Earth/matriX

SCIENCE IN ANCIENT ARTWORK

The Square/Circle Constant

.5641895836

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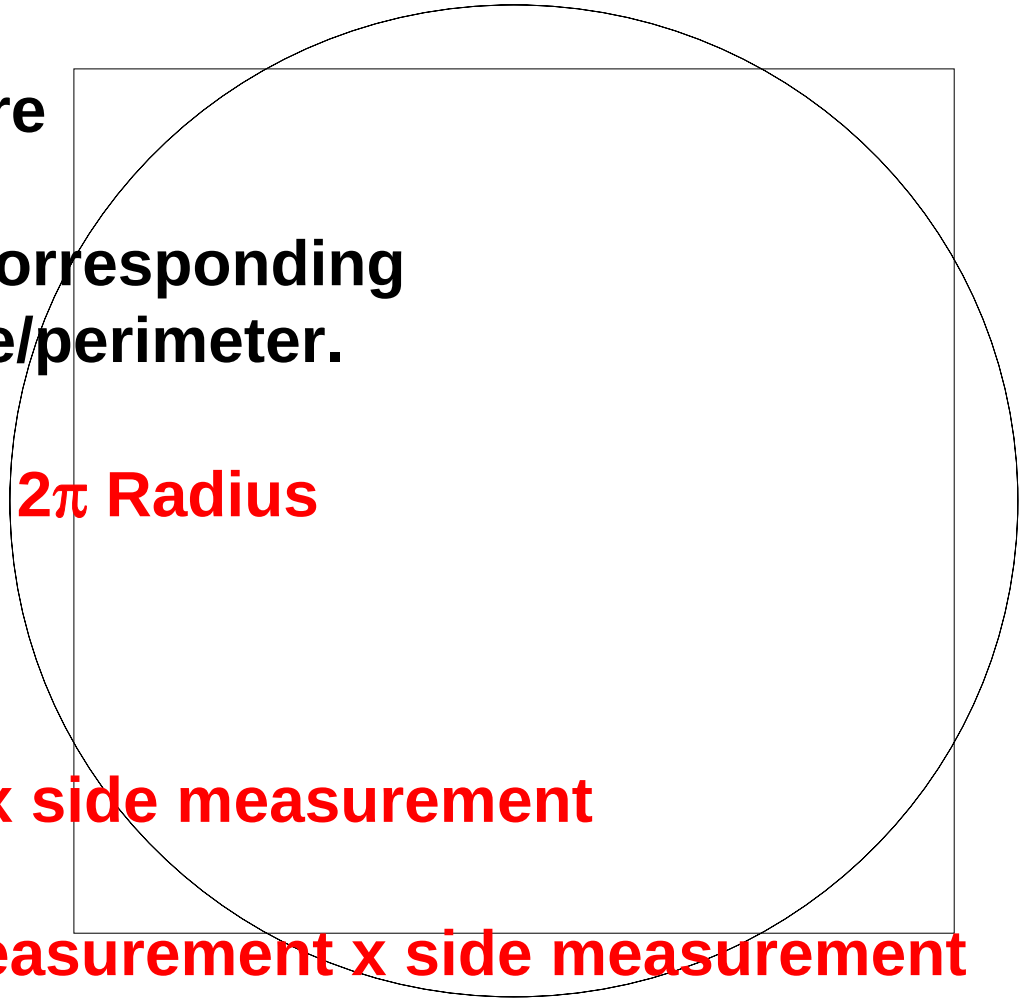
Dedicated to Professor Joseph Turbeville
Author of, ***A Glimmer of Light***

Professor Turbeville noticed immediately the decimal places that were out of place in the first version of this essay. I have come to float the decimal place so much, that I rarely look at where the decimal place lies in any given computation. Obviously, this represents a wrongful procedure in some respects, while at the same time it leads to the essential relationship among the numbers being examined.

Today mathematicians speak about significant numbers to the left and right of the terms in scientific notation. Such a method represents essentially the same floating decimal concept. We too have come to ignore the zeros to the left and right of the significant numbers. But, sometimes, we float them in error, and in this case, I thank professor Turbeville for reminding me of such errors.

