# A New Perspective of Pi ( )



When the universal Pi symbol makes a cameo appearance amongst the geometry of a certain scalene triangle, it's time to reflect on a new perspective of Pi. Pi Corral of Squared Circles



Given that a triangle can specify the square of a circle, between the smallest possible square of a circle (green triangle) and the largest possible square (magenta triangle), there exists the perfect triangle: a scalene with circle-squaring properties.

#### Curious ABC's of the Pi Corral

Given that a triangle can specify the square of a circle<sup>\*</sup> (see also: Pi Corral design, diameter = 2,000,000 units)

Between the smallest possible square of a circle (re: green triangle) and the largest possible square (re: magenta triangle), there exists the perfect triangle: a scalene having circle-squaring properties (described relative to the design):

[ imagine the transformation of the green triangle into the re-oriented magenta triangle; the unique scalene triangle appears during this transformation ]

- the bottom horizontal side reflects the square root of Pi ( ) and is always positioned at 180 degrees.
- the right diagonal side is always positioned at 135 degrees (bottom/right side vertex = 45 degrees).
- the left diagonal side reflects the square root of 2 and has length equal to one side of an inscribed square.

Thus, suggesting that can be represented by a fixed-length, straight line with many decimal points in its length (historically, measuring stops prior to the line's molecular level, but now there's quantum theory to consider).

Which leads to an irrational discussion ...

The Pythagorean Theorem, a foundational component of geometry, manifests that:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 

If c equals the hypotenuse (a fixed-length value) of an isoceles right triangle, then the squares<sup>\*\*</sup> of the two sides must have fixed length because  $c^2$  (a fixed-length value) must be the sum of two fixed-length values even if the square roots of those values (side length) are irrational.

"What's the point?"

The design shows that the horizontal line () of the scalene triangle must have a length less than the diameter of the circle (fixed-length value) and greater than the length of the side of an inscribed square (fixed-length value)

... even if the square root of is irrational!

Analysis: Squared circles require the math of reality, but whence this math if the lengths of the Pythagorean a, b and/or c are irrational?

\* the vertices of the triangle identify the sides of a circle's square.

\*\* side of inscribed square reflects square root of 2, an irrational number.

#### Calculating the Square of a Circle with rPi

Two new formulas are presented in the following examples:

```
Area = (( Cos 27.597112635690604451732204752339 ) x Diameter ) Squared
Circum. = (( Cos 27.597112635690604451732204752339 ) x length of square's side ) x 4
```

The 55.194225271381208903464409504677 degree Angle of Squaring Radii (ASR) refers to the lower vertex of the downward pointing isosceles triangle. The top horizontal side of this triangle is a portion of the top horizontal line of the circle's square.

The right half of the ASR is the angle of focus for this trigonometry:

```
55.194225271381208903464409504677 x .5
= 27.597112635690604451732204752339 (the cosine angle)
= 0.88622692545275801364908374167057 (the cosine (Radial Pi or rPi)
= half of the square root of Pi)
```

**Given:** Diameter = 2,000,000,000 units; Radius = 1,000,000,000 units. After each calculation, the same calculation using Pi is shown for comparison:

#### 1. Formula to calculate the area of a circle without Pi:

A = ((Cos 27.597112635690604451732204752339) x Diameter) Squared

A = 0.88622692545275801364908374167057 x 200000000 = 1772453850.9055160272981674833411 squared = 3141592653589793238.4626433832795

= 3141592653589793238.4626433832795 (A = Pi x Radius squared)

2. Formula to calculate the circumference of a circle without Pi:

C = (( Cos 27.597112635690604451732204752339 ) x length of square's side ) x 4

C = 0.88622692545275801364908374167057 x 1772453850.9055160272981674833411 x 4

= 6283185307.1795864769252867665585

= 6283185307.179586476925286766559 (C = Pi x Diameter)

#### **The I-Square Method**

This Impossible Square (I-Square\*) method of squaring the circle is derived from analysis that a squared circle has only 8 points of contact between the circle and its square (plus later conjecture that a solution to this Greek challenge requires geometric association of the square root of Pi and the square root of 2).

Squaring the circle with a protractor and compass using the I-Square method (completing the square requires a few more basic geometry steps; complete the inscribed square for better display of this geometry):

- 1. Draw a 45-degree angle with the sides at 135 and 180 degrees.
- 2. Draw a center line at 152.4 degrees<sup>\*\*</sup> from the vertex of the angle.
- 3. Mark the length of the circle's radius along the center line from the vertex.
- 4. Draw the circle with the compass point at the left end of the radius.

The two sides of the 45-degree angle and the vertex identify three points of the circle's square and creates a chord with length equal to the side length of the circle's square.

This is not a solution to "squaring the circle" but reveals the unique scalene triangle that helps prove that the circle is squared: another straight line drawn between the two points, one on each side of the angle, creates a diagonal chord that has length equal to the side length of a square inscribed in the circle.

\* "I-Square" is a nickname referring to "Impossible Square" which alludes to popular belief that a circle cannot be squared.

\*\* Draw center line at 152.40288736430939554826779524767 degrees for best precision. Precision can be increased beyond this, complementing half the square root of Pi digitfor-digit (arc cosine determines the precise angle for the unique right triangle: 62.4028873643.. degree radius, 90 degree left side, 180 degree top side).

Tips:

1). Try a circle with a diameter of 2 units (or 20, 200, 2000, etc.) to correlate results directly with half the square root of Pi.

