A RATIO FOR Pi

Pi = 201/64=3.140625, PROVEN BY ADDITION-SUBTRACTION-MULTIPLICATION-DIVISION-AND SQUARE ROOT EXTRACTION.

I walked into a computer room at Tennessee Tech where I seen a sign that said "this statement is false." Right away I thought of this statement. "The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter."

This would be a false statement if there was no ratio (a numerator over a denominator) and yet it is used in most math publications.

For those who believe that the present day calculations for Pi is correct we could just change one word of that statement (ratio) so that our statement for truth would say, "The relationship of the circumference of a circle to its diameter," as true statements are important to mathematics.

I think that most people believe that there is a ratio that must be described in some way, and except today's calculation for Pi.

Another statement is "pi times the diameter equals circumference" and in reverse order "the circumference divided by pi equals the diameter" Here also the word equals in not valid, not a true statement with unattainable results by a never ending decimal. There for these 2 statements also have to be changed to be true if there is no ratio.

A lot of work went into calculating pi by a lot of mathematicians. However this does not make their result is correct. They have traced Pi to 1.24 trillion places. It is simply the closest they can come to time (straight line measure) for the length of a circumference rather the (straight line) time hexagon. What they did give us is an infinite application of time by using straight line measures, which includes both positive and negative time applications.

In searching for a solution for Pi Ferdinand Lindemann said that pi could not be produced by a combination of five operations addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and square root extraction.

These are the very same parts used to calculate the ratio Pi.

Another statement by a mathematician also gives us some doubts.

Four thousand years of structures by the world's greatest mathematicians to establish its exact value have resulted in <u>a mere approximation</u> of its value, not establishing its exact decimal equivalent.

Now that there is doubt as to the validity of the present day calculation of pi we want show the impossibility of that calculation being correct.

In that present day calculation of pi they use one as the diameter length and ½ as the length of the radius (1/2 of the diameter length.) We can do the same for our calculations.

With a diameter of one we know that our circumference of our circle is 3 plus some fraction (decimal) length, as every circumference is a finite length. You can make this test, which relates to all length circumferences.

Use any whole number with any decimal length for your circumference. We know that our diameter for all circles divides our circumference in half giving us 2 of the same finite lengths.

Your results for each of your 2 lengths will give you the same amount of decimals places, one more decimal place, or one less decimal, then what is contained in your finite circumference length. There are no other solutions, making the present day calculation for pi incorrect, (Any repeating decimal divided by 2 remains a repeating decimal.)

So then, how can we find the correct ratio for pi? Part of the Riemann hypothesis is to reduce numbers and fractions to single integers by addition. We will use R.H. to represent the Riemann hypothesis.

Another application of R.H. was an infinite division by 2 (1/2). We will start with our division of one (the same as our diameter length) then reduce to single integers by addition.

1/2	1/128 = 1/11 = 1/2
1/4	1/256 = 1/13 = 1/4
1/8	1/512 = 1/8
1/16 = 1/7	1/1024 = 1/7
1/32 = 1/5	1/2048=1/14 = 1/5
1/64 = 1/10=1/1=1.	1/4096=1/19=1/10=1/1=1.

If you continue the R.H. process in sets of 6 your infinite results will be ½, ¼, 1/8, 1/7, 1/5, and 1. Each next set of 6 will be the result of multiplying our denominators by 64 to reach the next 6 sets of denominators. As shown below:

2 times 64 = 128 = 11 =2

4 times 64 = 256 = 13 =4

8 times 64 = 512 =8

16 times 64 = 1024 =7

32 times 64 = 2048 = 14 = 5

64 times 64 = 4096 = 19 = 10 = 1

A infinite process of obtaining our denominators. In every set of 6 no matter how large our denominators get, when reduced to single integers by addition we will have these results ½, ¼, 1/8, 1/7, 1/5, and 1. Our sixed result being our whole number one. Our result also gives us our time integers of 1, 2, 4, 8, 7, and 5.

