The Life of π: History and Computation a Talk for PiDay

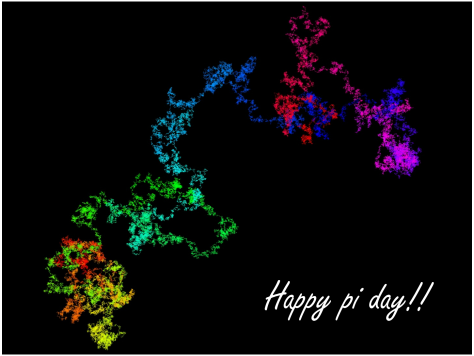
Jonathan M. Borwein FRSC FAA FAAAS

Laureate Professor & Director of CARMA
University of Newcastle
http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/piday.pdf

Workshop in Honour of Alf van der Poorten

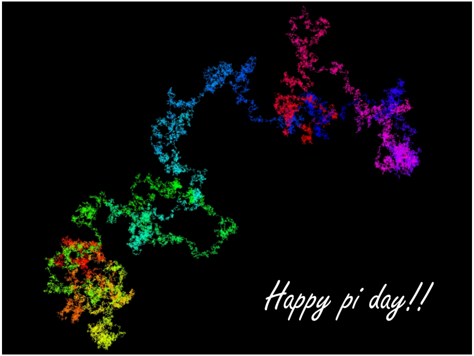
March 15, 2012 Revised: 14.03.2012

The Life of Pi: From this extended on line presentation we shall sample



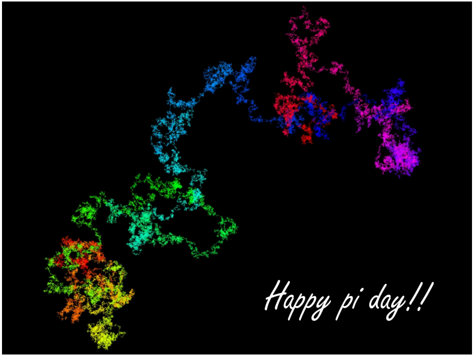
- Pi in popular culture: Pi Day — 3.14.
- Why Pi? From utility to ... normality.
- Recent computations and digit extraction methods.

The Life of Pi: From this extended on line presentation we shall sample



- Pi in popular culture: Pi Day — 3.14.
- Why Pi? From utility to ... normality.
- Recent computations and digit extraction methods.

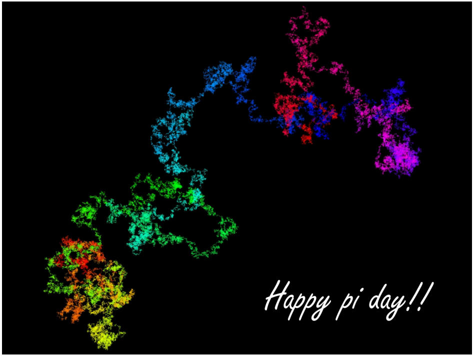
The Life of Pi: From this extended on line presentation we shall sample



- Pi in popular culture: Pi Day — 3.14.
- Why Pi? From utility to ... normality.
- Recent computations and digit extraction methods.

CARMA

The Life of Pi: From this extended on line presentation we shall sample



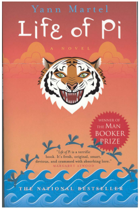
- Pi in popular culture: Pi Day — 3.14.
- Why Pi? From utility to ... normality.
- Recent computations and digit extraction methods.

Outline. We will cover Some of:

IBM

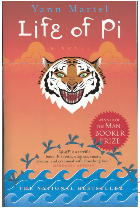
Introduction: Pi is ubiquitous

- The desire to understand π, the challenge, and originally the need, to calculate ever more accurate values of π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, has captured mathematicians — great and less great — for eons.
- And, especially recently, π has provided compelling examples of computational mathematics.



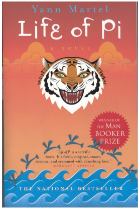
Pi, uniquely in mathematics,
is pervasive in popular culture
and the popular imagination.

In this talk I shall intersperse
a largely chronological account of π's
mathematical and numerical status
with examples of its ubiquity.