To Square the Circle

The squaring of the circle consists of finding a square and a circle of the same numerical order for their corresponding area/area or circumference/perimeter.



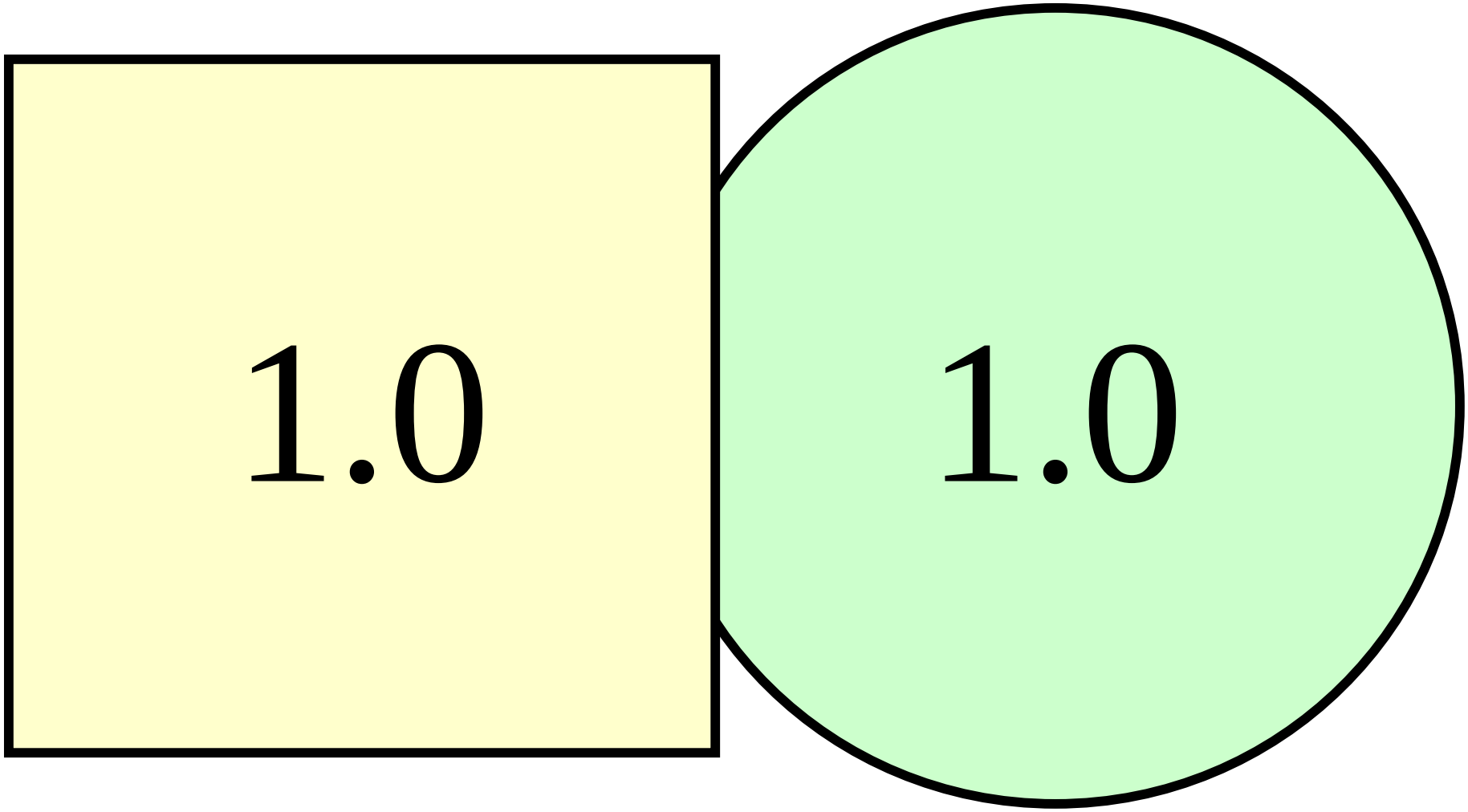
Circumference of circle = 2π Radius

Area of circle = πR^2

Perimeter of square = 4 x side measurement

Area of square = side measurement x side measurement

Square the Circle: By Area

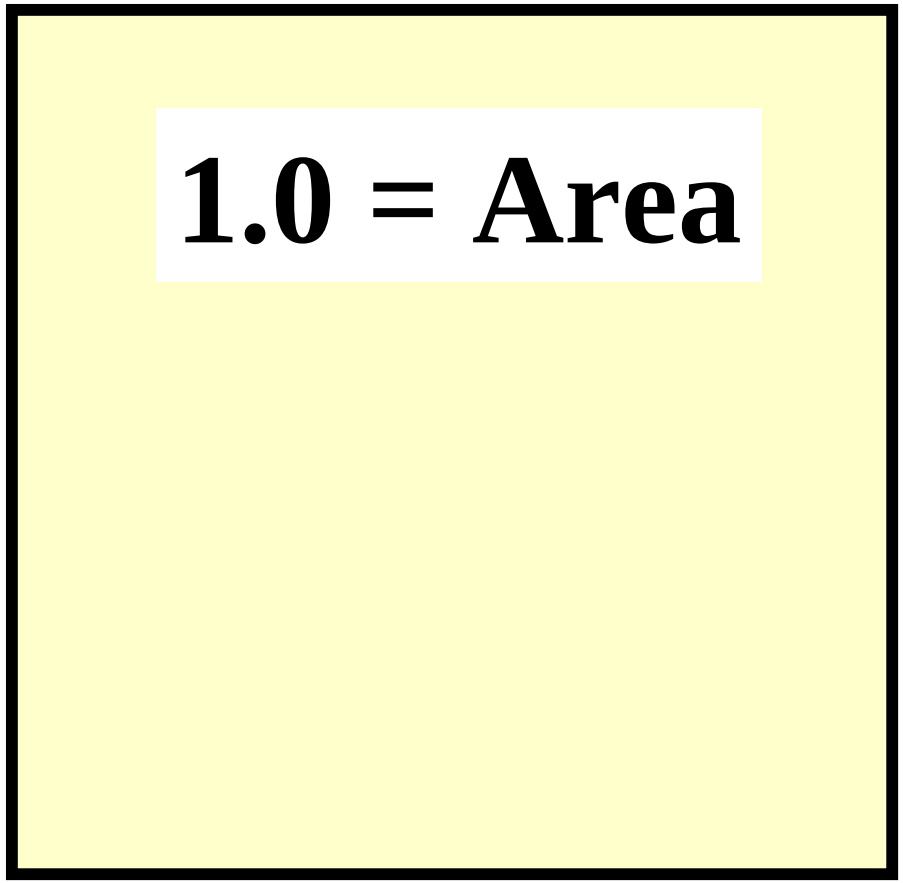


We shall consider the squaring of the circle by area.

