

ON BIOLOGICAL AND GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE INITIATION

Self-similarity can represent the evolution of face-denture ratios and be used to question Pi (π).

SUMMARY: Through considerations of the self-similarity of fingers, it is possible to derive the struction number [S] $S = 1.08207...$ and a structure initiation number [s] $s = 3.14141....$ These constants can explain evolutionary changes in tooth size and in the jaw, and enable a fundamentally new understanding of the causes of structural facial deformities.

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LETTER (MARCH 14, 2015): For many years, the self-similarity of fingers has been used to represent the **integer dimensions 0 to 9** (decimal system), although only the outer two phalanges appear self-similar: The fingers themselves are constructed from three bones; the thumb from just two. Only the two palms are each composed of five self-similar metacarpal bones (see Fig. a).



Figure a: The self-similar bones of the fingers and thumbs.

The longest-known **non-integer dimensions [D]** ($D = \ln 2 / \ln 3$; *Cantor fractals*) correspond to the relative size of the smallest possible self-similar straight lines that result from a division of a straight line (length $L = 1$) with continual further diminution of only two of the three partial lines (see Fig. b) ^[1].

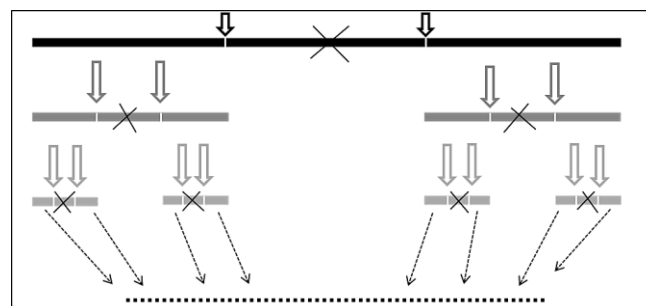


Figure b: The formation of a Cantor dust from a straight line of length $L = 1$.

In the case of the middle finger, there are research papers that specify the ratio of the outermost finger bone to the middle finger bone as $2/3 = 0.666...$ ^[2]. The outcome of a corresponding verification measurement for the value $2/3$ – in this case on my right middle finger bone – was a ratio value of $0.622...$. This tends more towards $\ln 2 / \ln 3 = 0.630...$ than to $0.666...$, however, leading to the conclusion that, in light of the following considerations, external randomised studies should be carried out (see Fig. c).

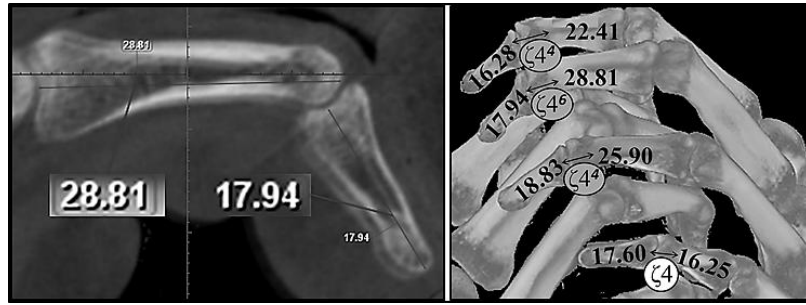


Figure c: The outermost finger-bones: $17.94/28.81 = 0.622\dots$ or $28.81/17.94 = 1.605\dots \approx \zeta_4^6$ [ζ_4 ; Riemann Constant].

If D is transcended to D^2 with the exponent 2 [$2 = \ln(n^2)/\ln(n)$ (with $n > 1$); “2” = *smallest integer Hausdorff dimension*], the theoretical result is the dimension of a pluripotent cell unit, which can be influenced by higher-order factors. If D^2 were to be multiplied by the **Euler number** [e] ($e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 1/n)^n = 2.718\dots$; “e” = base rate of natural growth), the hypothetical result is a structuring dimension [S] ($S = D^2 * e = 1.08207\dots$; referred to here as the *struction number*) for all self-similar structures with naturally limited growth. A cephalometric double-blind study comprising over 15,000 evaluated data confirmed this hypothetical biological-mathematical transcendence of S in the tooth size ratios of self-similar teeth and in facial types that have changed as a result of evolution (see Fig. d) [3].

