openInvent Rationalization of pi

Pi has been thought of as being an irrational number; yet it is defined oxymoronicly as a ratio of circumference divided by diameter.

Hi Im Ember from openInvent(r).club

I noticed on google calculator 1/2485 *pi is NOT EQUAL TO pi/2485 WTF

So I took it upon myself to make this verbose document!

I rationalized pi in a set of circumferences divided by diameter I use prior calculations of pi to come up with what I call an inverse tetration of pi or

(2^pi)^(-1) which i use as a divisor

I have a set of “master circumference” which a multiple of 10^x * 1/pi
Divided by a set of “master diameter” which comes from the same multiple of 10^x * (1/pi/pi) the inverse tetration mentioned above
Note: its not that confusing 10^x merely refers to the digits of precision desired

So it follows a number like: 1/pi is approximately:
.31830988618379067153776745028724068919297598007747999079
and 1/pi/pi as divisor begins with:
.10132118364233777144387946320972763890435877467224658845609031 89....

Lets get rid of the decimal points and a few digits for the set of rationalizations of pi

By set you take a number of digits divided by a number below thus from fraction below you can get a set of 20 fractions each a rational pi explained below:

3183098861837 9067153 10132118362337 7714438

3/1=3 first babylonian computation of pi,

31/10=3.1
318/101 unique property of

base+1division see 318 subtract 1 & find “symmetrically opposed”pattern which adds to base-1 here its nines sum ex 317683/999999 or 9|6 “9 more six”
3183/1013 some are inaccurate approximately pi
31830/10132
318309/101321
....
318309886/101321183
....
3183098861837 9067153 1013211836233 77714438
...
X digits of 1/pi
X digits of 1/pi/pi
So what is the error in these approximations:
Consider,
(1/pi)/(1/pi/pi)-pi=0 is that

equivalent to pi^2/pi-pi in theory its zero but on precision calculators https://keisan.casio.com/calculator it is not zero -this fact probably due to computing in base 10 or roots of numbers which produce irrational numbers as we call them.
Theoretically any multiplication of 1 or pi/pi should create similar ratios which are approximately pi or perhaps pi^-1/pi^-1 which yields as set of pi/1 derived from pi^0

So what other forms of numbers can be useful. I propose pi as a multiple of 1/7 because of the unique rotation of repeating patterns in the set:
[1/7, 2/7, 3/7, 4/7, 5/7, 6/7]
The pattern is 142857 285714 428571 571428 571428 857142 are of which are numerands to the divisor 9|6 or 999999

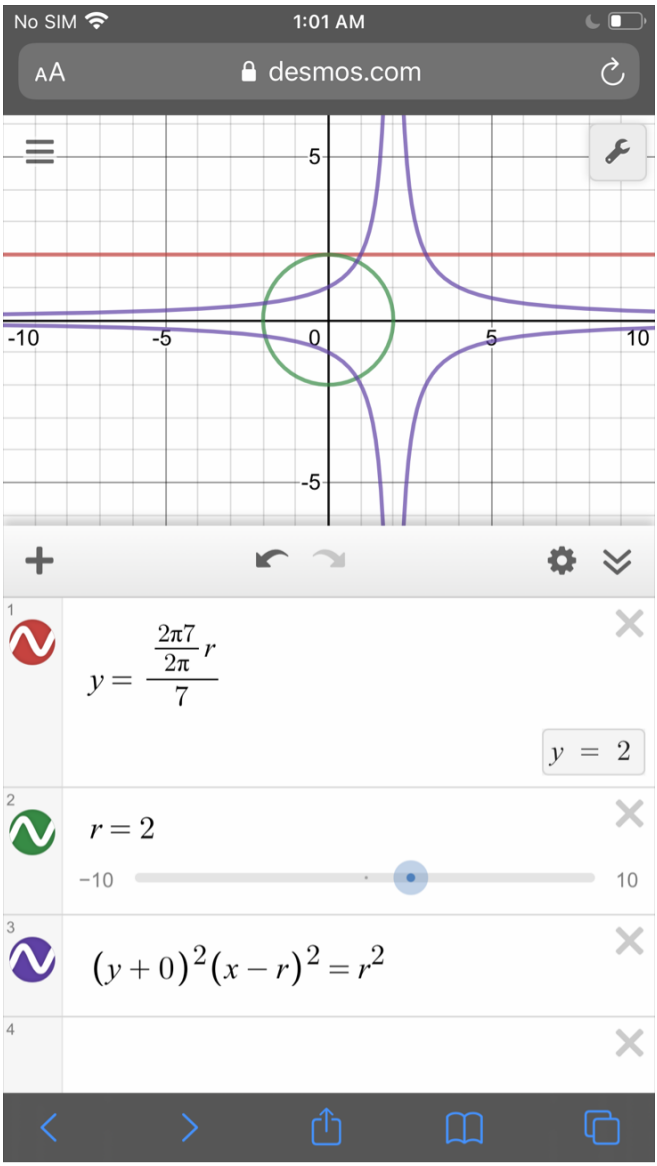
Thus I come up with other formulas which are of use:

