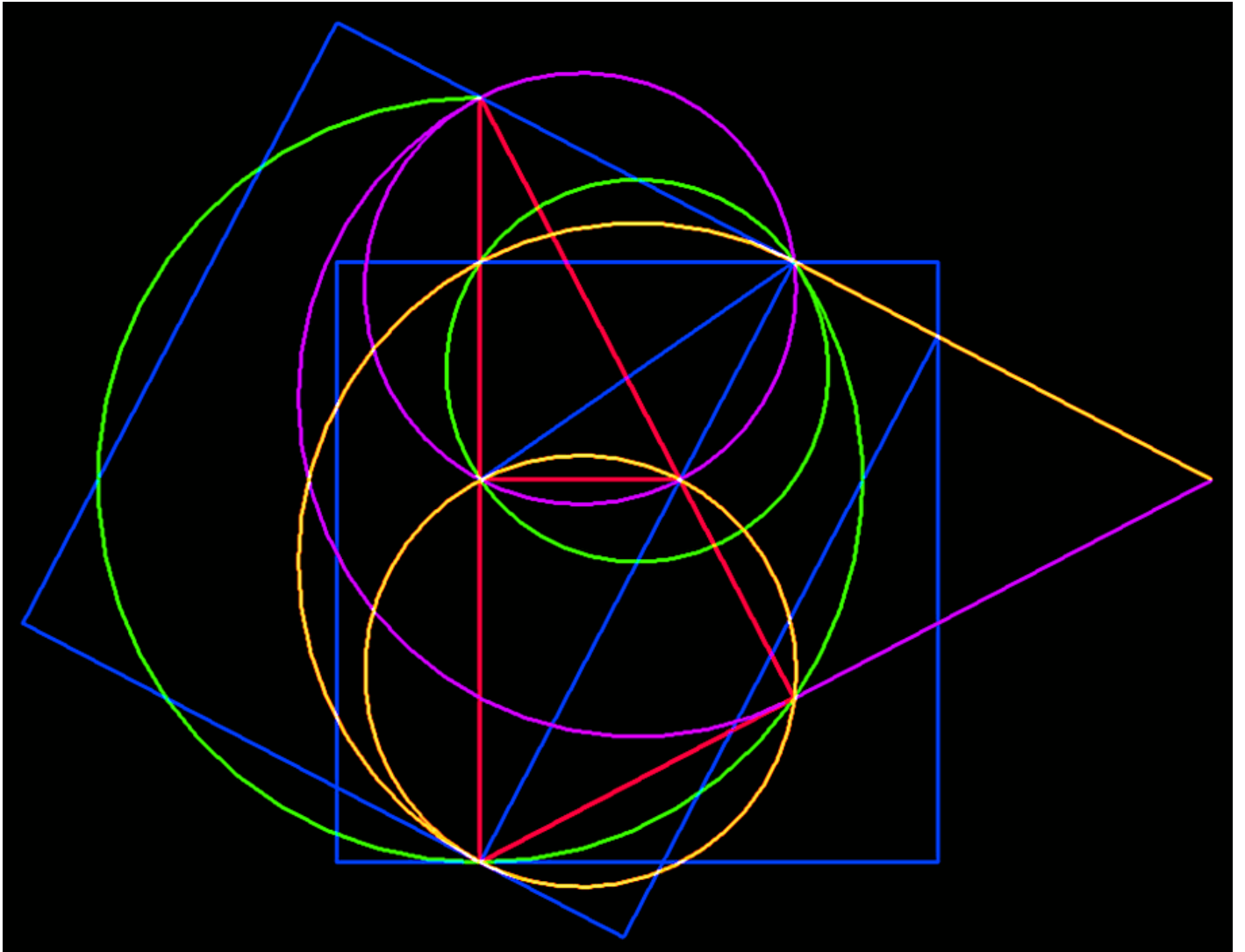


# Veritas 27597e



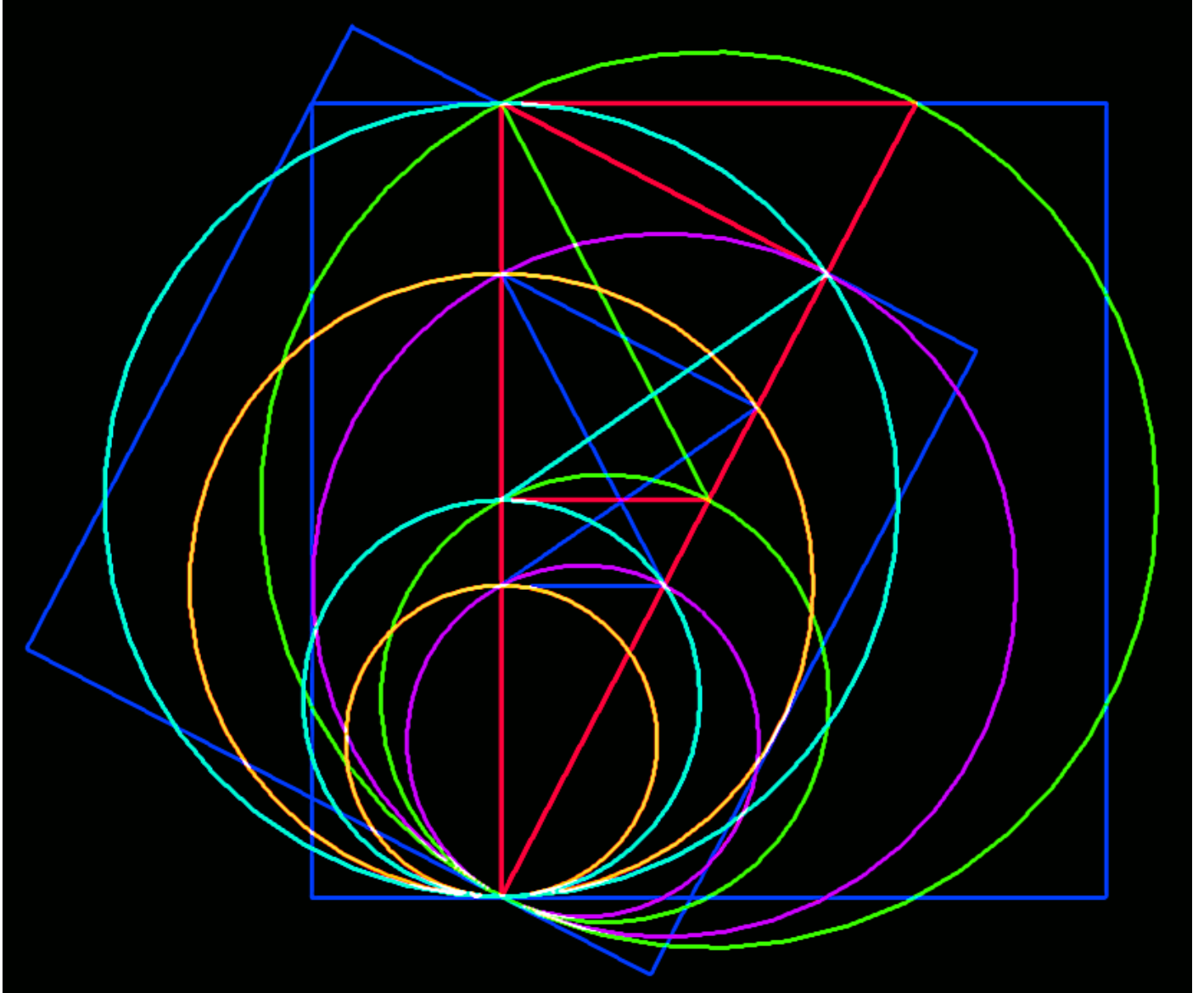
The common ratios (0.564..) and angles (27.597..) created by paired lines in Pythagorean, circle-squaring right triangles:

$$1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. / 2 \\ = 0.56418958354775628694807945156077..$$

$$0.52272320087706331513679711195272.. \\ / 0.92650275035220848584275966758914.. \\ = 0.56418958354775628694807945156077..$$

$$1 / 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \\ = 0.56418958354775628694807945156077..$$

## Paleo Pi Pointers



Pythagorean, circle-squaring right triangles:  
primitive, penetrating, and precise.

