Types of days of miraculous meridians and stages of the life cycle or 12 phases - 10 conduction levels heavenly trunks - silabinom
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Day types of wonderful meridians and stages of life cycle or 12 phases of conductivity levels of 10 Heavenly
Stems - the power of binomials
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RESUME
This article is a thematic continuation of [4, p.26-33; 6, p.57-63], which presented new methods for calculating the opening points, keys and justifies a differentiated approach to the 60-day cycle extraordinary (wonderful) meridians in the form of five types of days. The model, combining binomials adopted in traditional Chinese medicine, with life cycle stages or 12 phases - levels of conductivity 10 heavenly stems outlined in the article as the power of a binomial (pb), adopted in Feng Shui, which reflect the idea that the binomials with Heavenly Stems are different stages of development, depending on the belonging to the Earthly Branches, like living beings are born, live and die is presented and proved. The power of the binomial is reflected in such things as types of extraordinary meridians and their properties.

Keywords: traditional Chinese medicine, reflexology, extraordinary meridians, point-keys, Feng Shui.

## SUMMARY

The article is a thematic continuation of articles [4, p.26-33; 6, p.57-63], in which fundamentally new methods of calculating the opening of key points were presented and a differentiated approach to 60-dts was substantiated. miraculous meridians (FM) in the form of five types of days. In the published article, a model is presented and substantiated that combines the binomials of 60-ary cycles, adopted in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), with stages of the life cycle or 12 phases - the conductivity levels of 10 celestial trunks, designated as the strength of binomials (sb), adopted in feng Shui and reflecting the idea that binomials, together with the heavenly trunks, go through different stages of development depending on their belonging to the terrestrial branches and, like living beings, are "born", "live" and "die" [2, p.63; 7, c.47]. The power of binomials is reflected in such concepts, as types of days of wonderful meridians and their properties [4, p.26-33; 6, p.57-63; 5, p.50-59; 8, p.28-35].

Key words: traditional Chinese medicine, reflexology, "miraculous meridians", key points, feng shui.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In feng shui, it is believed that the heavenly trunks go through different stages of development from "birth" to "death" [2, p.63; 7, p.47]. Together with the celestial trunks, their binomials also undergo development. The article provides and substantiates a model that combines binomials of 60-ary cycles and stages of the life cycle or 12 phases - the levels of conductivity of 10 celestial stems, adopted in feng shui [2, p.30, 62; 7, p. 39-47]. As an equivalent of 12 phases - the levels of conductivity of celestial trunks, the article uses the term binomial force (sb), proposed by Ph.D. S.V. Kosintsev The model is based on the traditional understanding of the relationship between Trunks and Branches, described in the treatise "Deep Seas" by ZiPing, suggesting dependence on seasonal rhythms, but in the article it is interpreted more broadly: for annual, monthly, daily and hourly 60 -ary cycles [2 , c. 65, 72, 79].

The strength of binomials is reflected in concepts such as the types of days of wonderful meridians [4, p. 26-33] and their properties [5, p. 50-57], including the property of mirror symmetry of the FM codes (residuals), the dynamics of the coefficients of days ( КД) and correction factors of days PKD ( $\Delta$ ) 60-d.ts. The model considers only that part of feng shui, which, in our opinion, having an unambiguous interpretation, may have an additional effect on the circulation of Chi energy in the human body.
II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

As you know, the traditional ideas of ancient China about cyclic processes are based on a binary expression of a repeating series of numbers from 1 to 60 in the form of a combination of two digits $\mathrm{HC} / \mathrm{ZV}$. The first
the numbers in binomials are represented by one of the ten celestial stems $(\mathrm{HC})$, the second - by one of the twelve earthly branches (SB). The parity of numbers, their binomials and the celestial trunks and terrestrial branches that make up the binomials always coincide. Table 1 shows 12 phases - the levels of conductivity of the celestial trunks, adopted in feng shui and described in the treatise "Deep Seas" by Zi-Ping ca. AD 800: "birth", "bathing in mercy" ... "death", "grave", "rest" and "clipping" (waiting for a new life) and ends with the stages "embryo" (conception) and "feeding "(Maturation) [2, p. 62; 7, p. 39-47]. The last stages are a manifestation of the Taoist concept of "reincarnation" (rebirth), life after death, continuity of life without beginning or end. Thus, the life cycle of binomials of 60-ary cycles is interpreted in relation to the celestial stems to the 12 terrestrial branches [2, p. 64]. Considering, that binomials in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) consist of celestial trunks and terrestrial branches of the same parity, to create a model of binomials that combine 12 phases conductivity levels of celestial trunks, it is advisable to exclude combinations of HC and pollutants with different parity and leave only combinations of cyclic signs, in accordance with the canonical requirements (Table 2). The power of the binomials "embryo" and "feeding" are moved to the beginning of the table, since, in our opinion, they symbolize the primary stages of life - conception and bearing of a fetus. Each binomial force is assigned a serial number from 1 to 12 . All model constructions described in the article are based on this ordinal numbering (Table 2). In it, the forces of binomials are distributed in the order of the "mutual generation" of the elements of the heavenly trunks [3, p. 64]. The stages from "birth" to "peak flowering" are designated as the period of "divine flowering". Stages from "wilting" to "cliff" ("grave") - the "field of defeat" period. The stages of "embryo" and "feeding" are a period of "equal importance" of the binomial power described in the treatise "Deep Seas" by Tzu-Ping [7, p. 48].

