On a *Proof*
π ≠ *3.14159...*

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Abstraction.
By comparing the square of the approximated pi's quarter to the actual geometric width of a plotted pi annulus, this paper resolutely proves π ≠ 3.14159... while/as discovering the presence of a (reciprocal of the) so-called ' golden ratio ' contained in/as the pi annulus' uniform width.

On a *Proof* $\pi \neq 3.14159...$

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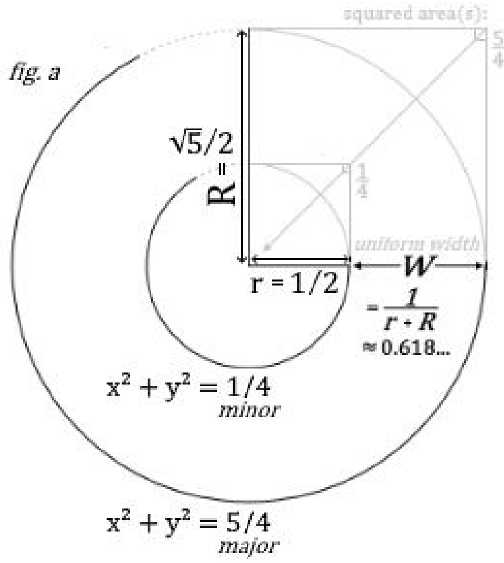
Given:

$a = \pi r^2$
$a = \pi(1/2)^2$
$a = \pi/4$
$\therefore 4a = \pi \approx 3.14159...$
obs. $r = (1/2) = 0.500...$

plot $\pi = 4a$ as an *annulus* by using $4a(R^2 - r^2) = 4a$. Let r *obs.* 1/2. Solve for R.

$4a(R^2 - r^2) = 4a$
$4a(R^2 - (1/2)^2) = 4a$
$R^2 = 1 + 1/4 = 5/4$
$R = \sqrt{1 + 1/4}$
$\therefore R = \sqrt{5}/2$

Find the annulus' uniform width *w*.



as $r^2 = 1/4$ & $5/4 = R^2$
$\therefore$ $r = 1/2$ & $\sqrt{5}/2 = R$

$\therefore$

the π annulus is composed of minor & major radii *resp.*

$$r + R = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.618...$$

whose sum is *equal to* the so-called "*golden ratio*" & the π annulus' *uniform width*:

$$W = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5} + 1} = \frac{1}{r + R} \approx 0.618...$$

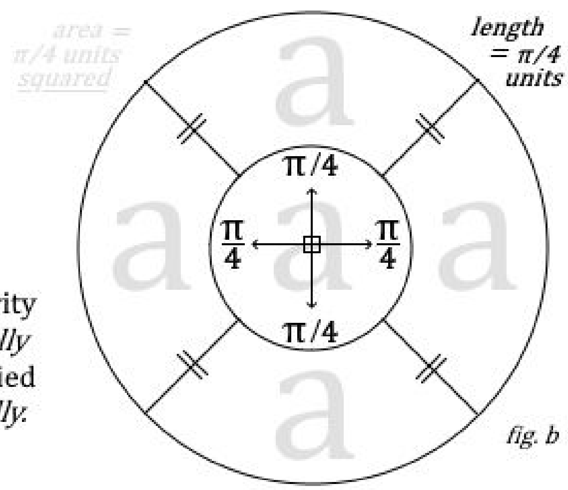
is equal to the
RECIPROCAL
of the *same sum.*

As according to

$c = \pi d$ *obs.*
$d = 2r$ *obs.*
$r = (1/2) = 0.500...$
$c = 2\pi r = \pi$
$\therefore c = \pi = 4a$
$\therefore a = \pi/4 = c/4$

VERIFY the annulus' integrity by verifying each a is *radially squared;* a condition satisfied *only* if/as $5a - a = 4a$ *areally.*

π's 'Golden Annulus'



To VERIFY,
let $a_R = 4ar^2$ be the area of circle Majora $R = \sqrt{5}/2$
obs. $a_r = a$ *thus:*
$a_R = 4ar^2$
$a_R = 4a(\sqrt{5}/2)^2$
$a_R = 4a(5/4)$
$a_R = 20a/4$
$a_R = 5a$
$\therefore a_R - a_r$
$= 5a - a$
$= 4a$ *units squared*
$\therefore$ 4a surrounds a *areally*

To ***TRY*** .... *to* ***TEST*** .... *to* ***FALSIFY*** ....

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

the integrity of $(\approx\pi)$, *we question WHETHER or NOT*

$$\approx\pi = 3.14159...$$

strictly observes *a radius of* $r = 1/2 = 0.5000...$ *units, for:*

IF <u>SO</u>: $\pi = 3.14159...$ *but*
IF <u>NOT</u>: $\pi \neq 3.14159...$ *so*

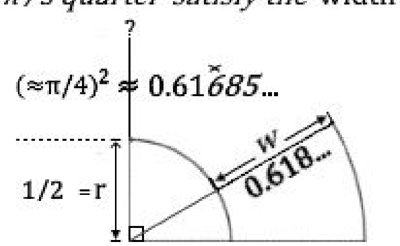
$\therefore$ *we square $(\approx\pi)$'s quarter radially by plotting a point*

$$(0, r + (\approx\pi/4)^2)$$

to observe WHETHER or NOT the radial length of this sum satisfes the annulus' width:

from: $x^2 + y^2 = 1/4$
to: $x^2 + y^2 = 5/4$

$\therefore$ *we ask: does* a radial square of *$(\approx\pi)$'s quarter satisfy the* width?



$(\approx\pi/4)^2 \approx 0.61685... \neq w \approx 0.618...$

$$\therefore \pi \neq 3.14159265358979323846...$$

...for failing to geometrically *satisfy* the pi annulus' *uniform width* thus implying a *presently enduring* **' Blunder of Millennia '**.