Properties of day correction factors and hour correction factors. Mirror symmetry of the codes of the wonderful meridians of the five types of days. The open-source architectonics of the miraculous meridians of 60-day cycles S.A. Autumn
(Sanatorium-preventorium of JSC Russian Railways "Vostok", Novosibirsk)

Properties of correcting coefficients for days and correcting coefficient for hours. Mirror symmetry of codes wonderful meridians of 5 day types. Architectonics of open codes wonderful meridians of 60 day cycles

SA Osennij
Sanatorium RZD "Vostok" (Novosibirsk Region, Russia)

## SUMMARY

This article is a continuation of the article "New Methods for Calculating Open Key Points of Wonderful Meridians", published in No. 1 for 2013 in the journal "Traditional Medicine" and is devoted to the description of some properties of the correction factors of the days $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ and the correction factors of the clock N , which allow to make calculations of the codes of "miraculous meridians" (FM) in new ways, proposed by the author in [1]. The article reveals one of the properties of the types of days, namely, the mirror symmetry of the codes (residuals) of the FM, which is revealed under the condition of differentiation of 60-d.ts. into five types of oscillations of FM codes (residuals). The article also reveals the principle of the architectonics of the FM codes (residues) as a composition of individual fragments of the FM codes (residues) from the position of differentiation of 60-d.ts. for types of days. Definition and justification of terms: correction factors for days PKD ( $\Delta$ ), correction factors for hours $N$, types of days are taken from [1]. The materials presented in the article allow us to reveal the mechanisms underlying the biorhythms of the ancient concept of "miraculous meridians". Everything stated in the article does not contradict traditional ideas.

Key words: traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture, reflexology, "wonderful meridians", key points, codes of "wonderful meridians".

## RESUME

This article describes some of the properties of the correction coefficients days CCD ( $\Delta$ ) and the correction coefficients hours N , allowing the calculation of codes of "extraordinary" or "wonderful channel" (EC) new methods proposed in [1]. In the article the property of types of days - the mirror symmetry codes (remainder) EC, which comes to light on condition of differentiation 60 dc on the basis of the form oscillations codes (remainder) EC types of days. The article also reveals the mechanism of constructing codes (remainder) from a position of separation of EC 60-dc the types of days. Definition and justification of the terms: correction coefficients days CCD ( $\Delta$ ), the correction factors hours N, day types, together with a description of the most common properties that are given in
[one]. Materials presented in the article can reveal the mechanisms underlying the biological rhythms ancient concept of the "wonderful channels." All stated in the article is not
contrary to traditional notions.
Keywords: traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture, reflextherapy, wonderful meridians, key-points, codes of wonderful meridians.

## INTRODUCTION

The correction factors for the days PKD $(\Delta)$ and hours $N$, which make it possible to calculate the open FM codes in new ways, have their own distribution features in the 60-day cycle, associated with the "earthly branches" of the binomials of hours and days. Both new methods of calculation are linked with each other and with the traditional method mathematically, "which speaks of the unity of the described processes" [1]. However, the new methods differ from the traditional ones in that they allow you to look at individual 60-hour cycles as holistic phenomena. As a result, it is possible to differentiate 60-d.ts. for five types of days or five types of distribution of codes (residues) of the FM, in accordance with the chronology of days in 60-hour or 5day cycles. The article describes one of the properties of day types, namely, the property of mirror symmetry of the FM codes (residuals), which is not included in the list of the simplest properties of day types, given in [1]. In the end, the mechanism of constructing the codes (residuals) of the FM is revealed, as a composition of fragments of numbers from the position of differentiation of 60-dts. for types of days. The materials presented in the article reveal the mechanisms underlying the ancient concept of biorhythms of "wonderful meridians" and do not contradict traditional ideas.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

## 1. Properties of correction factors for days PKD

As you know, binomials in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) are a binary way of designating a series of numbers from 1 to 60 . In this case, the first of the digits in the binomial is the "heavenly trunk" (HC) from 1 to 10, the second digit is the "earthly branch»(3B) from 1 to 12 . The combination of even HC and 3B gives binomials of even numbers. And vice versa, combinations of odd NNs and IOs give binomials of odd numbers. Binomial calculus expresses the cyclical nature of the phenomena they describe. It is the cyclical nature of everything that happens that is "defining in the philosophy of Ancient China" [11, p.18]. The regularity of the distribution of the correction factors for the days of the PCD ( $\Delta$ ) in 60-dc., Is revealed depending on the "earthly branches" of binomials of days belonging to different types (see Table 1). Correction factors for days $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ of one type of day turn out to be equal for days, in which the "earthly branches" of binomials refer to the elements "Tree" ( $\Delta$ Д) and "Fire" $(\Delta \mathrm{O})$ or "Soil" $(\Delta \Pi)$ and "Ruler of Fire *" $(\Delta \mathrm{O} *)$. The correction factors for the days $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ with "earthly branches" of binomials related to the element "Metal" ( $\Delta \mathrm{M}$ ) are 1 unit more compared to the $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ days, whose $Z V$ of binomials are related to the element "Water" ( $\Delta \mathrm{B}$ ) :
$\Delta Д=\Delta \mathrm{O}, \Delta \Pi=\Delta \mathrm{O} *, \Delta \mathrm{M}=\Delta \mathrm{B}+1$ (1).
If the correction factors for the days $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ are placed on the clock dial, then the indicated coefficients will be in antiphase
branches "binomials. It can also be depicted in the form of a pentagram (Fig. 1).
The sums of the PKD ( $\Delta$ ) that make up the three horizontal levels of the pentagram for each type of even and odd days are constant and equal to each other:
$\Sigma \Delta$ const $=\Delta \mathrm{O}+\Delta \mathrm{O} *=\Delta Д+\Delta \Pi=\Delta \mathrm{M}+\Delta \mathrm{B}(2)$.
So, for odd days of type 1 , this constant is 8 , and for even days -5 . For type 2 of days, these amounts are 10 and 7; for 3 and 5 types of days: 5 and 11; for 4 types of days: 3 and 9, respectively.