Table 1
Determination of the stage of the life cycle or 12 phases - the conductivity levels of 10 celestial trunks
(binomial forces)

|  |  | Пять янских стволов |  |  |  |  | Пять иньских стволов |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ЦЗя | БИН | y | ГЭН | ЖЭНЬ | И | дин | ЦЗИ | СИН | ГУЙ |
| «Божественный расцвет» (самые благоприятные комбинации) | Рождение | хауи | инь | инь | сы | шәнь | y | $\ldots$ | ю | цзы | мао |
|  | Купание | цзы | mao | мa\% | y | ю | сы | Шәнь | шэнь | хай | инь |
|  | Одевание пояса | чоу | чэнь | чэнь | вэй | сюй | чәнь | вэй | вэй | сюй | чоу |
|  | Службаа | инь | сы | сы | щэнь | хай | мао | y | y | ю | цзы |
|  | Пик рассвета | мaо | y | y | ю | цзы | инь | сы | сы | шәнь | хай |
| «Поле поражения» (неблагоприятные комбинации) | Увядание | чәнь | вэй | вวй | сюй | чоу | чоу | чэнь | чэнь | вวй | сюй |
|  | Болезнь | сы | шәнь | Шәнь | хай | инь | цзы | MaO | mao | y | ю |
|  | Смерть | y | ю | ю | цзы | мао | хай | инь | инь | сы | щэнь |
|  | Хранилище | вэй | сюй | сюй | чоу | чәнь | сюй | чоу | чоу | чэнь | вวй |
|  | Обрыв | шэнь | хай | хай | инь | сы | ю | цзы | цзы | мао | y |
| «Равная значимость» (нейтральные) | Зародыш | ю | цзы | цзы | mao | y | шэнь | хай | хай | инь | сы |
|  | Вскармливание | сюй | чоу | чоу | чэнь | вэй | вэ拉 | сюй | сюй | чоу | чәнь |

## III. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The distribution of the strength of binomials in 60-ary cycles (annual, monthly, daily, hourly) and their properties.
All binomials are divided by the parity of the strength into two groups. Each odd binomial force belongs to a group consisting of six binomials with celestial stems IG3 bin, C4 din (element "Fire"); E5 y, RP6 ji (element "Soil"); V9 Ren, R10 Gui (element "Water"). Each even power of binomials has 4 binomials with celestial trunks VB1 jia, F2 and (element "Wood") and GI7 gen, P8 xin ("Metal"). Thus, the entire binomial cycle contains 36 binomials with odd strength and 24 binomials with even strength. Some of the properties of the distribution of the strength of binomials in 60-ary cycles of annual, monthly, daily and hourly are described below:
one. The sum of the strength of binomials of two numbers located side by side in a number row 60 -r.ts., whose cyclic signs refer to one element is a constant equal to 12 . For example: $11 \backslash 1$ has sb=4, $22 \backslash 2$ has $\mathrm{sb}=8$, both binomials refer to the elements of the NN and ZV -Tree; $33 \backslash 3$ has $\mathrm{sb}=3,44 \backslash 4 \mathrm{has} \mathrm{sb}=$ 9, both binomials refer to the elements NS - Fire, ZV - Metal, etc. (see Table 2). The strength of the binomials of even and odd binomials, if presented in the form of clock dials, have the opposite direction of movement, like two connected gears (Fig. 1).
2. Distribution sat group, 5 members per group. Within the sb group for odd binomials
(An) is a decreasing series of numbers with a difference of -1 ; for even binomials ( Bn ) the group sb is an increasing series of numbers with a difference of +1 .
3. Beginning of each group of strength of binomials for an odd row by 2 units. more in relation to the end of the previous group of binomials, and for an even series - on the contrary, by 2 units. less.
4. Groups of strength of binomials begin with binomials, whose NA refers to the element Soil, and ends with binomials, whose NS refer to the element of Fire, the order of the elements of the NS in the binomial force groups is "mutually generating": $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow \mathrm{M} \rightarrow \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{D} \rightarrow \mathrm{O}$.
$5.60-r . t s$. has six 5-member groups of Sat. Perhaps the number of groups is the manifestation of one of the provisions on the 6 stages of existence in "reincarnation" in the Taoist doctrine of "reincarnation".
6. For wonderful meridians, the beginning of each group of binomial strength corresponds to the 5th type of days for odd days and type 1 - for even days and ends with type 3 for odd days and type 4 for even days (Table 2).
7. The distribution of the power of binomials within each type of days of the wonderful meridians is cyclical.


Rice. 1. Formation of a constant sum of the strength of binomials of two numbers located side by side in60-ric

> a cycle related to the same element of the National Assembly and ZV.