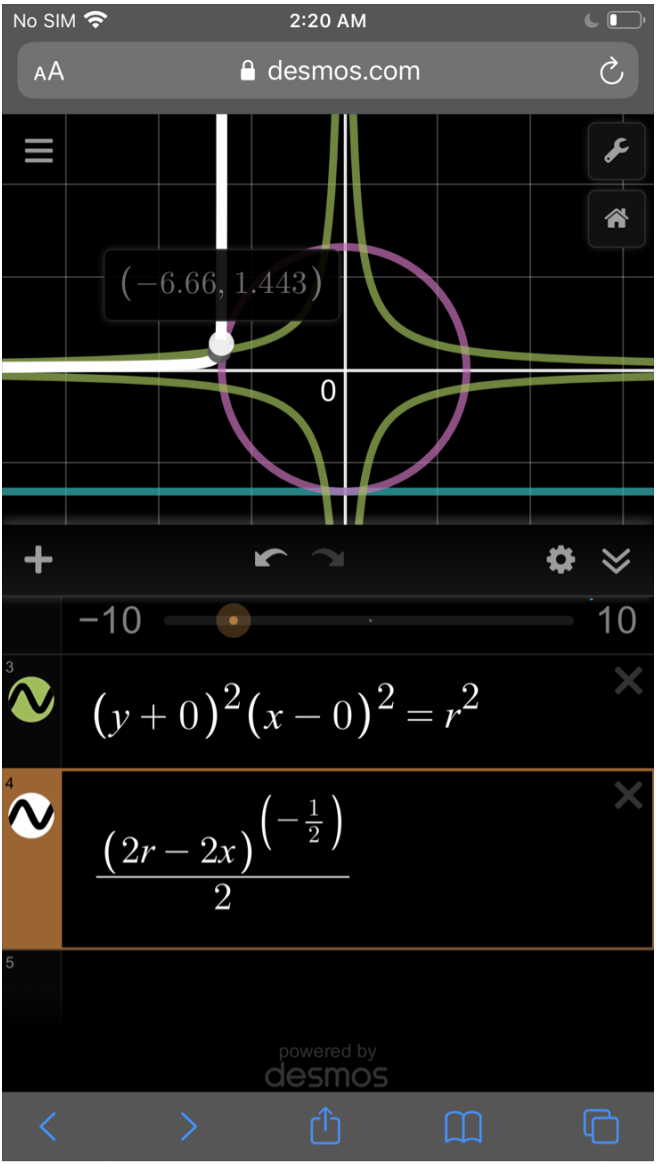
Using circumference formula C=pid or 2pi r i came up with an approximate tangent constant I call T
In a tangent I expect Radius to equal circumference so there is a constant T that is approximately 1.11625 in C(r)=2piTr/7 solve for t if C=r circumference is radius 7C/2piC reduces to 7/2pi or approx 1.114084601643267 This constant is 1/2pi when pi equals 1 consider the ratio pi/pi when circumference equals radius which makes little sense in reality

