HOW BEAUTY CHANGES THE WORLD

By Pierre Beaudry, 2/9/26

Figure 1. A Parthenon model.

FOREWORD

This is a little exercise to test the usefulness of AI and to evaluate to what extend it should be trusted with respect to inquiries about human emotions. A few days ago, I put the following statement in my Internet search engine:

"***Unless our human emotions can catch up with our advances in science, we are doomed***."

Not surprisingly, AI was incapable of responding properly to that statement, because it could not understand the meaning of it. The statement is concerned with the necessity to improve our understanding of human emotions, but the AI responses were concerned with the impact of technology on human society. In fact, the only thing that will make your emotions catch up with your advances in science is beauty. The five responses AI gave were all centered on the frailty of human beings. The most remarkable aspect of this AI misunderstanding is the emphasis it puts on its failure in relating to human emotions. The AI response was as follows:

> *"The statement* ***'unless our human emotions can catch up with our advances in science, we are doomed'*** *reflects a growing concern about the impact of technology on human emotions and society.*
>
> *"Technological advancement, particularly in AI and robotics, have led to a humanity deficit, where society prioritizes innovation over the well-being of humans.*
>
> *"Ethical concerns arise as we increasingly rely on technology to manage emotions and mental health, raising questions about freedom of thought and privacy.*
>
> *"The balance between emotions and rational thought is crucial for decision making, as both can sometimes conflict, affecting our ability to respond effectively to challenges.*
>
> *"As we integrate more robotic systems into our lives, the distinction between human and machine becomes blurred, prompting us to reassess our relationship with technology.*

"Understanding the psychological aspects of emotions is essential for developing AI that can truly comprehend and respond to human feelings, which is a significant challenge in the future.

"These insights highlight the need for a thoughtful approach to technology and its implications for human emotions and society." (Internet AI response)

It should be clear that the issue of the emotional connection is the issue that must be dealt with here; that is, the emotional improvement of man as a creative intellectual being and not as a thinking machine. So, how do you discover the difference between the two?

The answer is in discovering the idea of beauty. How do you connect with beauty as an idea of happiness as opposed to some animalistic pleasure and pain? That is the question that AI cannot handle, because it cannot understand the difference between the two. The most amazing thing is that most human beings cannot see that difference either.

So, where do you look for such a difference, and what do you do with it, once you have found it? And, most of all, how do you know if it is true or not?