Square the Circle: By Area

1.0 x 1.0 = 1.0

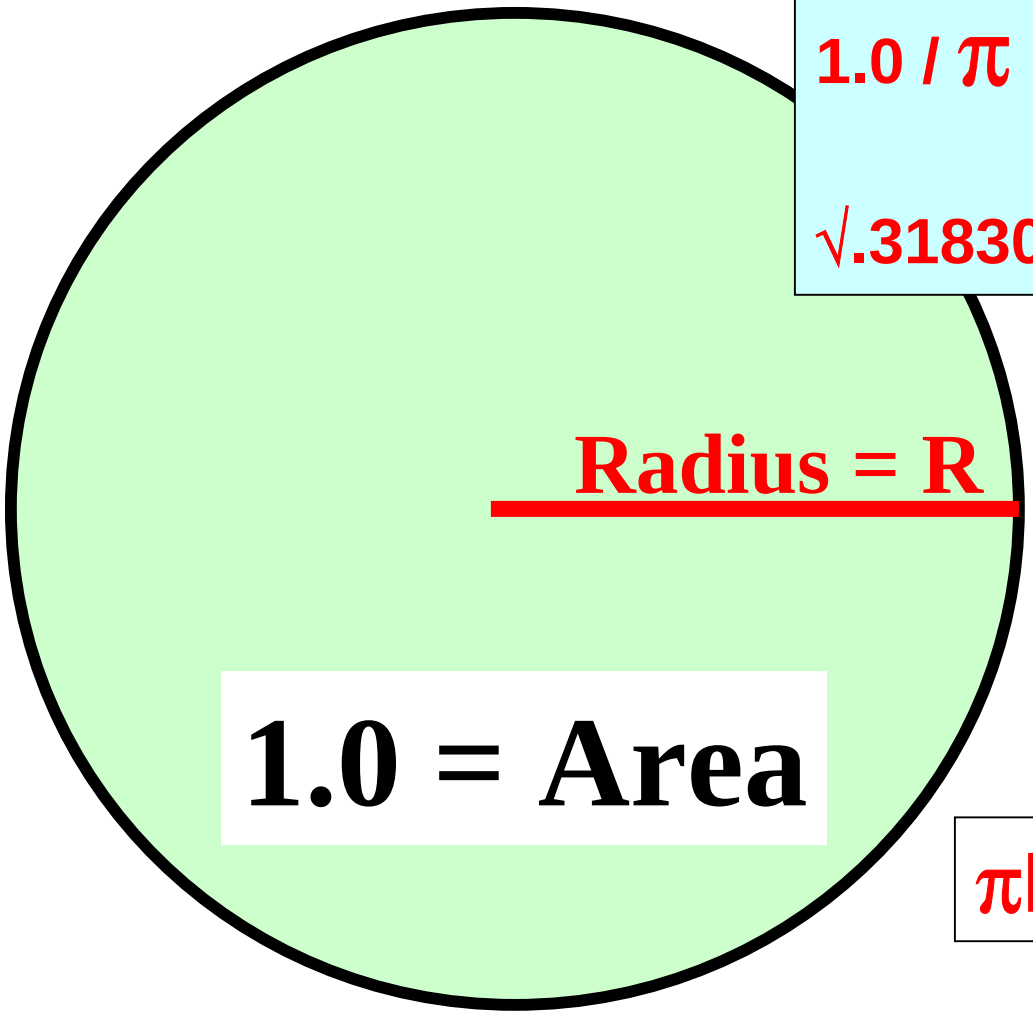
1.0



1.0

We begin with a square of *area* unit one.