Correction factors for PKD days ( $\Delta$ ) form pairs containing PKD for even and odd days. Both PKD ( $\Delta$ ), which make up a pair, belong to the same coefficient of the day KD [1, p. 29, tab. 1] and are interconnected by numerical relations:
a) $\Delta$ chet $-\Delta n /$ even $=n$ * 3 , where $n=1$ or 2 (3); b) CD -
$(\Delta$ chet $+\Delta n /$ even $)=n * 3$, where $n=1 \div 4$ (4).


Rice. 1. The value of the correction factors for the days PKD $(\Delta)$ related to corresponding to the elements of the "earthly branches" of binomials.

The pentagram shows the $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ related to the corresponding elements of the terrestrial branches of the binomials of days. The quantitative ratios of the coefficients are expressed in the formulas. The same can be displayed as a circle or clock face. If the "terrestrial branches" of binomials of days are represented as hours: 1VB, 2F (D), 3P, 4GI (M), 5E, 6RP (P), 7C, 8IG (O), 9V, 10R (V), 11MC, 12TR (O *), then the next characteristic of the $\operatorname{PKD}(\Delta)$ related to the indicated pairs of binomials is that they are located on the conventional dial in antiphase to each other.
2. Properties of the clock correction factors N

Levels of N codes (residues) FM in 60-d.ts. according to the types of days. Taking into account the identity of the fluctuations of the coefficients of the CC clock and the codes (residuals) of the FM throughout the entire 60-dc., The value of the shift between them is equal to the correction coefficients of the clock $N$ for each day [1, p. 31, Fig. 2]. Each type of day has seven levels of displacement of the FM codes (residuals) in relation to the fluctuation of the coefficients of the CC clock, located at an interval of 1 unit. In fig. 2 shows all levels of N oscillation of FM 60-dts codes (residues). Even days
correspond from 1 to 4 level N, odd days - from the 4th, common for even and odd days, to 7 level $N$ (see Table 1). Each level $N$ corresponds to its own "earthly branch" of the binomial of the day (see Tables 1 and 2): 1 level $N$ - "earthly branches" of the binomials of days RP6 "sy" (Soil), TR12 "high" (Fire *); 2 level N- "earthly branch" of binomials of days GI4 "mao" (Metal); 3 level N - "earthly branch" of binomial days R10 "u" (Water); 4 level N count - "earthly branches" of binomials of the days F2 "chow" (Tree) and IG8 "wei" (Fire); 4 level NH \even - "earthly branches" of binomials of days VB1 "tszy" (Tree), C7 binomials of days "u" (Fire); 5th level N- "earthly branch" of binomials of days P3 "yin" (Metal); 6 level N "earthly branch" of the binomial of the day V9 "shen" (Water); 7 level N - "earthly branches" of binomials of days E5 "chen" (Soil), MC11 "xu" (Fire *).


Rice. 2. LevelsN codes (residues) FM 1-5 types.

On the ordinate axis are conventional units expressing the coefficients of the hours (CC) and, below, the codes (residuals) of the FM. On the abscissa axis - 60-h.ts. The abscissa axis is divided into 5 equal parts corresponding to 5 types of days.
In the upper part of the figure, presented in the form of CP oscillations, the extreme points of the oscillations are connected by dashed lines, which make it possible to highlight the excitation and attenuation sections, designated as sectors A, B, B *, C, which have a triangular shape.

The diagram shows all seven levels of oscillation of the FM codes (residuals) of each type of day, located with an interval of one unit. Considering that some levels of $N$ are common for certain pairs of days of each type (see Table 1), then all levels of one type of day correspond to 144 codes (residuals) of the FM. Multiply 144 by 5 (types of days), you get 720, i.e. the total required amount corresponds to the one shown in the figure: 12 (hours) * 60 (days) = 720.
3. Mirror symmetry of FM codes (residues) of 60-hour (5-day) cycles Symmetry is proportionality, invariance (invariance) of the structure of a material object with respect to its transformations. Symmetry is at the heart of conservation laws, i.e. one of the fundamental physical laws, according to which, under certain conditions, physical quantities,
characterizing a closed system, do not change over time: energy, mass, parity, etc. [5, p. 1219]. The concept of symmetry arose in the ancient world in the study of natural phenomena and, first of all, man. As one of the fundamental concepts of science, symmetry is related to such "descriptions of natural phenomena, in which ... they tried to explain ... order, beauty and perfection" [3, p. 191; 6, p.78]. From a geometric point of view, symmetry is "such a transformation of space (plane), in which each point M passes to another point M ' relative to the plane (or straight line) ... and is divided by it in half. The plane (straight line) ... is called the plane (axis) of symmetry [3, p.191, 192; 4, pp. 34-35]. Symmetry "can be combined with itself as a result of one or more successively produced reflections in planes" [4, p.