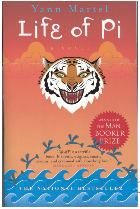
Introduction: Pi is ubiquitous

- The desire to understand π, the challenge, and originally the need, to calculate ever more accurate values of π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, has captured mathematicians — great and less great — for eons.
- And, especially recently, π has provided compelling examples of computational mathematics.



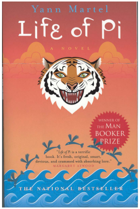
Pi, uniquely in mathematics,
is pervasive in popular culture
and the popular imagination.

In this talk I shall intersperse
a largely chronological account of π's
mathematical and numerical status
with examples of its ubiquity.



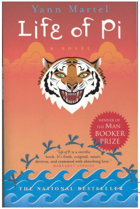
Introduction: Pi is ubiquitous

- The desire to understand π, the challenge, and originally the need, to calculate ever more accurate values of π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, has captured mathematicians — great and less great — for eons.
- And, especially recently, π has provided compelling examples of computational mathematics.



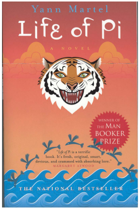
Pi, uniquely in mathematics,
is pervasive in popular culture
and the popular imagination.

In this talk I shall intersperse
a largely chronological account of π's
mathematical and numerical status
with examples of its ubiquity.



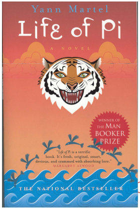
Introduction: Pi is ubiquitous

- The desire to understand π, the challenge, and originally the need, to calculate ever more accurate values of π, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, has captured mathematicians — great and less great — for eons.
- And, especially recently, π has provided compelling examples of computational mathematics.



Pi, uniquely in mathematics,
is pervasive in popular culture
and the popular imagination.

In this talk I shall intersperse
a largely chronological account of π's
mathematical and numerical status
with examples of its ubiquity.

