INTRODUCTION

The Jews tell us that there are 613 Laws in the Torah. Considering they've had the scriptures for over 3200 years, I presume they are correct in their counting. 613 is an interesting number because it is just 5 shy of the conjugate of the Golden Mean: 618. Even more interesting is that the New Testament contains 5 more Laws, or Scripture verses that Jesus taught and are necessary for salvation and are part of the Catechism of the Catholic Church (1,2) (They are not universally accepted by the Protestant Church).

In fact, five of the Sacraments introduced by Jesus and then the Church and necessary for salvation are:

1. Baptism;
2. Confirmation;
3. Eucharist;
4. Reconciliation;
5. Marriage.

[To complete the full number of 7 Sacraments, we have holy orders (Priest-hood) and Anointing of the sick (Last Rights)].

What did Jesus teach about these as He introduced these five Sacraments?

Institution of the Sacraments in the Scripture

The Evangelists and St Paul, record five key verses essential for salvation: John 3: 3.

“Very truly I tell you, unless you are born of Water (Baptism) and the Spirit (Confirmation), you will not have [eternal] life.”

John 6: 51.

“Very truly I tell you, unless you eat the flesh and drink of the Son of Man (Eucharist) you will not have [eternal] life. Those who eat my flesh and drink my blood have eternal life, and I will raise them up on the last day.” John 20:23.

And He breathed on them, and said, “Receive the Holy Spirit. Whose sins you forgive, they are forgiven. Whose sins you retain, they are retained.” (Reconciliation); 1 Corinthians 11: 27 - St. Paul of Tarsus.

“He, who eats or drinks unworthily, brings Judgement upon himself.” Matthew 5: 31.

“You’ve heard it said, if a man wants to divorce a woman, he shall send her away with a writ of divorce. But I tell you, if a man marries a divorced woman, for any other reason other than unfaithfulness; he commits adultery and forces her to commit adultery” (Marriage).
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These five new Laws introduced by Jesus in His teachings, add 5 Laws to the previous 613, for a total of 618 Laws.

Jesus said “I did not come to do away with the Law and Prophets, but I came to fulfill them.” Matthew 5: 17.

The Complex Number

These five new Laws introduces by Jesus bring the full number of God’s laws to 618. That is the imaginary number, or complex number as it is called in mathematics according to my previous paper: What is the value of the Sqrt (-1).

Why is this number, the conjugate of the golden mean, so important to Ancient Mathematicians and Theologians? Consider the following numerology: 618

6 + 1 = 7 7 + 8 = 15 1 + 5 = 6 (Evil)
6 × 1 = 6 6 × 8 = 48 4 × 8 = 32 3 × 2 = 6 (Evil)
6 + 8 = 14 14 + 1 = 15 1 + 5 = 6 (Evil)

The Conjugate of the Golden Mean, therefore, contains 666. Of course 666 is the “Sign of the Beast” according to Revelation 13. Six is regarded as an evil number by the ancients. 666 in Hebrew, is Evil, Evil, Evil. The Hebrews had no word for “very” evil. So, they said: Evil, Evil, and Evil to mean “Very Evil”.

So, the significance of the 613 Laws of the Torah, with the five essential Sacraments of the Apostolic Church necessary for Salvation, gives us the interesting numerology or the Bible.

We shouldn’t lose sight of the fact that Jesus summed up His teaching of the Law and Prophets in Mark 12: 28 as follows: “Which Commandment is the first of all? Jesus answered, “This is the first,” Hear O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is one; and you shall love the Lord your God, with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your mind, and all your strength.” The second is this, “You will love thy neighbor as you love thyself.”

Thus, 618 Laws are reduced to 2, according to Jesus. When Jesus was asked by the “rich young man”, “Good teacher, what must I do to receive eternal life?” Jesus answered, “...You know the commandments. .... Keep these and you’ll live.” Mark 10: 17.

CONCLUSION

The Torah and the New Testament contain 618 Laws when taken together. This is, of course, the conjugate of the golden mean. As previously shown, this is the value of the Complex or Imaginary Number. The Golden Mean was an important number to Ancient mathematicians.

REFERENCES