EduInspire: An International E-Journal ISSN- 2349-7076

Dr. Suresh R. Parmar
Swami Vivekanand Sarvodaya Bank Education College
Nagalpur: Mehsana
desire4sureshparmar@gmail.com,

SURESH MATHEMATICAL PALINDROMES

Introduction

A palindrome is a term, expression, figure, or other arrangement of characters which reads the same backward or forward. Allowances may be made for adjustments to capital letters, punctuation, and word dividers.
Famous examples included here.

"A man, a plan, a canal, Panama!",
"Race car",
"Was it a car or a cat I saw?"
"Stack cats",
"No 'x' in Nixon".

Meaning of Palindrome

Comprising works in palindromes is an illustration of controlled inscription. The word "palindrome" was invented by the English playwright **Ben Jonson** in the 17th period from the Greek origins **palin** means "again" and **dromos** means "way, direction".

Palindromes date back at least to 79 AD, as a palindrome was originate as a graffito at Herculaneum, a town buried by ash in that year. Palindrome, named the Sator Square, contains of a sentence written in Latin: **"Sator Arepo Tenet Opera Rotas"** means " The sower Arepo holds through determination the wheels". It is amazing that element that the first letters of each word from the first word, the second letters form the second word, and so forth. Hence, it can be organized into a term square that reads in four diverse traditions: horizontally or vertically from whichever topmost left to bottom right or bottom right to top left. As such, they are denoted as palindrome.

Wonders of Palindrome

The palindromic Latin riddle "In girum imus nocte et consumimur igni" ("we go wandering at night and are consumed by fire") describes the behavior of moths. It is likely that this palindrome is from medieval rather than ancient times.
The most familiar palindromes in English are character-unit palindromes. The characters read the same backward as forward. Some examples of palindromic words are redivider, noon, civic, radar, level, rotor, kayak, reviver, racecar, redder, madam, and refer.

Word-unit palindromes were made popular in the recreational linguistics community by J. A. Lindon in the 1960s. Occasional examples in English were created in the 19th century. Several in French and Latin date to the Middle Ages.
There are also line-unit palindromes.

Sentences and phrases

Palindromes often consist of a sentence or phrase, e.g.,

"Eva, can I stab bats in a cave?",
"Mr. Owl ate my metal worm",
"Was it a car or a cat I saw?",
"A nut for a jar of tuna",
"Do geese see God?",
"Ma is as selfless as I am",
"On a clover, if alive erupts a vast pure evil, a fire volcano",
"Dammit, I'm mad!","Dog, as a devil deified, lived as a god.",
"Not so, Boston.",
"A Toyota's a Toyota",
"Go hang a salami, I'm a lasagna hog",
"A Santa lived as a devil at NASA",
and "An igloo! Cool, Gina!".

Punctuation, capitalization, and spaces are usually ignored. Some, such as

"Rats live on no evil star",
"Live on time, emit no evil", and
"Step on no pets", include the spaces.

Semordnilap are palindromes spelled backward is a name coined for words that spell a different word in reverse. The word was coined by Martin Gardner in his notes to C.C. Bombaugh's book Oddities and Curiosities of Words and Literature.
An example of this is the word repaid, which is diaper spelled backward.

Famous English palindromes

Famous English palindromes are given as follows.

Some well-known English palindromes are,
"Able was I ere I saw Elba",
"A man, a plan, a canal - Panama!",
"Madam, I'm Adam" "Madam in Eden, I'm Adam",
"Doc, note: I dissent. A fast never prevents a fatness. I diet on cod"
"Never odd or even". "Rise to vote, sir"

The palindromic density of an infinite word w over an alphabet A is defined to be zero if only finitely many prefixes are palindromes; otherwise, letting the palindromic prefixes be of lengths nk for k=1,2,... we define the density to be

Suresh Mathematics Palindromes

Palindrome number of 12, 102, 1002…

Palindrome number of 12, 102, 1002… are given as following table.

Number	Palindrome Number
12	21
102	201
1002	2001
10002	20001
100002	200001
1000002	2000001

Observation about Palindrome number of 12, 102, 1002…

Palindrome number of 12, 102, 1002… are given 21, 201, 2001… respectively, same as square of 12, 102, 1002… are 144, 10404, 1004004 and its palindromes are 441, 40401 and 4004001 are the square of 21, 211 and 2111 are given in the following table.

