

The case against educated mathematical dogma (Precise mathematical Pi value by finite equation =3.14159292035)

$$3 + \left(\frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{16}} \right) \text{ precise finite value}$$

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Abstract: The relevance of this paper to current approximate mathematics and the sciences is a massive change, because this mathematics binds numbers in the rationality of a finite space of the primordial constriction from 4 to 3 coordinates, which leads to a specific calculable mathematical π , correct trigonometry, and the divergence of 1:3, and the placement of all prime numbers. We have also separately produced the continuous Prime number sieve at 1/3, 2/3, 5/6 and 1/6 (denotter continuous sieve of Prime numbers). The method of the sieve is impossible for current mathematics to understand as the discoverer is uneducated and hard to comprehend except by chalk board. It is a continuous sieve accurate till billions. There has never been in the history of mathematics the mathematical derivation of the π value by precise mathematics of space constriction of value 4 to value 3. Current acceptable π value is by dogma and tradition and is not correct except by dogma, and does not have a pure mathematical derivation. Words like transcendental, are a dogma, and approximate mathematics.

Keywords: Current Approximate Mathematics, π Value by Finite Equation, -1 Offset in ALL Mathematics, 8π

1. Introduction

The author has published several recent papers, refuting the current approximate educated theory of mathematics. The 1/3 and 2/3 cone expansion of space is well documented by the author by several papers as referenced, but the exclusivity of the rational 8 division of 4 points to the value 1/3 and 2/3 as shown below is basic mathematics. It is very important to understand that there is an offset at the "base" of all coordinates in mathematics, the so called -1 offset, as nothing starts at zero. That offset for empty space is the precise value 0.5/60 (1/120) at the first degree by current format, as shown hereunder. The logical mathematical resolution of this is very new to mathematics and it is what pure mathematics is supposed to be, and *after all nothing that is approximate can be pure mathematics.*

2. Definitions/Descriptions of Terms

The rules of these mathematical equations are subject to any mathematical rules of the current educated approximate mathematics dogmas. This may be too much for many mathematicians educated in current approximate mathematics. These equations encompass the -1 offset of empty space in the relationship between the 4 coordinate infinite space extensions, versus the 3 coordinate finite reductions to what we call circular finite space. We are using the mathematical symbols of the regular numbers. Bounded space (3 coordinate) is -1 of non-bounded space (4 coordinate), and the offset at the base is 1/120(0.5/60) as explained below by diagram etc. The immense trigonometric corrections that result from this understanding are beyond the scope of this paper, but trigonometry needs precision and must utilize the base offset

$$\text{Finite Equation} = 3.14159292035) 3 + \left(\frac{1}{7+\frac{1}{16}} \right) \text{Precise Finite Value}$$

Space is first measured from its point of base and space is never reducible to zero (nothing), so it has an offset at 1 degree ($1+1*1/120=1. +1/120$)

Boxed discussion of 4 coordinates and 3 coordinates, (-1 coordinate) is as follows:

Theorem: A circle is a derivative of the squared space, by a general reduction of -1 coordinate from 4 coordinates, $1/3=1/(4-1)$.

$$\text{A. } (90*4) (=) (120*3)$$

$$\text{B. } (45*4) (=) (60*3)$$

There is a center shift involved in the primordial constriction of space and that is a fixed primordial reality, the π value has always been a constant. In a circle there are infinite-1 points that are equidistant and centric to the boundary, and these represent 3 coordinates. In a square however not all points are equidistant/centric, and the fact is that a square is fixed by the bounds of two sets of absolute 1 values and the linear diagonal of $\sqrt{2}$. Moreover in a square there are 8 coordinate points that are iso-tangent, and equidistant from the center, and these are alternate at 45 and 90 degrees alternative to each other. (These 4 points are defined as follows, in two sets of 4 each)

$$4 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{8}$$

$$4 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{4}$$

Since $4*1$ can only be reduced by a factor of 1 and any reduction by two absolute 1 will result in the one side bound by $\sqrt{2}$, the circle has to be a 1 point reduction to (3) coordinate, because it is mathematically impossible to relate a circle to $\sqrt{2}$ which is a linear closure at 90 degrees.

