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HOW DOES GOLDEN RATIO REVEAL THE TRUE π ? (505th Proof on Rho

Let us draw a square and inscribe a semicircle.

Step 2 : Find out the length of (π-3).

Step 3 : Find out the length of (4-π)

Step 4 : Find out the length of Golden Ratio in the diagonal of rectangle.

Step 5 : Subdivide the perimeter of triangle into π and Golden Ratio.

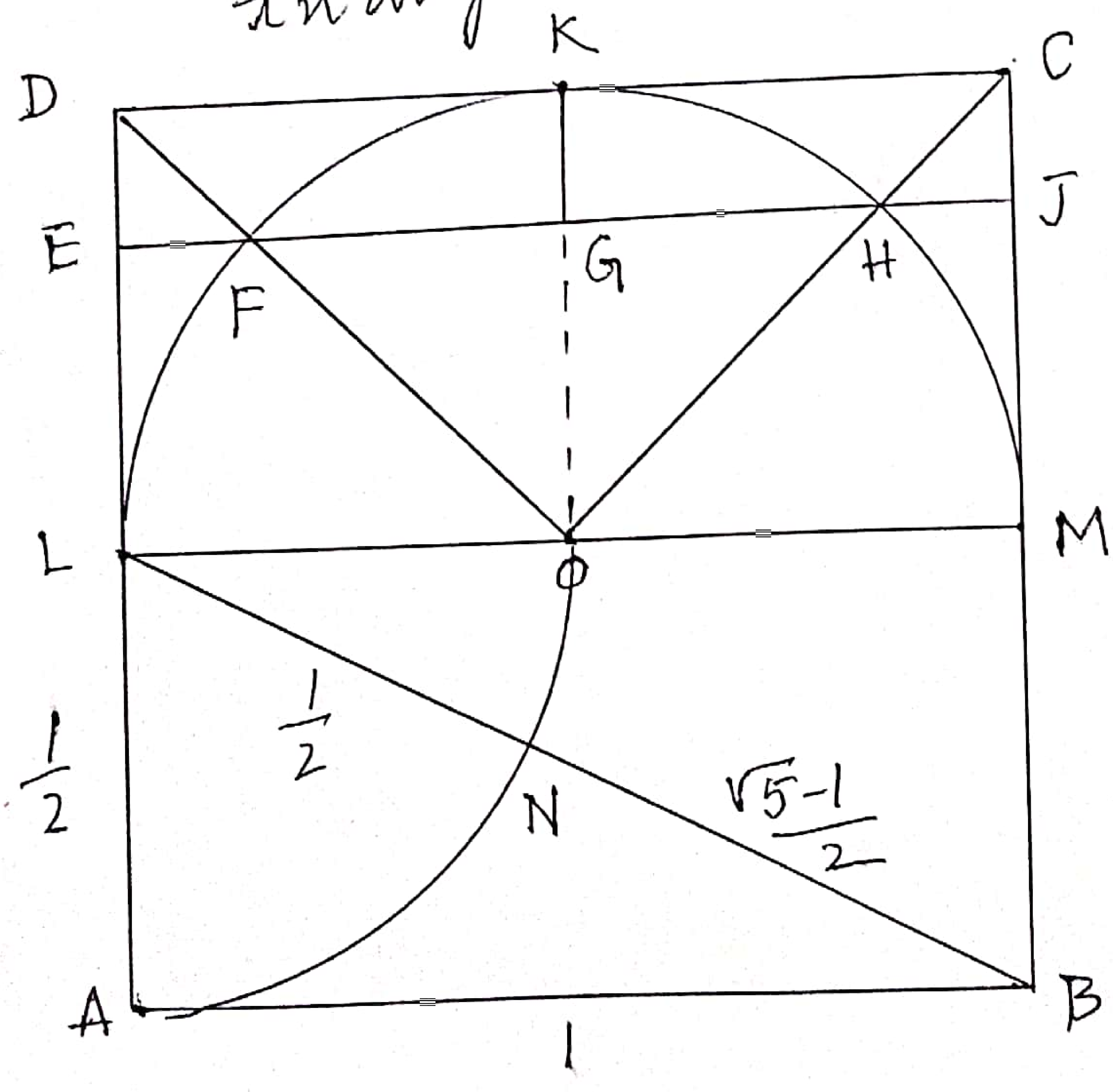

Fig. 1

1. Square, Side = 1 = AB = LM = EJ = 1
2. Inscribe a semicircle
   Diameter = LM = 1
   Center = 'O'
3. Half diagonals = OD and OC = $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
4. Triangle = FOH
5. Radius = OF = OH = $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Hypotenuse = FH = Radius $\times\sqrt{2}$
   $= OF \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
7. 'G' Midpoint of Hypotenuse
8. FG = GH = OG = Half of Hypotenuse

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

9. Radius = OK = $\frac{1}{2}$
10. $(\pi - 3)$ of Cosmic π = Rho = $\rho = \frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
11. $\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4} - 3 = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} = (\pi - 3)$
12. So, $KG = (\pi - 3) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
13. Finally, we have obtained the length of $(\pi - 3) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4} = KG$