2). The 62.4028873643.. degree radius also squares any circle with simple geometry!3). Math reference:

Input half square root of Pi to calculate precise angle: acos(0.88622692545275801364908374167057) = 27.597112635690604451732204752339 degrees Subtract from 90 degrees to calculate angle of radius: 90 - 27.597112635690604451732204752339 = 62.40288736430939554826779524767 degrees Add 90 degrees to calculate angle of I-Square center line: 90 + 62.40288736430939554826779524767= 152.40288736430939554826779524767 degrees Symmetry of the Pi Corral



"Some Pi are square, some are round, but no Pi is triangular." Universe of Perfect Patterns



In a universe of perfect patterns, when the circle is squared, another reflects this perfection. Would not a trinity have this essence?

# **Pivotal Confirmation?**



Two right triangles with a shared hypotenuse (side of large circle's inscribed square) pivot 90° at their right angles and retain the shared hyptonenuse; the distance of the vertices of the right angles remains equal to the circle's radius.

Pop Quiz:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ (large diameter = 2,000,000 units)



If the horizontal yellow line equals the square root of and the red right triangle pivots clockwise 90° at its right angle so that its hypotenuse equals the small green circle's diameter, Is the Pythagorean Theorem's c<sup>2</sup> a rational number?

# Pythagorean Pi ()



The Pythagorean Theorem encircled. D = 2,000,000, 1414213.56.., 1,000,000. Defining 27.597.. degree vertex in right triangle: ✓ hypotenuse = sq root of Pi, long side = Pi/2 ✓ hypotenuse = D, long side = sq root of Pi



Savor the flavor of a new revelation.

### Vesica Piscis



Perhaps, anticipating the arrival of the avatar for the age: vesica piscis in pair, sharing the side of an inscribed square.

## Myth of Vesica Piscis



Popular myth narrates that squared circles, when visited by vesicae pisces, communicate information about themselves. The 707106.. diameter of the small circle appears salient.

#### Transcendence



Two largest circles are squared with square of larger circle (side length) equal to diameter of next smaller circle above. Green diagonal lines within diamond confirm correspondence of the squared circles with each representing half square root of Pi. Announcing the inaugural Fiesta de Transcendence



By invitation, RSVP preferred

# Geometric Correspondence



In the elusive arena of squared circles, correspondence is colorful and precise.

Circle the Square



Light blue square is first object (side = 1/2 square root of Pi): "To square the circle, one must circle the square."

# Concentric Circularity



Evening prompt on the Lone Star Tee highway.

### Scalene Canteen



Hell Creek's Scalene Canteen sponsors a curious by-city poll on their true blue menu: "Can the circle be squared? Hell, yes."

#### Lone Star Tee



The square represents the physical body, the circle the soul, in man's journeys to harmonize his mortal and spiritual nature ... until the soul is perfected for the Paradise adventure.

Tee-Squares



Sanitas cyclometricus in situ.

# All Right Triangles



Evidence that the larger, inscribed right triangle better defines a squared circle? Three green, juxtaposed right triangles with similar angles (90.0, 27.597.., 62.402.. degrees) each square a circle.

### Inward Portal



Passage through the eye of the needle is a solitary adventure but preparation and guidance is divine.

rPi Telomere



In geometric associations of squared circles, a telomere may be necessary to encompass the infinity of those associations ... ... and dual telomeres if infinity is linear.



Squared, of Course



Circle-squaring magic of a certain scalene triangle.

# rPi (radial Pi)



Length of radius of large circle equals length of side of inscribed square in smaller light blue circle. Length of diameter of blue circle equals length of side of inscribed square in large circle. Squared Circles Toy Box



You can lead others to the squared circles toy box, but you cannot inspire them to believe its contents. Such inspiration and vision must come from within.

## NTS x:46



Probing the limits of sanitas cyclometricus.

### Alright Triangles



A display of two nested squared circles. Although certain right triangles define a squared circle, other triangles are present (e.g., circle-squaring scalene) as well as isosceles trapezoids.

Goal to Go



In the Lone Star State, stars at night are big and bright, illuminating the enticing "Go" of scalene sovereignty.

Totally Tee, Man



Exploration of balance on a palette of two squared circles. The "3-man" objects confirm the largest circle's radius. Three Concentric Circles



Corresponding concentric patterns, forecasting discovery of ubiquitous squared circles, long resident in our universe.

# Goal to Goal



Always, the first question: "What's the point?"

rPi Courtside View



The arena where circular quadrilaterals dare to compete. Once committed to competition, exit permission is required.

# Circled Square Squared



The circle-squaring precision of a unique scalene triangle. "To square the circle, one must circle the square."

# This Way Up



Instructions on an esoteric palette in the Toy Box: RSSC: This way up! Caution: Objects in motion! Impossible Balance



 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{IBe}}\xspace$  A Quick Guide for square Pi ( )

Pythagorean Premise: From one to three to many.



Every squared circle wants to be a geometric star, but give it a straight line and it makes a triangle! Scalene Luminosity



Geometric essence of a squared circle.

# Ad Infinitum



"... and greater fleas, and so on."

# Unfolding Agenda



Ambitious planetary blueprint, approved on high.



This bell tolls for the pièce de résistance.

#### Aurora



How the circle is squared at the Pi~voT Ranch where branded longhorns run in squared circles.

# LittleT Paddock



Where delicate heifers at the Pi~voT relax and quiesce.

#### I-Square



Associating square root of Pi with square root of 2. Radius of circle is aligned on center line before circle is drawn; sides of 45-degree angle and this angle's vertex identify three points of the square.

# Square One Conundrum



Geometry 101 redux: The square root of defines the square of a circle whose diameter is 2.

Diagnosis: Quadrature (D=2)



acos (0.88622692545275801364908374167057..) = 27.597112635690604451732204752339.. degrees

#### Point-to-Point Pi



Point-to-point Pi in a scalene overture of 2 overlapping inscribed squares hosted by a 45-degree angle.