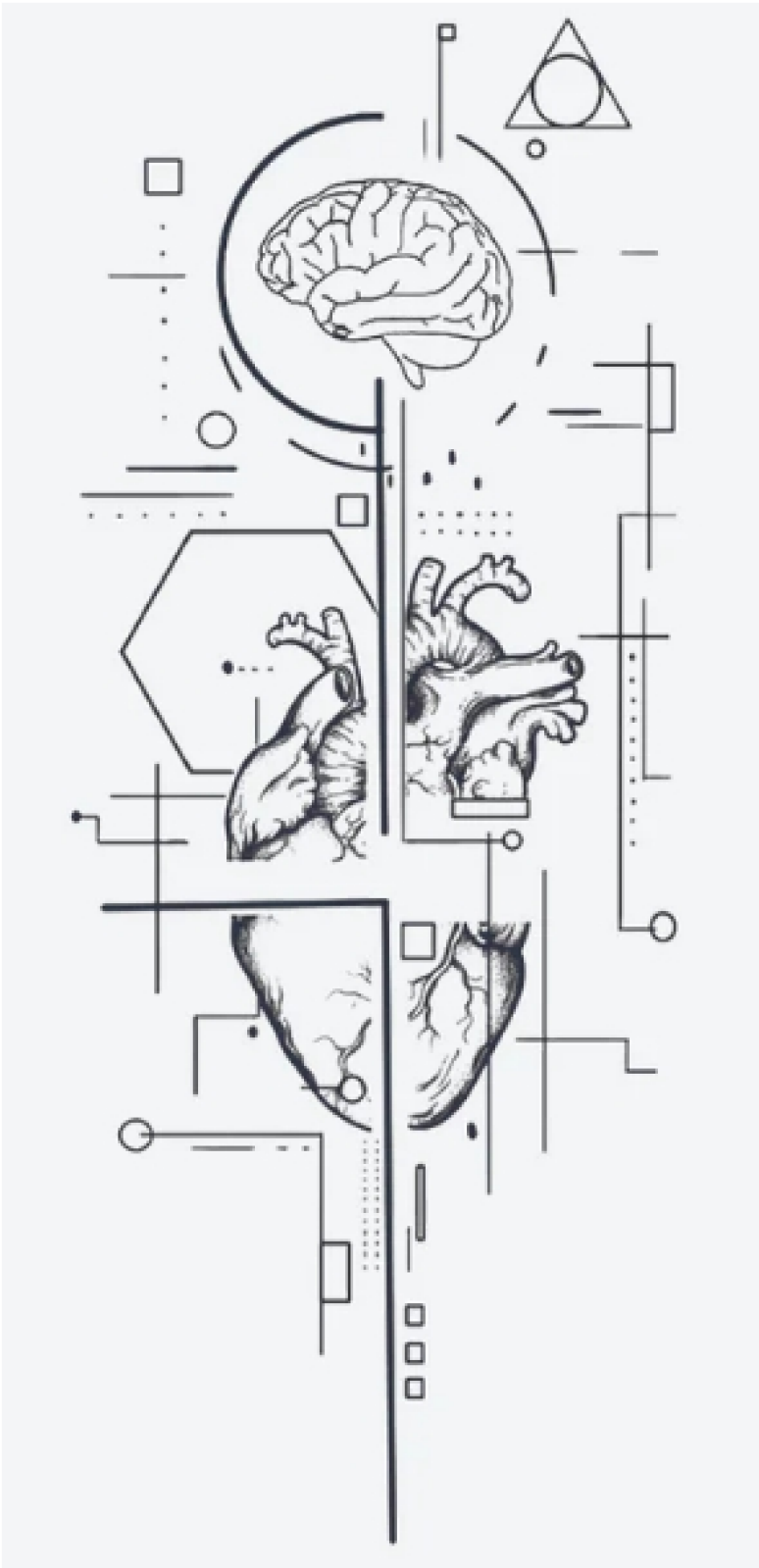
氣

氣

CHI

Breath of Life

The Fundamental life energy that permeates all living things. The movement of Chi harmonizes and invigorates, bringing greater health and vitality. To nurture Chi is the path of abundant aliveness.