The figure illustrates the constant of the sum of the strength of the binomials of two numbers of the 60-ary cycle, equal to 12 , located side by side and having one element of the NS and ZV . The numbers are located on two circles and, like mating gears, have the opposite direction of movement.
table 2
Power distribution of binomials in the order of "mutual generation" of the celestial trunks

| тихии HC | Дерево |  | Опонь |  | Почва |  | Металл |  | Вода+O* |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a) $\sigma(\mathrm{n})^{*}$ | 24 | b4 | a5 | b5 | al | b1 | a2 | b2 | a3 | b3 |
| Типы | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $\mathrm{Ce}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \mathrm{VB} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { IG } \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{4}{\mathrm{C}}$ | $\mathrm{E}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ R P \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \text { GI } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{TR} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{MC} \end{gathered}$ |
| Зародьш | Нет | Her | $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 3 \backslash 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 4 \backslash 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 5 \backslash 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 6 \backslash 12 \end{gathered}$ | Her | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 9 \backslash 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 10 \backslash 6 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $1 \backslash 11$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 2 \backslash 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Het | Нет | Het | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 7 \backslash 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 8 \backslash 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Het |
| Рожде | Her | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 3 \backslash 3 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 4 \backslash 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 5 \backslash 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 46 \\ 6 \backslash 10 \end{array}$ | Нет | Het | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 9 \backslash 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 10 \backslash 4 \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 купание в Милостях | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1 \backslash 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ 2 \backslash 6 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет | Нет | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 7 \backslash 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 \\ 8 \backslash 12 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет |
| 5 Одевание пояса | Het | Heт | $\begin{gathered} 53 \\ 3 \backslash 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 \\ 4 \backslash 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 5 \backslash 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 56 \\ 6 \backslash 8 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Het | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 9 \backslash 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 10 \backslash 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| 6 поступление на службу | $\begin{gathered} 51 \\ 1 \backslash 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \\ 2 \backslash 4 \end{gathered}$ | Het | Het | Heт | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 57 \\ 7 \backslash 9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ 8 \backslash 10 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет |
| 7 Пик расцвета | Heт | Heт | $\begin{gathered} 43 \\ 3 \backslash 7 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 54 \\ 4 \backslash 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55 \\ 5 \backslash 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 6 \backslash 6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Heт | Нет | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 9 \backslash 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ 10 \backslash 12 \end{gathered}$ |
| 8 Увядание $^{8}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 1 \backslash 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 2 \backslash 2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Het | Het | Het | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ 7 \backslash 11 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 8 \backslash 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет |
| $9$ <br> Болезнь | Нет | Нет | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 3 \backslash 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 4 \backslash 4 \end{gathered}$ | $5 \backslash 9$ | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 6 \backslash 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Het | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ 9 \backslash 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 10 \backslash 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 10 Смерть | $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 1 \backslash 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 12 \\ 2 \backslash 12 \end{gathered}$ | Hex | Нет | Нет | Het | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 7 \backslash 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 8 \backslash 6 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет |
| $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \text { Хранилище } \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Het | $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 3 \backslash 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 4 \backslash 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 5 \backslash 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 6 \backslash 2 \end{gathered}$ | Heт | Нет | $\begin{gathered} 29 \\ 9 \backslash 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 10 \backslash 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ \text { Обрытв } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ 1 \backslash 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 2 \backslash 10 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет | Het | Het | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 7 \backslash 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 \\ 8 \backslash 4 \end{gathered}$ | Нет | Нет |

Explanations: Sat 1 and 2 are neutral binomials of equal importance; Sat 3-7-the most favorable binomials of the "divine dawn"; Sat 8-12 - unfavorable binomials, "field of defeat" [7, p.47]; a / b (n) * - the order of sb in 5-membered groups for odd (an) and even (bn) binomials.

Table 3
Power distribution of binomials in a 60-ary cycle

| $\mathrm{HC}^{3 \mathrm{~B}}$ | 1VB | $\begin{gathered} 2 F \\ \text { I } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 3P } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4GI } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 5E } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6RP } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{C} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{IG} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{R} \\ \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \mathrm{MC} \\ \mathrm{O}^{*} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{TR} \\ \mathrm{O}^{*} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 VB | $11 / 1$ |  | $511 / 3$ |  | $411 / 5$ |  | $311 / 7$ |  | 211/9 |  | $\underset{2(4)}{111 / 11}$ |  |
| Д | 4(4) | $\rightarrow$ | 6(4) | $\xrightarrow[52 / 4]{ }$ | 8(4) |  | 10(4) |  | 12(4) |  | $2(4)$ | $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~F} \\ & \mathbf{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 / 2 \\ 8(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 522 / 4 \\ 6(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 422 / 6 \\ 4(4) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 322 / 8 \\ 2(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 222 / 10 \\ 12(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 122 / 12 \\ 10(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 3IG } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 / 1 \\ 1(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 33 / 3 \\ 3(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 533 / 5 \\ 5(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 433 / 7 \\ 7(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 333 / 9 \\ 9(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 233 / 11 \\ 11(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \mathrm{C} \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 144 / 2 \\ 11(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 44 / 4 \\ 9(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 544 / 6 \\ 7(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 444 / 8 \\ 5(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 344 / 10 \\ 3(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 244 / 12 \\ 1(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 5E } \\ \text { II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 255 / 1 \\ 1(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 155 / 3 \\ 3(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 / 5 \\ & 5(1) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 555 / 7 \\ 7(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 455 / 9 \\ 9(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 355 / 11 \\ 11(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \mathrm{RP} \\ I I \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 266 / 2 \\ 11(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 166 / 4 \\ 9(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 66 / 6 \\ 7(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 566 / 8 \\ 5(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 466 / 10 \\ 3(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 366 / 12 \\ 1(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 7GI } \\ \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 377 / 1 \\ 10(2) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 277 / 3 \\ 12(2) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 177 / 5 \\ 2(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 / 7 \\ & 4(2) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 577 / 9 \\ 6(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 477 / 11 \\ 8(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{P} \\ & \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 388 / 2 \\ 2(2) \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 288 / 4 \\ 12(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 188 / 6 \\ 10(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 88 / 8 \\ 8(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 588 / 10 \\ 6(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 488 / 12 \\ 4(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{~g}}$ | $499 / 1$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 399 / 3 \\ 9(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 299 / 5 \\ 11(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 199 / 7 \\ 1(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 99 / 9 \\ 3(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 599 / 11 \\ 5(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\rightarrow$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{R} \\ \mathrm{~B} \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 5010 / 2 \\ 5(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4010 / 4 \\ 3(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 3010 / 6 \\ 1(3) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2010 / 8 \\ 11(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 1010 / 10 \\ 9(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\begin{gathered} 6010 / 12 \\ 7(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