As it is easy to see in the diagram shown in fig. 3, oscillation of the FM codes (residuals) of the second half of the 60-ch.ts. is a symmetrical transformation of its first half with the axis of symmetry passing between the hours "sy" and "y" of the 3rd day of the 5-day cycle. After crossing the axis of symmetry, the FM codes (residuals) begin to mirror the FM codes (residuals) of their first half. Conventionally "time reversed" codes (residuals) of the FM are presented on the example of the first 60-hour or 5-day cycle. The rest of the five-day cycles can be represented in a similar way, since the nature of the mirroring of the FM codes (residues) remains for the entire 60-day cycle. Thus, after crossing the axis of symmetry at the border of the hours "sy" and "y" on the 3rd day of the 60-hour cycle, the wave of FM codes (residuals) begins to repeat the FM codes (residuals) of the first 30 hours in reverse order with a mirror transformation. In a 60 hour cycle, day 5 is a reflection of day 1 , day 4 is a reflection of day 2 , and the second half of day 3 is a reflection of its first half. However, the FM codes (residues) are not only displayed, forming mirror pairs. They have one more property - a constant sum of mirror parkods (remnants) of the World Cup throughout the mirror reflected days. So, for the first 60-ch.ts. the sum of the mirrored codes (residuals) of the FM of each pair of "earthly branches" for 1 and 5 days is 7 , for 2 and 4 days is 2, for both halves of a 3-day is 3 (Fig. 3). The symmetry of the codes (residuals) of the FM of 60hour cycles, in our opinion, presupposes the existence of such distribution mechanisms for the open codes of the "wonderful meridians" which exclude a random, unpredictable (stochastic) nature. It is also a manifestation of the general balance of all changes in the codes (residuals) of the FM and confirms the thesis of equilibrium and order "in the binary model of the world" [7, p. one hundred].

Table 1
Distribution of coefficients of days of CA, correction coefficients of days of PKD $(\Delta)$, correction coefficients of hours N and levels of N codes (residuals)