The Square/Circle Constant

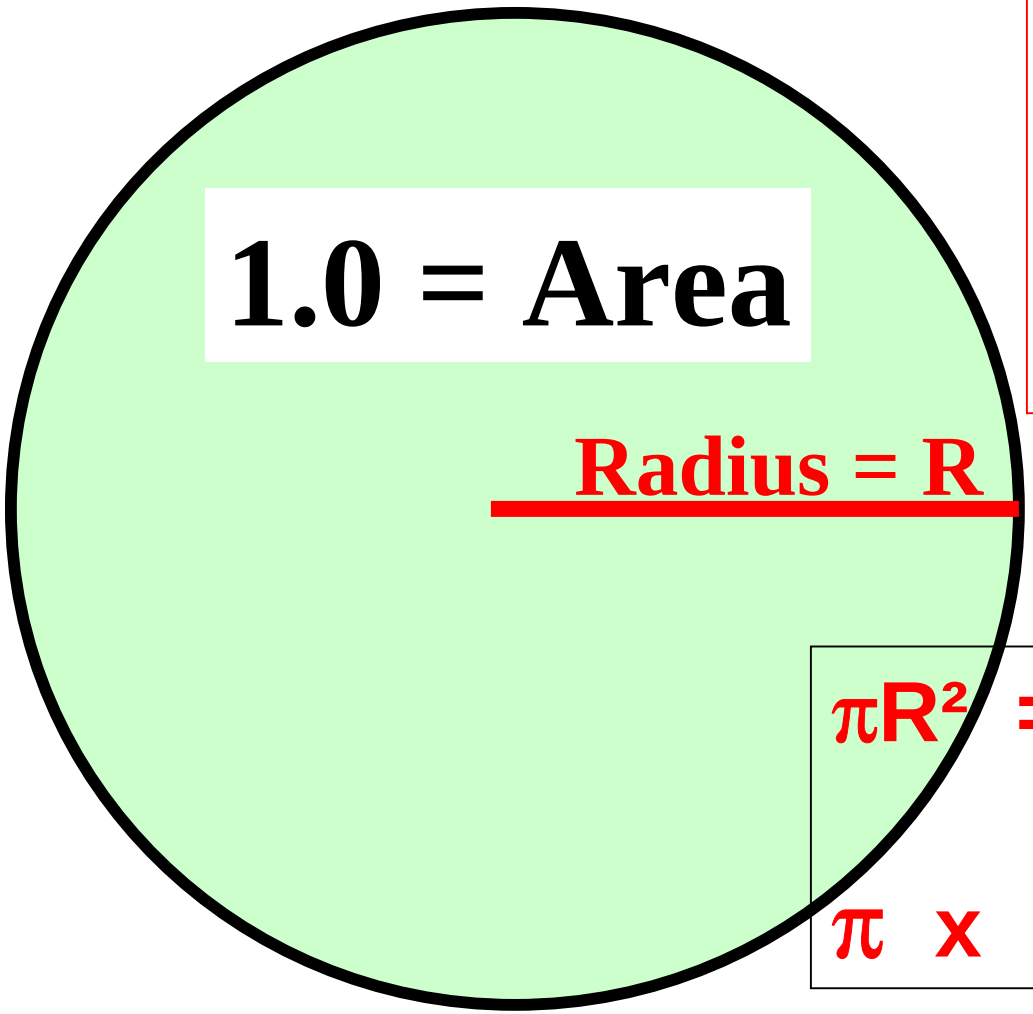


$1.0 / \pi = .3183098862$

$\sqrt{.3183098862} = .5641895836$

πR^2 = *Area of circle*

