Summary of

“The correct values for a circle“

We have three standard figures which relate to each other. They are
square, circle and cylinder.
Squares, circles and cylinders each have their own grading system. Also are also sorted after their natural qualifications.

1. Grading system one of squares
2. Grading system two of circles
3. Grading system three of cylinders

A grading system consists of areas, perimeters or circumferences attention to the number of their results. When the area increases the perimeter or circumference decreases attention to the numbers of result of solving. However, when the number of circumference or perimeter increases the area decreases. Only a square’s area is equal to its perimeter, (when from this square crossing down the course changes perimeters are bigger than areas and when crossing up areas are larger than perimeters) this rule is valid whit circles too. Cylinders page.5!
Each grading system is divided in three groups; they are listed according to their area, perimeter or circumference:

Squares, Grading system 1

1. Group one: areas smaller than perimeters.
2. Group two: area equal perimeter.
3. Group three: areas bigger than perimeters.

Grading system 1

Squares

	9.5-10-100	
Group three	6-7-8-9	Area > Perimeter
	4.5-5	
	4.1	
Group two	← 4 →	Perimeter = Area
	3.999	
	2.5-3-3.5	Perimeter > Area
Group one	0.5-1-1.5-2.0	

The square with the side 4 is the centre of the squares grading system I and gives us the square squaring form and therefore quite unique.

General formulae

Description :

Relevant formula : $\Rightarrow \quad 4Q = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 * 2$

Relationship between area, circumference and diameter of a circle.

Percentage formula : $\Rightarrow \quad Q = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2$

The formula produces a value that shows how many per cent a circles area, circumference and diameter covers the square when the squares side is used in the formula.

Executive formula : $\Rightarrow \quad R = (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2$

Relation between the side of a square and diameter of a circle when the square's perimeter is equal to the circle's circumference.

Inclusive formula : $\Rightarrow \quad 2R = (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 * 2$

Relation between the side of a square and circle's diameter when the perimeter is equal to circumference. Relation between areas and perimeters of squares and inner circle and outer circle.

Shadow formula : $\Rightarrow \quad B = 1 - ((\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2)$

The area between a square and its innercircle; $B + Q =$ square.

And

$H = 1 - (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2$

When we put a side of a square into the above formulae we obtain five different values. All five values are useable for calculation of a circle. Where I tell about

$(\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} \ / \ \ln s)^2 * 2 = 4Q$ which via that obtains 3.141592953… too. $4Q$ can be any value. With the value we are able to calculate a circle circumference and its area; via application we accomplish its diameter.

We put number of sides …6, 5, 4, 3.929, 3.92810767, 3.9, 3.5, 3.0 … into formula

$(\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} \div \ln s)^2 * 2 = 4Q$ which that produces for each a value. Whit values we solve circles. Diameter uses as square's side has put into formula then circumference and area calculates. We apply the circles, because know which size of circle produces a value if we use that for general circles. Then we compare circle's circumference whit its area after that we construct grading system II for circles.

The side of squares puts into formula which that obtains values: see below!

Value of the square with side 6

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{6^2 * 2} / \ln 6)^2 * 2 = 2.848533192...$

Value of the square with side 5

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{5^2 * 2} / \ln 5)^2 * 2 = 2.954094263...$

Value of the square with side 4

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{4^2 * 2} / \ln 4)^2 * 2 = 3.125$

Value of the square with side 3.929

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{3.929^2 * 2} / \ln 3.929)^2 * 2 = 3.141381411...$

Value of the square with side 3.928105767

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} / \ln 3.928105767)^2 * 2 = 3.141592953$

Value of the square with side 3.9

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{3.9^2 * 2} / \ln 3.9)^2 * 2 = 3.148296604...$

Value of the square with side 3.5

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{3.5^2 * 2} / \ln 3.5)^2 * 2 = 3.25965705...$