2.1. Tri modal Equation of Empty Space

See Figure 1. In order to precisely tabulate the reduction constant in the reduction of 4 point coordinate to 3 point coordinate, the basis is 15 mathematical degrees (precisely $60/4$), for the 3 point tri-radiant equalization value (60 degrees, $1+1+1$ which the basis of the equation at 60 degrees proportion) is taken from any of the 4 coordinate points and $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the angular value is taken and a reciprocal is taken ($1/15$), within the precise frame of a square. This defines the precise constant derived from the 4 coordinate reduction to 3 coordinate, based as the precise triangulation at 60 degrees as shown by diagram, by 15 proportion and its correction of the off set at 15, which is $15+(15*1/120)=15+1/8(15.125)$. Remember the offset at 1 correct degree is $1.00833333333333(1+1/120)$.

Thus the tri modal equation for a Constant for reduction of 4 coordinate to 3 coordinate is specific for $1/15.125(15+15*1/120)$ as further expounded below, tri-modal for 3 point reduction from 4 point, and the offset is

specific for $1/8$ for value 15. In order to derive a constant for that shift, the value $1/15$ plus the offset is used to divide the sum total. If the sum of whole three values is divided by the reduced third value, we get the constant for the correct π value

2.2. Integrity of the Tri-Modal Equation (Math Rules O.K.!)

$$\frac{\left[1 + 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{3.14159292035} \right) \right]}{\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3.14159292035} \right) \right]} = 3.93388429752$$

$$\left[1 + 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{15.125} \right) \right] + 1 = 3.93388429752$$

$$K + 1 = \frac{K}{1 - \frac{1}{K}}$$

(k) Is the offset value for K.?

For value $K=1$, (k) =2.

For $K=2$, (k) =3

For $K=15$, (k) =16

$$(15 + 1) = \frac{15}{1 - \frac{1}{16}}$$

2.4. 1/120 Offset in Empty Space at 1 Degree Rule

This by definition and is a no brainer and should be surmised easily as the rule that in empty space *that no value starts as null zero*, there is an inherent off set of -1 to all values, which value for empty space is $1/120$ ($0.5/60$)

3. Equation for Precise π

N may be =1. The basis of the equation is discussed in this text

$$\frac{n + n + n}{n} = 3$$

$$\frac{\left[n + n + \left(n - \frac{n}{15} \right) \right]}{\left(n - \frac{n}{15} \right)} = \frac{22}{7}$$

$$\frac{\left[n + n + \left(n - \frac{n}{15.125} \right) \right]}{\left(n - \frac{n}{15.125} \right)} = \text{mathematical } \pi (3.14159292035 \dots \dots)$$

$$\frac{(3 + 0.3)}{1 + 0.05} = \frac{22}{7}$$

4. Mathematical Resolution

Please understand the diagrammatic basis of the offset of $1/120$ ($0.5/60$), which is the precise offset for empty space, which reflect the constriction of 4 coordinates to 3 Coordinate (finite) 4. This is explained below. The $1/3$ and $2/3$ basis of the space expansion is extensively dealt with as the mathematical resolution of non-linear space and is beyond the scope of this paper and needs the Publishing of the continuous sieve at $1/3$, $2/3$ and $1/6$, and $5/6$ (den - otter Sieve), Which is very complex, but very precise/ accurate prime number sieve never submitted to any journal etc, because of the dogmatic beliefs of the current educated approximate mathematics, which is unable to understand anything contrary to their educated dogma.

As the diagram shows 15 proportions by correct angle (as compared to 60 degrees, $60/15=4$), shifts the tri radiant coordinates to a perfect fit of three equal rays of $1+1+1=3$. This situation is defined by $22/7$ unadjusted π in the tri-modal equation as above. However we have to adjust the base offset precisely from 15 to $15 + (15 \cdot 1/120) = 15.125$ (The factor of $1/120$ is a critical factor in these calculations, unfortunately current mathematics has never understood $1/120$ offset, the -1 of space)

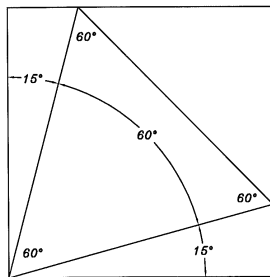


Figure 1. The $1/15$ shift at 60 degrees

Simply when 4 points are reduced to 3, the proportion 15 is precise, and defines the three points triangulation, where all sides are equal and all angles are precisely equal ($60 \cdot 3 = 180$). Thus $1/15$ is a very specific value as its reciprocal. In a tri-modal equation such as one presented here, there is precise measure of the rotational shift within 4 coordinates, because the shift by numbers and angles are not symmetrical/ proportionate to the arc, there is an

inherent trigonometric anomaly, the reason why current trigonometry is inaccurate.