Number		Palindrome	
Number	**Square**	**Number**	**Square**
12	144	21	441
102	10404	201	40401
1002	1004004	2001	4004001
10002	100040004	20001	400040001
100002	10000400004	200001	40000400001

In this research paper Dr. Suresh Mathematical Palindrome invented by Dr. Suresh R. Parmar, Assistant professor.

Dr. Suresh Palindrome are represented by

12 is Palindrome of no 21	144 Palindrome of no 441, (Means) 12^2 =144 which is Palindrome of no 441= 21^2
102 is Palindrome of no 201	10404 Palindrome of no 40401, (Means) 102^2 =10404 which is Palindrome of no 40401= 201^2
1002 is Palindrome of no 2001	1004004 Palindrome of no 4004001, (Means) 1002^2 =1004004 which is Palindrome of no 4004001= 2001^2
10002 is Palindrome of no 20001	100040004 Palindrome of no 400040001, (Means) 10002^2 =100040004 which is Palindrome of no 400040001= 20001^2
100002 is Palindrome of no 200001	10000400004 Palindrome of no 40000400001, (Means) 100002^2 =10000400004 which is Palindrome of no 40000400001= 200001^2

Palindrome number of 12, 112, 1112…

Palindrome number of 12, 112, 1112… are given as following table.

Palindrome number of 12, 112, 1112..Number	**Palindrome Number**
12	21
112	211
1112	2111
11112	21111
111112	211111
1111112	2111111

Observation about Palindrome number of 12, 112, 1112…

Palindrome number of 12, 112, 1112… are given 21, 211, 2111… respectively, same as square of 12, 112, 1112… are 144, 12544, 1236544 and its palindromes are 441, 44521 and 4456321 are the square of 21, 211 and 2111 are given in the following table.

Number		Palindrome	
Number	**Square**	**Number**	**Square**
12	144	21	441
112	12544	211	44521
1112	1236544	2111	4456321
11112	123476544	21111	445674321
111112	12345876544	211111	44567854321

In this research paper Dr. Suresh Mathematical Palindrome invented by Dr. Suresh R. Parmar, Assistant professor.
Dr. Suresh Palindrome are represented by

12 is Palindrome of no 21	144 Palindrome of no 441, (Means) 12^2 =144 which is Palindrome of no 441= 21^2
112 is Palindrome of no 211	12544 Palindrome of no 44521, (Means) 112^2 =12544 which is Palindrome of no 44521= 211^2
1112 is Palindrome of no 2111	1236544 Palindrome of no 4456321, (Means) 1112^2 =1236544 which is Palindrome of no 4456321= 2111^2
11112 is Palindrome of no 21111	123476544 Palindrome of no 445674321, (Means) 11112^2 =123476544 which is Palindrome of no 445674321= 21111^2
111112 is Palindrome of no 211111	12345876544Palindrome of no 44567854321, (Means) 111112^2 =12345876544 which is Palindrome of no 44567854321= 211111^2

Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003…
Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003… are given as following table.

Number	**Palindrome Number**
13	31
103	301
1003	3001
10003	30001
100003	300001
1000003	3000001

Observation about Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003…
Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003… are given 31, 301, 3001… respectively, same as square of 13, 103, 1003… are 169, 10609, 1006009 and its palindromes are 961, 90601 and 9006001 are the square of 31, 311 and 3111 are given in the following table.

Number		Palindrome	
Number	**Square**	**Number**	**Square**
13	169	31	961
103	10609	301	90601
1003	1006009	3001	9006001
10003	100060009	30001	900060001
100003	10000600009	300001	90000600001

In this research paper Dr. Suresh Mathematical Palindrome invented by Dr. Suresh R. Parmar, Assistant professor.

Dr. Suresh Palindrome are represented by

13 is Palindrome of no 31	169 Palindrome of no 961, (Means) 13^2 =144 which is Palindrome of no 961= 31^2
103 is Palindrome of no 301	10609 Palindrome of no 90601, (Means) 103^2 =10609 which is Palindrome of no 90601= 301^2
1003 is Palindrome of no 3001	1006009 Palindrome of no 9006001, (Means) 1003^2 =1006009 which is Palindrome of no 9006001= 3001^2
10003 is Palindrome of no 30001	100060009 Palindrome of no 900060001, (Means) 10003^2 =100060009 which is Palindrome of no 900060001= 30001^2
100003 is Palindrome of no 300001	10000600009 Palindrome of no 90000600001, (Means) 100003^2 =10000600009 which is Palindrome of no 90000600001= 300001^2

Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003…

Palindrome number of 13, 103, 1003… are given as following table.