The Square/Circle Constant



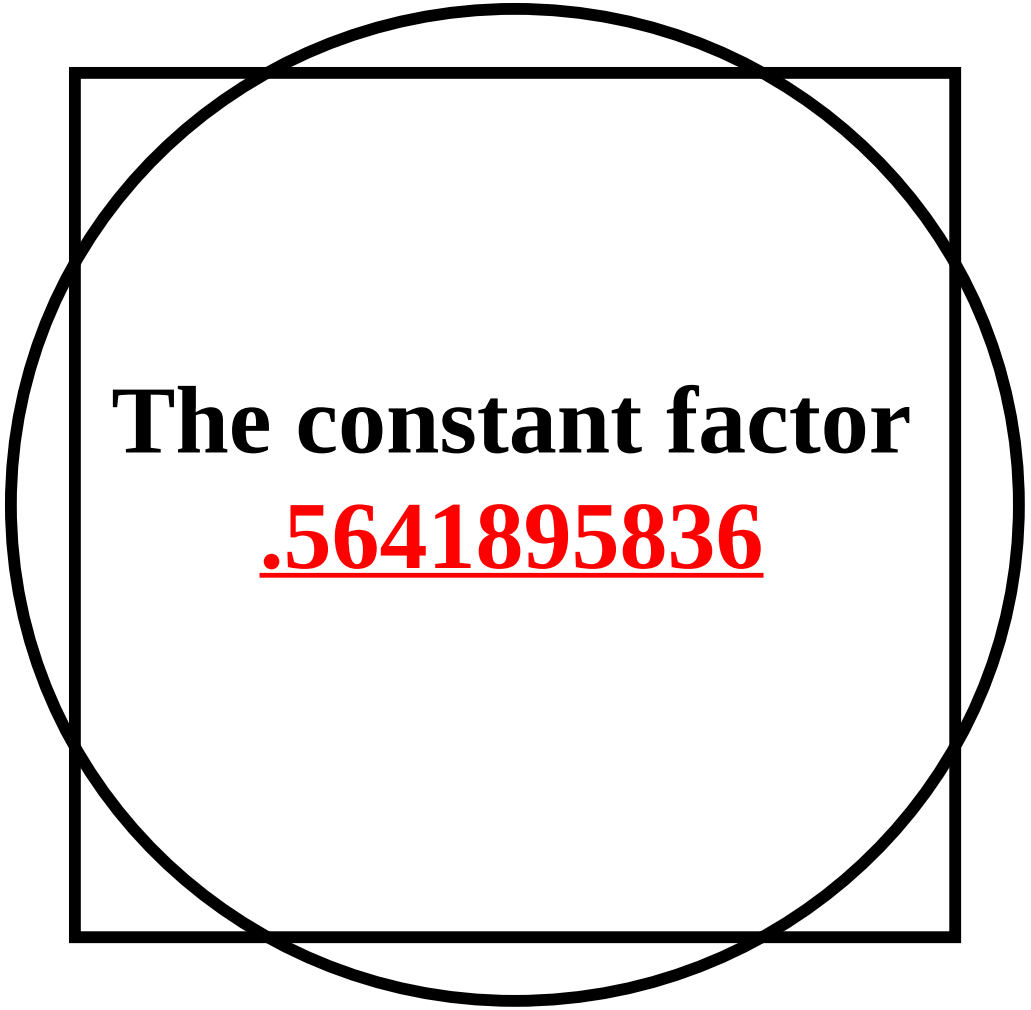
A circle of unit area one reveals a radius of .5641895836 which functions as a constant number.

