

## The 19<sup>th</sup> Semi-prime 55 and Tri-prime 78

The 19<sup>th</sup> semi-prime is 55 and the 19<sup>th</sup> tri-prime is 78 shown in the table below.

Index	Semi-prime	Tri-prime
19	55	78

We further note that 1955 is the 1657<sup>th</sup> composite and

$$(1657)_{19} = (9127)_{10}$$

Therefore in this manner the 19<sup>th</sup> semi-prime, 55, generates sura 9 having 127 verses.

On the other hand a concatenation of 55 and 19 is 5519 which is the index of composite 6346. Note the total number of verses including the un-numbered “Basmalah’s” is 6346.

Note also that verse 55:19 is the 1273<sup>rd</sup> prime-numbered verse from the beginning of the Quran and 1273 (= 19 x 67) is the number of words “Allah” from 1:1 to 9:127.

Now 78 is the 19<sup>th</sup> tri-prime but it has unique mathematical properties.

78 = 6 x 13 and the 6<sup>th</sup> prime number is 13. Also note that 6 + 13 = 19, but 78 x 19 = 1482. It also turns out that the 6<sup>th</sup> twin TPC is 1482. We know that 1482 is the frequency of the initials A.L.M.R. in sura 13. Another observation to make is that from 13:1 – A.L.M.R. to 27:30 – It is indeed from Solomon and it is indeed “in the name of God, The All Gracious, The All Merciful”, there are exactly 1482 verses.

The above table generates sura 55 having 78 verses.

A concatenation of 78 and 19 yields 7819 which is the index of 8930 and sura 89 has 30 verses. Note also,

$$8930 - 7819 = 1111.$$

Now, let us look at verse 11:11. It happens to be the 1482<sup>nd</sup> verse from the beginning of the Quran. We also see that it is the 812<sup>th</sup> verse in the initialed suras. The index of composite 812 is 670 and 670 is the number of verses in the un-initialed suras from the beginning of the Quran to 9:127. Note also that 670 + 812 = 1482.

