

On Quranic Math Miracles:

Patterns related to the number 7 and its multiples.

The Quran in 15:87 says: **Arberry transl.:** We have given thee seven of the oft-repeated, and the mighty Koran.

So, what is this seven? Commentators generally say it refers to the Quran's first chapter.

Since the flow of Arabic prose is from right to left, unlike English, while the order of digits within a number is the same as in English, what we see as 15:87 in English appears in Arabic as 87:15.

Now if we were to omit the colon so as to amalgamate the digits, the result is 8715. This number is a product of 7.

This manner of amalgamating numbers (called concatenation in Excel) results in many large but apparently random numbers derived from the Quranic data which are nonetheless products of 7.

Since every seventh number is a product of 7, the chances of a random number being a product of 7 is $1/7$ or roughly 14%. So, there is a 14% probability of this occurring by mere chance. But there are so many examples of multiples of 7 derived in this way from the Quran that it is unreasonable to credit this to mere chance.

Example 2: We had previously seen that the basmala comprises 19 letters, and much more was said about this phrase under that umbrella of math miracles. Now, under the umbrella of 7:

The basmala comprises 4 words whose bare original skeleton (without the later addition of vowels and other reading aids) appear as:

BSM ALLAH AL-RHMN AL-RHYM

The number of letters that comprise these words are:

3, 4, 6, and 6.

The Arabic order is simply the reverse:

6, 6, 4, and 3.

Removing the conjuncts and amalgamating the digits, we have the number 6643 which is a multiple of 7.

There are many more examples which are given in detail in a 274 page document downloadable for free from www.kaheel7.com.

Example 3A: The most astounding example, in my view, is the mention of the word nufikha (it is blown) in the Quran. This word occurs 7 times in the Quran. But because it occurs twice in one verse, there are six verses in which that word occurs. If we place the verse numbers side by side and concatenate them, we have a large number which is a product of 7 to the power of 2. And of course the chance of that occurring is $1/49$ since every 49th number is such a product.

Example 3B: Now if we similarly line up the chapters numbers in which that word occurs, the concatenated number is a product of 7 to the power of 4. And the chance of that occurring is $1/2401$ since every 2401st number is such a product.

For both examples 3A and 3B to occur, the chance is $1/49 \times 1/2401$ which is equal to $1/117,649$. This denominator is greater than the number of words in the entire Quran, which is less than 78,000. Hence the odds against the single word nufikha occurring where it does in the book is greater than the number of words in the entire book!

Shabir Ally