

Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra and Rana's Constant

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Abstract : Like as,

1. Polidromik Number: (111, 222, 121, 525 its value same as from left to right starting number setup)
2. Horzat Number: (the number is divided by the sum of groups all number in, like in 12 sums (1+2) 3 is the Hozrat number of 12.)
3. Demloa Number: (214423, $21+23=44$ that of the sum 1^{st} +last number =middle number)
4. UD Number : (ups and down number like 6, 9, 81, 18)
5. Kaprekar Constant: (the professor kaprekar in 1946 inventing the constant number 6174)
6. Kaprekar number: (2025 , cut in middle and ad $20+25=45$ square then same previous number 2025)

In this Connection,

Axioms defined Mohammad Makbul Hossain Rana using sequential, odd and even numbers, "TRAI RASHIQ BARGIA SUTRA & RANA'S CONSTANT", is a new invention and it is an extra ordinary and in-depth development in mathematics. His profound achievements in special types of Number Theory. In this theory, he establishes a particular relation between three consecutive integer/ odd/even numbers which is called "Rana's

Keywords: Trai Rashiq bargio sutra & Constant as odd and even 8 and integer 2 up to nth term.

I. Introduction

Rana's Trai Rashiq bargio sutra & Constant, as odd and even "R=8" and interger "R= 2" up to n th term. Provided extraordinarily deep theorems that laid the foundation for the complete classification of finite simple numbers, one of the greatest achievements of twentieth century in mathematics like, professor Kaprekar constant. Simple numbers are atoms from which all finite numbers are built have a common relation. In a major breakthrough, proved that every number (integer/even/odd) have a common number of elements. Later extended this result to establish a common constant of an important kind of finite simple number called an "R=2" for integer & R=8, for odd /even number. At this point, the classification project came within incredible conclusion that all finite simple number belongs to certain standard families. In-depth and influential. His complements each other's and together forms the backbone of modern number theory.

II. Heading S

Name of theory: Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra and Rana's Constant "Par par tinty aungker Barger auntoor dhoer auntoor akti dhrobo sonkha."

[Bangla Version: ci ci wZbwU As \ddagger Ki e \ddagger M©i Aš—iØ \ddagger qi Aš—i GKwU a^aye msL^ˆv , msL^ˆvwU = 2]

[Bangla Version: ci ci wZbwU \ddagger Rvo ev \ddagger e \ddagger Rvo msL^ˆvi e \ddagger M©i Aš—iØ \ddagger qi Aš—i GKwU a^aye msL^ˆv, msL^ˆvwU = 8] ivbvi a^ayeK =2,8 Rana's dhrobok Integer number = 2, Even/odd (zore/bizore) number = 8

III. Indentations and Equations

Theses/theory:

1.1. Name of theory: Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra and Rana's Constant.

1.1.1 Basic: Number theory.

1.1.2. Definition/sutra: Par par tinty aungker Barger auntoor dhoer auntoor akti dhrobo sonkha.

1.1.3. [Bangla Version: ci ci wZbwU As \ddagger Ki e \ddagger M©i Aš—iØ \ddagger qi Aš—i GKwU a^aye msL^ˆv , msL^ˆvwU = 2]

1.1.4. [Bangla Version: ci ci wZbwU \ddagger Rvo ev \ddagger e \ddagger Rvo msL^ˆvi e \ddagger M©i Aš—iØ \ddagger qi Aš—i GKwU a^aye msL^ˆv, msL^ˆvwU = 8]

1.1.5. ivbvi a^ayeK=2, Rana's dhrobok Integer number = 2, Even/odd (zore/bizore) number = 8

1.1.6. Constant: integer number "R=2", Even/odd number "R= 8"

Proof this theory and constant "R=2 "/ "8":

1.1.7.

1.2.1. As 1, 2, 3 are three integer number

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^2 &= 1 \\
 &] = 3 \\
 2^2 &= 4 \quad] = 2 \text{ [The Rana's constant for integer Number up to n term]} \\
 &] = 5 \\
 3^2 &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$

2.3. As 1, 3, 5 are three odd number

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^2 &= 1 \\
 &] = 8 \\
 3^2 &= 9 \quad] = 8 \text{ [The Rana's constant for ODD Numb up to n term]} \\
 &] = 16 \\
 5^2 &= 25
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2.2. As 2, 4, 6 are three even number

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^2 &= 4 \\
 &] = 12 \\
 4^2 &= 16 \quad] = 8 \text{ [The Rana's constant for EVEN Numb up to n term]} \\
 &] = 20 \\
 6^2 &= 36
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2.3. Example: let Three number are (a – 1), a, (a + 1) According to Rana's Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra

Proof:

When, a = 1, 2, 3,n [integer number]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\{(a + 1)^2 - a^2\} - \{a^2 - (a - 1)^2\} \\
 &= \{a^2 + 2.a.1 + 1 - a^2\} - \{a^2 - a^2 + 2.a.1 - 1^2\} \\
 &= \{2.a.1 + 1\} - \{2.a.1 - 1\} \\
 &= \{2.a.1 + 1 - 2.a.1 + 1\} \\
 &= \{1 + 1\} \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

This the Rana's Constant "R=2" or "R"

1.2.4. Example: let Three number are a, (a+2), (a+4)
According to Rana's Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra

Proof:

a, (a + 2), (a + 4)

When a= 2, 4, 6,n [EVEN Number]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\{a^2 - (a + 2)^2\} - \{(a+2)^2 - (a + 4)^2\} \quad [\{2^2 - (2 + 2)^2\} - \{(2+2)^2 - (2 + 4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a = 2] \\
 &\quad [\{4^2 - (4 + 2)^2\} - \{(4+2)^2 - (4 + 4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a = 4] \\
 &\quad [\{6^2 - (6 + 2)^2\} - \{(6+2)^2 - (6 + 4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a = 6]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{a^2 - a^2 - 2.a.2 - 4\} - \{a^2 + 2.a.2 + 4 - (a^2 + 2.a.4 + 16)\} \\
 &= \{-2.a.2 - 4\} - \{a^2 + 2.a.2 + 4 - a^2 - 2.a.4 - 16\} \\
 &= \{-4.a - 4\} - \{2.a.2 + 4 - 2.a.4 - 16\} \\
 &= \{-4.a - 4 - 4.a - 4 + 8.a + 16\} \\
 &= \{-4.a - 4 - 4.a - 4 + 8.a + 16\} \\
 &= \{-8 + 16\} \\
 &= 8
 \end{aligned}$$

This the Rana's Constant "R=8" or "R"

1.2.5. Example: let Three number are a, (a+2), (a+4) According to Rana's Trai Rashiq Borgia Sutra

Proof:

a, (a+2), (a + 4)

When, a= 1,3,5,n [ODD number]

$$\{a^2 - (a+2)^2\} - \{(a+2)^2 - (a+4)^2\} \quad [\{1^2 - (1+2)^2\} - \{(1+2)^2 - (1+4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a=1]$$

$$[\{3^2 - (3+2)^2\} - \{(3+2)^2 - (3+4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a=3]$$

$$[\{5^2 - (5+2)^2\} - \{(5+2)^2 - (5+4)^2\} = 8 \text{ when } a=5]$$

$$= \{a^2 - a^2 - 2.a.2 - 4\} - \{a^2 + 2.a.2 + 4 - (a^2 + 2.a.4 + 16)\}$$

$$= \{-2.a.2 - 4\} - \{a^2 + 2.a.2 + 4 - a^2 - 2.a.4 - 16\}$$

$$= \{-4.a - 4\} - \{4.a + 4 - 8.a - 16\}$$

$$= \{-4.a - 4 - 4.a - 4 + 8.a + 16\}$$

$$= \{-4.a - 4 - 4.a - 4 + 8.a + 16\}$$

$$= \{-8 + 16\}$$

$$= \{-8 + 16\}$$

$$= 8$$

This the Rana's Constant "8" or "R"

IV. Figures and Tables

2.1. Definition: Par par tinty aungker barger antor dhoer auntor akti dhrobo sonkha.

Exercise: - 1

(Numerical Problems)

2.1.1) Sum of any three integers square value as 35 and multiple value of 1st & 3rd number as 5 and Rana's constant "8", proof Rana's theory and determine the value of three numbers.

†h †Kvb wZbwU μwgK msL̄vi e‡©Mi mgwó 35 Ges 1g I
3q c‡'i ,b dj 5 Ges ivbvi a^{ye}K= 8 n‡j msL̄v wZbwU
wb©bq Ki |

2.1.2) Determine the value of three numbers that the Rana's constant as "8" and sum of square is 56 and 1st & 3rd number multiple is 12.

hw` ivbvi a^{ye}K= 8 nq Ges e‡©Mi mgwó 56 , 1g I 3q
c‡'i ,b dj 12 nq Z‡e msL̄v wZbwU wb©bq Ki |

2.1.3) If R=8 and the square sum value of three number is 83 and 1st & 3rd number multiple is 21. Determine the number odd or even.

hw` R= 8 Ges wZbwU msL̄vi e‡©Mi mgwó 83 , 1g I 3q
c‡'i ,b dj 21 nq Z‡e msL̄v wZbwU ‡Rvo bv †e‡Rvo
wb©bq Ki |