The main thing here is that the only whole integer we obtain is one that was related to our fraction 1/64, that helps us to determine the correct ratio for pi (determined by sixty fourths.) For our diameter length of one we have 64/64 = one.

Next we want to construct a hexagon within our circumference of six sides (the same as our radius length) with our 6 lengths of our hexagon totaling 3(six times ½). The same as our diameter times 3. Six and 3 will prove to be infinite related integers for our hexagon and circumference. Our hexagon total in sixty fourths is 192/64 = 3, with our R.H. 192/64 = 12/10 = 3/1 = 3, for the total of our 6 sided hexagon, as our straight line measures are related to our 6 divisions of our circumference.

Here we want to find the relationship of adding sixty fourths to our completed hexagon length of 192/64 = 3 to reach our circumference length of our corresponding number 3 in sixty fourths. We will just list our numerator results as 64 reduces to 10 = 1 for each denominator. This is our R.H. results of our added numerators to reach 3. 193 = 13 = 4, 194 = 14 = 5, 195 = 15 = 6, 196 = 16 = 7, 197 = 17 = 8, 198 = 18 = 9, 199 = 19 = 10 = 1, 200 = 2 and 201 = 3 that is related to our hexagon length of 3. With our denominator of 64 we have 201/64, equals 3.140625 P1 for every constructed circle.

Then when we apply our R.H. to 201/64 related to our hexagon length of 3 we have 201/64 = 3/10 = 3/1 = 3, our hexagon then with our R.H. 3.140625 = 21 = 3 our hexagon. As our divisions of our hexagon and our circumference are related to sixty fourths. This makes our diameter 64/64, our radius 32/64, then our hexagon 192/64 and our circumference 201/64.

When we count the increase in sixty fourths one at a time to our completed circumference we have 9/64 = .140625 added to 3, making P1 3.140625 for every constructed circle. Now we can construct squares equal to circle areas. (shown later)

Now the volume of a sphere is 4/3 P1 radius cubed, so that P1 has to be divisible by 3, so that 201/64 = 67/64. Then 3.140625 divided by 3 = 1.046875.

<u>Arriving at 2 numbers equal to P1</u>

We will use 2 as our diameter, so that 2 times P1 equals our finite circumference length. Again our diameter divides our circumference into 2 lengths so that our circumference length divided by 2 = P1. In this case each half length gives us the number for P1. And again, any finite circumference length divided into 2 lengths can only increase by one decimal place over the decimal places of our finite circumference length.

By using our correct number for P1, with a diameter of 2 our circumference length is 6.28125. With our R.H. 6.28125 = 24 = 6, six being our hexagon length.

To get the area of that circumference length we square our radius length of one times P1, so that our results are 3.140625 exactly one half of our circumference length with a diameter of 2.

Another way to get the area without using P1 is to multiply the length of our radius times one half of our circumference length. In this case 6.28125 divided by 2 times one(radius)gives us 3.140625. This is the very same result as our diameter squared times the number for P1. As a result, we don't have to use P1 to get the area of every constructed circle.

So what does this mean. It means that for a finite length radius times ½ of a finite length circumference, gives us a finite area for every circle that proves that the present day calculation for P1 is incorrect.

However not all is lost, as that calculation is the closest they can come by using ever decreasing straight line measures to try to calculate our circumference length. As there calculation represents a infinite process(no end thereof) as there straight line measure can never transfer to curvature as there result contains both negative and positive time. How so?

When they divide their straight lines in half and take both haves to the curved circumference line. They have added lengths, (negative time parts).

Example.

First we have 6 divisions(our hexagon) when you divide that length in half and take those lengths to our curved circumference you have added lengths.

This is true for a infinite division of straight line lengths starting with 6, then 12,24, 48, and so on as we can extend numbers into infinity.