Nested squared circles of Paleo Pi Pointers,  
including geometric relationship to Pi/2:

$$D = 4(\sqrt{1/\pi}), 2, \sqrt{\pi}, \pi/2,$$

$$D = 2(\sqrt{1/\pi}), 1, \sqrt{\pi}/2 \quad s = \text{side of square}$$

2.2567583341910251477923178062430..  $s = 2$   
 2.000000000000000000000000000000000000..  $s = \sqrt{\pi}$   
 1.7724538509055160272981674833411..  $s = \pi/2$   
 1.5707963267948966192313216916398..  $s = 1.392..$   
 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  $s = 1$   
 1.000000000000000000000000000000000000..  $s = \sqrt{\pi}/2$   
 0.8862269254527580136490837416705..  $s = \pi/4$

$$2.2567583341910251477923178062430.. \quad 4(\sqrt{1/\pi})$$

$$1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \quad \pi/2$$

$$\times (1.1283791670955125738961589031215..)^2 = 2$$

$$1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \quad \pi/2$$

$$\times 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \quad 2(\sqrt{1/\pi})$$

$$= 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \quad \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \quad \pi/2$$

$$\times 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. = 1$$

$$1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \quad \pi/2$$

$$\times 0.5641895835477562869480794515607.. \quad 2(\sqrt{1/\pi})/2$$

$$= 0.8862269254527580136490837416705.. \quad \sqrt{\pi}/2$$

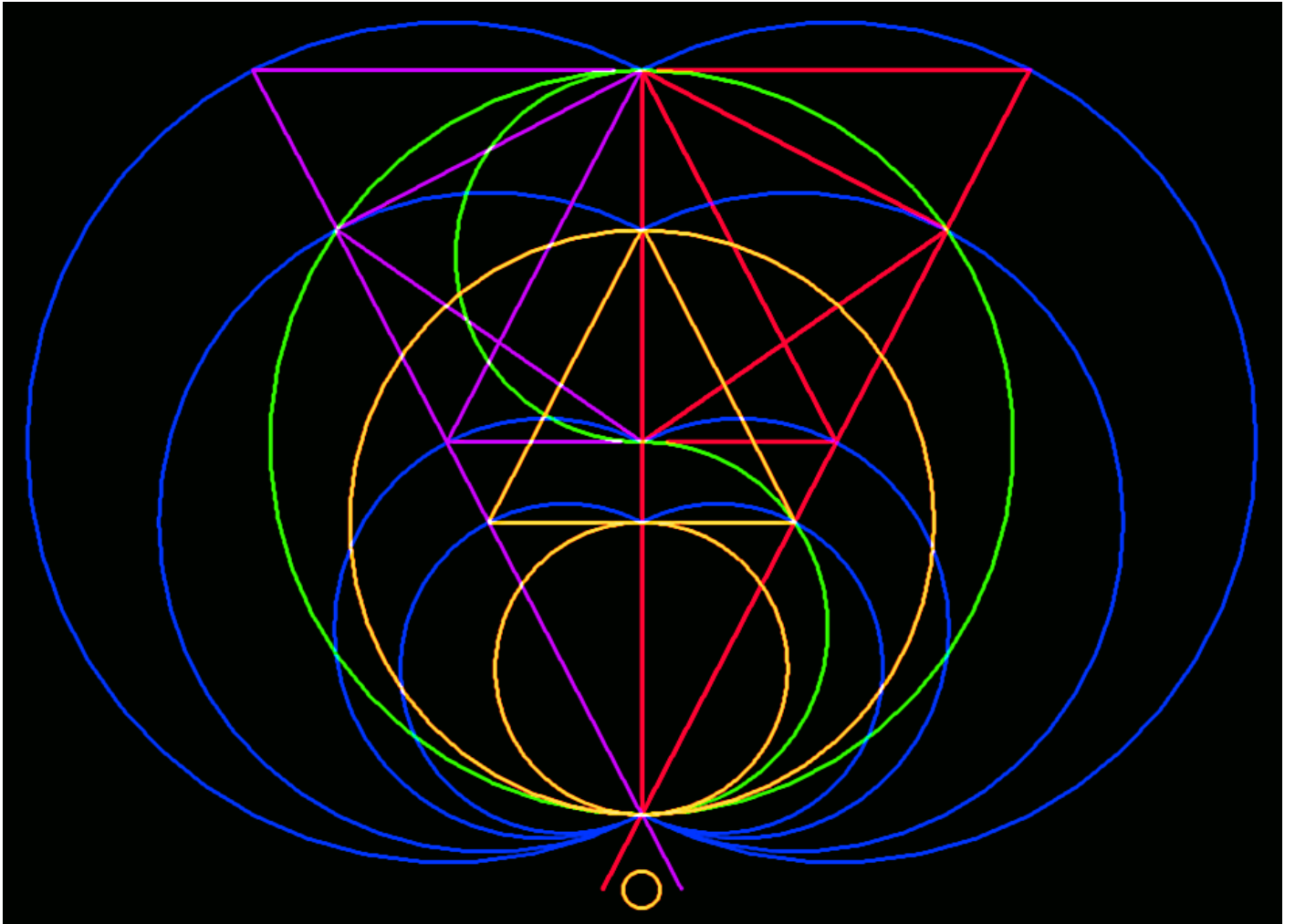
$$0.56418958354775628694807945156077.. \quad 2(\sqrt{1/\pi})/2$$