πR^2 = *Area of circle*

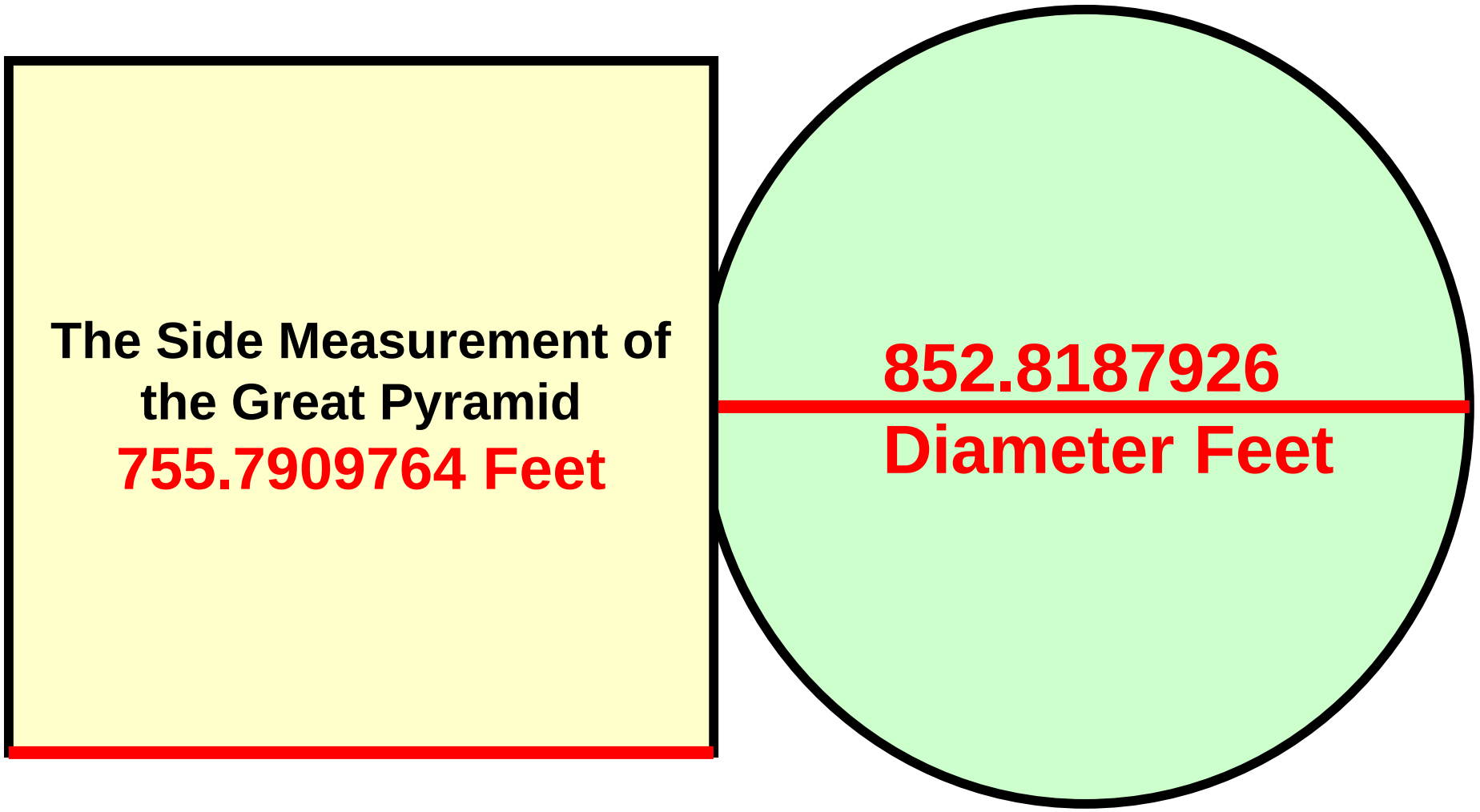
π x $.5641895836^2$ = 1.0

The Square/Circle Constant

The constant factor .5641895836 serves to translate between the side measurement of a\ square and the radius of a circle, whose area are the same.