Later in "pure math theory" we will show that for geometry, straight lines represent time and curved lines 3 dimensional closed space, as we have 2 representations of time one finite and one infinite.

<u>Back to our diameter of 2</u>

Counting by sixty fourths our hexagon length is 384/64 = 6. Then when we start counting by adding sixty fourths to reach our corresponding number 6. We start after 384/64 with 385/64 and continue to 402/64 that with our R.H. result of 384/64 = 15/10 = 6/1 = 6, and our ending result 402/64 = 6/10, 6/1 = 6. In our first set we had 9/64 = .140625 (9 sets of 1/64) where here we have 18 sets of 1/64 that gives us .28125 as the difference of our hexagon length of 6 and the total length of our circumference line of 6.28125, both related to 6. We will list the increase of sixty fourths to reach the circumference lengths starting from our hexagon lengths for whole number diameters starting with one.

1 9/64

2 18/64

3 27/64

4 36/64

5 45/64

6 54/64

Our whole numbers represent our hexagon length and our fractions our increase to the end of our circumference lengths, for each of our diameter lengths, so that when each of our diameter lengths are multiplied by pi this is our results. Diameter lengths of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

1 3.140625 .140625 = 9/64

2 6.28125 .28125 = 18/64

3 9.421875 .428175 = 27/64

4 12.5625 .5625 = 36/64

5 15.703125 .703125 = 45/64

6 18.84375 .84375 = 54/64

With hexagon lengths of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18. For each of our diameter lengths, that with our R.H. application gives us infinite repeating sets of 3, 6, and 9. Our increase in sixty fourths for our diameter lengths of our countable numbers in rotation were 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, and 54. To continue this process we just add nines, a infinite process that when we apply our R.H. each set reduces to 9, as 9 is our highest single integer and represents a infinite process along with 3 and 6, 3 being pi for time our straight line measure for our hexagons, with our application of our R.H. to our increased count of sixty fourths we found our corresponding numbers to our hexagons 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, that gave us our length of our circumference lines for each set proving pi to be 201/64, and 3.140625 as a decimal.

With a diameter of one our circumference is 3.140625 where we can make infinite many divisions starting with our circumference of 6 lengths, then 12, 24, 48, 96, and so on (infinite). Each time we make a division we add one more decimal place to 3.140625, a infinite process just like the present day calculation for pi. Yet we can calculate every circumference length and its area.

Our Results for 6 Diameter Lengths

D	A	B	C
9	1	192/64 = 12/10 = 3/1 = 3	201/64 = 3/10 = 3/1 = 3
18	2	384/64 = 15/10 = 6/1 = 6	402/64 = 6/10 = 6/1 = 6
27	3	576/64 = 18/10 = 9/1 = 9	603/64 = 9/10 = 9/1 = 9

36	4	768/64 = 21/10 = 3/1 = 3	804/64 = 12/10 = 3/1 = 3
45	5	960/64 = 15/10 = 6/1 = 6	1005/64 = 6/10 = 6/1 = 6
54	6	1152/64 = 9/10 = 9/1 = 9	1206/64 = 9/10 = 9/1 = 9

(D) is our increase in sixty fourths to reach the finite lengths of our circumference line.

(A) is our diameter lengths.

(B) is the total length of our hexagons in sixty fourths.

(C) is the total length of our circumference lines where our ending result integers above matches our end result integers for our hexagons as our 6 hexagon lengths are related to our 6 circumference lengths, and each of our 6 diameter lengths, in each case proving that the ratio for pi is 201/64, 3.140625.

For C you divide our numerator by our diameter then divide that result by our diameter length for that set where each result will be 3.140625.

(D) always reduced to 9, our integer for a infinite process, along with 3 and 6 where 3, 6, and 9 are also space integers. Thanks to the relativity of numbers.

We has said that straight lines represent time and closed curved lines 3 dimensional space. Here our lengths of our circumference beyond our straight line hexagons (negative time lengths) shows that there has to be a reduction in both time and space. This is shown our 2 Poincare illustrations that gives us our reduced time and space applications that is related to the structure of our universe.