$$\times 2 = 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \quad 2(\sqrt{1/\pi})$$

$$^2 = 1.2732395447351626861510701069801..$$

$$/ 2 = 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..$$

# Pinary Vise (Little Bang Theory)



But that Pinary Vise! Where does it end? (or begin?)

$$4(\sqrt{1/\pi})/2 = 2/(\sqrt{\pi}) = \sqrt{\pi}/(\pi/2) \\ = (\pi/2)/(\pi(\sqrt{\pi}/4)) = 2(\sqrt{1/\pi})$$

2.256758334191025147792317806242..  
 / 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
 = 2.0  
 / 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
 = 1.7724538509055160272981674833411..  
 / 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
 = 1.5707963267948966192313216916398..  
 / 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
 = 1.3920819992079269613212044955304..

# Pinary Vise

The mathematically-enclosing Pi values vise.  
(distances between "bookends" decrease by /2,  
beginning with bookends 4 ~ Pi ~ 2)

4  
2  
1  
0.5  
0.25  
0.125  
0.0625  
0.03125  
0.015625  
0.0078125  
0.00390625  
0.001953125  
0.0009765625

... as Pi decreases by /2:

3.1415926535897932384626433832795..  
1.5707963267948966192313216916398..  
0.78539816339744830961566084581988..  
0.39269908169872415480783042290994..  
0.19634954084936207740391521145497..  
0.098174770424681038701957605727484..  
0.049087385212340519350978802863742..  
0.024543692606170259675489401431871..  
0.012271846303085129837744700715936..  
0.0061359231515425649188723503579678..  
0.0030679615757712824594361751789839..  
0.0015339807878856412297180875894919..

“In complex problem analysis, when the problem can be isolated between ‘here and there’, the chances of resolving the problem are good! But that Pinary Vise! Where does it end? (or begin?)”

In the mathematical Pinary Vise, "pinary" refers to binary decrements of the starting values and "vise" refers to the vise-like squeeze of Pi between its "bookends" as the three values decrease by a factor of 2. The mystique is that the significance of the Pi values squeeze is debatable and that the bookend distances from the Pi decrement are in the precise 2/3 to 1/3 proportion:  $2(\sqrt{1/\text{Pi}})^2$  to  $(2(\sqrt{1/\text{Pi}})^2)/2$ .

In this continuum that lists binary decrements of Pi and their decrements\_of\_2 bookends, the distance (value) between the two bookends is a constant factor of .5 (decreasing values) and 2 (increasing values); relative distances between Pi and its bookends remain constant:

1.2732395447351626861510701069801..  $2(\sqrt{1/\text{Pi}})^2$

~ Pi decrement ~

0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  $(2(\sqrt{1/\text{Pi}})^2)/2$

Selected bookend values divided by 2:

4

2

1

0.5

0.25

0.125

0.0625

0.03125

0.015625

0.0078125

0.00390625

0.001953125

0.0009765625

Selected Pi values divided by 2:

3.1415926535897932384626433832795..

