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Alphabetic geometry

Any shape can be represented by a sequence of alphabets taken from a Devanagari script. A square shape can be represented by k,kh, g,gh with its centre being n. Its four sides being k–>kh , kh–>g , g–>gh , gh–>k. the connecting diagonals being alternate k–>g / g–>k and kh–>gh / gh–>kh.

The distance between two alphabets is considered as a length or breadth. The distance between two alphabets may vary according to scenario.

Any side is the line joining the consecutive alphabets of a Devanagari script ,

- Square (k-kh-g-gh)
  - centre (n)
  - sides are (k–>kh , kh–>g , g–>gh , gh–>k)
    - if all sides are equal then it becomes a vowel (A)
  - diagonals are (k–>g / g–>k and kh–>gh / gh–>kh)
  - Area = (A square)
    - using diagonal area = d(vowel e) square / 2
    - using circumradius = 2R square
    - using sides = simply (vowel a) square
  - Perimeter = (4A)
- Triangle (k-kh-g-gh)
- Circle
  - centre of circle (n) , distance between n and vowel points on curve
  - curve is formed by vowels
    - arc is the distance between two vowels
    - the combined distance between each vowels
      - it is measured by circumference = 2piR
  - chord
    - straight line joining two vowels from inside
    - extended chord
      - secant
  - tangent
    - a line passing just touching a vowel point of curve of circle
  - diameter
    - a straight line passing through the centre n connecting any two vowels on curve
    - radius
      - half of the diameter
      - line connecting nasal centre to vowels
  - equation of circle
    - centre of circle N (i , a)
- sphere