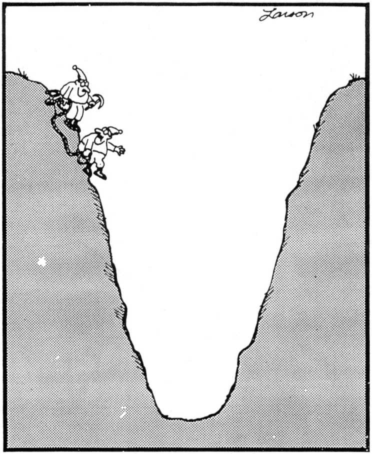


CARMA

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

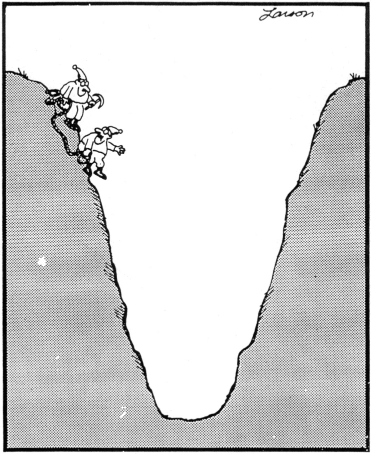


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

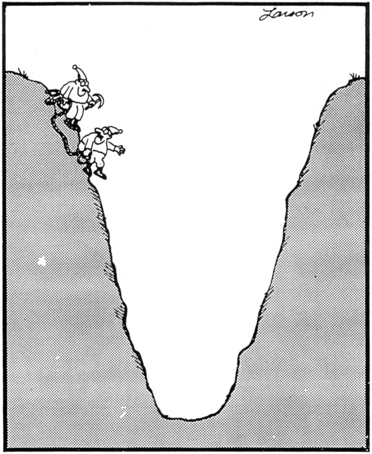


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

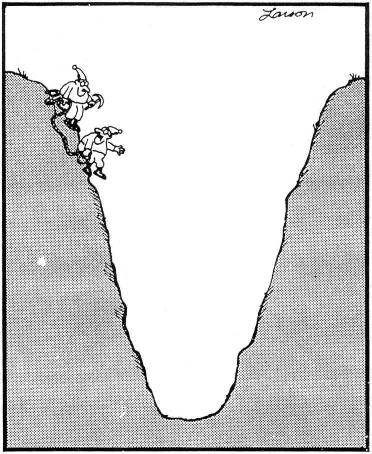


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

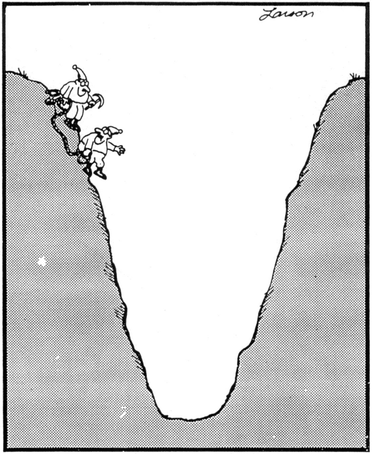


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

– of important mathematics;
– of its history and philosophy;
– about the evolution of computers and computation;
– of general history, philosophy and science;
– proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
– of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

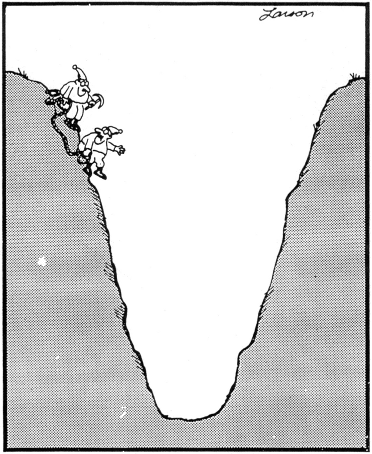


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

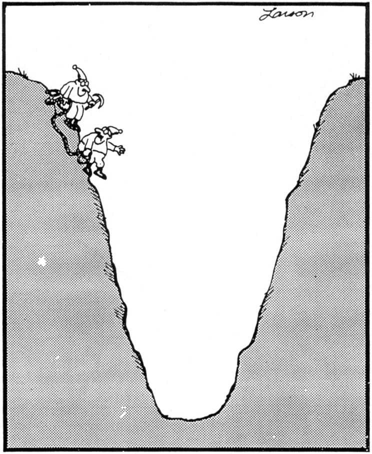


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

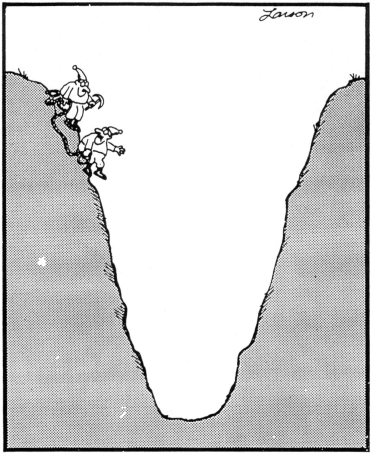


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

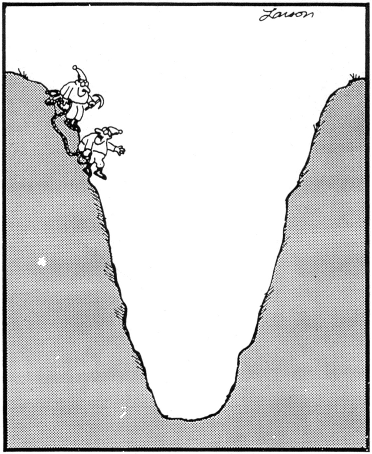


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

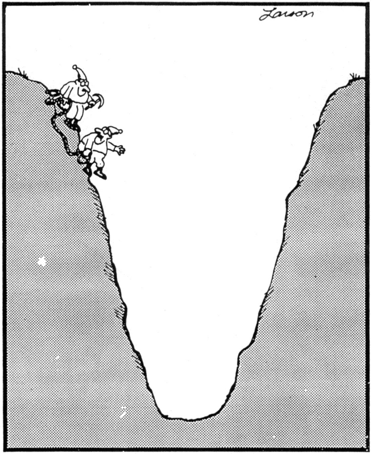


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

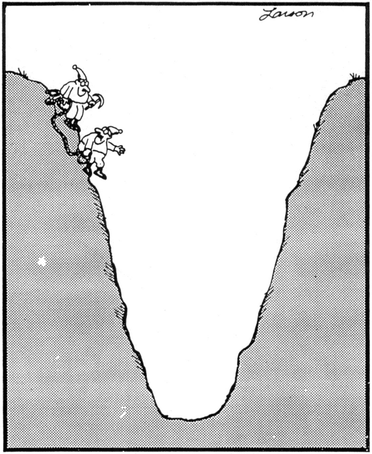


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.