1.5707963267948966192313216916398..

0.78539816339744830961566084581988..

0.39269908169872415480783042290994..

0.19634954084936207740391521145497..

0.098174770424681038701957605727484..

0.049087385212340519350978802863742..

0.024543692606170259675489401431871..

0.012271846303085129837744700715936..

0.0061359231515425649188723503579678..

0.0030679615757712824594361751789839..

0.0015339807878856412297180875894919..

**Selected bookends (rightmost digits reflect truncation/rounding)**

[ calculate up/down from  $\pi/1$ ,  $\pi/2$ ,  $\pi/4$ ,  $\pi/8$  ]

= 4.0 [ Bookends 4.0 ~  $\pi/1$  ~ 2.0 ]  
x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
= 3.5449077018110320545963349666806..  $2(\sqrt{\pi})$   
x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
> 3.1415926535897932384626433832795..  $\pi/1$   
x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  
= 2.0

= 2.0 [ Bookends 2.0 ~  $\pi/2$  ~ 1.0 ]  
x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
= 1.7724538509055160272981674833411..  $\sqrt{\pi}$   
x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
> 1.5707963267948966192313216916398..  $\pi/2$   
x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  
= 1.0

= 1.0 [ Bookends 1.0 ~  $\pi/4$  ~ 0.5 ]  
x 1.2732395447351626861510701069801..  
> 0.7853981633974483096156608458198..  $\pi/4$   
x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  
= 0.5

= 0.5 [ Bookends 0.5 ~  $\pi/8$  ~ 0.25 ]  
x 1.2732395447351626861510701069801..  
> 0.3926990816987241548078304229099..  $\pi/8$   
x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  
= 0.25

**Supporting numbers:**

2 - .429203673205103380768678308361.. =  $\pi/2$   
1 + .570796326794896619231321691639.. =  $\pi/2$   
= 1.000000000000000000000000000000

0.31830988618379067153776752674503..  $1/\pi$   
x 2 = 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..  
x 2 = 1.2732395447351626861510701069801..

0.56418958354775628694807945156077..  $\sqrt{1/\pi}$   
x 2 = 1.1283791670955125738961589031215..  
^ 2 = 1.2732395447351626861510701069801..  
/ 2 = 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..

[ Derivation of 2/3 to 1/3 proportion (example) ]

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2(\sqrt{1/\pi}) \\
& = 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \\
& ^2 = 1.2732395447351626861510701069801.. \\
& / 2 = 0.6366197723675813430755350534900..
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1.2732395447351626861510701069801.. \\
& + 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. \\
& = 1.90985931710274402922660516047..
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1.2732395447351626861510701069801.. \\
& / 1.90985931710274402922660516047.. \\
& = 0.66666666666666666666666666666667.. \quad 2/3 \\
& 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. \\
& / 1.90985931710274402922660516047.. \\
& = 0.33333333333333333333333333333333.. \quad 1/3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1.90985931710274402922660516047.. \\
& / 6 = 0.318309886183790671537767526745.. = 1/\pi \\
& 3.1415926535897932384626433832795.. \\
& x 0.318309886183790671537767526745.. = 1.0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1.90985931710274402922660516047.. \\
& / 1.2732395447351626861510701069801.. = 1.5 \\
& 1.90985931710274402922660516047.. \\
& / 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. = 3.0
\end{aligned}$$

( calculate up/down from Pi )

$$\begin{aligned}
& = 4.0 \\
& x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \\
& = 3.5449077018110320545963349666806.. \quad 2(\sqrt{\pi}) \\
& x 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \\
& > 3.1415926535897932384626433832795.. \quad \pi \\
& x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. \\
& = 2.0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = 4.0 \\
& x 1.2732395447351626861510701069801.. \\
& > 3.1415926535897932384626433832795.. \quad \pi \\
& x 0.6366197723675813430755350534900.. \\
& = 2.0
\end{aligned}$$