Table 460 -ary cycle is represented as two numerical series of even and odd binomials. Two binomials located next to each other refer to the same element of the heavenly trunks, have one ordinal number ( $n$ ) of the binomial force in 5 -membered groups, the sum of the strength of their binomials (sb) throughout the entire 60 -ary cycle is a constant equal to 12. In the column "Elements" next to the letter designation of the element in brackets is a number that determines the ordinal number (from 1 to 6 ) of the binomial force group. The beginning and end of the 60 -ary cycle does not coincide with the beginning and end of the binomial strength cycle.

Table 4
60-r. q, distributed in the order of "mutual generation" of the elements of the heavenly trunks, the power of binomials (sat)
and their ordinal numbers in groups: an - odd, bn - even

| Стихия HC биномов | an | сб | Бином дня,часа | Бином дня,часа | có | bn | Стихия HC биномов | an | cб | Бином дня,часа | Бином дня,часа | cô | bn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Д(6) | 4 | 4 | $1^{1 / 1}$ | $2^{21 / 2}$ | 8 | 4 | Д(3) | 4 | 10 | $31^{117}$ | $32^{278}$ | 2 | 4 |
| $\mathrm{O}(6)$ | 5 | 3 | $3^{3,3}$ | $4^{4 / 4}$ | 9 | 5 | $\mathrm{O}(3)$ | 5 | 9 | $33^{319}$ | $34^{4+10}$ | 3 | 5 |
| $\Pi$ (1) | 1 | 5 | $5^{313}$ | $6^{6 / 6}$ | 7 | 1 | H(4) | 1 | 11 | $35^{511}$ | $36^{\text {®12 }}$ | 1 | 1 |
| M(1) | 2 | 4 | $7^{77}$ | $8^{8 / 8}$ | 8 | 2 | M(4) | 2 | 10 | $37^{\text {N1 }}$ | $38^{55 \cdot 2}$ | 2 | 2 |
| $\mathrm{B}(1)$ | 3 | 3 | $9^{\text {90 }}$ | $10^{10150}$ | 9 | 3 | B(4) | 3 | 9 | $39^{2 / 3}$ | $40^{1004}$ | 3 | 3 |
| Д(1) | 4 | 2 | $11^{1111}$ | $12^{2,12}$ | 10 | 4 | Д(4) | 4 | 8 | $41^{11^{3}}$ | $42^{2,16}$ | 4 | 4 |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)$ | 5 | 1 | $13^{31 /}$ | $14^{4 / 2}$ | 11 | 5 | $\mathrm{O}(4)$ | 5 | 7 | $43^{3,7}$ | $44^{4,8}$ | 5 | 5 |
| $\Pi(2)$ | 1 | 3 | $15^{313}$ | $16^{6.4}$ | 9 | 1 | H(5) | 1 | 9 | $45^{519}$ | $46^{510}$ | 3 | 1 |
| M(2) | 2 | 2 | $17^{7,5}$ | $18^{8,6}$ | 10 | 2 | M(5) | 2 | 8 | $47^{7 \times 11}$ | $48^{8 / 12}$ | 4 | 2 |
| $\mathrm{B}(2)$ | 3 | 1 | $19^{907}$ | $20^{2018}$ | 11 | 3 | $\mathrm{B}(5)$ | 3 | 7 | $49^{9.1}$ | $50^{1012}$ | 5 | 3 |
| Д(2) | 4 | 12 | $21^{19}$ | $22^{2,10}$ | 12 | 4 | Д(5) | 4 | 6 | $51^{1 / 3}$ | $52^{294}$ | 6 | 4 |
| $\mathrm{O}(2)$ | 5 | 11 | $23^{311}$ | $24^{4 \times 12}$ | 1 | 5 | $\mathrm{O}(5)$ | 5 | 5 | $53^{3 \sqrt{15}}$ | $54^{416}$ | 7 | 5 |
| $\Pi(3)$ | 1 | 1 | $25^{511}$ | $26^{6 \times 2}$ | 11 | 1 | $\Pi(6)$ | 1 | 7 | $55^{517}$ | $56^{6{ }^{68}}$ | 5 | 1 |
| M(3) | 2 | 12 | $27^{7 / 3}$ | $28^{\text {B1/ }}$ | 12 | 2 | $\mathrm{M}(6)$ | 2 | 6 | $57^{7 / 2}$ | $58^{8810}$ | 6 | 2 |
| $\mathrm{B}(3)$ | 3 | 11 | $29^{9,5}$ | $30^{1916}$ | 1 | 3 | B (6) | 3 | 5 | $59^{9 / 11}$ | $60^{1012}$ | 7 | 3 |