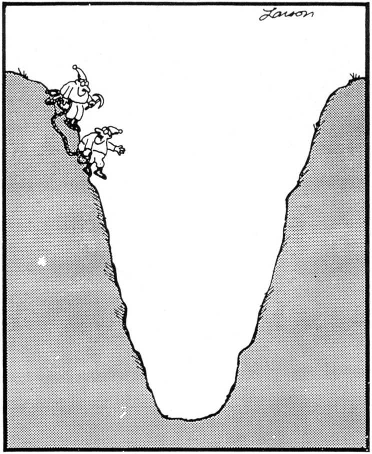


"Because it's not there."

The Life of Pi Teaches a Great Deal:

We shall learn that scientists are humans and see a lot:

- of important mathematics;
- of its history and philosophy;
- about the evolution of computers and computation;
- of general history, philosophy and science;
- proof and truth (certainty and likelihood);
- of just plain interesting — sometimes *weird* — stuff.



"Because it's not there."

Mnemonics for Pi Abound: Piems — Word lengths give digits

toc

"When you're young, it comes naturally, but when you get a little older, you have to rely on mnemonics."

Now I, even I, would celebrate
(**3 1 4 1 5 9**)
In rhymes inapt, the great
(**2 6 5 3 5**)
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore,
Passed on before
Left men for guidance
How to circles mensurate.

– punctuation is always ignored

CARMA

Mnemonics for Pi Abound: Piems — Word lengths give digits

toc

"When you're young, it comes naturally, but when you get a little older, you have to rely on mnemonics."

Now I, even I, would celebrate
(3 1 4 1 5 9)
In rhymes inapt, the great
(2 6 5 3 5)
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore,
Passed on before
Left men for guidance
How to circles mensurate.

– punctuation is always ignored

CARMA

Mnemonics for Pi Abound: Piems — Word lengths give digits

toc

"When you're young, it comes naturally, but when you get a little older, you have to rely on mnemonics."

Now I, even I, would celebrate
(3 1 4 1 5 9)
In rhymes inapt, the great
(2 6 5 3 5)
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore,
Passed on before
Left men for guidance
How to circles mensurate.

– punctuation is always ignored

CARMA

Mnemonics for Pi Abound: Piems — Word lengths give digits

toc

"When you're young, it comes naturally, but when you get a little older, you have to rely on mnemonics."

Now I, even I, would celebrate
(3 1 4 1 5 9)
In rhymes inapt, the great
(2 6 5 3 5)
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore,
Passed on before
Left men for guidance
How to circles mensurate.

– punctuation is always ignored

CARMA

Mnemonics for Pi Abound: Piems — Word lengths give digits

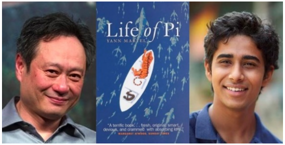
"When you're young, it comes naturally, but when you get a little older, you have to rely on mnemonics."

Now I, even I, would celebrate
(3 1 4 1 5 9)
In rhymes inapt, the great
(2 6 5 3 5)
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore,
Passed on before
Left men for guidance
How to circles mensurate.

– punctuation is always ignored

Life of Pi (2001): Yann Martel's 2002 Booker Prize winning novel starts

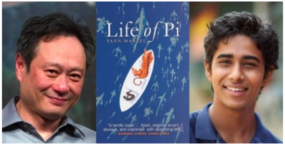
``My name is
Piscine Molitor Patel
known to all as Pi Patel
For good measure I added
$\pi = 3.14$
and I then drew a large circle
which I sliced in two with a
diameter, to evoke that basic
lesson of geometry.''



- **1706**. Notation of π introduced by William Jones.
- **1737**. Leonhard Euler (**1707-83**) popularized π.
  - One of the three or four greatest mathematicians of all times:
  - He introduced much of our modern notation: $\int, \Sigma, \phi, e, \Gamma, \ldots$

Life of Pi (2001): Yann Martel's 2002 Booker Prize winning novel starts

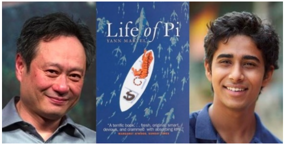
``My name is
Piscine Molitor Patel
known to all as Pi Patel
For good measure I added
$\pi = 3.14$
and I then drew a large circle
which I sliced in two with a
diameter, to evoke that basic
lesson of geometry.''