2.1.4) If R=2 and the square sum value of three number is 14 and 1st & 3rd number multiple is 3. determine the value of those number.

hw` R= 2 Ges msL̄v wZbwUi e‡©Mi mgwó 14 , 1g I 3q
c‡'i ,b dj 3, nq Z‡e msL̄v wZbwU wb©bq Ki |

2.1.5) Determine the value of a, b, c when $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 29$ & $ac=8$ and constant R=2.

hw` R=2. nq Ges $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 29$ & $ac=8$ nq, Z‡e a, b, c Gi gvb
wb©bq Ki |

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Solution: 2.1.1)

Let, a, b, c is three integers, According to the question as

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 35 \text{ -----(i),}$$

$$a \times c = 5 \text{ -----(ii),}$$

$$a = 5/c \text{ -----(iii)}$$

Constant R = 8

According to the rana's theory.

$$\{a^2 - b^2\} - \{b^2 - c^2\} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 2b^2 + c^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 8 + 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 35 = 8 + 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 35 - 8 = 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 = 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow b = +3, -3$$

from eqn (i)

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 35 \text{ -----(i),}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 3^2 + c^2 = 35$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 35 - 9 \text{ (put the value of b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 26 \text{ ----(iv)}$$

From eqn (iv) & (iii)

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow (5/c)^2 + c^2 = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow 25/c^2 + c^2 = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow 25/c^2 + c^2 = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow (25 + c^4)/c^2 = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 + c^4 = 26 \times c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c^4 - 26c^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^4 - 25c^2 - c^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2(c^2 - 25) - 1(c^2 - 25) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (c^2 - 25)(c^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (c^2 - 25) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1, -1$$

or

$$\Rightarrow (c^2 - 25) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 5, -5$$

From eqn (iii)

$$a = 5/c$$

$$a = 5/5 = 1 \text{ [c = 5]}$$

$$a = 5/1 = 5 \text{ [c = 1]}$$

The values three numbers as 1, 3, 5 or 5, 3, 1 (Odd)

Solution: 2.1.2)

Let, p, q, r is three integers, According to the question as

$$p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = 56 \text{ -----(i),}$$

$$p \times r = 12 \text{ -----(ii),}$$

$$p = 12/r \text{ -----(iii)}$$

Constant R = 8

According to the rana's theory.

$$\{p^2 - q^2\} - \{q^2 - r^2\} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 - 2q^2 + r^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = 8 + 3q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 56 = 8 + 3q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 56 - 8 = 3q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 48 = 3q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow q^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow q = +4, -4$$

From eqn (i)

$$p^2 + q^2 + r^2 = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 + 4^2 + r^2 = 56$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 + r^2 = 56 - 16$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 + r^2 = 40 \text{ ----(iv)}$$

From eqn (iv) & (iii)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow p^2 + r^2 &= 40 \\ \Rightarrow (12/r)^2 + r^2 &= 40 \\ \Rightarrow 144/r^2 + r^2 &= 40 \\ \Rightarrow 144/r^2 + r^2 &= 40 \\ \Rightarrow (144 + r^4)/r^2 &= 40 \\ \Rightarrow 144 + r^4 &= 40 \times r^2 \\ \Rightarrow r^4 - 40r^2 + 144 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r^4 - 36r^2 - 4r^2 + 144 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r^2(r^2 - 36) - 4(r^2 - 36) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (r^2 - 36)(r^2 - 4) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (r^2 - 36) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r^2 &= 36 \\ \Rightarrow r &= 6, -6 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (r^2 - 4) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r^2 &= 4 \\ \Rightarrow r &= 2, -2 \end{aligned}$$

From eqn (iii)

$$P = 12/r$$

$$P = 12/6 = 2 \quad [r = 6]$$

$$p = 12/2 = 6 \quad [r = 2]$$

The values three numbers as 2, 4, 6 or 6, 4, 2 or -2, -4, -6, (even)

Solution: 2.1.3)

Let, p, q, r is three integers, According to the question as

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 83 \text{ -----(i),}$$

$$x \times z = 21 \text{ -----(ii),}$$

$$x = 21/z \text{ -----(iii)}$$

Constant R = 8

According to the rana's theory.

$$\{x^2 - y^2\} - \{y^2 - z^2\} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 8 + 3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 83 = 8 + 3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 83 - 8 = 3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 75 = 3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow y = +5, -5$$

From eqn (i)

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 83$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5^2 + z^2 = 83$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + z^2 = 83 - 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + z^2 = 58 \text{ ----(iv)}$$