Thus, the strength of the binomials is reflected in the differentiation of 60-dc. wonderful meridians for five types of days, and it is also reflected in the property of mirror symmetry of codes (remnants) of the FM [4, p. 26-33; 6, p.57-63]. Symmetry is proportionality, invariance (invariance) of the structure of a material object with respect to its transformations. The concept of symmetry arose in the ancient world in the study of natural phenomena and, first of all, of man himself. From a geometric point of view, symmetry is combined with itself as a result of mirror reflection or replacement of time $t$ by -t (reversal in time, time reversal) [5, p.50-57; 10, p. 1219]. Oscillation of codes (residuals) FM of the second half of 60ch.ts. is a symmetrical reflection of its first half, the axis of symmetry runs between 30 and 31 hours of the cycle: after crossing the axis of symmetry, the FM codes (residuals) mirror the FM codes (residues) of their first half. In 60-hour c. The 5th day is a reflection of the 1 st day, the 4 th is a reflection of the 2 nd day, and the second half of the 3rd day is a reflection of its first half. Mirror symmetry is also inherent in the strength of binomials - in daily intervals from the beginning to the end of days, between the codes (residuals) of the FM of mirror-symmetric days, subject to reversal in time (time reversal), the strength of binomials is symmetric:

1 type of days [5(1) $\rightarrow 2(4)$ ], 5 type of days [5(3) $\leftarrow 5(1)] ; 2$
type of days [3(1) $\rightarrow 12$ (4)], 4 type of days [3 (3) $\leftarrow 3$ (1)];
3type of days (1st half) [1 (1) $\rightarrow 10$ (4)], (2nd half) [1 (3) $\leftarrow 1$ (1)].
Thus, the middle of the 60-ary cycle is a kind of mirror, which reflects the entire previous cycle of binomials, including their strength (phases - the conductivity levels of the celestial trunks) at the points (nodes) of excitation and damping.

In fig. 2 shows the "sawtooth" shape of the diagrams of odd (an) and even (bn) sat 60-dts. In fig. Figure 3 illustrates the dynamics of the strength of binomials and the clock coefficients of the CV in 60-ch.ts, as well as their symmetry. Coefficients of hours (CC) are the basis of the biorhythm of codes (residues) of wonderful meridians [4, p. 26-33; 5, p.50-57; 6, p.57-63]. The oscillatory process of the 60-ch.c. frequency has sections of excitation and damping in the form of four sectors of triangular shapes. Sector A (damping of oscillations) starts at $11 / 1$ and fades out at 255/1 o'clock 60 hours, has a sat1 (1). Excitation sector B1 spawns in sector A at 66/6 o'clock, has a sat 7 (1), development takes place until the middle of the 60-hour cycle, after which the B2 decay sector begins up to $555 / 7$ hours and has the same sat 7 (1). Thus, the beginning and end of sectors B1 and B2 have the same binomial strength and the same ordinal numbers in the cb 7 (1) groups. In the section of damping of sector B 2 oscillations, sector C (excitation) begins at $366 / 12$ o'clock with a binomial force equal to the binomial force at the attenuation point of sector A-255/1hour sat 1 (1). Total4 sectors, each of which has 15 binomials.


Rice. 2. The dynamics of the force of even binomials (bn) and odd (an) numbers 60-r.ts. The sawtooth diagrams of the strength of the binomials of even and odd numbers of a 60-ary cycle are illustrated. Below the abscissa axis, in square brackets the intervals between the FM codes (residuals) equal to +4 , typical for each type days of wonderful meridians $[4,5,6,8]$.

Table 5 shows a 60-hour cycle in the form of a matrix, in which hours are divided into sectors. $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B} 2, \mathrm{C}$ in a sequence reflecting the dynamics of the strength of binomials, their ordinal numbers, as well as changes in the coordination number in the diurnal antiphase or diurnal opposition. This sequence can also be seen in Fig. 3. On it, each descending line (in blue) connects points in diurnal antiphase. The difference between them is -1 , and the ascending lines (red) connect the points in the diurnal antiphase, the difference between which is +4 . In the matrix, points a, b, c, d, e... are the clock coefficients (CC) that make up fragments with the number of members in each fragment from 1 to 5 . Each sector A, B1, B2, C contains five fragments. Sectors A and B2 are decreasing series: $\{a, b, c, d, e\}\{b, c, d, e\}\{c, d, e\}\{d, e\}\{e\}$. Sectors B1 and C are increasing series: $\{a\}\{a, b\}\{a, b, c\}\{a, b, c, d\}\{a, b, c, d, e\}$. Fragments of points are located on the descending sections of the oscillation of the clock coefficients or codes (residuals) of the FM (Fig. 3). In the cells of the table. the arrows indicate the coefficients of the clock KCH, which form a daily antiphase, and the numbers -1 or +4 - are the difference between them. Table 6 shows Sat 60 -d.ts., Differentiated by types of days (Sat is reflected in the upper right corner of the cells). You can trace the dynamics of sat and their order in the group for even and odd days of each type of 60-dts.