Square the Circle: Measurements

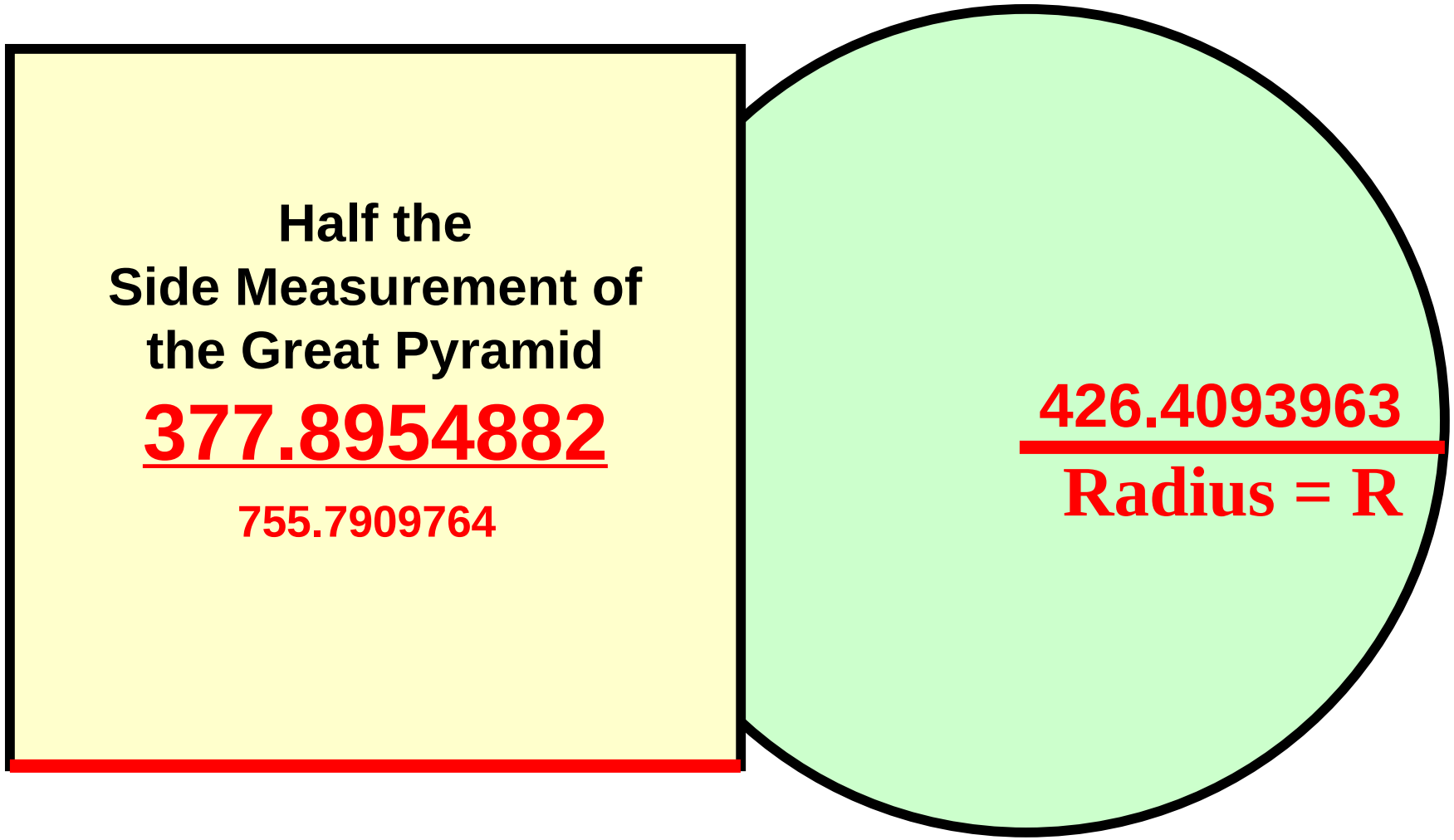


Square the Circle: By Area

Area of the Square and of the Circle:

571220 Feet

Square the Circle: By Area



Square the Circle: The Square/Circle Factor

377.8954882 x .5641895836 = 213.2046981

755.7909764 x .5641895836 = 426.4093963

Side of square | **Constant Factor** | **Radius of Circle**

Area of square (The Great Pyramid)

755.7909764 x 755.7909764 = 571220 Feet

Area of circle

3.141592654 x 426.4093963² = 571220 Feet

Square the Circle: The Square/Circle Constant

377.8954882	x	.5641895836	=	213.2046981
755.7909764	x	.5641895836	=	426.4093963
Side of square		Constant Factor		Radius of Circle

In order to translate the fundamental measures between the side of a square and the radius of a circle, one may employ the 56.41895836 as a multiplication factor. This is the same radial number that is squared in the procedure for computing the area of a circle of unit one.

πR^2 = ***Area of circle***

π x $.5641895836^2$ = 1.0

The Square/Circle Constant: A Multiplication Factor

755.7909764 x .5641895836 = 426.4093963

Side of square **Constant Factor** **Radius of Circle**

The square of the radius 56.41895836 of a circle whose area is unit one (1.0) may be employed as a *multiplication constant* between the side of any selected square in order to obtain the radius of a corresponding circle whose area is equal to that of the chosen square.

$$\pi R^2 = \textit{Area of circle}$$

$$\pi \times .5641895836^2 = 1.0 \text{ (Area Unit One)}$$

Square the Circle: Ancient Reckoning & Pi (3.1104)

The ancients may have employed a distinct reckoning, given the fact they appear to have avoided the fractions.

The 56.41895836 constant figure reminds us of the 567c ancient Kemi count, which also appears to have been the basis for the Nineveh count (2268c).