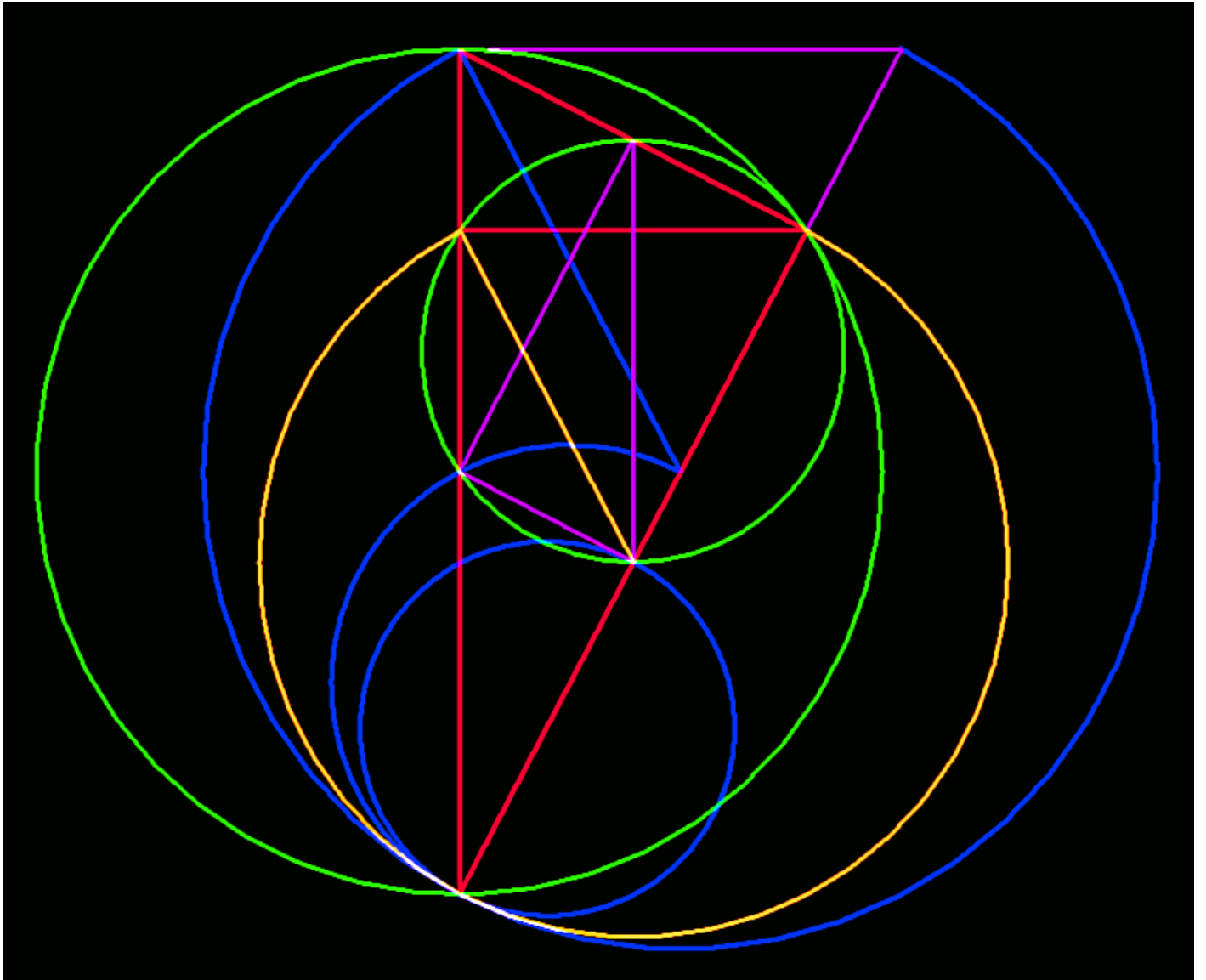
[ 2/3 to 1/3 pattern table for Bookend 4.0 ~ Pi ~ 2.0 ]