- **1706**. Notation of π introduced by William Jones.
- **1737**. Leonhard Euler (**1707-83**) popularized π.
  - One of the three or four greatest mathematicians of all times:
  - He introduced much of our modern notation: $\int, \Sigma, \phi, e, \Gamma, \ldots$

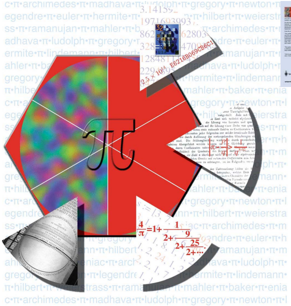
Life of Pi (2001): Yann Martel's 2002 Booker Prize winning novel starts

``My name is
Piscine Molitor Patel
known to all as Pi Patel
For good measure I added
$\pi = 3.14$
and I then drew a large circle
which I sliced in two with a
diameter, to evoke that basic
lesson of geometry.''



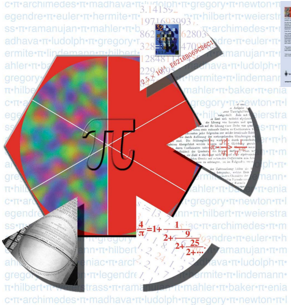
- **1706**. Notation of π introduced by William Jones.
- **1737**. Leonhard Euler (**1707-83**) popularized π.
  - One of the three or four greatest mathematicians of all times:
  - He introduced much of our modern notation: $\int, \Sigma, \phi, e, \Gamma, \ldots$.

Pi: the Source Book (1997)



- Berggren, Borwein and Borwein, 3rd Ed, Springer, **2004**. (3,650 years of copyright releases. *E-rights* for Ed. 4 are in process.)
  - MacTutor at `www-gap.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history` (my home town) is a good informal mathematical history source.
  - See also `www.cecm.sfu.ca/~jborwein/pi_cover.html`.

Pi: the Source Book (1997)



- Berggren, Borwein and Borwein, 3rd Ed, Springer, **2004**. (3,650 years of copyright releases. *E-rights* for Ed. 4 are in process.)
  - MacTutor at `www-gap.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history` (my home town) is a good informal mathematical history source.
  - See also `www.cecm.sfu.ca/~jborwein/pi_cover.html`.

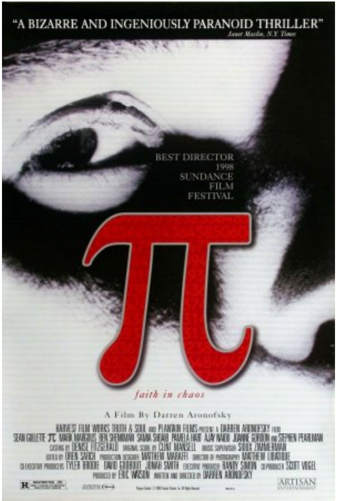
Pi: in The Matrix (1999)

Keanu Reeves, Neo, only has **314** seconds to enter "The Source."
(Do we need Parts 4 and 5?)

CARMA

- From `http://www.freakingnews.com/Pi-Day-Pictures--1860.asp`

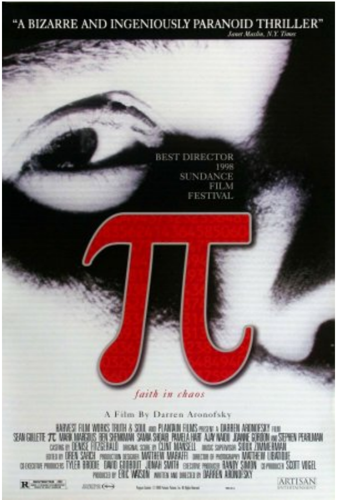
Pi the Movie (1998): a Sundance screenplay winner



Roger Ebert gave the film 3.5 stars out of 4: "Pi is a thriller. I am not very thrilled these days by whether the bad guys will get shot or the chase scene will end one way instead of another. You have to make a movie like that pretty skillfully before I care.

"But I am thrilled when a man risks his mind in the pursuit of a dangerous obsession."