Number	**Palindrome Number**
13	31
113	311
1113	3111
11113	31111
111113	311111
1111113	3111111

Observation about Palindrome number of 13, 113, 1113…

Palindrome number of 13, 113, 1113… are given 31, 311, 3111… respectively, same as square of 13, 113, 1113… are 169, 12769, 1238769 and its palindromes are 961, 96721 and 9678321 are the square of 31, 311 and 3111 are given in the following table.

Number		Palindrome	
Number	**Square**	**Number**	**Square**
13	169	31	961
113	12769	311	96721
1113	1238769	3111	9678321
11113	123498769	31111	967894321
111113	12346098769	311111	96790054321

In this research paper Dr. Suresh Mathematical Palindrome invented by Dr. Suresh R. Parmar, Assistant professor.
Dr. Suresh Palindrome are represented by

13 is Palindrome of no 31	169 Palindrome of no 961, (Means) 13^2 =144 which is Palindrome of no 961= 31^2
113 is Palindrome of no 311	11619 Palindrome of no 91611, (Means) 113^2 =11619 which is Palindrome of no 91611= 311^2
1113 is Palindrome of no 3111	1116119 Palindrome of no 9116111, (Means) 1113^2 =1116119 which is Palindrome of no 9116111= 3111^2
11113 is Palindrome of no 31111	111161119 Palindrome of no 911161111, (Means) 11113^2 =111161119 which is Palindrome of no 911161111= 31111^2
111113 is Palindrome of no 311111	11111611119 Palindrome of no 91111611111, (Means) 111113^2 =11111611119 which is Palindrome of no 91111611111= 311111^2

Wonder uniqueness of Suresh Mathematics Palindrome

Mathematical Palindromes Simple Mathematics		Suresh Mathematical Palindromes with squaring numbers	
12	21	144	441
102	201	10404	40401
1002	2001	1004004	4004001
10002	20001	100040004	400040001
100002	200001	10000400004	40000400001

Mathematical Palindromes Simple Mathematics		Suresh Mathematical Palindromes with squaring numbers	
12	21	144	441
112	211	12544	44521
1112	2111	1236544	4456321
11112	21111	123476544	445674321
111112	211111	12345876544	44567854321

Mathematical Palindromes Simple Mathematics		Suresh Mathematical Palindromes with squaring numbers	
13	31	169	961
103	301	10609	90601
1003	3001	1006009	9006001
10003	30001	100060009	900060001
100003	300001	10000600009	90000600001

Mathematical Palindromes Simple Mathematics		Suresh Mathematical Palindromes with squaring numbers	
13	31	169	961
113	311	12769	96721
1113	3111	1238769	9678321
11113	31111	123498769	967894321
111113	311111	12346098769	96790054321

Suresh Mathematics Palindrome numbers

Suresh mathematics palindrome numbers are given as follows.

12, 102, 1002, 10002…
for the palindrome of …20001, 2001, 201, 21

12, 112, 1112, 11112…
for the palindrome of …21111, 2111, 211, 21

13, 103, 1003, 10003…
for the palindrome of …30001, 3001, 301, 31

13, 113, 1113, 11113…
for the palindrome of …31111, 3111, 311, 31

Conclusion

A palindrome is a wonderful word, phrase, number, or other sequence of characters which reads the same backward or forward. Allowances may be made for adjustments to capital letters, punctuation, and word dividers. In this research Dr. Suresh Parmar has invented mathematical palindrome which is also generated by the effect of mathematical process and they also created great palindrome and they are presented as the Suresh Palindrome numbers and Four Suresh Palindrome numbers series are given as, **series-1:** 12, 102, 1002, 10002… for the palindrome of …20001, 2001, 201, 21 ; **series-2 :** 12, 112, 1112, 11112… for the palindrome of …21111, 2111, 211, 21; **series-3:** 13, 103, 1003, 10003… for the palindrome of …30001, 3001, 301, 31 and **series-4:** 13, 113, 1113, 11113… for the palindrome of …31111, 3111, 311, 31

REFERENCES

Allen, M. J., & Yen, W. M. (1979). *Introduction to measurement theory.* Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Kuder, G. F., & Richardson, M. W. (1937). The theory of the estimation of test reliability. *Psychometrika, 2,* 151-160.

Mark J. Nelson (2012) Word unit palindromes

Paper Received : 18th April, 2015
Paper Reviewed : 29th April, 2015
Paper Published : 1st July, 2015