Our Riemann Hypothesis (R.H.) for determinating the zero's of the R.H. used one as our numerator. Also our 6 probability models describing both time and space used one as our numerator. Just as we have a reverse order in the time structure of our universe our denominators for determinating our ratio for pi became 1/64 = 1/10 = 1/1 = 1. It was our 12 lines of construction, our 6 hexagon lines that also divided our circumference into 6 lines that was related to our diameter length of one.

Next we want to make 12 divisions of our diameter of one length to show its applications to our 12 lines at the perimeter of our circumference , 6 for our hexagon and six for our circumference to show our diameters relationship to those 12 lines.

For our ruler measurements we could use every countable number for our denominators to account for all possible fractions. However, it's the Riemann Hypothesis that relates numbers to physical structure. We do so by our Riemann division by 2 for our relativity of number structure, for fractions and decimals.

Ruler Measurements

A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
1/2	1/2	0.5	= 5	4/7

1/4	1/4	0.25	= 7	5/7
1/8	1/8	0.125	= 8	6/7
1/7	1/16	0.0625	= 4	3/7
1/5	1/32	0.03125	= 2	2/7
1	1/64	0.015625	= 1	1/7
1/2	1/128	0.0078125	= 5	4/7
1/4	1/256	0.00390625	= 7	5/7
1/8	1/512	0.001953125	= 8	6/7
1/7	1/1024	0.0009765625	= 4	3/7
1/5	1/2048	0.00048828125	= 2	2/7
1	1/4096	0.000244140625	= 1	1/7

(B) is our listed fractions for our Riemann ruler measurements. Although we can have infinitely many, here we stopped at just 12, for our diameter of one, related to our 12 perimeter lines.

(C) is our decimal parts for each fraction.

(A) is from our fractions of (B) where we applied our Riemann Hypothesis of reducing to a single integer fraction, plus the whole number one by addition, one is underlined.

(D) is where we applied our Riemann Hypothesis to our decimals of (C). (D) is also our time integers that represent the first integers of our listed fractions of (E): example, 5 is the first integer of 4/7, as 4/7 = 571428 that repeats infinitely as time is infinite. Here we dropped the repeating parts, renomalization. Each 1/2 of our Poincare One has 5 parts to the perimeter, and one part to the interior, 1/7 underlined representing negative time.

We can see the reversal in our denominators of (A) 2, 4, 8, 7, and 5 and our integers of (D) 5, 7, 8, 4, and 2 for the first 5 sets. Likewise, in the structure of our universe we have a reversal in time structure, where time became 2 directional. In our universe the total of 2, 4, 8, 7, and 5 gives us 26 parts. The 26 parts are the 25 faces of our Poincare Conjecture (Illustration One) plus our larger sphere that encloses our 25 network faces.

In our sixed line of construction our fraction 1/64 is related to our whole number one and our decimal is also related to one when we apply our Reimann Hypothesis. So that when we use one as our diameter, 1/64 is related also to our radius, then to our hexagon and then to our circle circumference so that our radius is 32/64 = 1/2, our diameter is 64/64 = 1 our hexagon is 192/64 = 3. And our circle circumference is 201/64.

201/64 is our ratio for Pi, 3.140625.

Even our number 64 has a reverse order, the number 46. With both when we apply our Riemann Hypothesis our total is 10, our 10 one-half time wave structures to the perimeter of our universe. When we add our time lines to our Poincare Illustration One, we have a total of 45 lines plus our larger sphere line that gives us a total of 46.

A reverse order applies to multiplying and division. When we multiply our diameter by Pi it gives our length or our circle circumference. Then, when we divide our circle circumference by Pi, it gives us back our diameter length. With a diameter of 2 we have 2 numbers equal to Pi.

Have you ever seen a never-ending number listed as a diameter? That is what would happen with the above application with the present day calculation for Pi.