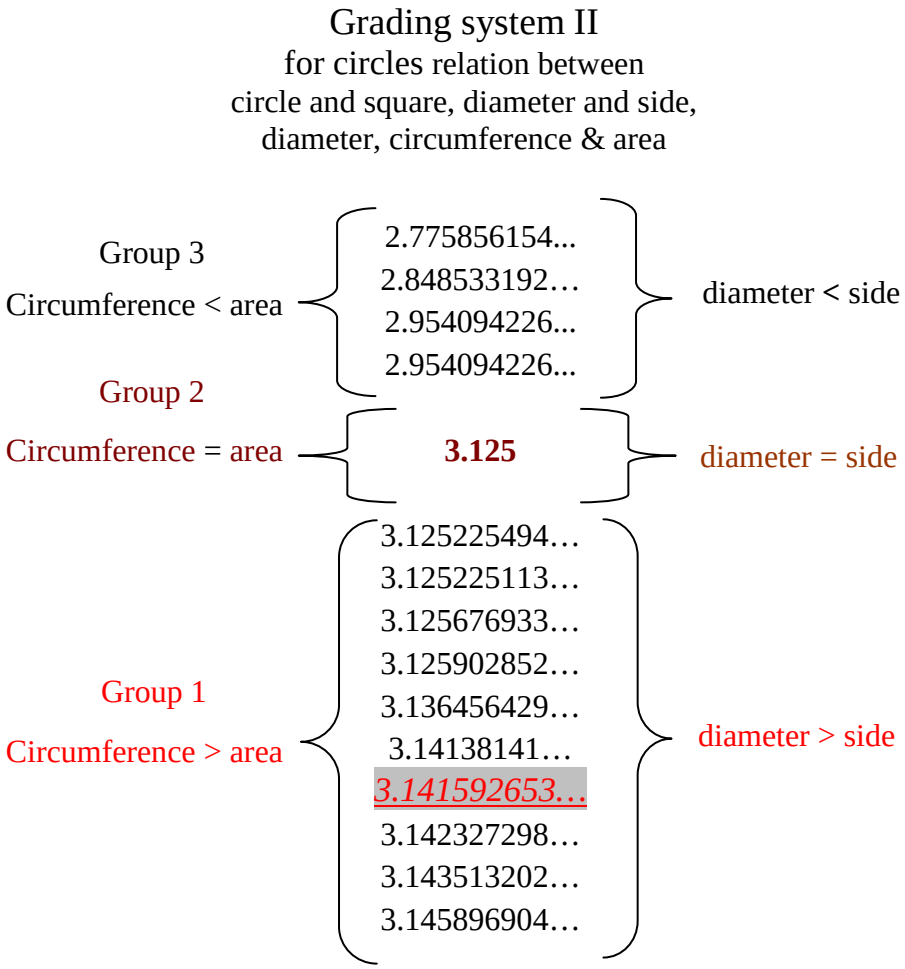
Value of the square with side 3

$4Q = (\ln \sqrt{3^2 * 2} / \ln 3)^2 * 2 = 3.460895684...$

We can get definite values and their process, each of values produces a kind of diameter; that I mean values in group one produce diameters longer than standard circle's diameter and values in group three produce diameters shorter than standard circle's diameter.

In group two is only the square of 4, when we put side 4 into formula obtains a value which that produces diameter equal the side and its circumference equal to its area, so it is always been an inner circle and standard circle.

Circles grading system II constructs accordingly to the squares grading system I.



Circles have divided into three groups:

1. Group one: areas smaller than circumferences.
2. Group two: area equal circumference.
3. Group three: areas bigger than circumferences.

The values in circles grading system II describe different lengths of diameter.

4. Values in group one produce diameters greater than the standard diameter.
5. The value in group two produces a correct diameter for a standard circle.
   This means that the diameter equals the side, consequently an inner circle.
6. Values in group three produce diameters smaller than the standard diameter.

When the values in the grading system II are applied (the side as diameter in the formula) the area and circumference can be calculated. In group two we achieve the value 3.125, putting this value in the formula will give us a circle that its diameter is equal to the side of the square or/and the correct inner circle. One can choose any square and calculate its inner circle with 3.125.

This value is also applicable for calculation of other processes like areas, circumferences, diameters and also one can calculate the wanted diameter in per cent. Therefore, I choose 3.125 as a standard value.

We can see the differences in theory and practice illustrated in the book, where the diameter is shorter or longer.

One can not change the system of the nature by choosing other values because this would be inaccurate.

For further clarification see www.correctpi.com

Cylinders

The mantle area and perimeter of cylinders are three different forms when rules one, because of that cylinder also divide into three groups of their patterns. Cylinders diameter are 1 u.l. and their height are different. Where only a cylinder's mantle is square which that has relation whit circle and square in groups two.

