

Frequency Topology of Encryption

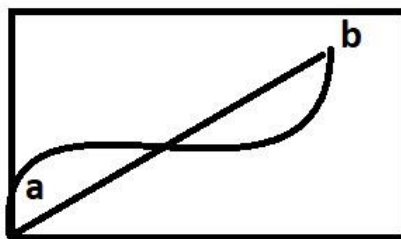
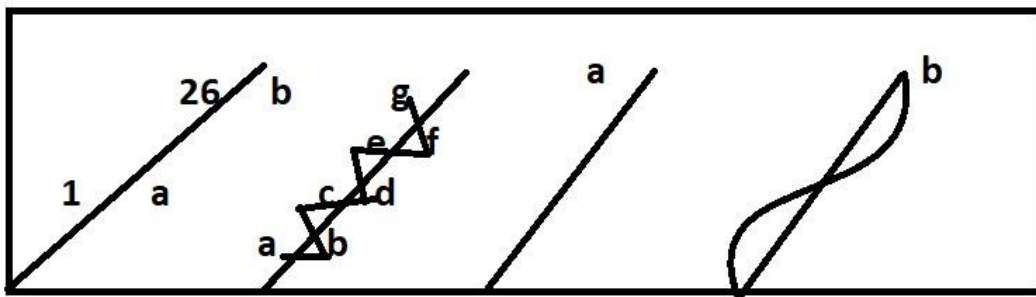
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The objective of this paper is simplify frequency topology of encryption.

And represent Linear Graphs that can be represent in dimension 2 or greater.

I. Linear Graphs



Note: $1=A/1=B/2$ or $A/1 = B/2=1$

II.

```
import sys import
math
from random import randint
from functools import reduce
from sys import getsizeof from
mpmath import mp
```

A=1

B=2

C=3

D=4

E=5

F=6

G=7

M=(.07)*(A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)+(F)+(G) print(M)

#27.07

m=math.sqrt(M) print(m)

#27.07

#5.202883815731425

N=m # 5 Number2Text 5 = E

#Message is ABCDEFG

[(A+B+C+D+E+F+G)/1+2+3+4+5+6+7]=1

III. Discussion

If one takes the alphabet and divides 2/26 one gets .07. In the Torah Mosses is 500. So with 3 Dreidels, one can create 500 or Mosses by adding 5 which is E and O which is 15 . of 5,15,15= 35 but each letter is weighted .07 so Mosses becomes

$5 * .07 = .35$, $15 * .07 = 1.05$ and $15 * .07 = 1.05$ grand total 2.45. Mosses equal 2.45. So Mosses = 2.45 = $5 + 15 + 15 = 35 = \text{Mosses} = 5 \ 0 \ 0$

IV. 3rd dimension

$[1(2^{**2}) + 2(2^{**2}) + 3(2^{**2}) + 4(2^{**2}) + 5(2^{**2}) = 6(2^{**2})]^{**22/7(\text{Pie})}$ or the 3rd dimension

V. References

*** Ref Ordinary Lines Poonen

*** Ref Ordinary lines Tao & Green *** Ref

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