Here we can see the importance of applying a reverse order of finite measurements.

Our listing of our illustrations (A), (D), and (E) are infinite. 6 place infinite repeating sets. The total of our numerators for (E) is 21/7 = 3 our hexagon. (A) and (D) are finite sets of time integers.

In illustration (E) we have integers that are not time integers (not in our decimal parts) 6 and 3. 6 and 3 are five dimensional numbers (shown later).

(E) also shows us a reversal of structure as from the bottom up we have 1/7, 2/7, and 3/7. Then from the top down we have 4/7, 5/7, and 6/7. Both sets give us positive time as 1/7, 2/7, and 3/7 = 6/7.

Then 4/7, 5/7, and 6/7, give us 15/7 that equals 6/7 when we apply our Riemann Hypothesis, as 15/7 reduces to 6/7. 2 sets of positive time for the dual time structure of our universe.

Looking back at our ruler measurements and at the endings of each decimal we have virtual decimals, as the beginning of our geometry structure is related to the endings of our geometry structures, our finite lengths.

We started with .5 so that all of our last integers are 5. Our last 2 integers are 25 to match our decimal of .25. That is related to each decimal set.

These results are infinite for as long as we list our decimal ruler measures.

Our next 2 sets (every other one) are 125 and 625, related to our fractions of 1/8 and 5/8.

Our universe has 5 time lengths to the perimeter of each 1/2, and one time length to the interior of each 1/2. Accounting for 5/8 and 1/8. Related to our geometry illustration (B) of 6 radius lengths, with 2 lengths for our diameter.

A, D, and E of our ruler measures repeat every 6 sets. The same as our 6 hexagon lengths that are related to our 6 circle divisions.

Together we have 12 lengths. On our 12th line down our last 6 integers correspond to 9/64 .140625. This is the difference between our hexagon length and the length of our circle circumference, so that our diameter of one (our integer of both A and D on our 12th line) gives us our circumference length of Pi 3.140625, as our ending results are related to our beginning parts.

If we use a radius of one, our circle area is Pi times our radius squared, so that our circle area is the same as Pi, 3.140625. We will start with our six divisions and continue to divide each one in half, the application of our Riemann Hypothesis, a division by 2.

Area Divisions of 3.140625

A	**B**	**C**	**D**
6	6	.5234375	2
3	12	.26171875	1
6	24	.130859375	5
3	48	.0654296875	7
6	96	.03271484375	8
3	192	.016357421875	4

(B) is the number of divisions of our area 3.140625. (A) is our divisions of (B) reduced to a single integer by addition. (Our Riemann Hypothesis) here if we continue this process we will have an infinite repeating set of our integers 6 and 3, which we said we would show.

Again, our last integers represent virtual decimals that have applications. Here again our last integer is five and corresponds to .5. Likewise our last integer for Pi.

Then for 3 dimensional numbers we have the infinite sets of 375 and 875 to match decimals of .375 and .875. As fractions 3/8 and 7/8, to match our geometry of eights. Now 3/8 plus 7/8 is 10/8. Our 10 time radius lengths when we count the perimeter lengths for both halves of our universe networks structure. 7/8 is our time radius and our 6 time hexagon lines. Minus 1/8 is one half of our diameter.

Our prime integers of 375 and 875 are 3, 7, 5, 7, and 5, where our total is 27 (our cube of 3) that is also the total of our 6 time integers. All of our curved line geometry is cubic (3-dimensional). It’s 3/8 squared that gives us 9/64, .140625 the difference between our hexagon and circumference length.

(D) gives us our infinite time integers. Both (A) and (D) are infinite repeating sets. 6 and 3 of (A) are related to 5 dimensional numbers that we will show later with our 5 sets of probability models that relates to our universe, the Poincare conjecture and Fermat’s last theorem, plus a formula for the quintic equation. (D) is our decimals reduced to a single integer by addition, giving us our 6 repeating time integers.