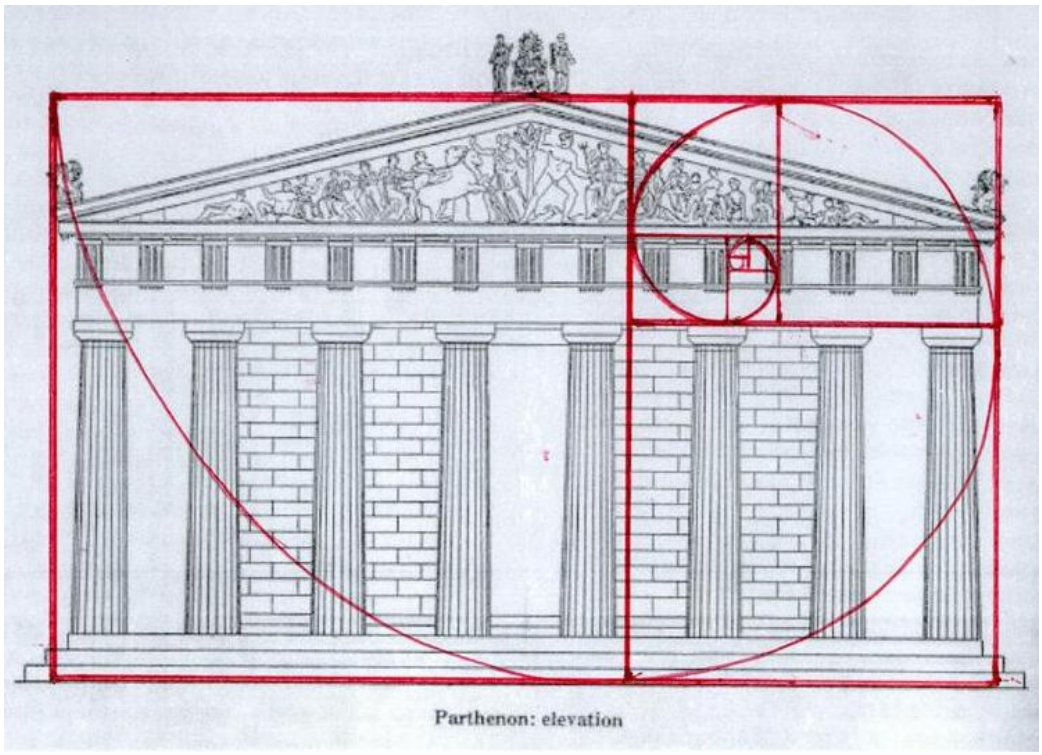
THE IDEA OF BEAUTY OF THE PARTHENON

Ask yourself: what is the principle of beauty in architecture? Why is the Greek Parthenon so beautiful? What is it in that building that is so attractive that you cannot stop admiring it and investigating it? First of all, it is not a matter of taste, because the intrinsic beauty of the Parthenon exists independently of your individual perception.

Look at Figure 2 and ask yourself: what is beautiful about this drawing of the ancient Greek temple? At first glance, you can find that it is beautiful, because it is symmetrical, proportional, and harmonic.

Yes, but why is symmetry beautiful? You may guess that the Parthenon is beautiful because it is, everywhere, using the same measuring principle; and the

application of that principle is visible everywhere in the small as in the large. Yes, that is the way to look at it.



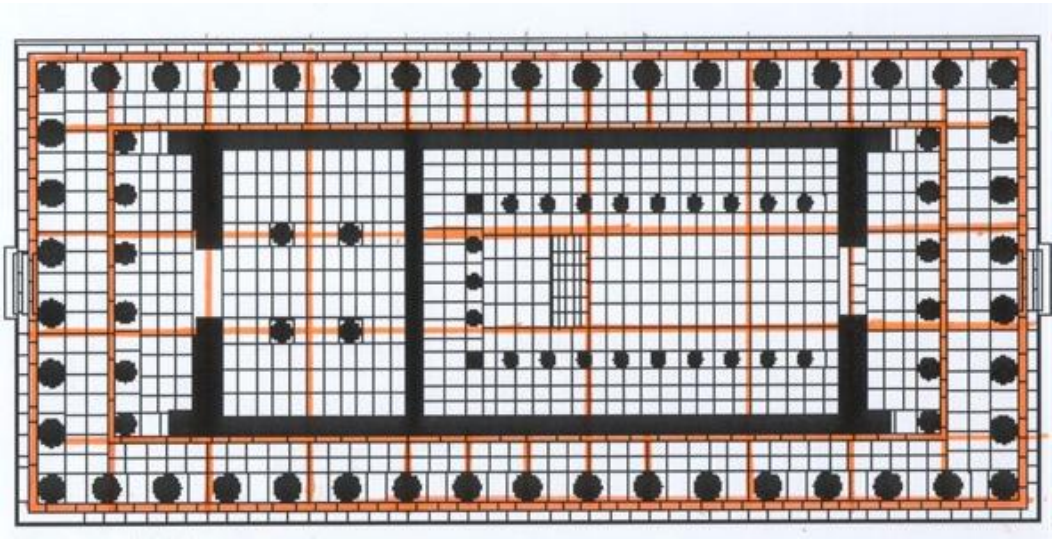


Figure 2. Front elevation and floor plan of Athen's Parthenon.

There is a form of geometry of numbers hidden here, where the intersections of three circular actions generate the four corners of the Parthenon floor plan. (See

Figure 3.) That is the key to it, because the beauty of anything is located in the discovery of its underlying principle of composition.