World Cup in 60-d.ts. according to the types of days

|  | VB1(1) | P 3 (M) | F5(II) | Тини днеа | F20) | GI4(M) | RP6(II) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C7(0) | V9 (B) | MC11( $0^{*}$ ) |  | 168(0) | R10(B) | TR12 (0\%) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{I} \backslash 1 \\ & \mathrm{KH}=17 \\ & \mathrm{IKK}=1 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=10 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{~N}=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \backslash 3 \\ & \mathrm{KX}=18 \\ & \text { IIK } \mathrm{K}=9(0) \\ & \mathrm{N}=9 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{~N}=5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 411 \backslash 5 \\ \mathrm{~K} \boldsymbol{1}=20 \\ \mathrm{IKR}=7 \\ \mathrm{~N}=7(26) \\ \mathrm{YpN}=7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 266 \backslash 2 \quad 11 \\ \mathrm{KI}=20 \\ \mathrm{IIK}=1(7) \\ \mathrm{N}=16(10) \\ \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{p} N}=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 166 \backslash 4 \\ \mathrm{KN}=18 \\ \mathrm{IIKM}=3 \\ \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 66 \backslash 6 \\ \mathrm{KH}=17 \\ \mathrm{MK}=4 \\ \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 311 \backslash 7 & 10 \\ \mathrm{~N}=17 \\ \mathrm{IK}=17 \\ \mathrm{~N}=10 \\ \mathrm{y}=10 \\ \mathrm{yp}=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \quad 1 \backslash 9 \quad 12 \\ & \mathrm{~K} /=19 \\ & \mathrm{IIK}=\mathrm{l}=8 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=8(17) \\ & \mathrm{YpN}=6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \backslash 11 \quad 2 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=20 \\ & \text { IKg }=7 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=7(16) \\ & \mathrm{ypN}_{\mathrm{pN}}=7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56.6 \backslash 8 \\ & \mathrm{KM}=20 \\ & \mathrm{IK}=1(7) \\ & \mathrm{N}=16(10) \\ & \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{~N}=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466110 \\ & \mathrm{KH}=19 \\ & \mathrm{IKM}=2 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=11 \\ & \mathrm{YpN}=3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.6 \backslash 12 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \mathrm{~A}=17 \\ & 7 K Д=4 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{~N}=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 37.71 \quad 10 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=16 \\ & \mathrm{IIK}=2 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=11 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=4} \mathrm{~N} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 1275 & 2 \\ \text { K } 2=19 & \\ I 1 K \lambda=88 & \\ N=8 \\ \mathrm{ypN}_{\mathrm{pN}}=7 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \backslash 2 \\ & \mathrm{KN}=19 \\ & \mathrm{IKN}=2 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=11 \\ & \mathrm{YpN}=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 522 \backslash 4 & 6 \\ \mathrm{~K}=17 & \\ \text { IK } D=4 & \\ N=13 & \\ y_{p N}=2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \backslash 6 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=16 \\ & 11 \mathrm{KR}=5 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=14 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \mathrm{7} \\ & \mathrm{~K} H=16 \\ & I K J=2 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=11 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=4 \end{aligned}$ | $577 \times 9 \quad 6$ $\mathrm{~K}=18$ $\mathrm{IIK}=9(0)$ $\mathrm{N}=9$ $\mathrm{y}_{p} \mathrm{~N}=6$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 47 \pi \quad 11 \\ \mathrm{KIJ}=10 \\ I I K \mu=8 \\ \mathrm{~N}=8 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $322 \backslash 8$ <br> $\mathrm{KH}=19$ <br> $\mathrm{IIKH}=2$ <br> $\mathrm{~N}=11$ <br> $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=4}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 222 \backslash 10 \\ \mathrm{~K}=12 \\ \mathrm{IKR}=18 \\ \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \backslash 12 \quad 10 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=16 \\ & I K R Д=3 \\ & N=14 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \backslash 1 \\ & \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{M}=14 \\ & \mathrm{IIK} \mathrm{~K}=4 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ & \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{pN}=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \backslash 3 \\ & K Д=15 \\ & H K X=3 \\ & N=12 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 533 \backslash 5 & 5 \\ \mathrm{~K} D=17 & \\ I I K J=1 & \\ N=10 & \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p} N} \mathrm{~N}=7 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 388 \backslash 2 & 2 \\ \mathrm{KX}=17 \\ \mathrm{IIK}=4 & \\ \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=4 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \backslash 4 \quad 12 \\ & K Д=15 \\ & 11 K Д=6(0) \\ & N=15 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \backslash 6 \quad 10 \\ & K Z=14 \\ & \Pi K 及=1(7) \\ & N=16 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=1} \mathrm{~F} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 433 \backslash 7 \\ \mathrm{KJ}=14 \\ \mathrm{IIK}-4 \\ \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p}=}=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $333 \backslash 9 \quad 9$ $\mathrm{KZ}=16$ $\mathrm{IKK}=2$ $\mathrm{~N}=11$ $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=6}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 233211 & 11 \\ \mathrm{KJ}=17 & \\ \mathrm{ITR}=1 & \\ \mathrm{~N}=10 & \\ \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{~N}=7 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $88 \backslash 8 \quad 8$ $\mathrm{KJ}=17$ $\mathrm{IIKH}=4$ $\mathrm{~N}=13$ $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{p} N} \mathrm{~N}=4$ | $588 \backslash 10 \quad 6$ $\mathrm{~K} \Omega=16$ $\Pi K \mathrm{~K}=5$ $\mathrm{~N}=14$ $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \backslash 12 \quad 4 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=14 \\ & \Pi \mathrm{IJ}=1(7) \\ & \mathrm{N}=16 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{~N}=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $499 \backslash 1$ $\mathrm{KI}=15$ $\mathrm{IIK}=3$ $\mathrm{~N}=12$ $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p} N}=4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399 \backslash 3 \\ & \mathrm{ND}=16 \\ & \mathrm{IK}=162 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=11 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p} N}=5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29915 \quad 11 \\ & \mathrm{KM}=18 \\ & \mathrm{IIKA}=9(0) \\ & \mathrm{N}=9 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=7} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14.4 \sqrt{2} \quad 11 \\ & \mathrm{KH}=18 \\ & \mathrm{IKKH}=3 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ & \mathrm{YpN}=4 \end{aligned}$ | $44 \backslash 4$ $\mathrm{KH}=16$ $\mathrm{IKJ}=5$ $\mathrm{~N}=14$ $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=2$ | $544 \backslash 6 \quad 7$ $\mathrm{~K} \mu=15$ $\Pi \mathrm{KH}=6(\theta)$ $\mathrm{N}=15$ $\mathrm{Y} N=1$ |
|  |  | 9829 <br> $\mathrm{NH}=17$ <br> $\mathrm{IIK} \mu=1$ <br> $\mathrm{~N}=10$ <br> $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{N}=6$ <br> 15 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline 444 \backslash 8 & 5 \\ \mathrm{~K}=18 \\ I \mathrm{l}=18 \\ \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ \mathrm{~N}=12 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \backslash 10 \\ & \mathrm{KX}=17 \\ & \mathrm{IKK}=4 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=3} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.4 \backslash 12 \quad 1 \\ & \mathrm{KZ}=15 \\ & \mathrm{IIK} /=6(0) \\ & \mathrm{N}=15 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}}=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \backslash 1 \\ & \mathrm{~K} \Omega=14 \\ & \mathrm{II} \mathrm{~K}=4 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ & \mathrm{ypN}=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $155 \backslash 3$ $\mathrm{~K}=15$ $I K \mathrm{~K}=3$ $\mathrm{~N}=12$ $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=5}$ | $55 \backslash 5$ K $=17$ MRJ $=1$ $\mathrm{~N}=10$ $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=7} \mathrm{~F}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5010 \backslash 2 \\ & \mathrm{~K} \Omega=17 \\ & \mathrm{IINJ}=4 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ & \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}} \mathrm{~N}=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4010 \backslash 4 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=15 \\ & \mathrm{MK}=-6(0) \\ & \mathrm{N}=15 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=2}=2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $3010 \backslash 6 \quad 1$ $K Д=14$ $\Pi K Д=1(7)$ $\mathrm{N}=16$ $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=1}$ |
|  | $555 \backslash 7$ <br> KД $=14$ <br> IIK $=4$ <br> $\mathrm{~N}=13$ <br> $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=4}=4$ | $455 \backslash 1$ $\mathrm{~K} \boldsymbol{J}=16$ $\mathrm{IIKJ}=2$ $\mathrm{~N}=11$ $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{p} N=6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \backslash 11 \quad 11 \\ & \mathrm{KZ}=17 \\ & \mathrm{IIKД}=1 \\ & \mathrm{~N}=10 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 201008 \quad 11 \\ \mathrm{~K} \Omega=17 \\ I I R J=4 \\ \mathrm{~N}=13 \\ \mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{pN}=4}=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1010 \backslash 10 \quad 9 \\ \mathrm{KI}=16 \\ I I K J=5 \\ \mathrm{~N}=14 \\ \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6010 \backslash 127 \\ & \mathrm{KJI=}=14 \\ & I I K Д=1(7) \\ & \mathrm{N}=16 \\ & \mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{pN}=1} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