4.0 / 3.30 = 1.212  
4.0 / 3.20 = 1.250  
4.0 / 3.14 = 1.273 Pi  
4.0 / 3.10 = 1.290  
4.0 / 3.00 = 1.333  
2.0 / 3.00 = 0.666  
2.0 / 3.10 = 0.645  
2.0 / 3.14 = 0.636 Pi  
2.0 / 3.20 = 0.625  
2.0 / 3.30 = 0.606

[ Bookends pattern persistence table ]  
(4/2 ratio maintained as Pi decrements)

[ 4.00000 ~ Pi/01 ~ 2.00000 ] 4(1) = 4/2 = 1(2)  
[ 2.00000 ~ Pi/02 ~ 1.00000 ] 2(2) = 4/2 = 2(1)  
[ 1.00000 ~ Pi/04 ~ 0.50000 ] 1(4) = 4/2 = 4(.5)  
[ 0.50000 ~ Pi/08 ~ 0.25000 ] .5(8) = 4/2 = 8(.25)  
[ 0.25000 ~ Pi/16 ~ 0.12500 ] .25(16) = 4/2 = 16(.125)  
[ 0.12500 ~ Pi/32 ~ 0.06250 ] .125(32) = 4/2 = 32(.0625)  
[ 0.06250 ~ Pi/64 ~ 0.03125 ] .0625(64) = 4/2 = 64(.03125)

## CosPi 2.0



Scintillating cosine waves of squared circles.

**Right Triangle Relationships**  
of 2.0, sqrt(Pi), and Pi/2 in CosPi 2.0  
[cosine = adjacent side / hypotenuse]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hyp} &= 2.0, \text{adj} = \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}) \\ 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}) \\ / 2.0 \\ &= 0.88622692545275801364908374167022.. = \cos = \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi})/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(0.88622692545275801364908374167022..) \cos(\text{adj}/\text{hyp}) \\ = 27.597112635690604451732204752382.. \text{degrees} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hyp} &= \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}), \text{adj} = \text{Pi}/2 \\ 1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \text{Pi}/2 \\ / 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}) \\ &= 0.88622692545275801364908374167022.. = \cos = \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi})/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(0.88622692545275801364908374167022..) \cos(\text{adj}/\text{hyp}) \\ = 27.597112635690604451732204752382.. \text{degrees} \end{aligned}$$

Triangles have similar ratios: hyp/adj

$$\begin{aligned} 2.0 & & 2.0 \\ / 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}) \\ &= 1.128379167095512573896158903122.. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \text{sqrt}(\text{Pi}) \\ / 1.5707963267948966192313216916398.. \text{Pi}/2 \\ = 1.128379167095512573896158903122.. \end{aligned}$$



## Geometry numbers of Tripartite Soul (to calculate side of circle's square)

$$D = 2.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &/ 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. && 2(\sqrt{1/\pi}) \\ &= 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. && \sqrt{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1.4142135623730950488016887242097.. \quad \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &/ 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. && 2(\sqrt{1/\pi}) \\ &= 1.2533141373155002512078826424055.. && \sqrt{\pi/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &/ 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \\ &= 0.88622692545275801364908374167057.. && \sqrt{\pi}/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. \quad \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &/ 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. \\ &= 1.5707963267948966192313216916405.. && \pi/2 \end{aligned}$$

For reference (smallest circle in progression):

$$D = 0.70710678118654752440084436210485.. \quad \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &/ 1.1283791670955125738961589031215.. && 2(\sqrt{1/\pi}) \\ &= 0.62665706865775012560394132120276.. && \sqrt{\pi/2}/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = 0.70710678118654752440084436210485.. \quad \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x 0.88622692545275801364908374167057.. && \sqrt{\pi}/2 \\ &= 0.62665706865775012560394132120276.. && \sqrt{\pi/2}/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.1283791670955125738961589031215..$$