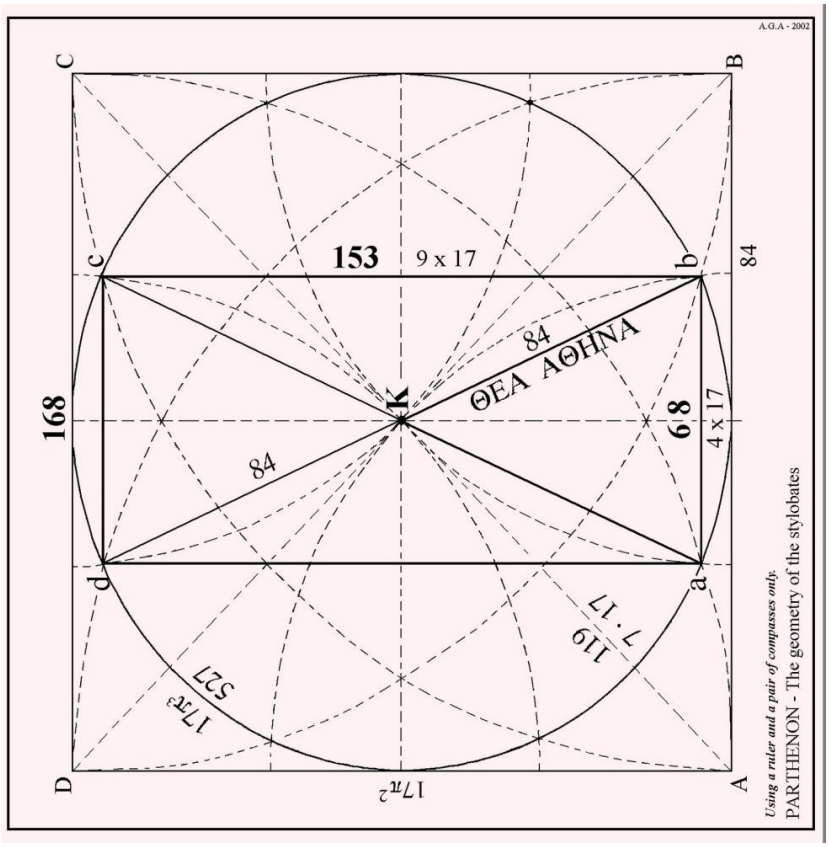


Figure 3. Parthenon Floor plan by Athanasios G. Angelopoulos.

In Figure 2, the measuring principle is identified in red. A little bit more investigation into Figures 3 and 4 will reveal to you that the rotation of the different sizes of the squares and the inclusion of their quarter circles is the idea that establishes the spiral action as the pattern of composition, which is known as the Fibonacci Spiral. That is the principle which makes the Parthenon beautiful!

That is the crucial point of the discovery. The beauty of that discovery, however, is not in the appearance or in the measuring power, as such, but in the unity of its principle of composition as a unique form of coincidence of opposites.

As I have demonstrated in a previous report, it is the Fibonacci principle of Golden Proportion which makes the Parthenon one of the most beautiful

monuments in the world. See my 2025 report: THE_HIDDEN_SECRET_MEASURE_UNDERLYING_THE_CONSTRUCTION_OF_THE_PARTHENON