4. Architectonics of open codes (remnants) of the World Cup 60-d.ts.

Analyze the structure of the distribution of codes (residuals) of the FM within 60 days. it is possible on the model of the clock coefficients KCh, taking into account their proportionality in relation to the abscissa axis (time) (Fig. 2). The CN diagram, if viewed over a 60-hour cycle, contains sectors of amplitude excitation and attenuation. There are 3 sectors (Fig. 4). Sector (A): triangle, vibration damping, starts at $11 / 1$ o'clock and fades out at 255/1 o'clock 60 hrs. Sector (B) - diamondshaped, including triangular sections: excitation $B$ and attenuation $B$ * (hereinafter referred to as sectors $B$ and $B$ *). The excitation sector $B$ originates in sector $A$ at 66/6 o'clock, goes through a stage of development until the middle of the 60-hour cycle, after which the attenuation sector B * begins, up to 555/7 hours. Sector (C): triangle, starts in sector B * at 366/12 o'clock. Each
the sector has a set of binomials inherent only to it (Fig. 4). The conventional lines depicted in the figure connecting the extreme points of oscillation of the clock coefficients KCH indicate the contours of sectors A, B, B * and C (see also [1, Fig. 2]. Inside the sectors there are lines parallel to the outside. All lines, outside and inside the sectors, include points: a, b, c, d, e, a, b ... Each point has its own hour coefficient (CC) by which the code (rest) of the FM can be calculated:

KCH - N = code (ost) FM (5),
where N is the hour correction factor $[1, \mathrm{p} .26-33]$.
Analyzing the distribution of FM codes (residues) during 60 hours, one can pay attention to the presence of separate fragments of FM codes (residues) of different parity, bordering each other. Sectors (A, B, B *, C), as well as fragments of codes (residues) of the FM , have certain properties.
table 2
Seven levels of $N$ oscillations of FM codes (residuals) of five types of days and communication with elements of terrestrial branches of binomial days

| ypo- <br> вень N | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Стихия } \\ \text { ЗВ } \\ \text { биномов } \\ \text { дней } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 тип дней |  | 2 тип дней |  | 3 тип дней |  | 4 тип дней |  | 5 тип дней |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Дни | Коэф N | Дни | Козф N | Дни | Коэф N | Дни | Коэф N | Дни | Козф N |
| 1 | II | $66 \backslash 6$ | 13 | $42.2 \backslash 6$ | 14 | $188 \backslash 6$ | 16 | $544 \backslash 6$ | 15 | $3010 \backslash 6$ | 16 |
|  | $\mathrm{O}^{*}$ | $366 \backslash 12$ |  | $122 \backslash 12$ |  | $488 \backslash 12$ |  | $244 \backslash 12$ |  | $6010 \backslash 12$ |  |
| 2 | M | $166 \backslash 4$ | 12 | $522 \backslash 4$ | 13 | $288 \backslash 4$ | 15 | 44\4 | 14 | $4010 \backslash 4$ | 15 |
| 3 | B | $466 \backslash 10$ | 11 | $222 \backslash 10$ | 12 | $58 / 8 \backslash 10$ | 14 | $344 \backslash 10$ | 13 | $1010 \backslash 10$ | 14 |
| 4 | Д | $266 \backslash 2$ | 10 | $22 \backslash 2$ | 11 | $388 \backslash 2$ | 13 | $144 \backslash 2$ | 12 | $5010 \backslash 2$ | 13 |
|  | O | $566 \backslash 8$ |  | $322 \backslash 8$ |  | 88\8 |  | $444 \backslash 8$ |  | $2010 \backslash 8$ |  |
|  | Д | $11 \backslash 1$ |  | $377 \backslash 1$ |  | $133 \backslash 1$ |  | $499 \backslash 1$ |  | $255 \backslash 1$ |  |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $311 \backslash 7$ |  | $77 \backslash 7$ |  | $433 \backslash 7$ |  | $199 \backslash 7$ |  | $555 \backslash 7$ |  |
| 5 | M | $511 \backslash 3$ | 9 | $277 \backslash 3$ | 10 | $33 \backslash 3$ | 12 | $399 \backslash 3$ | 11 | $155 \backslash 3$ | 12 |
| 6 | B | $211 \backslash 9$ | 8 | $577 \backslash 9$ | 9 | $333 \backslash 9$ | 11 | $99 \backslash 9$ | 10 | $455 \backslash 9$ | 11 |
| 7 | II | $411 \backslash 5$ | 7 | $177 \backslash 5$ | 8 | $533 \backslash 5$ | 10 | $299 \backslash 5$ | 9 | $55 \backslash 5$ | 10 |
|  | $\mathrm{O}^{*}$ | $111 \backslash 11$ |  | $477 \backslash 11$ |  | $233 \backslash 11$ |  | $599 \backslash 11$ |  | $355 \backslash 11$ |  |