Now we have a correct formula for the volume of a sphere, 4/3 Pi radius cubed. For this to be true Pi is exactly dividable by 3. Our result is 67/64. 67 is prime, and contains our fraction integers of 6/7, positive time.

Our single decimal integer of our ruler measure is five, as our singularity that was used to create mass came from five dimensions.

Under our ruler measures (A) 1/16 and 1/32 made the transformation with our Riemann Hypothesis to 1/7 negative time, and 1/5. Our negative one fifth is one of 5 dimensions that made the transformation to our present four dimensional space.

From our ruler measurements (D) we are minus the integers 3, 6, and 9. We will show later how 3 + 6 + 9 = 18, and 3 times 6 times 9 = 162. Then, how both results are related to physical space, as well as to our probability models. 3, 6, and 9 represent both space and infinite process integers, where 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8 represents finite time applications.

Every circumference is a finite length, as we have a starting and completion point; the same is true for our diameter and radius. Therefore with a correct ratio (a numerator over a denominator) we should be able to calculate the length of every circumference along with its area. (Our starting and completion points will be related for every circumference.)

As we had shown, one does not have to use Pi to get the area of a circumference; all you have to do is to multiply the radius length times 1/2 of the length of the circumference. This also corresponds to Pi times the radius squared. This is true for every constructed circle. So then, how can we say that a finite radius length in ruler measurement times 1/2 of our finite circumference length in ruler measurement ends up as a transcendental number for the area of every constructed circle?

A finite ruler measure times a finite ruler measure gives only a finite result for mathematics to be true.

Pi is recognized as a geometric constant that applies to every constructed circle.

So Then What Is a Constant?

Unchanging, invariable, that which is permanent, a quantity that retains a fixed value throughout, numerically determined, that remains the same under specified conditions. As a result, it’s impossible for Pi to be what they claim.

Invariant

Not subject to change or variation. A quantity that remains unchanged.

1. First of all there is nothing permanent about a never-ending number for Pi.

2. A never-ending number has no fixed value.

3. A never-ending number is not a numerically determined number for a ratio.

4. The present day calculation for Pi does not remain unchanged as it changed with every incomplete decimal place.

Under the above conditions, what present day math claims as their geometric constant for Pi is not only incorrect, it's impossible. It's only the ratio of the circumference of a circle to it's diameter that proves to be a geometric constant.

It was Ferdinand Lindemann who claimed that Pi could not be produced by a combination of five operations – addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and square root extraction. We have shown that each one of his four operations along with square root extraction are used in calculating the correct value of Pi; as 3/8 squared gave us the difference between our hexagon and our circumference length, .140625.

I hope that you will enjoy the results you will get from using the correct ratio for Pi.

Points to Remember

- The Riemann Hypothesis relates numbers to structure.
- 3/8 squared gave us our hexagon and circumference difference.
- Every circle circumference consisting of a whole number plus some decimal part proves that the present day calculation for Pi is incorrect, as the decimal parts of our 2 one-half circumference lengths can only increase at most by one decimal place more than the decimal places of our total circumference.
- <u>Make the test</u>: use any whole number with any decimal part for our ruler measure.
- Any repeating decimal divided by 2 remains a repeating decimal.
- With a diameter of one, our circle circumference is 3 plus some decimal. Then with a diameter of 2 our circle circumference is 6 plus some decimal.
- It was with a diameter of 2 that we produced 2 lengths, both equal to the number of Pi, which could not increase by more than one decimal place, over the decimal places of our circumference.

By using our R.H. results of reducing to a single integer by addition, (division by 2) we will get this infinite result from Pi

3.140625 = 21 = 3

1.5703125 = 24 = 6

.78515625 = 39 = 12 = 3

.392578125 = 42 = 6

A infinite process, with each decimal increasing by one decimal place, and our repeating sets of 3 and 6.