$$x 0.88622692545275801364908374167057.. = 1$$

$$1.1283791670955125738961589031215..$$

$$x 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. = 2$$

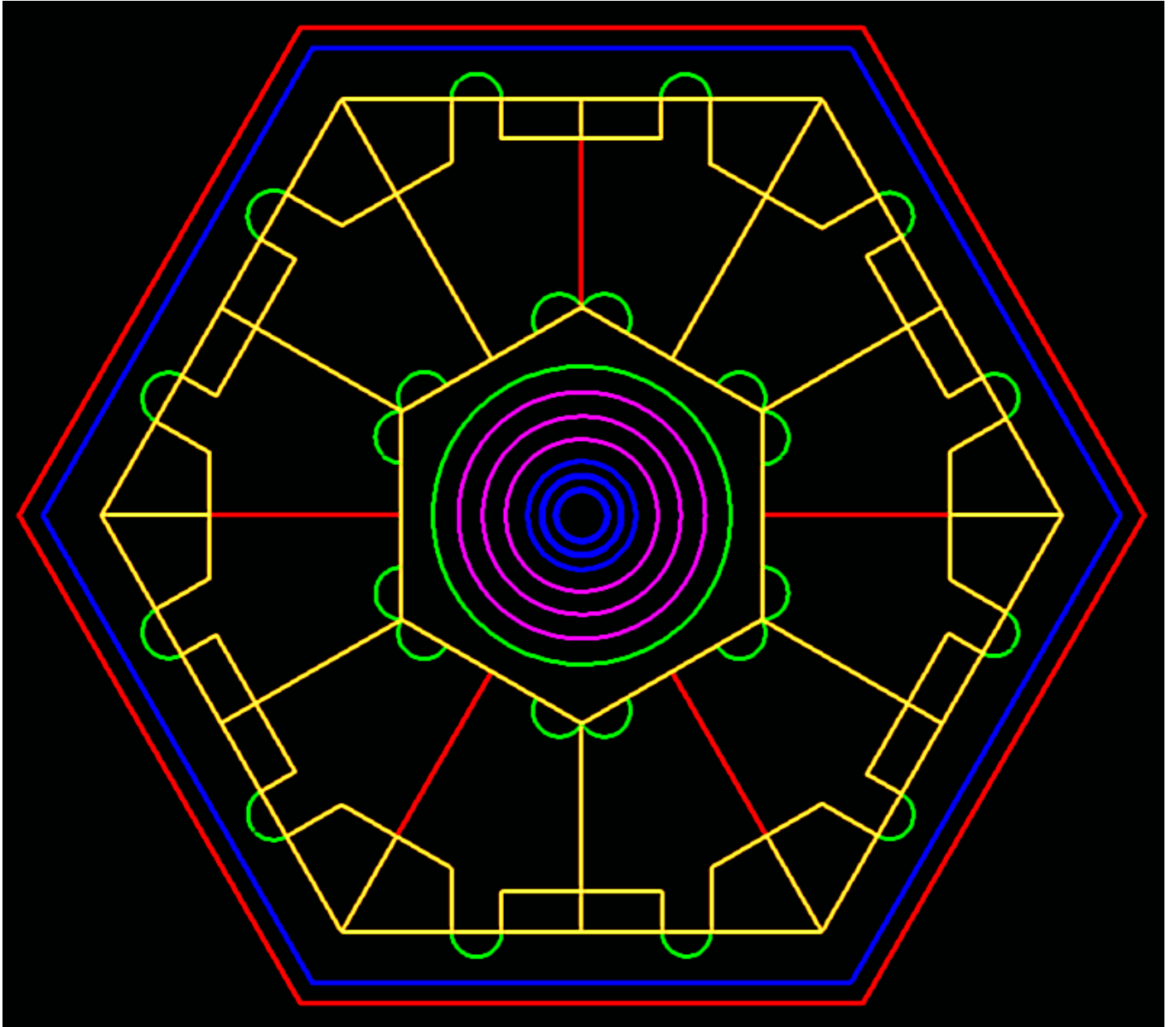
$$2.256758334191025147792317806242..$$

$$x 0.88622692545275801364908374167057.. = 2$$

$$2.256758334191025147792317806242..$$

$$x 1.7724538509055160272981674833411.. = 4$$

# Floor Plan 001



“Six of one, half a dozen of the other.”