Pi the Movie (1998): a Sundance screenplay winner



Roger Ebert gave the film 3.5 stars out of 4: "Pi is a thriller. I am not very thrilled these days by whether the bad guys will get shot or the chase scene will end one way instead of another. You have to make a movie like that pretty skillfully before I care.

"But I am thrilled when a man risks his mind in the pursuit of a dangerous obsession."

Pi the **URL**

Pi to 1,000,000 places

Pi to one MILLION decimal places

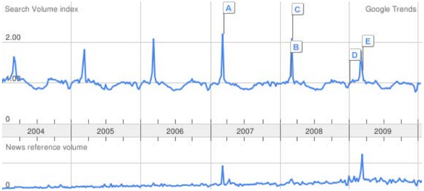
3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751058209749445923078164062862089986280348253421170679
8214808651328230664709384460955058223172535940812848111745028410270193852110555964462294895493038196
4428810975665933446128475648233786783165271201909145648566923460348610454326648213393607260249141273
7245870066063155881748815209209628292540917153643678925903600113305305488204665213841469519415116094
3305727036575959195309218611738193261179310511854807446237996274956735188575272489122793818301194912
9833673362440656643086021394946395224737190702179860943702770539217176293176752384674818467669405132
0005681271452635608277857713427577896091736371787214684409012249534301465495853710507922796892589235
4201995611212902196086403441815981362977477130996051870721134999999837297804995105973173281609631859
5024459455346908302642522308253344685035261931188171010003137838752886587533208381420617177669147303
5982534904287554687311595628638823537875937519577818577805321712268066130019278766111959092164201989
3809525720106548586327886593615338182796823030195203530185296899577362259941389124972177528347913151
5574857242454150695950829533116861727855889075098381754637464939319255060400927701671139009848824012
8583616035637076601047101819429555961989467678374494482553797747268471040475346462080466842590694912
9331367702898915210475216205696602405803815019351125338243003558764024749647326391419927260426992279
6782354781636009341721641219924586315030286182974555706749838505494588586926995690927210797509302955
3211653449872027559602364806654991198818347977535663698074265425278625518184175746728909777727938000
8164706001614524919217321721477235014144197356854816136115735255213347574184946843852332390739414333
4547762416862518983569485562099219222184272550254256887671790494601653466804988627232791786085784383
8279679766814541009538837863609506800642251252051173929848960841284886269456042419652850222106611863
0674427862203919494504712371378696095636437191728746776465757396241389086583264599581339047802759009
9465764078951269468398352595709825822620522489407726719478268482601476990902640136394437455305068203

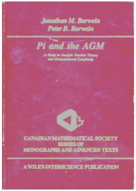
file:///C|/Documents%20and%20Settings/Jon%20Borwein/My%20Documents/Le...%20Opt%20Talks/Life%20of%20Pi%20Talk/Pi%20to%201,000,000%20places.htm (1 of 257)26/10/2005 10:23:03 PM

- From 3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751058209749445 92.com/
  This **2005 URL** seems to have *disappeared*.

CARMA

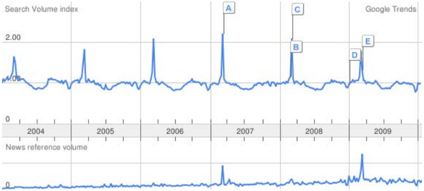
πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**

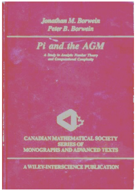




- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**

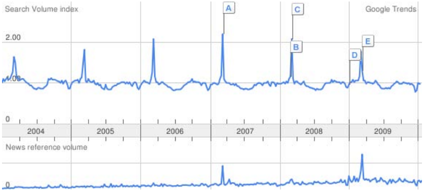


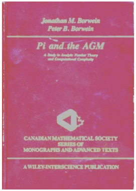


- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

CARMA

πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**

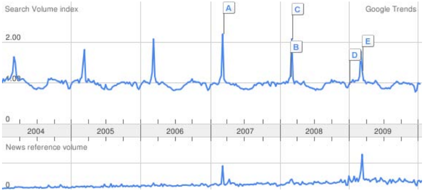


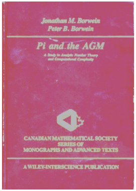


- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

CARMA

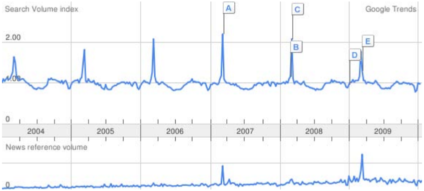
πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**

