multiply

verb: combine or increase by multiplication

Schauberger

In Nature both temperature groups are active. Group A provides for the progressive build-up of what is suitable for higher development. Group B is responsible for the precipitating out, breaking down and disassembly of everything unfit for such purposes. This has to be removed and as a life-form must be annihilated, or expressed more correctly, reduced to the relatively lowest developmental state, prior to attempting a renewed ascent under entirely different influences. This temperature-group also becomes active when any given life-form has fulfilled the purpose of its existence, its duty to **multiply** itself physically or further develop itself. Withering away through decrepitude, and as an over-ripe product of raw material, it is then made available for the build-up of qualigen with the aid of A-group temperatures (T1 - Schauberger). However, if for any reason B-group temperatures (T2 - Schauberger) become active in the deceased substance, it will be putrefied, combusted or otherwise destroyed. [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, Bio-Technology: Active and Reactive Temperatures]

Ramsay

Having found the framework of the major scale by **multiplying** F1 three times by 3, find the framework of the minor by dividing three times by 3. But what shall we divide? Well, F1 is the unbegotten of the 25 notes of the great genetic scale; B45 is the last-born of the same scale. We **multiply** upward from F1 for the major; divide downward from B45 for the minor. Again, B45 is the middle of the top chord of the major system, a minor third below D, the top of that chord, and the top of the whole major chord-scale, so B is the relative minor to it. Now since the minor is to be seen as the INVERSE of the major, the whole process must be inverse. Divide instead of **multiply**! Divide from the top chord instead of **multiply** from the bottom chord. Divide from the top of the minor dominant instead of **multiply** from the root of the major subdominant. This will give the framework of the minor system, B45/3 = E15/3 = A5/3 = D1 2/3. But as 1 2/3 is not easily compared with D27 of the major, take a higher octave of B and divide from it. Two times B45 is B90, and two times B90 is B180, and two times B180 is B360, the number of the degrees of a circle, and two times B360 is B720; all these are simply octaves of B, and do not in the least alter the character of that note; now B720/3 is = E240/3 = A80/3 = D26 2/3. And now comparing D27 found from F1, and D26 2/3 found from B720, we see that while E240 is the same both ways, and also A80, yet D26 2/3 is a comma lower than D27. This is the note which is the center of the dual system, and it is itself a dual note befittingly. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 81]

When higher or lower octaves of any note or scale are wanted for convenience of comparison, **multiply** or divide by two, the octave-producer. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 83]

If the minors are to be developed by sharps in an ascending series of fifths, then the mathematical process must be, as in the majors, by **multiplying** the top of the dominant by 3 and by 5, and they will then follow the majors. But the Genesis must first necessarily be produced by the descending process. [Scientific Basis and Build of Music, page 84]

See Also

11.12 - Hidden Powers of Numbers
11.16 - Indig Numbers and the Power of the Powers of Two
Divide
Figure 7B.17 - Multiplying Force to Poles of a Bar Magnet
life principle of multiplying motion

multiplying
square
Table 11.03 - Roots Powers of Two and Indig Numbers
three mathematical primes