Then when we multiply Pi by our countable numbers we have.

1 3.140625 = 21 = 3

2 6.28125 = 24 = 6

3 9.421875 = 36 = 9

4 12.5625 = 21 = 3

5 15.703125 = 24 = 6

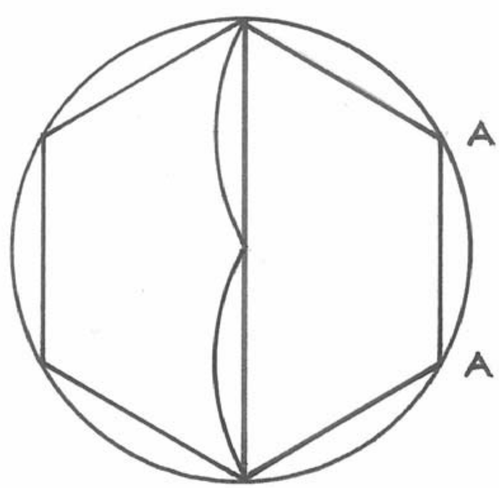
6 18.84375 = 36 = 9

Again a infinite process for integers 3, 6, and 9.

So then, thanks to the relativity of numbers, after four thousand years of mathematics we have a ratio for Pi.

Our infinite time and space integers will give us the Poincare Geometry structure of our universe, as well as where we are in the stream of time that will have a effect on each one of us.

Our next illustration will prove PI to be a finite number constant.



PI and the Structure of the Universe

Looking at our illustration, by placing our compass at points marked (A) we can produce 1/6 of our curved circumference length on each 1/2 of our diameter, with what results?

Our straight line diameter times 3 equals our straight line hexagon length. Then, our 2 curved line diameter lengths times 3 equals our circumference length, with no sign of any transcendental number related to our circumference. So then, how are the 2 sets of the whole number 3 related to our 2 different lengths. As one has to be larger by some finite decimal part.

On page 3, we showed how our straight line hexagon was related to our integer 3, as 192 / 64 = 3. Then with our Riemann Hypothesis application we established that 201 / 64 = 3/10 = 3/1 = 3, our second 3 of our illustration. Giving us the difference of our hexagon and our circumference of .140625 making PI 3.140625.

With a diameter of one our circumference is 3.140625 when divided by 3 we have 1.046875 = 31 = 4. With our R. H. 31 is prime and 4 represents our present 4-D space. Then, the primes within 1.046875 total 12. 6 time lines for each half of our universe. Our none primes total 19, the 19^{th} line for forming our 2 Torus for each half of our universe.

When we divide 3.140625 by 6 we have. .5234375 = 29 = 11 = 2, with 11 being our final time lines of our universe construction and 2 related to the 2 dimensional surfaces of our 2 torus, our wave structures, our 2 vacuum spheres, and our larger sphere containing our network structure.

Then our primes within .5234375 total 25, our 25 faces of our Poincare one. With our none prime total of 4 also giving us our present 4-D space.

So then, here we have the application of these 2 (twin primes) that along with PI gives us our application to the structure of our universe. (See the Riemann Hypothesis for the application of twin primes.)

It's our 6 finite hexagon lines that are related to our 6 finite circumference lines that are related to the relativity of numbers that gives the ratio for PI. Our finite length geometry tells us that PI for every constructed circle has to be divisible by 6 so that 3.140625 divided by 6 = .5234375 with the last 3 integers (our virtual decimal) related to .375. Then our last 3 integers of .140625 are 625 that corresponds to .625 so that .375 plus .625 = 1. The length of our diameter, as our results (virtual decimals) are related to both our beginning and ending measurements for PI. 375 and 625 are 3-D numbers (3 integers) as all of our geometry is 3 dimensional.

Our geometry illustration can be applied to every size, circle, yet always gives the same results proving PI to be a finite number constant.

Thanks for your time.

Richard A. Eicholtz

www.puremaththeory.com/theory.html