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A 4000-YEAR PROBLEM OF "SQUARING A CIRCLE" SOLVED
(536th Proof on Rho)

1. Let the circle of radius equal to $\frac{20}{\sqrt{14-\sqrt{2}}} = 5.637542339 84$ is drawn and area is arrived.

2. $\pi r^2 = 3.141592653 58 \times (5.637542339 84)^2$
$= 99.845732139 6$

3. It is the value given by traditional π equal to 3.141592653 58 ..

4. Area of circle given by 1998 π called Cosmic π called Rho = ρ equal to $3.146446609 41 \cdots \left(\frac{16-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)$

5. $3.146446609 41 \times (5.637542339 84)^2$
$= 100.0$

6. Why this difference? And which value of π is right?

7. The "Side" in the Square, "Base" and "Altitude", $\frac{1}{2}ab$, in the triangle play the insignificant role and this leads to no use of any constant like "π" constant in Circle of πr^2, $2\pi r$ etc.

8. In this Study the area of Circle is Calculated by using "Radius" and "Chord" and NO, NO, NO, ---- π.

9.

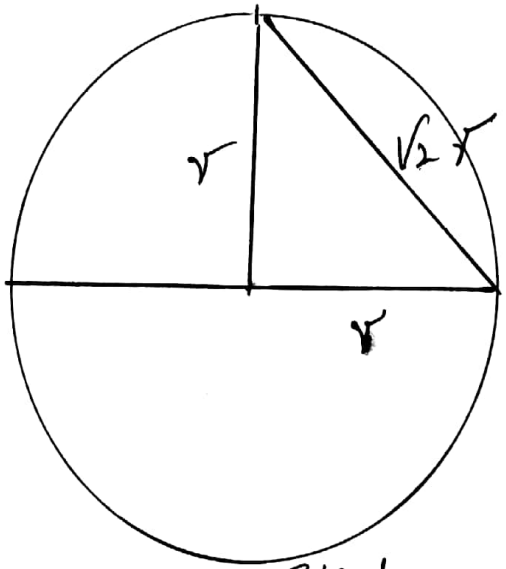


Fig. 1

Radius = r
Chord = $\sqrt{2}r$
Half Chord = $\frac{\sqrt{2}r}{2}$

10. Here is the new formula

$$\frac{\text{Seven Radii} - \text{Half Chord}}{2} \times \text{Radius}$$

11. New theorem

"Half of half-chord - subtracted - seven radii and multiplied by radius" is equal to the area of circle of any diameter / radius.

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(7r - \frac{\sqrt{2}r}{2}\right) \times r$$

12. Let us find out area of circle of radius $= \frac{20}{\sqrt{14-\sqrt{2}}} = 5.637542339\,84$

13. $$\frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(7 \times 5.637542339\,84 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \times 5.637542339\,84}{2}\right)\right\} \times 5.637542339\,84$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{39.462796378\,8 - 3.986344177\,1\right\} \times 5.637542339\,4$$

$$= 17.738225980\,5 \times 5.637542339\,4$$

$$= 100.0 = \text{Area of circle}$$

14. Part II : Squaring a Circle -1

15. We have to construct a Square whose area is equal to 100.

16. Let us draw a Square and inscribe a circle with it, so that

$$\text{Side} = \text{Diameter} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{16-\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= 11.275084679\,6$$