Thus, by proportionate numbers of the reduction of 4 coordinate (infinite) to 3 points at the normal 1:3 divergence, we get:

$$45 \cdot 4 = 180$$

$$60 \cdot 3 = 180$$

$$60 - 45 = 15$$

$$4 - 3 = 1$$

$$180 - 180 = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{60 + 45}{(4 + 3)} = 15$$

$$\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{4} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

The above is *exclusive* to the value 8 and the value 4, and the reduction of 4 to 3 using the minimum 8 basis. The breakdown is $2/3$ and $1/3$. No other numbers would give a $1/3$ and $2/3$ result. We have by our other papers resolved the 1:3 divergences and 1:6 convergences at angle correct 19

For this reason 8 is the rational least division of 4, since the 1:3 and 2:3 is the basis of the division of space as shown extensively, $15 \cdot (0.5/60) = 1/8$ and $15 + (15 \cdot 0.5/60) = 15.125$. The following extensive resolution is new and logical, but needs patience.

5. Pure Mathematical Logical Determination of the Equation

The basic logic and equation for the mathematical Pi value based on the offset is fairly simple, the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the Pi (π) value. The author will not explain more than the simple resolution.

The following diagram no 3 may be a little askew for some reason on computer translation copy. It represents the rotation of 4 to 3, and 90 degrees to 120 degrees (tetrapolar to tri-polar). Offset is -1.

$$\text{Rotation } (1 - 0.75) \cdot 4 = -1$$

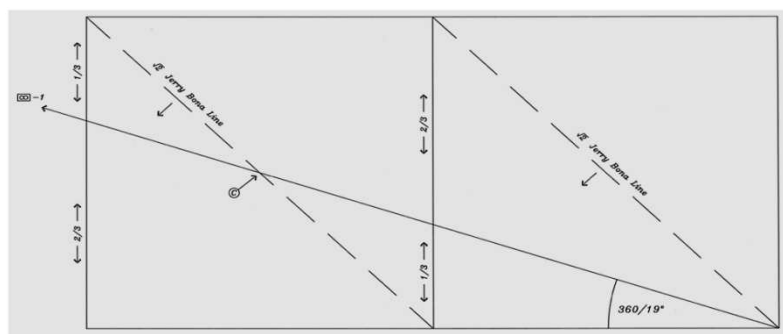


Figure 2. The $1/3$ and $2/3$ division of squared space at 19 correct degrees

$$\text{Finite Equation} = 3.14159292035) 3 + \left(\frac{1}{7+\frac{1}{16}} \right) \text{Precise Finite Value}$$

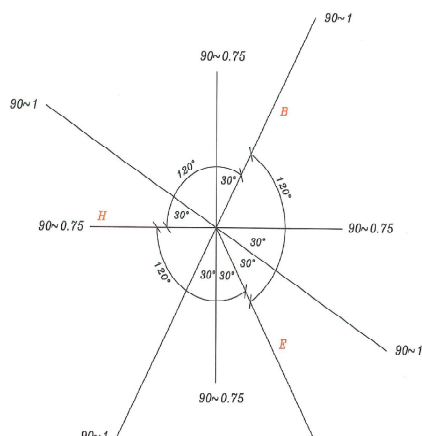


Figure 3. The primordial shift (The diagram is a bit askew)

The mathematics of Primordial 1:3 and the -1 constriction of bounded over non- bounded space ($4-1=3$): Boxed discussion of 4 points (-1)3 points. This is a repeat from above:

The pure mathematical deduction here is very extensive, but it is accepted here that the circle /spherical is the derivative of the linear / square. Basically 4 points versus 3 points, and that bounded space is -1 of non bounded space. The mathematical value of $\sqrt{}$ and the trigonometric consequences represent this constriction

There is a center shift involved and that is fixed. In a circle there are (infinite -1) points that are equidistant (centric), from the center to the boundary, but in a square not all points are equidistant/ concentric, and the fact is that the bounds of a square are fixed by two absolute 1 values, bounded by square root of the sum of absolute 1 ($1+1=2$ and $\sqrt{2}$.)

In a square there are 8 iso-tangent points at which there is 90 and 45 degrees concentricity at the center. In a square these 8 points are each 45 degrees and 90 degrees to each other alternatively, whilst in a circle all points are centric by a value which can be defined by 8π .