Rice. 3. Strength of binomials and coefficients of hours in60 hour cycle. The figure shows a diagram
clock coefficients KCh. In brackets: binomial strength and ordinal number in the 5-member group. The arrows indicate the CV in diurnal antiphase (diurnal opposition). The blue arrows (descending) indicate the CSS with a difference of -1 , red (ascending) - at the CSS with a difference of +4 , the latter are typical for each type of World Cup days. These intervals are indicated in the upper part of the figure: the difference between CN is +4 . The entire 60 -hour cycle is divided into 5 fragments corresponding to the types of miraculous days meridians.

## IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The article presents and substantiates a model combining the binomials of 60-ary cycles, adopted in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), with stages of the life cycle or 12 phases - the conductivity levels of 10 celestial trunks, designated as the strength of binomials (sat), adopted in feng shui and expressing the idea that binomials go through 12 stages of development, depending on the belonging of the heavenly stems to the earthly branches. At the same time, like living beings, binomials are "born", go through certain stages of their development and "die" [2.c, 63]. The power of binomials is reflected in the concept of types of days of wonderful meridians [4, p.26-33; 6, p.57-63] and their properties, including they manifest themselves in the form of the phenomenon of mirror symmetry at the points (nodes) of excitation and damping of 60-r.ts. [5, p.50-57; 8, pp. 28-35].

In the representation of the ancients, numbers and numerical series made it possible to create the simplest model of order, which made it possible to order the universal chaos, which guaranteed the stability of the system against the phenomena of continuously increasing entropy [9, p.333]. In this case, the order took the form of repeating cycles. The repetition of the cycles was not "absolute", and this was reflected in the treatises of the ancient East. So, in the Indian spiritual system Avatamsaka-sutra, Buddhist cosmology of the Jains, the created world was an infinitely complex system of units ... "jiva", existing at various stages ... of the cosmic process. However, their "original nature" was "polluted" by their involvement in material reality, especially in biological one [11, p.57]. To illustrate the relationship of things in the Avatamsaka Sutra, the poetic image of the pearl necklace of the Vedic god was used: "A string of pearls is located in the heavens of Indra in such a way that if you look at one of them, you will see in it the reflections of all the others." A similar concept is found in the ancient Chinese Buddhist teaching Huayan, the essence of which can be expressed in the words: "One in One, One in Many, Much in One, Much in Many." In reality, "the infinitely small contains the infinitely large, and the infinitely large - the infinitely small ..." and this is only a static model that is not able to capture the eternal multidimensional motion in the Universe ... as well as the past, present and future "[11, p.57]. Much in One, Much in Many. " In reality, "the infinitely small contains the infinitely large, and the infinitely large - the infinitely small ..." and this is only a static model that is not able to capture the eternal multidimensional motion in the Universe ... as well as the past, present and future "[11, p.57]. Much in One, Much in Many. " In reality, "the infinitely small contains the infinitely large, and the infinitely large - the infinitely small ..." and this is only a static model that is not able to capture the eternal multidimensional motion in the Universe ... as well as the past, present and future "[11, p.57].

Table 5
The matrix of cyclic signs, the strength of the binomials and their ordinal numbers in the strength groups of the binomials sb $A \backslash B(n)$, the clock coefficients KCH in the diurnal antiphase (indicated by the arrows), corresponding points $a, b, c, d, e$ of sectors A, B1, B2, C of a 60-hour cycle