Sector properties

1) sector $A$ consists of five fragments decreasing in terms of the number of terms: $\{a, b, c, d, e\}+\{b, c, d, e\}+\{c, d, e\}+\{d, e\}+\{e\}=15 \mathrm{FM}$ codes.
2) sector $B$ consists of 2 parts (sectors $B$ and $B *$ ), each with 5 fragments: a) an increasing part (sector $B$ ):
$\{a\}+\{a, b\}+\{a, b, c\}+\{a, b, c, d\}+\{a, b, c, d, e\}=15$ FM codes; $b)$ the decreasing part (sector B *):
$\{a, b, c, d, e\}+\{b, c, d, e\}+\{c, d, e\}+\{d, e\}+\{e\}=15$ FM codes.
3) sector $C$ consists of five fragments with an increasing number of members:
$\{a\}+\{a, b\}+\{a, b, c\}+\{a, b, c, d\}+\{a, b, c, d, e\}=15$ FM codes.


Rice. 3. Mirror symmetry of codes (rest) of the FM of the first five days60-d.ts. Amounts "Mirror pairs" of codes (residues) FM.

The ordinate axis of the diagram shows the codes (residuals) of the FM of the first $60-\mathrm{ch} . \mathrm{ts}$. or the first 5 days 6 -d.ts. On the abscissa axis 1-30 hours, after which there is a time reversal reverse development of the second half of the 60-hour cycle. with a mirroring of the FM codes (residues), and the formation of mirror pairs of FM codes (residues), having the constancy of the sums of the FM codes (residues) during the mirror-conjugated days.


Rice. 4. Differentiation of CN60-ch.ts. into sectors: A (triangle) - amplitude attenuation; B (rhombus): B - amplitude excitation, B * - amplitude attenuation; WITH (triangle) - amplitude excitation.

The ordinate shows the coefficients of the clock KCH, on the abscissa - 60-h.ts. The figure details the sectors of excitation and decay of the frequency frequency ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B}$ *, C) symmetric to the FM codes (residues).

The codes (residuals) of the FM days of 60-dts., Are formed from the adjacent sectors, depending on the types of days. The first and second types of days are formed from sectors A and B. The fourth and fifth types of days are formed from sectors $B$ * and $C$. All sectors take part in the formation of the third type of days. Chronological order of FM codes (residuals) of five types of days belonging to sector fragments ( $A, B, B$ *, $C$ ):

1 type of days: $A\{a, b, c, d, e\} \rightarrow B\{a\} \perp A\{b, c, d, e\} \rightarrow B\{a, b\} ; 2$ type of
days: $A\{c, d, e\} \rightarrow B$ \{a, $b, c\} \perp A\{d, e\} \rightarrow B\{a, b, c, d\} ; 3$ type of days: $A$
$\{e\} \rightarrow B\{a, b, c, d, e\} \perp B *\{a, b, c, d, e\} \rightarrow C\{a\} ; 4$ type of days: $B *\{b, c$,
$d, e\} \rightarrow C\{a, b\} \perp B *\{c, d, e\} \rightarrow C\{a, b, c\} ; 5$ type of days: $B *\{d, e\} \rightarrow C$
$\{a, b, c, d\} \perp B *\{e\} \rightarrow C\{a, b, c, d, e\}$,
where $\rightarrow$ - transition between fragments in the first and second halves of days, $\perp$ - transition between fragments in the middle of days. The algorithm for the transition of FM codes
(residuals) between fragments is discussed in the section properties of fragments.

Properties of fragments of codes (residuals) FM

1) codes (residuals) FM of neighboring fragments of one sector have the opposite parity. For example, for days with a factor of hours $N=9$, the distribution of codes (residuals) of the FM sector A by fragments will be as follows:

Fragments of sector A (with $\mathrm{N}=9$ )
$\{9 \mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{~b} 5 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{~d} 1 \mathrm{e}\}$ mean code (rest) $\mathrm{FM}=5$, $\Sigma$ codes (rest) $\mathrm{FM}=5 * 5$,
$\{8 b 6 c 4 d 2 e\}$ Ecodes (rest) FM $=5$ * 4,
\{7c 5d 3e\} टcodes (rest) FM = 5 * 3,
$\{6 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{e}\}$ ᄃcodes (rest) FM $=5$ * $2,\{5 \mathrm{e}\}$
code (rest) FM (e) = 5 .
The sums of the FM codes (residues) of the fragments are equal to the value of a single sector fragment multiplied by the number of FM codes (residues) in the fragment, and the average value of the FM codes (residuals) is equal to a single sector fragment under the condition of a single hour coefficient N (model);
2) the intervals between points $a, b, c, d, e$ are the difference between codes (residuals) of FM, depending on the location of points within fragments, between fragments and in the middle of the day: a) the difference between the codes (rest) of FM within fragments (intervals ab, bc, $c d, d e$ ) is equal to minus two; b) the difference of the FM codes (rest) between the fragments (except for the middle of the day) in the interval ea is equal to +3 and indicate the transition of the FM codes (residuals) to the fragment of the neighboring sector: $\mathrm{A} \rightarrow \mathrm{B}$ or B * $\rightarrow \mathrm{C}$;
3) the difference between the FM codes (residuals) in the middle of the day for $1,2,4$ and 5 of types of days is +4 , and for 3 types of days is +9 .