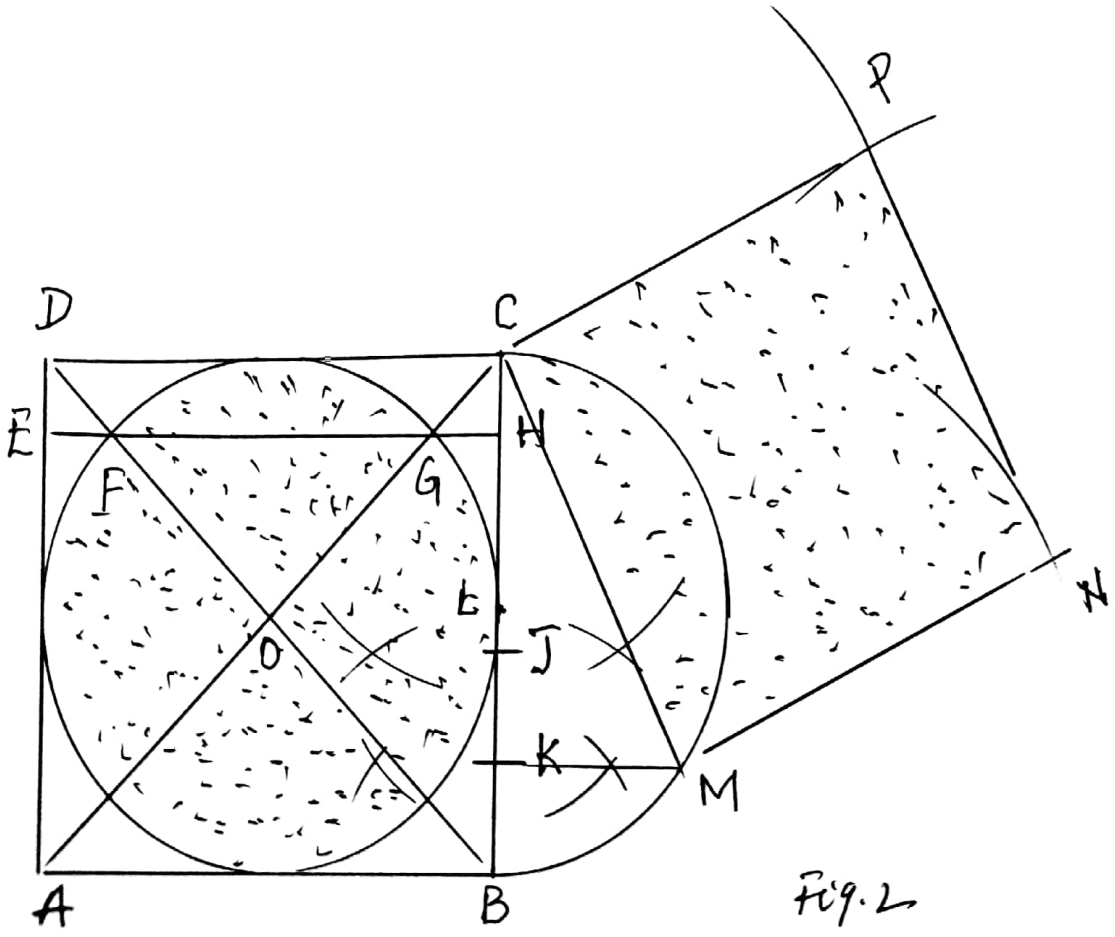


Fig. 2

17. There are many steps and we have to follow step by step slowly.

18. AB = Parallel Side EH = 11.2750846796

19. Radius = OF = OG = $\frac{11.2750846796}{2}$

$= 5.6375423398$

20. Triangle = FOG

21. Hypotenuse = FG = Radius $\times \sqrt{2}$

$= 5.6375423398 \times \sqrt{2} = 7.9726888538$

22. EF = GH = CH = $\frac{\text{Parallel Side} - \text{Hypotenuse}}{2}$

$= \frac{11.2750846796 - 7.9726888538}{2} =$

$= 1.6511979229\overline{15}$

23. So, CH = $1.6511979229\overline{15}$

24. What is the value of HB?

It is Side − CH =

$11.2750846796 - 1.6511979229\overline{15}$

$= 9.623886757\overline{575}$

25. So, HB = $9.623886757\overline{575}$

26. Let us bisect HB twice.

27. HB → HJ + JB → JK + KB

28. So, finally we get KB as equal to 2.405971689 37

29. So, KB = 2.405971689 37

Part III : Squaring a circle

30. L = Mid point of BC Side

31. Let us draw a semicircle on CB with center L.

32. Let us draw a perpendicular line on CB at K which meets semicircle at M.

33. What is the value of KM ?

34. KM lengths can be obtained by applying Altitude theorem.

$\sqrt{CK \times KB}$ = ?

35. We know KB but not CK.

36. $CK = \text{Side } CB - KB$

$= 11.275084\,6796 - 2.405971\,66937$

$= 8.869\,11299\,03$

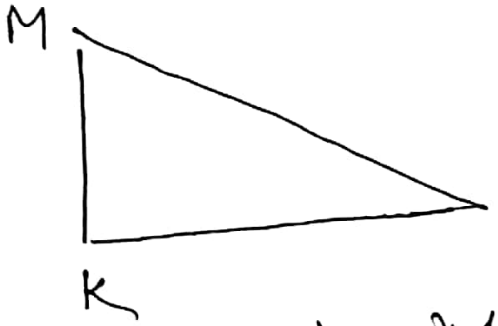
37. Now, we can know KM perpendicular line

$$KM = \sqrt{CK \times KB}$$

$$= \sqrt{8.869\,11299\,03 \times 2.405971\,66937}$$

$= 4.619397\,6625$

38. Join M with C and now we obtain a triangle KMC



39. What is MC ?

40. We have to apply Pythagorean theorem.

$$MC = \sqrt{MK^2 + KC^2}$$

41. $MC = \sqrt{(4.619397\,6625)^2 + (8.869\,112\,9903)^2}$

$= \sqrt{21.338\,834\,7643 + 78.661\,165\,2347}$

$= \sqrt{100} = 10.0$

42. So, the hypotenuse MC of KMC triangle is equal to 10.0

43. Part IV : Squaring a circle — 3

Final Step

44. Now, we have obtained MC length equal to 10.

45. Build a square of its side 10 and we get its area as 100.0

46. Finally, the "Squaring of a circle" is done by the grace of GOD.

Let us all thank GOD, bowing our heads.

Thank God once again

Sarvajgannadha Reddy
2, January 2020