Also all figures in group II have relations to each others.

1. The mantle relations are; mantle's perimeter is equal circumference and mantle area 0.78125 of circle's area. (Circle squaring form)
2. The mantle's perimeter is 0.78125 of square and mantle's area is 0.78125^2 of square's area in group II. (Square squaring form)
3. The cylinder in group II mentions Cylinder squaring form.

Via their relations we can find the cylinder in group two. For further see the book on the www.correctpi.com

1. Cylinders in group one produce horizontal rectangles.
2. Cylinder in group two produces only square.
3. Cylinders in group three produce vertical rectangles.

Grading system III
Cylinders

Group three

8-8.5-9-9.5-10-100
5-5.5-6-6.5-7-7.5
3.3-3.4-3.5-4.5
3.17-3.18-3.2
3.150-3.160
3.141592653
3.137-3.140
3.133-3.135
3.1300

Vertical rectangles

Group two

3.125

Square 3.125

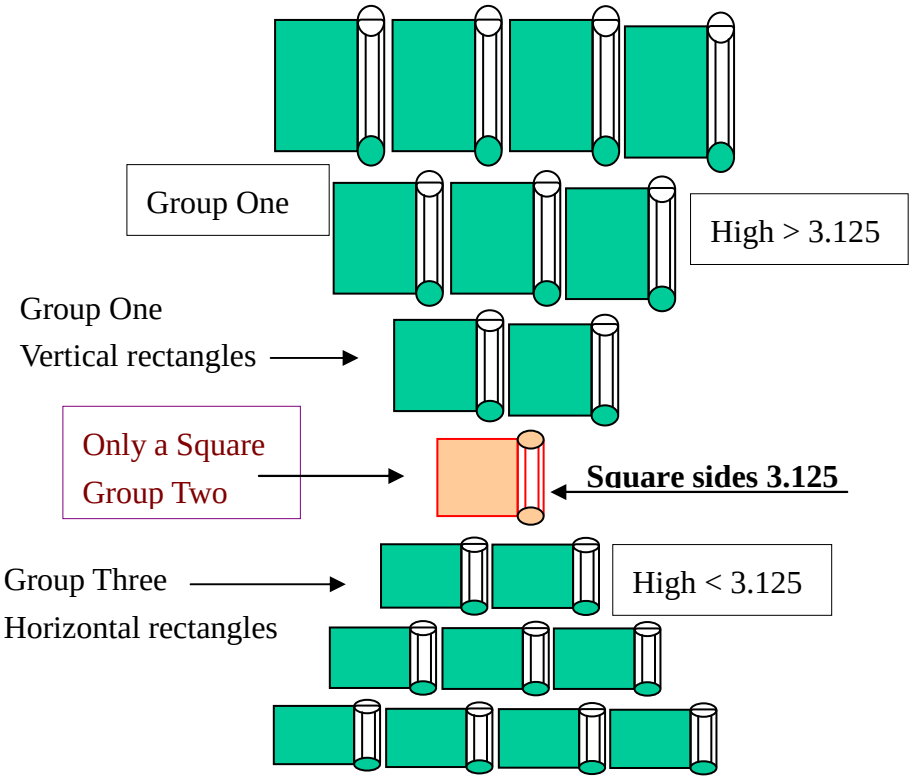
Group one

3.20
3.0-3.10
2.90-2.95
2.850-2.900
2.70-2.75-2.80
2.25-2.50-2.600
1.40-1.75-1.50-2.0
0.5-0.75-0.9-1.20-1.30

Horizontal rectangles

See figure below!

Look at the cylinder figures, all with diameter 1 u.l.



The Cylinder in group two is Cylinder Squaring form and its sides are 3.125 u.l.

The values for π or 3.141…

Comment:

See pages: 113,114,115 in the book!

Thinking Reality, if we use a value instead for pi, number as 3.75, what happen to circle, well circumference and area get to be bigger and diameter get be bigger too how we can know this fact.

When we have the precious formulae which that can tell you even the length of diameters.

When we use each value, the formulae tell us the absolute exactly correct, of the decimal to decimal when a diameter changes whit different values.

See the places of 3.14… and the square which that gives 3.14 on the grading system I, II, III.