| Интервалы суточных противофаз 5 типов дней ЧМ | CEKTOP B2 |  |  |  |  | СЕКТОР A |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1^{1} \\ {[\mathrm{VB1}-\mathrm{C7}]} \\ 3 \text { тиा पM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathrm{a} \\ 311 / 7 \\ 18(\mathrm{KY}) \\ 10(4) \mathrm{c} \text { n } \mathrm{n} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 377 / 1 \\ 17 \rightarrow-1 \\ 10(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 433 / 7 \\ 16 \\ 7(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ 499 / 1 \\ 15 \rightarrow-1 \\ 7(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{e} \\ 555 / 7 \\ 14 \\ 7(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{a} \\ 1 \stackrel{1 / 1}{1} \\ 18 \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \\ 4(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 77 / 7 \\ 17 \\ 4(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} c \\ 133 / 1 \\ 16 \rightarrow-1 \\ 1(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} d \\ 199 / 7 \\ 15 \\ 1(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{e} \\ 255 / 1 \\ 14 \rightarrow+4 \\ 1(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{2}{[\mathrm{~F} 2-\mathrm{IG} 8]} \\ 5 \mathrm{rum} \text { पM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{a} \\ 266 / 2 \\ 17 \rightarrow-1 \\ 11(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{b} \\ 322 / 8 \\ 16 \\ 2(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 388 / 2 \\ 15 \rightarrow-1 \\ 2(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{d} \\ 444 / 8 \\ 14 \\ 5(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 5010 / 2 \\ 13 \rightarrow+4 \\ 5(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} a \\ 566 / 8 \\ 17 \\ 5(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{b} \\ 2 \stackrel{2 / 2}{ } \\ 16 \rightarrow-1 \\ 8(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} c \\ 88 / 8 \\ 15 \\ 8(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ 144 / 2 \\ 14 \rightarrow-1 \\ 11(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 2010 / 8 \\ 13 \\ 11(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ {[\mathrm{P} 3-\mathrm{V} 9]} \\ 2 \text { тип पМ } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} { }^{\mathrm{a}} \\ 211 / 9 \\ 16 \\ 12(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{b} \\ 277 / 3 \\ 15 \rightarrow-1 \\ 12(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 333 / 9 \\ 14 \\ 9(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{d} \\ 399 / 3 \\ 13 \rightarrow-1 \\ 9(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 455 / 9 \\ 12 \\ 9(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{a}{511 / 3} \\ 16 \rightarrow-1 \\ 6(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 577 / 9 \\ 15 \\ 6(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{c} \\ 3 \stackrel{3}{3 / 3} \\ 14 \rightarrow-1 \\ 3(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { d } \\ 99 / 9 \\ 13 \\ 3(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{e} \\ 155 / 3 \\ 12 \rightarrow+4 \\ 3(1) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ {[\mathrm{GI4}-\mathrm{R} 10]} \\ 4 \text { тй पM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} a \\ 16 \underset{6}{6} 4 \\ 15 \rightarrow-1 \\ 9(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{b} \\ 222 / 10 \\ 14 \\ 12(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 288 / 4 \\ 13 \rightarrow-1 \\ 12(2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{d} \\ 344 / 10 \\ 12 \\ 3(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \mathrm{e} \\ 4010 / 4 \\ 11 \rightarrow+4 \\ 3(3) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline a \\ 466 / 10 \\ 15 \\ 3(1) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 522 / 4 \\ 14 \rightarrow-1 \\ 6(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{c} \\ 588 / 10 \\ 13 \\ 6(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ 44 / 4 \\ 12 \rightarrow-1 \\ 9(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 1010 / 10 \\ 11 \\ 9(3) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { E5-MC11] } \\ 1 \text { тип ЧM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} a \\ 11 \stackrel{1}{1 / 11} \\ 14 \\ 2(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 177 / 5 \\ 13 \rightarrow-1 \\ 2(2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 233 / 11 \\ 12 \\ 11(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ 299 / 5 \\ 11 \rightarrow-1 \\ 11(3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 355 / 11 \\ 10 \\ 11(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{a}{2} \\ 411 / 5 \\ 14 \rightarrow-1 \\ 8(4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 477 / 11 \\ 13 \\ 8(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} c \\ 533 / 5 \\ 12 \rightarrow-1 \\ 5(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline d \\ 599 / 11 \\ 11 \\ 5(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{e} \\ 55 / 5 \\ 10 \rightarrow+4 \\ 5(1) \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ {[\mathrm{RP} 6-\mathrm{TR12]}} \\ 3 \text { тип YM } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{a} \\ 66 / / 6 \\ 13 \rightarrow-1 \\ 7(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{b} \\ 122 / 12 \\ 12 \\ 10(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ 188 / 6 \\ 11 \rightarrow-1 \\ 10(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{d} \\ 244 / 12 \\ 10 \\ 1(5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 3010 / 6 \\ 9 \rightarrow+4 \\ 1(3) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline a \\ 366 / 12 \\ 13 \\ 1(1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{b} \\ 422 / 6 \\ 12 \rightarrow-1 \\ 4(4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline c \\ 488 / 12 \\ 11 \\ 4(2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{d} \\ 544 / 6 \\ 10 \rightarrow-1 \\ 7(5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \mathrm{e} \\ 6010 / 12 \\ 9 \\ 7(3) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| СЕКТОP B1 |  |  |  |  |  | CEKTOP C |  |  |  |  |

The model considers only a part of feng shui, which, having an unambiguous interpretation, in our opinion, is capable of exerting an additional effect on the circulation of Chi energy in the human body, which may affect the effectiveness of acupuncture, in particular, when treating with miraculous meridians. The purpose of this article, as well as previous publications [4, p. 26-33; 5, pp. 50-57; 6, pp. 57-63; 8, pp. 28-35] is an attempt to reveal and comprehend the mechanisms underlying the concept of miraculous meridians as a part of acupuncture and thereby overcome the negative attitude towards acupuncture, this ancient type of treatment, as far-fetched and unreasonable. The proposed model, according to the author, does not contradict traditional Chinese medicine, but only emphasizes the unity of the surrounding world in the form of the concept of feng shui and the person himself.