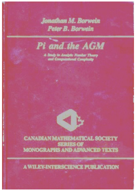




- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

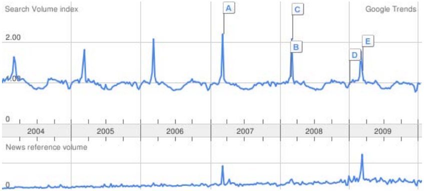
πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**

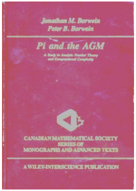




- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

πDay turns **24**: Our book Pi and the AGM is **25**





- From `www.google.com/trends?q=Pi+`
  - **A**: "Pi fans to meet March 14 (3.14, get it?)" *Bloomington Pantagraph*-Mar 12 2007.
  - **C**: "Happy Pi Day!" *LAist*-Mar 14 2008.
- **1989**. *Pi Day* was Larry Shaw's gag at the Exploratorium (SF).
- **2003**. Schools running our award-winning applet nearly crashed SFU. It recites Pi *fast* in many languages
  - `http://oldweb.cecm.sfu.ca/pi/yapPing.html`.

Crossword Pi — NYT March 14, 2007

- To solve the puzzle, first note that the clue for 28 `DOWN` is

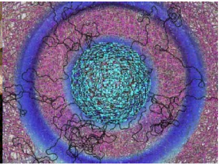
  `March 14, to Mathematicians`,

  to which the answer is `PIDAY`. Moreover, roughly a dozen other characters in the puzzle are π=**PI**.
- For example, the clue for 5 down was `More pleased` with the six character answer `HAP`π`ER`.

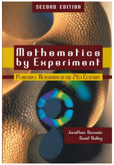
. . . — . . .

Borweins and Plouffe

Pi Art



A Fine Book



Puzzle

(**MSNBC** Thanksgiving 1997)

Crossword Pi — NYT March 14, 2007

- To solve the puzzle, first note that the clue for 28 `DOWN` is

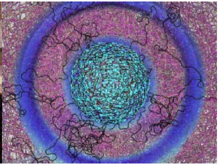
  `March 14, to Mathematicians`,

  to which the answer is `PIDAY`. Moreover, roughly a dozen other characters in the puzzle are π=**PI**.
- For example, the clue for 5 down was `More pleased` with the six character answer `HAP`π`ER`.

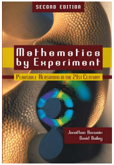
. . . — . . .

Borweins and Plouffe

Pi Art



A Fine Book



Puzzle

(**MSNBC** Thanksgiving 1997)

The Puzzle (**By Permission**)

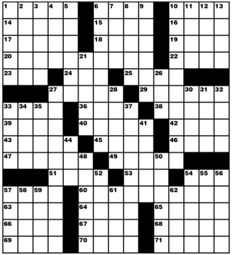
The New York Times Crossword | Edited by Will Shortz | No. 0314

Across

1 Enlighten
6 A couple CBS spinoffs
10 1972 Broadway musical
14 Metal giant
15 Evict
16 Area
17 Surface again, as a road
18 Pirate or Padre, briefly
19 Camera feature
20 Barracks artwork, perhaps
22 River to the Ligurian Sea
23 Keg necessity
24 "… ___ he drove out of sight"
25 ___ St. Louis, Ill.
27 Preen
29 Greek peak
33 Vice president after Hubert
36 Patient wife of Sir Geraint
38 Action to an ante
39 Gain ___
40 French artist Odilon ___
42 Grape for winemaking
43 Single-dish meal
45 Broad valley
46 See 21-Down
47 Artery inserts
49 Offspring
51 Mexican mouse catcher
53 Medical procedure, in brief
54 "Wheel of Fortune" option
57 Animal with striped legs
60 Editorial
63 It gets bigger at night
64 "Hold your horses!"
65 Idiots
66 Europe/Asia border river
67 Suffix with launder
68 Leaning
69 Brownback and Obama, e.g.: Abbr.
70 Rick with the 1976 #1 hit "Disco Duck"
71 Yegg's targets