Since $4(\text{absolute } 1)$ can only be reduced by a factor of 1, and since reduction by two absolute 1 would lead to one side bound by $\sqrt{2}$, the circle has to be a one point reduction (3), because it is mathematically impossible to relate a circle to the $\sqrt{2}$, which is the linear "arc" of the square

For a square the 8 points may be defined as follows:

$$4 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{8}$$

$$4 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} \right) = \sqrt{4}$$

Theorem: A circle is a derivative of a squared space by an offset of -1, $1/3=1/(4-1)$

$$\text{A. } (90*4) (=) (120*3)$$

$$\text{B. } (45*4) (=) (60*3)$$

-1 Offset is mathematically defined as that value that would equitably assign the value 3 at 360, 1 value at 120 degrees, and 0.75 values at 90 degrees. That value is clearly $1/120$, period. Since the constriction is quadric- polar at 90 degrees, 15 proportion is precisely $1/6$ of 90 which is $4/6=60/90=+2/3(-1/3)$ (other precise reasons are discussed in the upcoming major manuscript) the curvature is due to a quadric polar to a tri polar shift, as explained by diagram and these equation ($4*1/6=60/90$), which is translate to these offset values at 1 and 15

Thus a square can be written as at 4 sides as follows

90~1

90~1

90~1

90~1

360~4value

A circle can be written as

90~0.75

90~0.75

90~0.75

90~0.75

360~3value

The 15 degrees base constriction at a square leads to $1*3$ versus a $1*4$ total measurement of the 3 sides versus the 4 sides. 30 degrees off the 90 degrees is one third. Trigonometrically you end up with 1:1:1 standard, as the $1/60$ is equal to one degree without its offset, this is not arbitrary. The -1 offset zero value is $0.5/60$

$90/60=2/3$ at a square, 15 degrees: see figure 1.

This is showing a $1/3$ and $2/3$ constriction of space ($15+15/90=1/3$) and ($60/90=2/3$). 90 degrees is reduced to 60 degrees. (See the 15 degree, figure 1)

Much of the understanding of the proportion 15, and -1 are presented here. The equation for the mathematical π value based on the offset is fairly simple; the author does not understand why logic was not applied over the centuries of the drama of the PI value. This is a very basic explanation for the reviewer, which will be incorporated in the final copy of the manuscript.

Now note that the only value for $90 \sim 0.75$, which is rationally derived, and the only number that engages 90.75 in this manner is $15.125(15+1/8)$, i.e. $15.125*6=90.75$ ($15*6=90$). Also $90/3=30$, and half value of 30 is 15 and $15*6=90$ (see figure 1 of 60 degrees). $15+15=30$, so that the shift is $90/30$, and $30*4=120$. Likewise the comparative number for value 4 is $11.25(90/4, 22.5)$. $11.25*8=90$. So 6 are to 3 what 8 is to 4 in the divisions of space.

B. Unadjusted PI value at 19 and 3:4 (a mathematical exercise)

$$\frac{360}{3} = 120$$

$$\frac{360}{4} = 90$$

$$120 - (19 * 4) = 44$$

$$90 - (19 * 4) = 14$$

$$\frac{44}{14} = \frac{22}{7} \text{ non offset Pi value}$$

6. Conclusion

This has to be a fundamental shift in the understanding of non- linear mathematics, and Prime numbers, a simple change that overshadows the myriads of convoluted theories of current mathematics and all the circus artists showing their fare, but mathematics is 1, simply 1 and its curves are precise. The author is available to any challenge of this simple truth by open access dialogue.

90/60=2/3 at a square, 15 degrees:

This is showing a 1/3 constriction of space (15 +15 =30degrees) and 60/90 =2/3. 90 degrees is reduced to 60 degrees.

(1/6+ 5/6) = (1/3+ 2/3) =1 configuration of a circle that results in the placement of prime numbers in a cone, that is beyond the scope of this, but if we can publish the new continuous Prime number sieve at 1/6 and 5/6, we can foster a greater understanding of mathematics and get rid of the dogmas, and there are no Einstein's in Mathematics, mathematics is absolute.

:

The predictability of the residua $n\pi$: by the numbers gaps 113 starting at 2π

$$\left[3 + \left(\frac{1}{7} \right) \right] - \left[3 + \left(\frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{16}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{(113 * 7)}$$

$2\pi=6.2831858407$ (all numbers with a degraded residual of ...0.28318584, follow a gap of precise 113, thus these have the same residual

115 π

228 π

341 π so on by numbers

22/7 is a rational unadjusted basis for the Pi value, and these are related. The equation predicts decay of the "residua", which in the case of the precise π value is every 113 numbers for the correct 2π value.

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