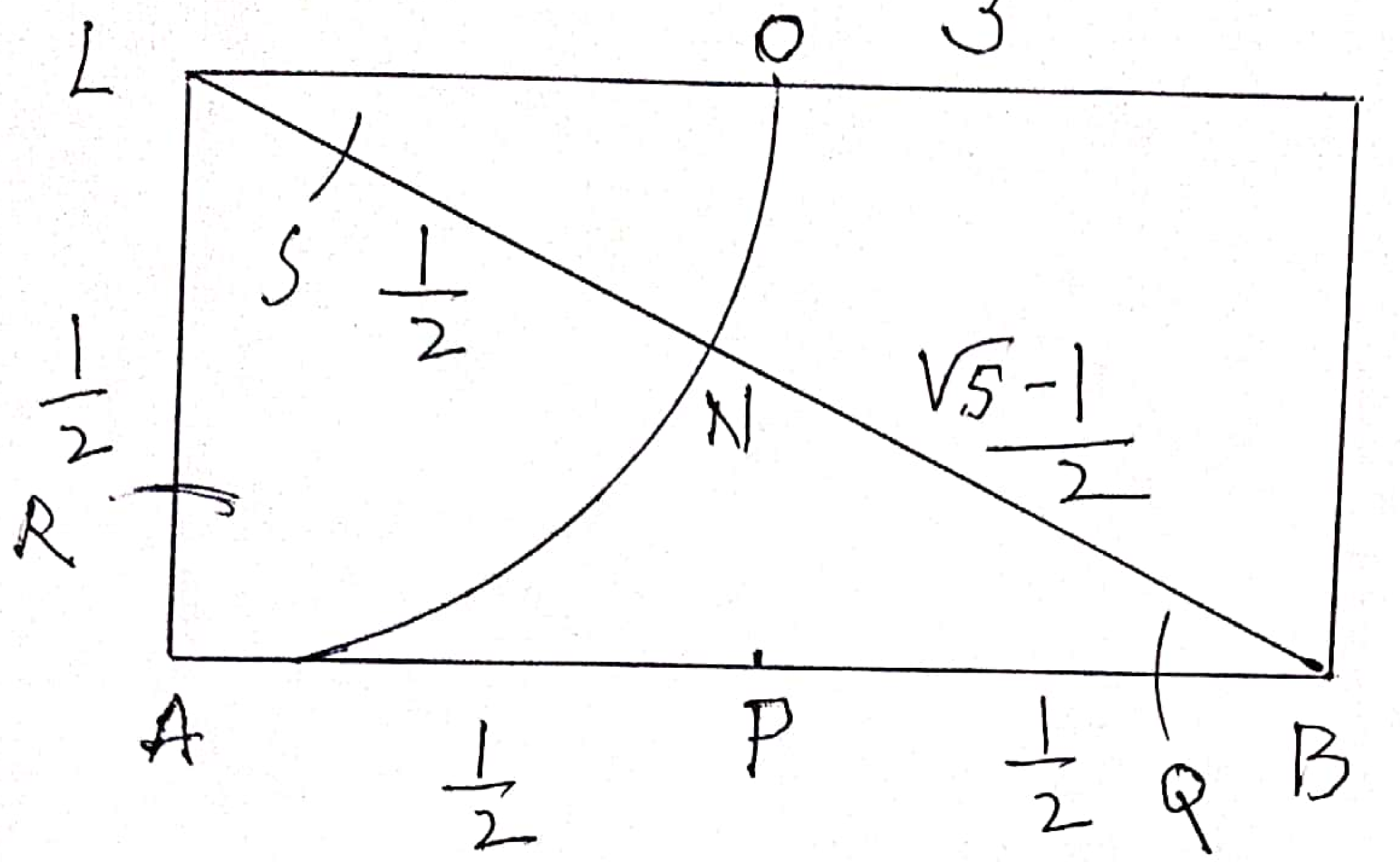

Fig. 2

14. Side = AB = 1

15. Side = AL = $\frac{1}{2}$

16. 'P' mid point of AB.

17. $(\pi - 3)$ of Fig 1 = KG = $\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ is equal to BQ, AR and LS of Fig. 2

18. What is the length equal to $(4-\pi)$?

19. $(4-\pi) = 4 - \left(\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

20. AQ is the length equal to $(4-\pi)$.
How?

21. $AB - BQ = 1 - \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

22. Finally, we have obtained $(\pi-3)$ lengths = BQ, AR, and LS = $\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
and $(4-\pi)$ lengths = AQ = $\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$

23. AL Side $= \frac{1}{2}$, AR $= (\pi - 3) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

24. Then RL = LA Side $- (\pi - 3)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

25. LS $= (\pi - 3) = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$

26. SN = LN Radius $- (\pi - 3)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

27. NB = Golden Ratio $= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

28. Perimeter of LAB triangle

$= AB + AL + LN + NB$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$= 2.6180339887 4$$

OR

29. $BQ + QA + AR + RL + LS + SN +$ Golden Ratio $= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

30. $BQ = (\pi - 3)$

31. $QA = (4 - \pi)$

32. $AR = (\pi - 3)$

33. $RL = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

34. $LS = (\pi - 3)$

35. $SN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

36. $NB =$ Golden Ratio $= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

37. $(\pi-3) + (4-\pi) + (\pi-3) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + (\pi-3) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} +$ Golden Ratio $= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

38.

$$3(\pi-3)+(4-\pi)+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}+\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}=\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$3\cancel{\pi}-9+4-\cancel{\pi}+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}=\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi-5+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}+\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}=\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{4\pi-10+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}-1}{2}=\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$4\pi-10+\sqrt{2}+\cancel{\sqrt{5}}-1=3+\cancel{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$4\pi+\sqrt{2}-11=3$$

$$4\pi=14-\sqrt{2}$$

$$\pi=\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Conclusion : The Golden Ratio decides Cosmic π equal to $\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ is the true π.

Thank God

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