

Astronomic Mathematical Architecture

B. C. Formula	$e = y / x$
A. D. Formula	$e = (y - nx) / x$
Year Integer	$n = (y - 1) / x + 1$

Fri	Thur	Wed	Tues	Mon	Sun	Sat
6	5	4	3	2	1	7
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	7	6	5	4	3	2
2	1	7	6	5	4	3
10	9	8	14	13	12	11
5	4	3	2	1	7	6
6	5	4	3	2	1	7
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
8	14	13	12	11	10	9
3	2	1	7	6	5	4
4	3	2	1	7	6	5
5	4	3	2	1	7	6
13	12	11	10	9	8	14
1	7	6	5	4	3	2
2	1	7	6	5	4	3
3	2	1	7	6	5	4
11	10	9	8	14	13	12
6	5	4	3	2	1	7
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	7	6	5	4	3	2
9	8	14	13	12	11	10
4	3	2	1	7	6	5
5	4	3	2	1	7	6
6	5	4	3	2	1	7
14	13	12	11	10	9	8
2	1	7	6	5	4	3
3	2	1	7	6	5	4
4	3	2	1	7	6	5
12	11	10	9	8	14	13
7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	7	6	5	4	3	2
2	1	7	6	5	4	3
10	9	8	14	13	12	11

Legend

- The purpose of these formulas is to match the correct solar year with a correct calendar mimicking astronomic reality.
- (y) represents a chosen year.
- (x) equals 231.
- (e) is a decimal equivalent matching one figure from the rotational tables.
- (n) is a single whole integer representing a cycle of 231 years in the A.D. era.
- To use the formulas, pick any solar year from 3200 B.C. through A.D. 10,000.
- If it's a B.C. year, dividing that year by 231 results in an equivalent.
- In the A.D. formula, you must determine both (y) and (n).
- When using the year integer (n), use only the whole number from the calculation.
- B.C. years are descending and A.D. years are ascending requiring negative equivalents for the A.D. era.
- Zero year can be calculated correctly using both formulas.
- Once the equivalent is calculated match it to the calendar number in the rotational tables.

This universal calendar is capable of absorbing all other calendars ever used.

Use the Millennium Ephemeris calendars

- A.D. 2000 was: $-0.341991 = [2000-(9*231)] / 231 = \text{cal. \# 5.}$
- A.D. 2018 is: $-0.264069 = [2018-(9*231)] / 231 = \text{cal. \# 13.}$
- A.D. 2019 is: $-0.25974 = [2019-(9*231)] / 231 = \text{cal. \#1.}$
- A.D. 2020 is: $-0.255411 = [2020-(9*231)] / 231 = \text{cal. \#2.}$