Table 3 shows a diagram of the formation of code fragments (residues) FM 60-ch.ts. Thus, the compositional combination of fragments of codes (remnants) of the FM as parts of a whole, taking into account the division of days into types, determines the architectonics of the 60-day cycle as a whole.

Table 3
The scheme of the formation of code fragments (residues) FM 60-ch.ts.

| $60-\llbracket 3 c .$ цикл | Nuc часов | $\begin{gathered} \text { N38 } \\ \text { qacos } \end{gathered}$ | K4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { секто- } \\ \text { ры, } \end{gathered}$ | Кодра (ост) ЧМ (в точках фрагментов) | Pазиость между кодами (ост) | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 3B } \\ \text { qacon } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tиms } \\ & \text { диеей } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 1$ | 9 | 9 | 18 | A | 13 | --- | IVB |  |
| $22 / 2$ | 8 | 8 | 16 |  | b | -2 | 2 F |  |
| $33 / 3$ | 7 | 7 | 14 |  | c | -2 | 3P |  |
| 4 4/4 | 6 | 6 | 12 |  | d | -2 | 4GI |  |
| 5 5/5 | 5 | 5 | 10 |  | e) | -2 | 5E |  |
| $66 / 6$ | 9 | 4 | 13 | B | (a) | +3 | 6RP |  |
| $77 / 7$ | 8 | 9 | 17 | A | (b | +4 | 7 C |  |
| 8 8/8 | 7 | 8 | 15 |  | c | -2 | 8IC |  |
| 9 9/9 | 6 | 7 | 13 |  | d | -2 | 9 V |  |
| 1010/10 | 5 | 6 | 11 |  | e) | -2 | 10R |  |
| 111/11 | 9 | 5 | 14 | B | 13 | +3 | 11 MC |  |
| 122/12 | 8 | 4 | 12 |  | b) | -2 | 12 TR |  |
| 13 3/1 | 7 | 9 | 16 | A | [c | --- | IVB |  |
| 14 4/2 | 6 | 8 | 14 |  | d | -2 | 2 F |  |
| 15 5/3 | 5 | 7 | 12 |  | e) | -2 | 3 P |  |
| $166 / 4$ | 9 | 6 | 15 | B | \{ | +3 | 4GI |  |
| 17 7/5 | 8 | 5 | 13 |  | b | -2 | 5E. |  |
| $188 / 6$ | 7 | 4 | 11 |  | c) | -2 | 6RP |  |
| 19 9/7 | 6 | 9 | 15 | A | (d) | +4 | 7 C |  |
| $2010 / 8$ | 5 | 8 | 13 |  | e) | -2 | 8IG |  |
| $211 / 9$ | 9 | 7 | 16 | B | [a | +3 | 9 V |  |
| 22 2/10 | 8 | 6 | 14 |  | b | -2 | 10R |  |
| 233/11 | 7 | 5 | 12 |  | c | -2 | 11 MC |  |
| 24 4/12 | 6 | 4 | 10 |  | d) | -2 | 12TR |  |
| 25 5/1 | 5 | 9 | 14 | A | \{e] | -- | IVB |  |
| 26 6/2 | 9 | 8 | 17 |  | la | +3 | 2 F |  |
| 27 7/3 | 8 | 7 | 15 |  | b | -2 | 3P |  |
| $288 / 4$ | 7 | 6 | 13 | B | c | -2 | 4GI |  |
| 29 9/5 | 6 | 5 | 11 |  | d | -2 | 5E |  |
| $3010 / 6$ | 5 | 4 | 9 |  | e) | -2 | 6RP |  |
| $311 / 7$ | 9 | 9 | 18 | $\mathrm{B}^{*}$ | \{2 | +9 | 7 C |  |
| 32 2/8 | 8 | 8 | 16 |  | b | -2 | 8IC |  |
| 33 3/9 | 7 | 7 | 14 |  | c | -2 | 9 V |  |
| 344/10 | 6 | 6 | 12 |  | d | -2 | 10R |  |
| $355 / 11$ | 5 | 5 | 10 |  | e) | -2 | 11 MC |  |
| $366 / 12$ | 9 | 4 | 13 | C | (a) | +3 | 12 TR |  |
| 37 7/1 | 8 | 9 | 17 | $\mathrm{B}^{*}$ | (b | -- | IVB |  |
| $388 / 2$ | 7 | 8 | 15 |  | c | -2 | 2 F |  |
| 39 9/3 | 6 | 7 | 13 |  | d | -2 | 3 P |  |
| 40.10/4 | 5 | 6 | 11 |  | el | -2 | 4 GI |  |
| $411 / 5$ | 9 | 5 | 14 | C | \{3 | +3 | 5E |  |
| 42 2/6 | 8 | 4 | 12 |  | b) | -2 | 6RP |  |
| $433 / 7$ | 7 | 9 | 16 | B* | [c | +4 | 7 C |  |
| 44 4/8 | 6 | 8 | 14 |  | d | -2 | 8IC |  |
| 45.5/9 | 5 | 7 | 12 |  | e) | -2 | 9V |  |
| $466 / 10$ | 9 | 6 | 15 | C | 13 | +3 | 10R |  |
| $477 / 11$ | 8 | 5 | 13 |  | b | -2 | 11 MC |  |
| 488/12 | 7 | 4 | 11 |  | c) | -2 | 12TR |  |
| $499 / 1$ | 6 | 9 | 15 | $\mathrm{B}^{*}$ | (d) | --- | IVB |  |
| $5010 / 2$ | 5 | 8 | 13 |  | e) | -2 | 2 F |  |