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Table 6

| (ния дненй | VB1 цзы | P3 инь | E5 чән | Типы дней (четные). | F2 \%oy | GI4 mao | RP6 сы |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | C7 y | V9 шәнь | C11 croft |  | IG88 вวй | R10 10 | TR12 xaft |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { 1VB } \\ \text { 1 тии дня: } \\ \text { E5-MC11 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \backslash 1^{2} \quad 4^{5} \\ & \kappa Д=17^{3} \\ & \Pi К Д=1^{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \backslash 3 \\ & \kappa Д=18 \\ & \Pi К Д=9(0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \backslash 5 \\ & \text { КД }=20 \\ & \Pi К Д=7 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 6 RP <br> 1 тип дня: <br> E5-MC11 | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \backslash 2 \quad 11 \\ & \text { КД }=20 \\ & \Pi К Д=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 166 \backslash 4 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \backslash 6 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi К Д=4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \quad 1 \backslash 7 \quad 10 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \backslash 9 \quad 12 \\ & \text { КД }=19 \\ & \text { ПКД }=8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \backslash 11 \quad 2 \\ & \text { КД }=20 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \backslash 8 \\ & \kappa Д=20 \\ & \Pi К Д=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \backslash 10 \\ & \text { КД }=19 \\ & \Pi К Д=2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 366 \backslash 12 \quad 1 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=4 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { 7GI } \\ 2 \text { тип дня: } \\ \text { 3P-9V } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377 \backslash 1 \quad 10 \\ & \kappa Д=16 \\ & \Pi К Д=2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \backslash 3 \quad 12 \\ & \kappa Д=17 \\ & \text { IКД }=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \backslash 5 \\ & \mathrm{KД}=19 \\ & \Pi К Д=8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~F} \\ & 2 \text { тип дня: } \\ & 3 \mathrm{P}-9 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \backslash 2 \\ & \text { КД }=19 \\ & \Pi К Д=2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 522 \backslash 4 \\ \text { КД }=17 \\ \Pi К Д=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \backslash 6 \\ & \mathrm{KД}=16 \\ & \Pi К Д=5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \backslash 7 \\ & \text { КД }=16 \\ & \text { ПКД }=2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577 \backslash 9 \quad 6 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \text { ПКд }=9(0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 477 \backslash 118 \\ & \text { КД }=19 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 322 \backslash 8 \\ & \mathrm{KД}=19 \\ & \Pi К Д=2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \backslash 10 \quad 12 \\ & \mathrm{KД}=18 \\ & \Pi К Д=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \backslash 12 \quad 10 \\ & \text { КД }=16 \\ & \Pi К Д=5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3IG } \\ & \text { 3 тип дня: } \\ & \text { 1VB-7C; } \\ & \text { 6RP-12TR. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \backslash 1 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \text { ПКД }=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \backslash 3 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \Pi \Pi Д=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 533 \backslash 5 \\ & \mathrm{~K}=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{P} \\ & 3 \text { тип двя: } \\ & \text { 1VB-7C; } \\ & \text { 6RP-12TR. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 388 \backslash 2 \quad 2 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi К Д=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 288 \backslash 4 \quad 12 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \Pi К Д=6(0) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188 \backslash 6 \quad 10 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \text { ПКД }=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 433 \backslash 7 \\ \text { КД }=14 \\ \text { IIКД }=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} 333 \backslash 9 \\ \text { КД }=16 \\ \text { IК } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233 \backslash 11 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi К Д=1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $88 \backslash 8 \quad 8$ КД $=17$ ПКД $=4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 588 \backslash 10 \\ & \mathrm{KZ}=16 \\ & \Pi K Д=5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \backslash 12 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \text { ПКД }=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9(V+TR) } \\ & 4 \text { Tun дия: } \\ & \text { 4GI-10R } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 499 \backslash 1 \\ \text { КД }=15 \\ \text { ПКД }=3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399 \backslash 3 \\ & \text { КД }=16 \\ & \Pi К Д=2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 299 \backslash 5 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \Pi К Д=9(0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4C } \\ & 4 \text { Tип дня: } \\ & 4 \mathrm{GI}-10 \mathrm{R} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \backslash 2 \quad 11 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \text { ІКД }=3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 44 \backslash 4 \\ \text { КД }=16 \\ \text { ПКД }=5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544 \backslash 6 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \text { IIКД }=6(0) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \backslash 7 \quad 1 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \Pi К Д=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \backslash 9 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \backslash 11 \quad 5 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \text { ПКд }=9(0) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 444 \backslash 8 \\ & \text { КД }=18 \\ & \Pi К Д=3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \backslash 10 \quad 3 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi К Д=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \backslash 12 \quad 1 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=6(0) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{E} \\ & 5 \mathrm{Tmin} \text { дия: } \\ & 2 F-8 I G \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 255 \backslash 1 \\ \text { КД }=14 \\ \text { ПКД }=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \backslash 3 \\ & \text { КД }=15 \\ & \Pi К Д=3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \backslash 5 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi К Д=1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10(\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{MC}) \\ & 5 \text { тип дня: } \\ & \text { F-8IG } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5010 \backslash 2 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 4010 \backslash 4 \\ \text { КД }=15 \\ \Pi К Д=6(0) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3010 \backslash 6 \quad 1 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \Pi К Д=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 555 \backslash 7 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \backslash 9 \\ & \text { КД }=16 \\ & \text { IКД }=2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \backslash 11 \quad 11 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \Pi \kappa Д=1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \backslash 8 \quad 11 \\ & \text { КД }=17 \\ & \text { ПКД }=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1010 \backslash 109 \\ & \text { КД }=16 \\ & \text { ПКД }=5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6010 \backslash 12 \quad 7 \\ & \text { КД }=14 \\ & \text { ПКД }=1(7) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| $\Sigma \mathrm{c} 6$ | 52 | 72 | 68 |  | 68 | 72 | 52 |

Пояснения: ${ }^{1}$ - типы дней, небесные стволы четньх и нечетных биномов одного типа дней относятся к одной
группе «порождаюших» чисел; ${ }^{2}$ - бином дня; ${ }^{3}$ - коэффициент дня КД; ${ }^{4}$ - поправочный коэффициент дня ПКД; ${ }^{5}$ - сила бинома (сб)- циклически повторяющаяся величина, отражающая одну из 12 стадий развития (по числу земных ветвей биномов), от «зародыша», "вскармливания» и "рождения» до «смерти», «хранилища» и "обрыва», которую претерпевают биномы, относящиеся к одному небесному стволу.

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