# **Proof That** $\pi$ **And** $\sqrt{2}$ **Are Rational**

by

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**ABSTRACT:** In this short paper, I've used Wallis' product formula to prove that  $\pi$  is rational, while the product expansion of the cosine function was used to prove that  $\sqrt{2}$  is rational.

#### I. Proof That $\pi$ Is Rational

Assume  $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{r}{n}$ , where *r* and *n* are very large positive integers.

$$\frac{r}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

### Wallis' Product Formula

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{2k+1} \frac{2k}{2k-1} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=1}^{m} \frac{4k^2}{4k^2-1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Hence,

$$r = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=1}^{m} 4k^{2} = \text{ integer, and}$$
$$n = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=1}^{m} (4k^{2} - 1) = \text{ integer}$$

**Therefore**,  $\pi$  is a rational number.

### **II. Proof That** $\sqrt{2}$ **Is Rational**

Assume  $\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$ , where *a* and *b* are very large positive coprime integers.

## **Cosine Function Product Formula**

$$\cos(\pi x) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{4 x^2}{(2k+1)^2} \right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4(2k+1)^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(4k+1)(4k+3)}{(4k+2)^2} \right)$$

By taking the reciprocal of both sides

$$\sqrt{2} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{(4k+2)^2}{(4k+1)(4k+3)} \right)$$
$$\sqrt{2} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{(4k+2)^2}{(4k+1)(4k+3)} \right)$$

Hence,

 $a = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{m} (4k+2)^2 = \text{ even integer, and}$  $b = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{m} (4k+1)(4k+3) = \text{ odd integer}$ By squaring  $\sqrt{2}$ 

 $2 = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{m} \left( \frac{(4k+2)^4}{(4k+1)^2 (4k+3)^2} \right) = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$  $a^2 = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{m} (4k+2)^4 = \text{ even integer, and}$ 

$$h^{2} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{m}{m} (Ak+1)^{2} (Ak+2)^{2} = \text{odd integral}$$

$$b^{2} = \lim_{m \to \infty} \prod_{k=0} (4k+1)^{2} (4k+3)^{2} = \text{ odd integer}$$

**Therefore**, there is *no* contradiction that *a* and *b* are coprime integers, and  $\sqrt{2}$  is a rational number.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallis\_product
- [2] <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square\_root\_of\_2</u>