You can calculate a circle with these values but the circle is not an inner circle or standard circle! See below, values of π:

This square is in group one and area < circumference, see below!

Values of the square with side 3.928105767...

π or $4Q = 3.1415926533...$

π or $4Q = (\ln\sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} / \ln 3.928105767)^2 * 2 = 3.1415926533...$

$\pi / 4 = 0.7853981633...$

$Q = (\ln\ \sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} / \ln\ 3.928105767)^2\ / 2 = 0.7853981633...$

$2R$ of $\pi = 1.273239545...$

$2R$ of $\pi = (\ln 3.928105767 / \ln\sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} /)^2 *\ 2 = 1.273239545...$

R of $\pi = (\ln 3.928105767 / \ln\sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} /)^2 = 0.6366197724...$

B of $\pi = 0.2146018367...$

B of $\pi = 1 - (\ln\ \sqrt{3.928105767^2 * 2} / \ln\ 3.928105767)^2 = 0.2146018367...$

Radians

$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2 = M$ $\quad$ $(\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 = R$

$(\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2 = Q$ $\quad$ $(\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 = r$

A radian: $180^o / 4M = 57.6^o$

A radian is part of a circle that forms an isosceles triangle where the length of the chord is equal to the radius of the circle.

Radian : $180^\circ / (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 * 2 = 57.6^\circ$

Radian: $18^o / 4M = 57.6^o$ $\quad$ $4M / 180^o = 0.01736111\ldots$

The chord of the radian is part of the circumference of the circle.
The length of the chord is equal to that of the radius of the circle. This means that an equilateral triangle will be formed if the chord is made into a straight line.

See pages describing chords for the method of producing a straight line from a chord.
http://correctpi.com

A radian can be represented in different ways:

$\pi / 4 = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2 = \text{every of values for examle } 0.7853981633\ldots \text{ or other}$

$\pi = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 * 2 = \text{every of values for examle } 3.141592653\ldots \text{ or other}$

Or

$\text{every other of values} = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2 = 0.89465\ldots$

$\text{every other of values} = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 * 2 = \text{ for examle } 3.5786\ldots$

Bu t

Correct values:

$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2 = \text{only Squaring value} = 0.78125$

$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 * 2 = \text{only Squaring value} = 3.125$

$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2 = M$

$(\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 = R$

$M = 0.78125$ $\quad$ $4M = 3.125$

$R = 0.64$ $\quad$ $2R = 1.28$

Squainrg formulae

$(\ln\sqrt{S^2*2}/\ln S)^2/2 = M$

$\rightarrow \quad M = 0.78125$

$(\ln\sqrt{S^2*2}/\ln S)^2 = 2M$

$\rightarrow \quad 2M = 1.5625$

$(\ln\sqrt{S^2*2}/\ln S)^2*2 = 4M$

$\rightarrow \quad 4M = 3.125$

$(\ln S/\ln\sqrt{S^2*2})^2 = R$

$\rightarrow \quad R = 0.64$

$(\ln S/\ln\sqrt{S^2*2})^2*2 = 2R$

$\rightarrow \quad 2R = 1.28$

$(\ln S/\ln\sqrt{S^2*2})^2*3 = 3R$

$\rightarrow \quad 3R = 1.92$

Other values formulae

$(\ln\sqrt{s^2*2}/\ln s)^2/2 = Q$

$\rightarrow \quad Q = 0.----...$

$(\ln\sqrt{s^2*2}/\ln s)^2 = 2Q$

$\rightarrow \quad 2Q = 1.----...$

$(\ln\sqrt{s^2*2}/\ln s)^2*2 = 4Q$

$\rightarrow \quad 4Q = 3.----...$

$(\ln s/\ln\sqrt{s^2*2})^2 = r$

$\rightarrow \quad r = 0.----...$

$(\ln s/\ln\sqrt{s^2*2})^2*2 = 2r$

$\rightarrow \quad 2r = 1.----...$

$(\ln s/\ln\sqrt{s^2*2})^2*3 = 3r$

$\rightarrow \quad 3r = 1.----...$

$M = 0.78125$

$2M = 1.5625$

$4M = 3.125$

$8M = 6.25$

$R = 0.64$

$2R = 1.28$

$3R = 1.92$

$4R = 2.56$

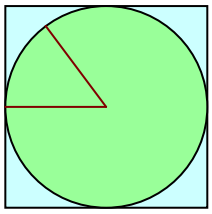
A Radian:

Radian : $180^\circ / ((\ln\sqrt{S^2*2}/\ln S)^2*2) = 57.6^\circ$

Radian : $90^\circ / (\ln\sqrt{S^2*2}/\ln S)^2 = 57.6^\circ$

Radian : $180^\circ / ((\ln S/\ln\sqrt{S^2*2})^2/2) = 57.6^\circ$

Radian : $90^\circ / (\ln S/\ln\sqrt{S^2*2})^2 = 57.6^\circ$



$360° / 8M = 57.6º$ $180° / 4M = 57.6º$ $90° * R = 57.6°$

$45° / M = 57.6° \rightarrow$ $45° / 0.78125 = 57.6°$

$90º * R = 57.6º \rightarrow$ $90º * 0.64 = 57.6º$ $45° * 2R = 57.6º \rightarrow$ $45º * 1.28 = 57.6º$

A circle = 360º

360º = 8*M* = Radian

Radian: 57.6º = (360º / 8*M*)

Radian: 57.6º = (180º / 4*M*)

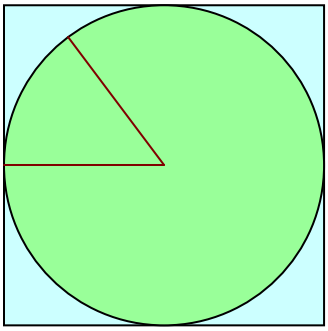
Radian: 57.6º = (90º / 2*M*)

Radian: 57.6º = (90º * *R*)

Radian: 57.6º = (180º * *R*/2)

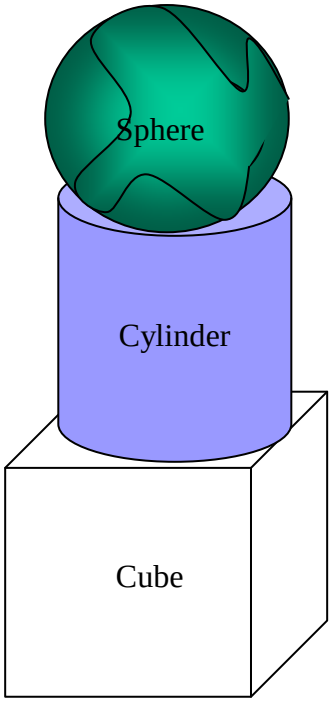
Radian: 57.6º = (270º * *R*/3)

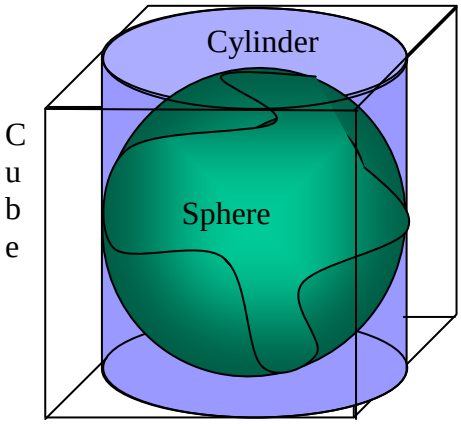
Radian: 57.6º = (360º * (*R*/4)



RELATIONSHIPS
between
CUBE, CYLINDER and SPHERE
By the use of *M* & *R*

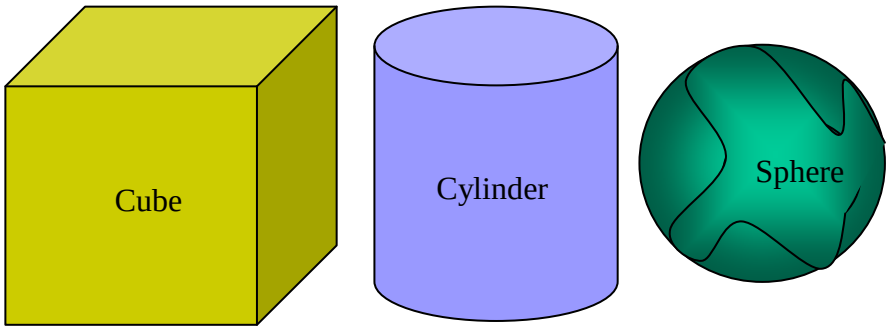
M = 0.78125
R = 0.64, 2*R* = 1.28 & 3*R* = 1.92
*M**2*R**1.5= 3/2
*M**2*R* *(2/3) = 0.66667