| $\overline{51} 1 / 3$ | 9 | 7 | 16 | c | 个 | +3 | 3 P |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52 2/4 | 8 | 6 | 14 |  | b | -2 | 4GI |  |
| 53 3/5 | 7 | 5 | 12 |  | c | -2 | SE: |  |
| 54 4/6 | 6 | 4 | 10 |  | d) | -2 | 6 RP |  |
| 55. $5 / 7$ | 5 | 9 | 14 | $\mathrm{B}^{*}$ | \{e\} | +4 | 7 C |  |
| 56. $6 / 8$ | 9 | 8 | 17 | C | 19 | +3 | 8 IC |  |
| 57 7/9 | 8. | 7 | 15 |  | b | -2 | 9 V |  |
| 588/10 | 7 | 6 | 13 |  | c | -2 | 10R |  |
| 599/11 | 6 | 5 | 11 |  | d | -2 | 11 MC |  |
| 6010/12 | 5 | 4 | 9 |  | e) | -2 | 12TR |  |

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS
The article presents the properties of the correction factors for the days PKD ( $\Delta$ ) and the clock N , which make it possible to calculate the opening of the points - the keys of the wonderful meridians in new ways, complementing the traditional method proposed in "Zhen Jiu Da Cheng" in 1601 by Yang Jizhou. Some properties of five types of days are also presented, for which, in our opinion, it is possible to differentiate 60d.c., arising as a result of the characteristic distribution of FM codes (residues) in 60hour cycles. The uncovered mechanisms underlying the oscillation of the FM codes (residues) give an idea of the connection between the wonderful meridians and vibrations that all nature is subject to and man is no exception. As $P$. Meriel wrote in the preface to the 1st edition of "Chinese Acupuncture" J.-S. de Moran [9, p. 8]: "According to some views concerning the essence of the Universe, everything starting from various Cosmic worlds and ending with microscopic particles of an atom everything is just a continuous rhythmic movement ...". In our opinion, the revealed mechanisms underlying the rhythmic activity of miraculous meridians should reduce distrust of Chinese traditional medicine in general [10, p.36] and become a response to the "chorus of negative voices about acupuncture" [8, p.116].

## Literature

1. Autumn S.A. New ways to calculate wonderful meridians. Magazine "Traditional Medicine", No. 1 [32] 2013. - P.26-32.
2. Yang Jizhou. Zhen tszyu da cheng (Great achievements of zhen-tszyu) / Translation from the Chinese Vinogrodsky B.B. - M .: Profit Style, 2003 .-- 445 p.
3. Stakhov A.P. et al. Da Vinci code and Fibonacci series. - SPb .: Peter, 2007. - 320 p.
4. Urmantsev Yu.A. Symmetry of nature and the nature of symmetry (philosophical and natural science aspects). - M .: Publishing house "Mysl", 1974. - 229 p.
5. Soviet encyclopedic dictionary. / Scientific and editorial board: A.M. Prokhorov Soviet Encyclopedia Publishing House. - M .; 1981 .-- 1600 s. from Fig.
6. Soroko E.M. Structural harmony of systems. / Ed. EAT. Babosov. Minsk, "Science and Technology", 1984. - 264 p.
7. Ivanov V.V. Even and Odd: Asymmetry of the Brain and Sign Systems. - M .; Sov.radio. 1978. - 184 p., Ill. ("Cybernetics").
8. Warren Frank Medical acupuncture / Per. from English - Kiev: Vischa
school. Head publishing house, 1981 .-- 224 p.
9. P. Meriel. Foreword to J.S. De Moran Chinese Acupuncture, Vol. 1. Graded and refined Chinese tradition. - M .: Publishing House "Profit Style", 2005. 536 p.
10. Sych N.N. Numbers, symbols, charge signs "zhou and" in modern science about a person // Journal "Reflexotherapy" №4 (7) 2003. - P.36-40.
11. Ionichevsky V.A., Slavin S.Z. Chronomedicine of Ancient China. Vladivostok: Dalnauka, 2001 .-- 120 p.

The author expresses his gratitude for the friendly advice when writing the article to Trofimov A.V., General Director of the International Research Institute of Space Anthropoecology, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor.

Author's address
Osenny S.A., reflexologist.
Sanatorium-preventorium "Vostok" JSC Russian Railways, (Novosibirsk region. Mochishche village, Snezhnaya st., 13)
dr.osa@yandex.ru

Autumn, S.A. Properties of day correction factors and hour correction factors. Mirror symmetry of the codes of the wonderful meridians of the five types of days. Architectonics of open codes of wonderful meridians of 60-day cycles / S.A. Autumn // Traditional medicine. - 2014. - No. 1 (36).

- S.28-34.

To favorites