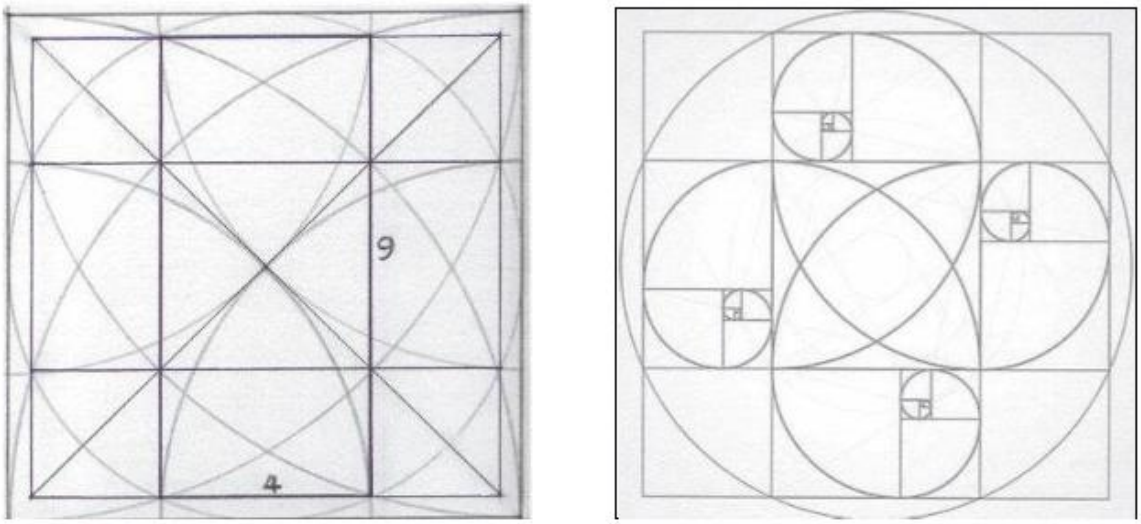


Figure 4. Parthenon Floor plan and the Fibonacci Golden Section Spiral.

Figure 4 shows how the principle of composition was conceived. Everything depends on the human handling of the compass between the intersections of straight lines and circular lines. (Take a compass and prove it to yourself.) What is hidden behind that relationship is a conceptual miracle: the idea of squaring the circle or of circling the square; that is, the axiomatic unity of composition between two opposite forms of action, which comes together like a coincidence of opposites: squaring and circling as one. The flash of beauty takes place where square and circle merge together into a spiral of circled squares. (Figure 5.)

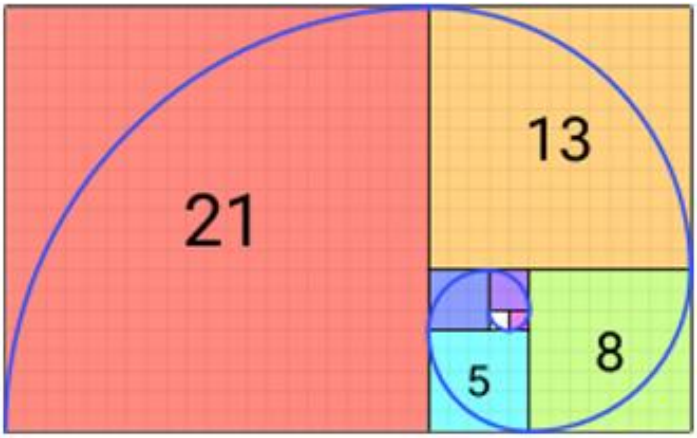


Figure 5. Fibonacci Spiral formed by a series of circled squares.

Figure 6. Tryglyph and Metope from the Parthenon.

The underlying ordering arrangement is the self-generating growing pattern of four pseudo-spirals (circled squares). Each spiral is constructed with six interconnected quarter circles inscribed into as many squares forming golden rectangles. (See Triglyph and Metope in Figure 6.).

The "curved diagonal line" inside of each square is not a real spiral segment; it is a quarter of a circle. The connections among six such squares represent a sequence of increasing numbers added to one another such as: **1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21,** etc. (See Figure 5.)

The beauty of this geometrical pattern of composition is what makes the Parthenon a unique creative construction, which shows why AI is incapable of grasping the principle behind the statement I introduced in the opening of this paper: "***Unless our human emotions can catch up with our advances in science, we are doomed***." Here, your emotion and your scientific reason form a single One.

There are similar preestablished harmonies everywhere in the universe. Can you find them? The difference between AI and you is in grasping such an idea of beauty behind everything that is created; and this difference alone can make you powerful enough to change the world. "***Beauty is truth, truth beauty. That is all ye know on Earth, and all ye need to know***." (John Keats, 1795-1821)

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