$$1.0 / .567^2 = 3.110526332$$

Hence, this reminds us of the ancient 31104 count

Thus, $3.1104 \times .567^2 = .9999593856$ (ca. Unit one)

Ancient Pi: 3.1104

3.1104 x .567² = .9999593856 (ca. Unit one)

From this computation, one may consider the use of remainder math in order to compensate for the differences in number.

755.7909764 x .567 = 428.5334836

428.5334836² x pi = 576925.0486 *[Maya Long-Count 576c]*

576925.0486 - 571220 = 5705.0486

Square the Circle: Ideal Counts

Ideal Kemi count: $756c^2 = 571536$

Great Pyramid Measurement: $755.7909764^2 = 571220$

$571536 - 571220 = 316$ ***difference***

$\sqrt{316} = 17.776\mathit{38883}$

Ancient Meso-American and Chinese Reckoning counts:

3888, 7776

Square the Circle: Another Pi Constant

Double the square/circle factor .5641895836

1.128379167 as the side measure of the square

1.128379167^2 =
1.273239545 area

The *reciprocal* of
1.273239545
is
.7853981633

Square the Circle: Height of the Great Pyramid

.7853981633 ***doubles to***

1.570796327

3.141592654 pi

It is difficult to imagine that the ancient Kemi did not know of the existence of the square/circle constant factor: .5641895836

377.8954882 /
.7853981634 =

481.1514794

Projected Height of the Great Pyramid at Giza

Squaring the Circle Through Mathematics

The *square/circle factor*
.5641895836
is a natural number constant,
representing the radius of
a circle of area unit one,
that may be employed,
as illustrated herein,
to obtain
the *mathematical correspondence*
between the area of
a square
and a circle.

The ancients appear to have employed a procedure for *squaring the circle* in the design and construction of the Great Pyramid.

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