From eqn (iv) & (iii)

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + z^2 = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow (21/z)^2 + z^2 = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow 441/z^2 + z^2 = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow (441 + z^4)/z^2 = 58$$

$$\Rightarrow 441 + z^4 = 58z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 441 - 58z^2 + z^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 49(9 - z^2) - z^2(9 - z^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (49 - z^2)(9 - z^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 49 = z^2 \text{ or } 9 = z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -7, 7 = z \text{ or } -3, 3 = z$$

From eqn (iii)

$$x = 21/z$$

$$x = 21/7 = 3 \quad [z = 7]$$

$$x = 21/3 = 7 \quad [z = 3]$$

The values three numbers as 3, 5, 7 or 7, 5, 3 or -3, -5, -7(odd), Proved

Solution: 2.1.4)

Let, l, m, n is three integers, According to the question as

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 14 \text{-----(i),}$$

$$l \times n = 3 \text{-----(ii),}$$

$$l = 3/n \text{----- (iii)}$$

Constant R = 2

According to the rana's theory.

$$\{l^2 - m^2\} - \{m^2 - n^2\} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 - 2m^2 + n^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 2 + 3m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = 2 + 3m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 - 2 = 3m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 = 3m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow m = +2, -2$$

from eqn (i)

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 + 2^2 + n^2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 + n^2 = 14 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow l^2 + n^2 = 10 \text{----(iv)}$$

From eqn (iv) & (iii)

$$\Rightarrow l^2 + n^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow (3/n)^2 + n^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 9/n^2 + n^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 + n^4)/n^2 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + n^4 = 10n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 10n^2 + n^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - n^2 - 9n^2 + n^4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1(9 - n^2) - n^2(9 - n^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 - n^2)(1 - n^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = n^2 \text{ or } 1 = n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -3, 3 = n \text{ or } -1, 1 = n$$

From eqn (iii)

$$l = 3/n$$

$$l = 3/1 = 3 \text{ [n = 1]}$$

$$l = 3/3 = 1 \text{ [n = 3]}$$

The values three numbers as 1, 2, 3 or 3, 2,1 or -1,-2,-3 (integer) Proved

Solution: 2.1.5)

Let, a, b, c is three integers

According to the question

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 29 \text{-----(i)}$$

$$ac = 8 \text{-----(ii)}$$

$$a = 8/c \text{-----(iii)}$$

constant R=2.

According to the rana's theory.

$$\{a^2 - b^2\} - \{b^2 - c^2\} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 2b^2 + c^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 2 + 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 29 = 2 + 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 29 - 2 = 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 = 3b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow b = +3, -3$$

from eqn (i)

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 3^2 + c^2 = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 29 - 9$$

$\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 20$ ----(iv)
 From eqn (iv) & (iii)
 $\Rightarrow a^2 + c^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow (8/c)^2 + c^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow 64/c^2 + c^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow 64/c^2 + c^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow (64 + c^4)/c^2 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow 64 + c^4 = 20 \times c^2$
 $\Rightarrow c^4 - 20c^2 + 64 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow c^4 - 16c^2 - 4c^2 + 64 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow c^2(c^2 - 16) - 4(c^2 - 16) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (c^2 - 16)(c^2 - 4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (c - 16) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (c^2 - 4) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow c = 2, -2$
 or
 $\Rightarrow (c^2 - 16) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow c^2 = 16$
 $\Rightarrow c = 4, -4$
 From eqn (iii)
 $a = 8/c$
 $a = 8/2 = 4$ [$c = 2$]
 $a = 8/4 = 2$ [$c = 4$]
 The values three numbers as 2, 3, 4 or 4, 3, 2 (integer), Proved

V. Conclusion

At this point, the classification project came within. Its almost incredible conclusion that all finite simple number belongs to certain standard families. The achievements of Mohammad Makbul Hossain (Rana) is the extraordinary, in-depth and influential. His complements each other's and together forms the backbone of modern number theory

Learning this theory the mathematics student will benefited like the followings:

1. Power of Math in a single equation.
2. Odd and Even Number
3. Relation between 1 to n-1 number (Odd Number)
4. Relation Between 1 to n+1 number (even number)
5. Relation between 1 to n number (integer number)
6. Negative and positive numbers in a same relation.
7. Infinity Relation for number.
8. Common relation from all number in integer and odd, even number.
9. It is a "Trai Rashiq" equation so it needs two values to determine the third value.

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 $12 = 1$ $282 = 784$
 $42 = 16$ $292 = 841$
 $52 = 25$ $302 = 900.....$
 $252 = 625$ $502 = 2500n.....n^2$
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