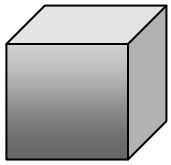
Provided that the diameter, height and side of a sphere, cylinder and cube respectively are equal, the following relationships are obtained. The area of the cylinder is equal to $^{2}/_{3}$ of the mantle area of the cube “mantle area = four sides of a cube”. The surface area of the sphere is equal to $^{2}/_{3}$ of the surface area of the cylinder.
The volume of the cube is (2*R*) 1.28 times larger than the volume of the cylinder. The volume of the cube is (3*R*) 1.92 times the volume of the sphere.

Note! The above principle is not valid if a value that is larger or smaller than *M* is used to calculate these characteristics.



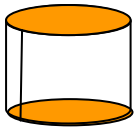
Relationship between a cube, cylinder and sphere:
A cylinder is placed in a cube with a side of 7u.l.
The diameter of the cylinder is 7u.l. and the height is 7u.l.
In the cylinder is a sphere with a diameter of 7u.l.
The relationships between the different bodies can be seen below.
The values of the cylinder and sphere can be calculated by using the cube as follows:

Total area of cube: $s^2 * 6 \rightarrow 7^2 * 6 = 294\ cm^2$
Mantle area of cube: $s^2 * 4 \rightarrow 7^2 * 4 = 196\ cm^2$
Volume of cube: $s^3 \rightarrow 7^3 = 343\ cm^3$

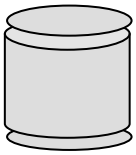


Mantle area of cylinder:

Mantle area of cylinder: $4d * h\ (\ln\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2$
$4d * h\ (cy\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / cy\ S)^2 / 2$
$4 * 7 * 7 * M = 153.125\ cm^2$
$4d * h * M$

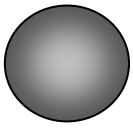


Total area of cylinder:
$(2(d^2 * (\ln\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2) + (h * 4d * (\ln\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2)$
$(2(d^2 * (cy\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / cy\ S)^2 / 2) + (h * 4d * (cy\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / cy\ S)^2 / 2)$
$((2 * (d^2 * M) + (4d * h * M)$
$((2 * (7^2 * M) + (4 * 7 * 7 * M) = 229.6875\ cm^2$

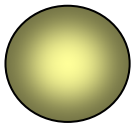


Volume of cylinder: $d * h * (\ln\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2$
$d * h * (cy\sqrt{S^2 * 2} / cy\ S)^2 / 2$
Volume of cylinder: $7^2 * 7 * M = 267.96875\ cm^3$
$d^2 * h * M$

Area of sphere → $d^2 * 4 * M$
Area of sphere → $7^2 * 4 * M = 153.0125\ cm^2$



Volume of sphere → $d^3 * 2M / 3$
Volume of sphere → $7^3 * 2M / 3 = 178.6458333\ldots cm^3$



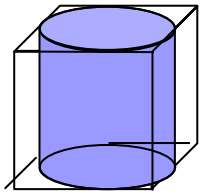
The relationship between the total area of the cube and the total area of the cylinder is $2R$ =1.28.

Total area of cube and mantle area of cylinder is $3R$ = 1.92

Mantel area cube and mantle area cylinder is $2R$ = 1.28

Volume of cube and volume of cylinder is $2R$ = 1.28

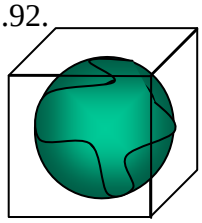
Volume of cylinder and volume of cube is M = 0.78125



The relationship between cube total area and sphere area is $3R$ =1.92.

Mantle area of cube and sphere area is $2R$= 1.28

Volume of cube and volume of sphere is 1.92 = $3R$



The relationship between the mantle area of the cylinder and the area of the sphere is 1.

Total area of cylinder and area of sphere is 1.5 = 3/2.