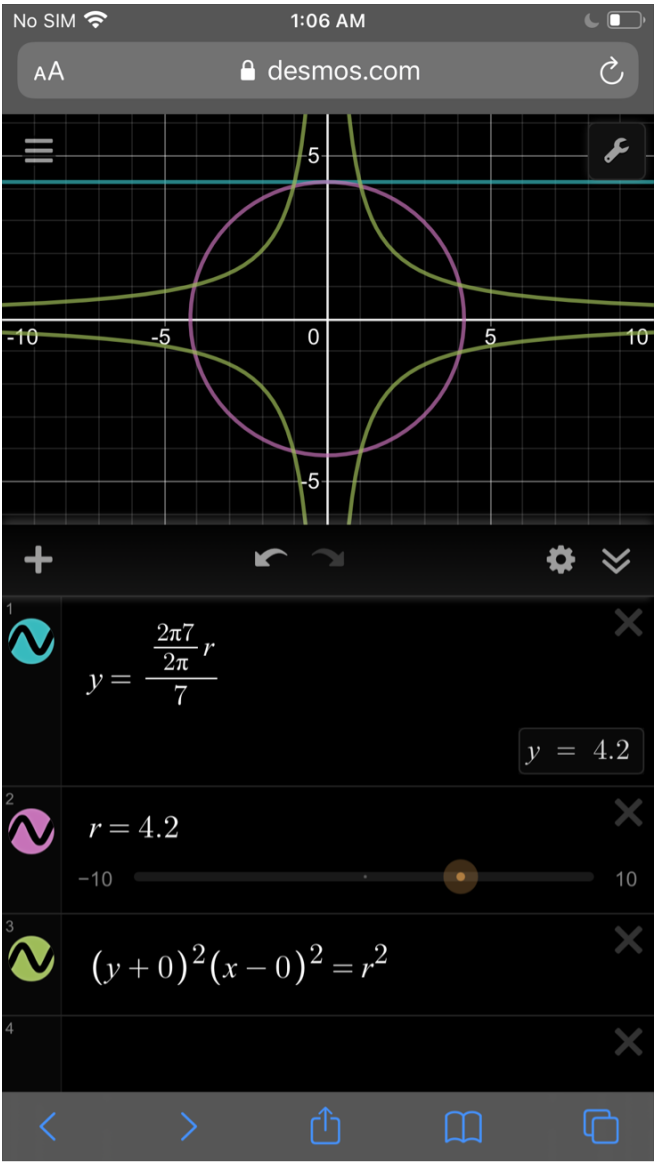
Thus to solve for tangent aka derivative of a circle function x^2 +y^2 =r^2
y = sqrt(r^2-x^2) I got the

derivative
dx/dy= 1/2(2r-2x)^(-1/2) ?

Did some graphing on desmos:




No SIM
2:20 AM
AA
desmos.com
(−6.66, 1.443)
0
−10
10
3
$(y+0)^2(x-0)^2=r^2$
4
$\frac{(2r-2x)^{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}}{2}$
5
powered by
desmos



Confused myself:
Because I found integer Circumference and integer diameter calculations.

Circle Calculator

Please provide any value below to calculate the remaining values of a circle.

Result

Given circumference (C) = 31830988618379

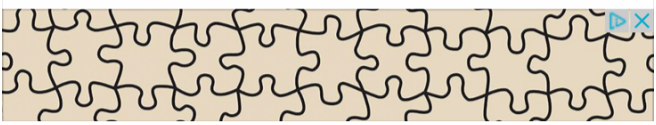
Radius = $\frac{C}{2\pi}$ = **5066059182116.9**

