Table II

| Successive Division of 10 non-Fibonacci Numbers by $\phi$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\div$ by | 142 | 155 | 297 | 452 | 749 | 1201 | 1950 | 3151 | 5101 | 8252 |
|  |  | 1.091 | 1.916 | 1.522 | 1.657 | 1.603 | 1.624 | 1.616 | 1.619 | 1.618 |
| ф | 87.761 | 95.80 | 183.556 | 279.351 | 462.907 | 742.259 | Two random numbers that are not Fibonacci Numbers - 142 and 155 were added together to start the sequence. The sum - 297 -was added to the immediately previous number - 155 - to generate the next number sum, and so forth, i.e. 155 + $297=452$. |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{2}$ | 54.239 | 59.205 | 113.444 | 72.649 | 286.092 | 458.741 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{3}$ | 33.522 | 36.590 | 70.112 | 106.703 | 76.815 | 283.518 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{4}$ | 20.718 | 22.614 | 43.332 | 65.946 | 109.278 | 175.224 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{5}$ | 12.804 | 13.976 | 26.780 | 40.757 | 67.537 | 108.294 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{6}$ | 7.913 | 8.638 | 16.551 | 25.189 | 41.740 | 66.929 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{7}$ | 4.891 | 5.338 | 10.229 | 15.568 | 25.797 | 41.365 | The 1st Row below the header is the result of dividing that number in the header above by its immediately previous number. The values approach $\phi=1.618$ just as in the Fibonacci Number sequence. |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{8}$ | 3.023 | 3.299 | 6.322 | 9.621 | 15.943 | 25.565 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{9}$ | 1.868 | 2.039 | 3.907 | 5.946 | 9.854 | 15.80 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{10}$ | 1.154 | 1.260 | 2.415 | 3.675 | 6.090 | 9.765 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{11}$ |  | 0.779 | 1.492 | 2.271 | 3.764 | 6.035 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{12}$ |  |  | 0.922 | 1.404 | 2.326 | 3.730 | This is TRUE for any two numbers: they will always converge to a ratio approaching $\phi$. It is NOT unique to the Fibonacci Numbers. |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{13}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.438 | 2.305 |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi^{14}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1.425 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | However, the Fibonacci Numbers do converge to $\phi$ quicker AND they regenerate themselves with successive divisions by $\phi$, as shown in the previous Table. |  |  |  |
| Table | $\begin{aligned} & \phi=1.61803 \\ & \gamma=\phi / \alpha=1.618 \end{aligned}$ <br> found in the | $\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{ } \phi=1.17 \\ & 3782=1 . \end{aligned}$ <br> ter Chart | $\gamma^{3}=$ <br> These are old $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ va | ${ }^{3}=\phi$ <br> riginal ph re in plac | $\gamma^{2}=1.37$ <br> $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ and $\gamma$ re | ships |  |  |  |  |
| II | While the ratios of random, non-Fibonacci numbers added sequentially resolve to phi ( $\phi$ ), successive divisions by phi $(\phi)$ - as shown in each Column - do NOT re-generate themselves, nor do they resolve to $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ - or $\gamma$-like number values like the Fibonacci does. |  |  |  |  |  | The random numbers do NOT regenerate themselves. |  |  |  |