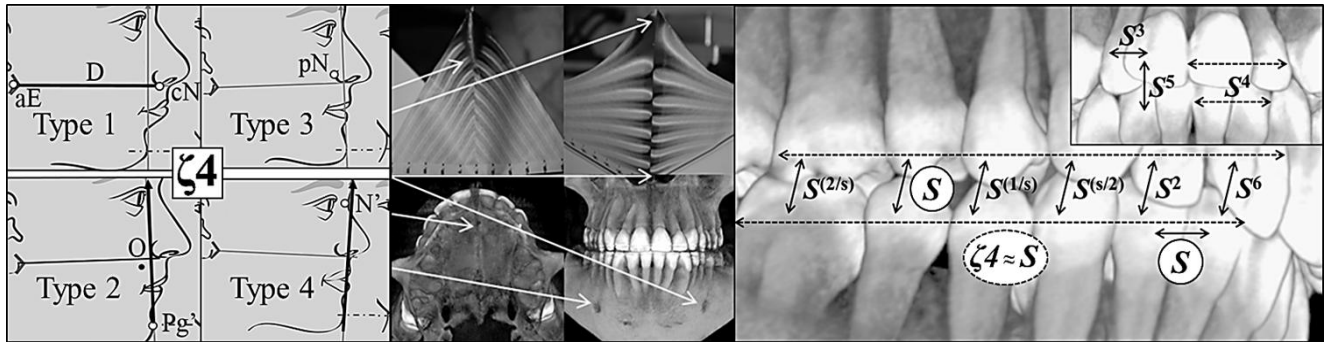


Figure d: ζ_4 distinguish face types and S matches with $<1\%$ deviation to tooth sizes relations.

These astounding numeric relationships deserve further investigation because they are an easy-to-use key for the representation of the speed of convergence in human structural development. For example, S corresponds to the arithmetic boundary between the **tenth** and **eleventh** partial sum of the zeta-4 function (ζ_4) if S , $\zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 10)}$ as well as $\zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 11)}$ is rounded to the fifth place ($\zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 10)} \approx 1.08204$; $\zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 11)} \approx 1.08210$): $\zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 10)} + 0.00003 = S = 1.08207 = \zeta_{4(n \rightarrow 11)} - 0.00003$. Evolutionary structural optimisation results in the decimal system, which is the basis of all research.

If a cartilage unit cell were hypothetically to have the same surface curvature as a ball, then it would come into tangential contact with adjacent lines (1), surfaces (2) or volumes (3). Such a **contact continuum** [K] can be dimensioned arithmetically: $K = 1^2 + 2^3 + 3^4 = 1 + 8 + 81 = 90$.

A naturally grown “ball of bone” would then take the dimension [Q] ($Q = S * K = 97.386\dots$; referred to here as the *quality number*). An example of a bone ball is the orbit (from the Latin orbis “circle”). If Q is retroactively evenly distributed over four initiation dimensions (four because: three finger bones + one metacarpal bone), then a structure initiation number [s] is revealed ($s = Q^{1/4} = 3.14141\dots$; referred to in abbreviated form as S_i), which is only **0.005...**% smaller than **Pi** ($\pi = 3.14159\dots$, circle constant).

[1] Lorenz, W.E. *Fraktalähnliche Architektur – Einteilung und Messbarkeit*. Dissertation. Universität Wien. 2013.

[2] Plöger, P. *Eine prospektive Studie zum Vergleich zweier Osteosyntheseplattensysteme im Bereich der operativen Versorgung von Kollumfrakturen*. Dissertation. Universitätsklinikum Münster. 2010, Abb. 28. S. 51.

[3] vom Brocke, M. *STRUKTION – Die harmonische Relativitätstheorie*. Verlag Inspiration Un Limited, London/Berlin. 2015.