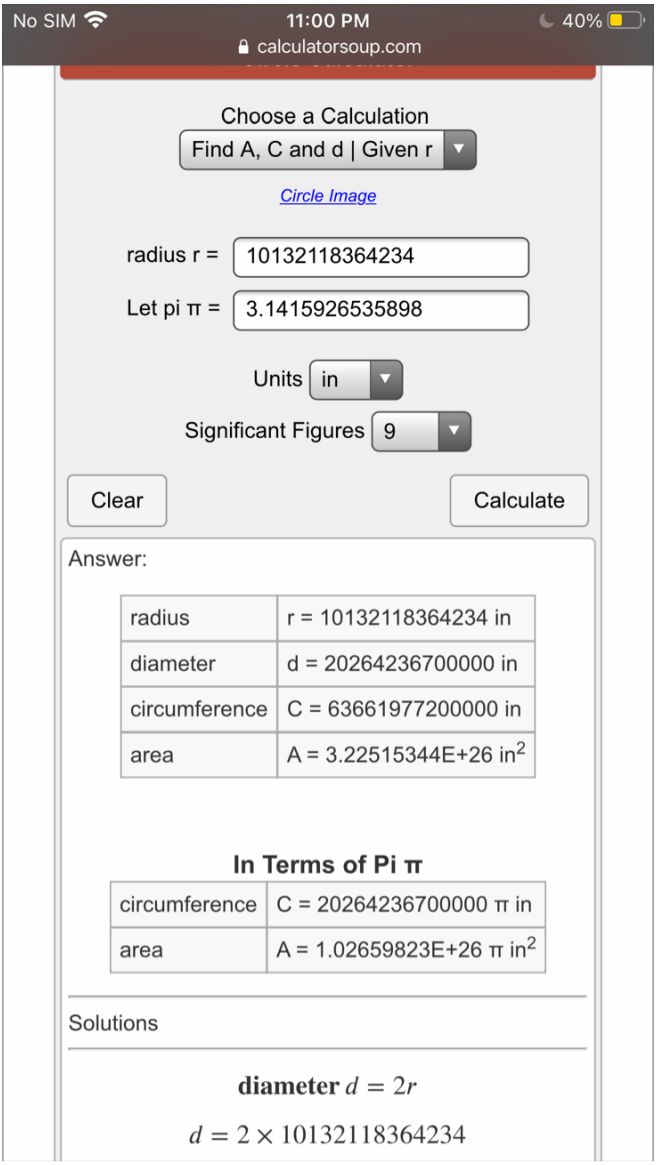
Diameter = $\frac{C}{\pi}$ = **10132118364234**

Area = $\frac{C^2}{4\pi}$ = **8.0628836082998E+25**

Radius (R)	
Diameter (D)	
Circumference (C)	31830988618379
Area (A)	

Calculate Clear





So I came to the conclusion that to say that the ratio know as pi is

irrational is oxymoronic because it is defined as a ratio of circumference divided by diameter logically there must be no integer circumference to integer diameter. Would mean that is the only way rationalize pi is in terms of sqrt? I think not there are many sets of rational pi.

The computing problems occur with the calculations of pi using arctangent tables.

I came to the conclusion the ALU in computers needs to be upgraded with addition tables subtraction tables and other non elements

Hex division is needed consider uninitialized data in comparison to 0xDEADBEEF/0xFFFFFFFF OR IF FEEDBEAD/100000001 is FEEDBEAC01124153/F|16 or FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF

In 2007, I suggested a new computing method from which the name derived itself into Bitsfit.com company Bitsfit Entertainment registered as a trademark like openInvent(r)

This computing method takes into account a blank input, time

in clock cycles, and created a new data type called a morsel named after morse code creator and to go along with existing data types bit nibble byte The new computer needs two clock crystals for a primary and secondary clock and needs a “blink registry cache” in theory a hex nibble can be represented in 4hz or four clock cycles 1111 this data is “blinked” for secondary meaning. If this sounds complex consider a computer mouse you have three or 5 buttons for gaming but there are “gesture-like” motions and double clicking vs single clicking. Computers are capable of this kind of foundational computing.

I need to recreate an ALU I would like to rationalize frequencies into gear systems or concentric programmable

gears using mechanisms rather than utilizing electricity.

CONSIDER 1 and 0 imagine 1001 compared to 1__1 Recently I discovered a parity check watching a movie called timeloop data is aligned by x,y location a set of vertically juxtaposed 1 and 0 digits either 1 over 0 or 0 over 1 if one bit is missing it is easy to tell because there is an opposite bit juxtaposed vertically example made this document on friends iphone btw:

Fig. “So you can tell there is a missing zero above 1 and a missing 1 under zero to the

right”

IMPORTANT:

I think there is a large bug with XOR definition mainly in consideration or lack of consideration for big endian litte endian or “outerindian” parsing of data this parse 80 or X with data from out to in middle endian may be an alternate name for it in unix computing.

“Appendicitis” Truncated numerand: 7767450287240689192975980077479990 79....

emberleona2021@gmail.com