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BAUDHAYAN (800 BC) – PYTHAGORAS (500 BC)

REDDY π THEOREM

IN FINDING 100% CORRECT DIAGONAL OF SQUARE

(1736th Proof)

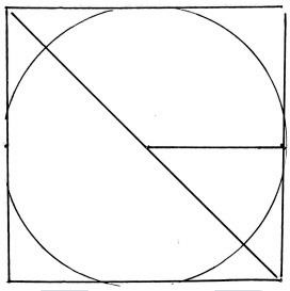
R. Sarva Jagannadha Reddy

The π constant and the Pythagorean theorem are the two fundamental geometrical principles. For the 1st time π constant is associated with the Pythagorean theorem.

Either 22/7 of Archimedes or 3.14159265358 of the world are only the approximate values of π. People never thought that π can be clubbed with Pythagorean an theorem.

As the circle can be inscribed in a square this theorem can be applied to the diagonal of square only.

The Reddy π equal to 1/4 (14-$\sqrt{2}$) can find the 100% exact / correct value, in total agreement, with the Pythagorean theorem.



Let side of the square and diameter of the circle is 785674201.241 Diagonal of Square applying Pythagorean theorem is 785, 674, 201.241 ×$\sqrt{2}$ =

1, 111, 111, 110.99 = 1, 111, 111, 111.0 (One Billion)

Part – II

How the inscribed circle with its circumference finds one Billion exactly?

Reddy $\pi : 1/4\left(14-\sqrt{2}\right)$

Circumference = πd

$$\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4} \times 785,\ 674,\ 201.241$$

Multiply circumference 4 times

$$4\times\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}\times 785,\ 674,\ 201.241$$

Take 14 times of side (diameter)

14 x 785, 674, 201.241

Here is the new theorem called Baudhayan – Pythagorean – Reddy π theorem

"Four times of circumference of circle subtracted from fourteen times of side (diameter) is equal to the diagonal of square"

$$\left(14\times 785,\ 674,\ 201.241\right)-\left(4\times\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}\times 785,674,\ \ 201.241\right)$$

10,999,438,817.3 – 9,888, 327, 706. 4 =

= 1, 111, 111, 110.9

= 1, 111, 111, 111 (1 Billion)

Proved.

Pythagorean theorem and π constant are the two fundamental geometrical principles and they can be independent and or interdependent.