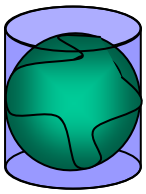
Area of sphere and total area of cylinder is 2/3.

Area of sphere * M* $2R$* 3/2 = total area of cylinder

Total area of cylinder * M* $2R$* 2/3 = area of sphere

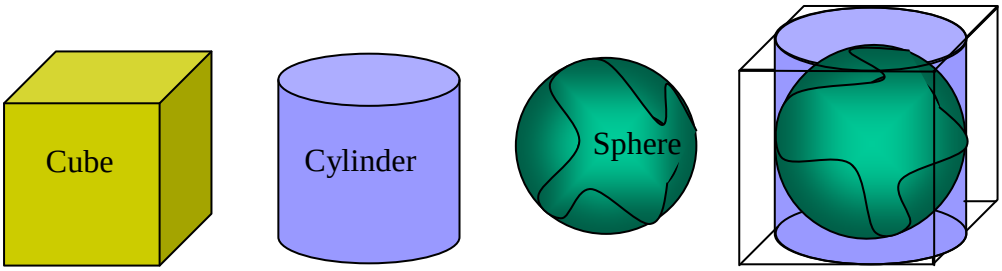
Cylinder volume and sphere volume is 1.5 = 3/2.

Volume of cylinder * M* $2R$* 3/2 = volume of sphere



Volume of sphere and volume of cylinder is 2/3

Volume of sphere * M* $2R$* 2/3 = volume of cylinder



Grammar of Astronomical Numbers

English
Numbers and alphabets are connected in a very simple way
Everybody, young or old can learn and remember the numbers quite easily

	1	One	1	= 1	-
	10	Ten	1 * 10	= 10	1
	100	Hundred	10 * 10	= 100	2
	1000	Thousand	100 * 10	= 1000	3
		Million	1000 + 000	= 1000,000	6
1	A	Aillion (ai)= (idea)	Million + 000	= 1000,000,000	9
2	B	Billion (bi) as (bill)	Aillion + 000	=1000,000,000,000	12
3	C	Cillion (ci) as (cinema)	Billion + 000	= Cillion	15
4	D	Dillion (di) as (differ)	Cillion + 000	= Dillion	18
5	E	Eillion (ei) as(eat)	Dillion + 000	= Eillion	21
6	F	Fillion (fi) as (fifth)	Eillion + 000	= Fillion	24
7	G	Gillion (gi) as (give)	Fillion + 000	= Gillion	27
8	H	Hillion (hi) as (hid)	Gillion + 000	= Hillion	30
9	I	Iillion (ii) as (i=illness)	Hillion + 000	= Iillion	33
10	J	Jillion (ji) as (jib, Jimmy)	Iillion + 000	= Jillion	36
11	K	Killion (ki) as (kilo)	Jillion + 000	= Killion	39
12	L	Lillion (li) as (liver)	Killion + 000	= Lillion	42
13	M	Milliard (mi) as (mid)	Lillion + 000	= Milliard	45
14	N	Nilliard (ni) as (nick)	Milliard + 000	= Nilliard	48
15	O	Oilliard (oi) as (oil)	Nilliard + 000	= Oillhard	51
16	P	Pilliard (pi) as (pitch)	Oillhard + 000	= Pilliard	54
17	Q	Qilliard (qi) as (quill)	Pilliard + 000	= Qilliard	57
18	R	Rilliard (ri) as(ribbon)	Qilliard + 000	= Rilliard	60
19	S	Silliard (si) as (signal)	Rilliard + 000	= Silliard	63
20	T	Tilliard (ti) as (till)	Silliard + 000	= Tilliard	66
21	U	Uilliard (ui) as (juilliard)ju≈ you)	Tilliard + 000	= Uillard	69
22	V	Villiard (vi) as (Viking)	Uillard + 000	= Villard	72
23	W	Williard (wi) as (will)	Villard + 000	= Willard	75
24	X	Xilliard (xi) as (ksilliard)	Willard + 000	= Xillard	78
25	Y	Yilliard (yi) as (yi=yield)(jield)	Xillard + 000	= Yillard	81
26	Z	Zilliard(zi)as(zi=zigzag)	Zillard + 000	= Zillard	84
U=u~~niform~~, ui= u~~n~~iform. Xi=ksi					

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