ARCHANGELS

1 - MICHAEL
Who is like God



2 - GABRIEL
Strength of God



3 - RAPHAEL
God Heals



4 - URIEL
Light of God



5 - SAMAEI
Venom of God



6 - ZADKIEL
Mercy of God



7 - THAVAEI
Grace of god



8 - AZRAEL
Whom God helps



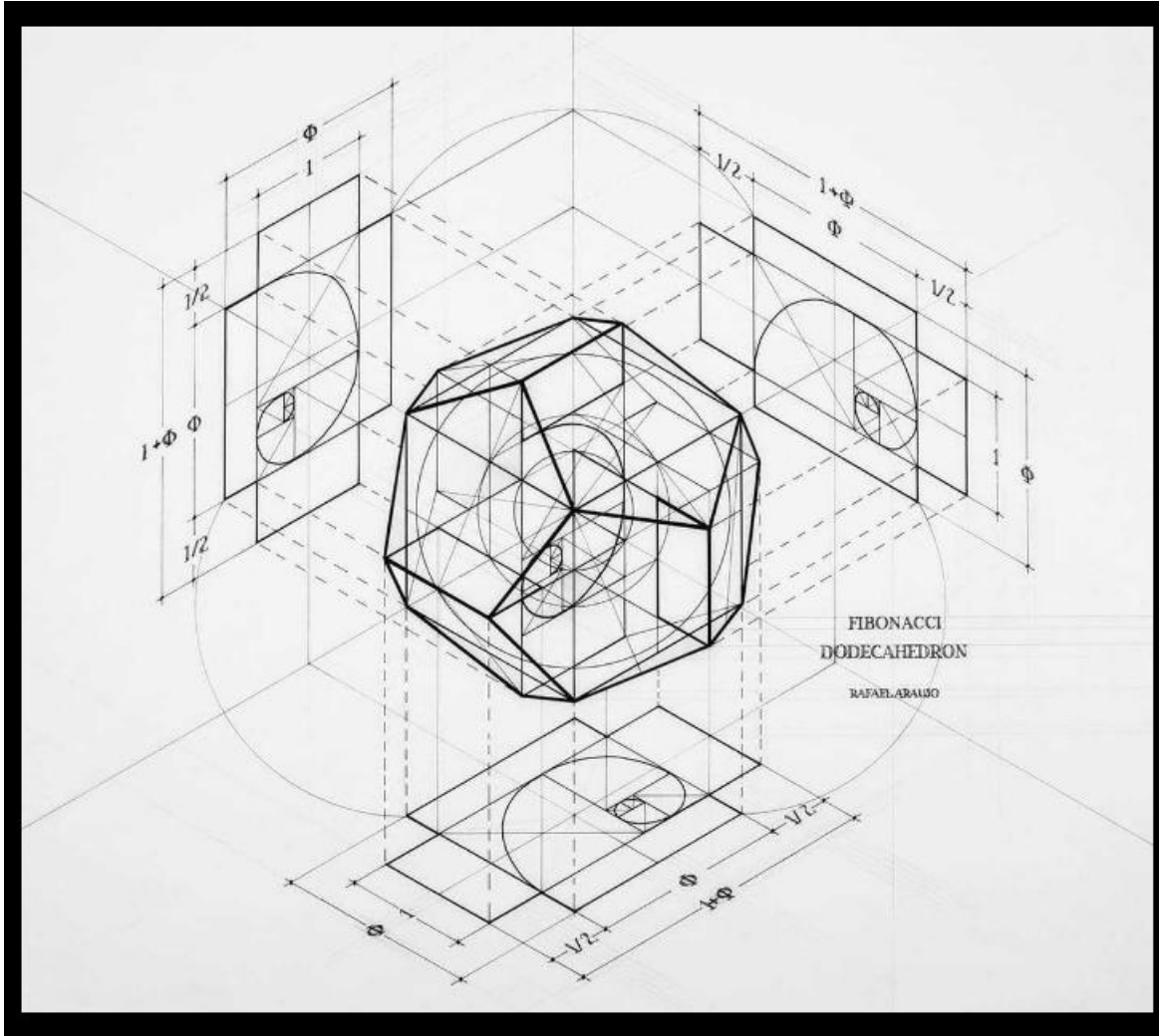
9 - CAMAEI
Courage of god

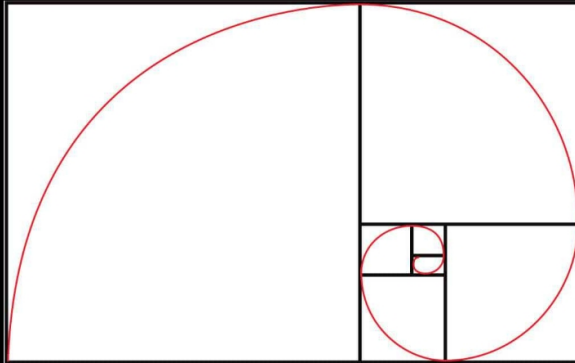


10 - JOPHIEL
Beauty of God

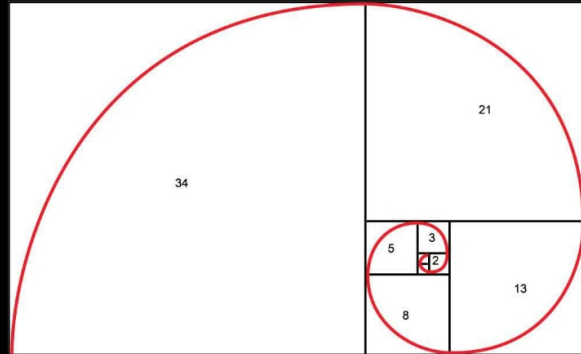






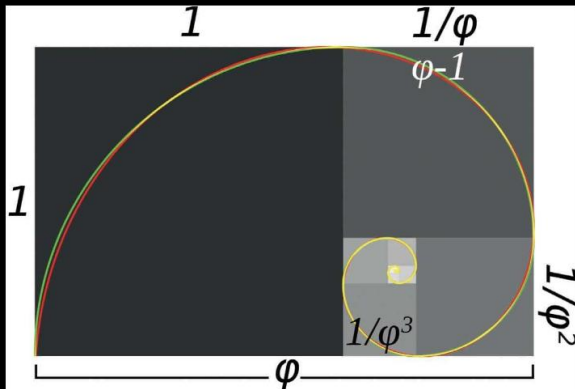


A closely related spiral is the Fibonacci spiral. Here, instead of creating a successive pattern of golden rectangles, our building blocks are squares whose side lengths are equal to the numbers of the Fibonacci sequence, as shown:



Technically speaking, none of these are spirals. They're called *volute*s. The difference is almost imperceptible, but a true golden spiral is a unique, equiangular (that is, logarithmic) spiral that expands at a constant rate. In the illustration below, the green spiral is constructed with a succession of independent quarter-circle arcs within

each square. The red spiral is a true logarithmic spiral that expands by the golden ratio every 90 degrees. The portions that overlap appear in yellow. Now, you're one of the few who knows the difference between them!



CREATING A "FIBONACCI TRIANGLE"

No three successive numbers in the Fibonacci series can be used to create a right triangle; however, every successive series of four Fibonacci numbers *can* be used to create a right triangle. To do this, consider the lengths of the base (*a*) and hypotenuse (*c*) as being determined by the second and third numbers, and the remaining side being the square root of the product of the first (*b'*) and fourth (*b''*) numbers. The tables below show how this relationship works:

The Fibonacci Series

b'	a	c	b''
0	1	1	2

