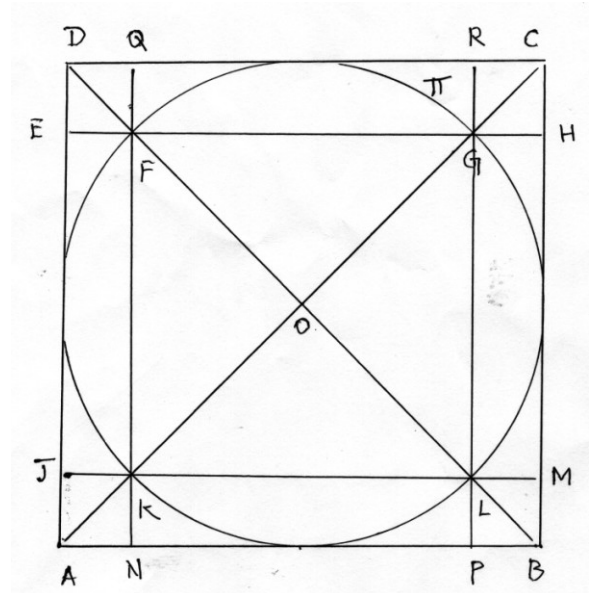


COSMIC PI IN EVERY LINE SEGMENT (184th Method)

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1. Square : ABCD, Side = AB = 1
2. Circle : Diameter = KG = 1
3. Diagonal = AC = BD = $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.
4. Perimeter of the square = 4
5. Perimeter of the Circle = $\pi = \frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
6. MB = CH = $\pi-3 = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$
7. HM = $7-2\pi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
8. HB = $4 - \pi = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$
9. AB = Side = $2(\pi-3) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1$.
10. AK = Corner length = $\sqrt{2}(\pi-3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}$
11. OF = Radius = $(\pi-3) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
12. FG = Hypotenuse of $\Delta FOG = 7-2\pi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
13. AC = Diagonal = $14-4\pi = \sqrt{2}$



CONCLUSION: $\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ for π is not an invented number. It is inborn. It is clearly visible in not only in the circle and also in every line segment of the superscribed square of the circle. So, $\frac{14-\sqrt{2}}{4}$ is **π of the Nature** and named by some, rightly as the **Cosmic π** .