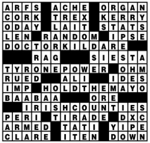
Down

1 Mastodon trap
2 "Mefistofele" soprano
3 Misbehave
4 Pen
5 More pleased
6 Treated with disdain
7 Enterprise crewman
8 Rhone feeder
9 Many a webcast
10 Mushroom, for one
11 Unfortunate
12 Nevada's state tree
13 Disney fish
21 Colonial figure with 46-Across
26 Poker champion Ungar
27 Self-medicating excessively
28 March 14, to mathematicians
30 Book part
31 Powder, e.g.
32 007 and others: Abbr.
33 Drains
34 Stove feature
35 Feet per second, e.g.
37 Italian range
41 Prefix with surgery
44 Captain's announcement, for short
48 Tucked away
50 Stealthy fighters
52 Sedative
54 Letter feature
55 Jam
56 Settles in
57 Symphony or sonata
58 Japanese city bombed in W.W. II
59 Beelike
61 Evening, in ads
62 Religious artwork



Puzzle by Peter A. Collins

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

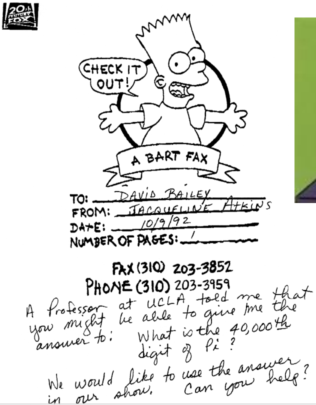


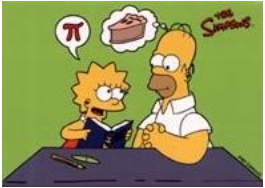
The Puzzle Answered

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

T	E	A	C	H	■	C	S	I	S	■	π	P	π	N
A	L	C	O	A	■	O	U	S	T	■	Z	O	N	E
R	E	T	O	P	■	N	L	E	R	■	Z	O	O	M
π	N	U	P	π	C	T	U	R	E	■	A	R	N	O
T	A	P	■	E	R	E	■	E	A	S	T	■	■	■
■	■	■	P	R	I	M	P	■	M	T	O	S	S	A
S	π	R	O	■	E	N	I	D	■	U	P	π	N	G
A	L	A	P	■	R	E	D	O	N	■	π	N	O	T
P	O	T	π	E	■	D	A	L	E	■	N	E	W	S
S	T	E	N	T	S	■	Y	O	U	N	G	■	■	■
■	■	■	G	A	T	O	■	M	R	I	■	S	π	N
O	K	A	π	■	O	π	N	I	O	N	π	E	C	E
P	U	π	L	■	W	A	I	T	■	J	E	R	K	S
U	R	A	L	■	E	T	T	E	■	A	T	I	L	T
S	E	N	S	■	D	E	E	S	■	S	A	F	E	S

The Simpsons (**Permission refused by Fox**)

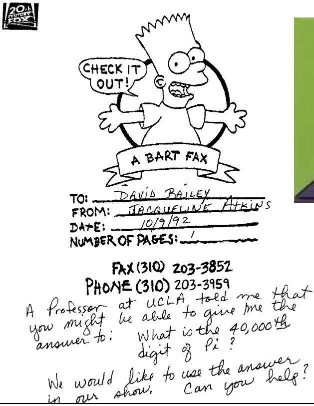

CHECK IT OUT!
A BART FAX
TO: DAVID BAILEY
FROM: JACQUELINE ATKINS
DATE: 10/9/92
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1
FAX (310) 203-3852
PHONE (310) 203-3959
A Professor at UCLA told me that you might be able to give me the answer to: What is the 40,000th digit of Pi?
We would like to use the answer in our show. Can you help?

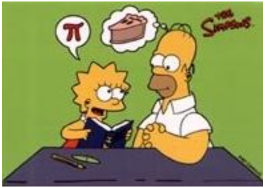


Apu: *I can recite pi to 40,000 places. The last digit is 1.* Homer: *Mmm... pie.* ("Marge in Chains." May 6, 1993)

– See also "Springfield Theory," (*Science News*, June 10, 2006) at www.aarms.math.ca/ACMN/links, Mouthful of Pi, http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/MouthfulOfPi and http://www.recordholders.org/en/list/memory.html#pi. The record is now over 80,000.

The Simpsons (**Permission refused by Fox**)



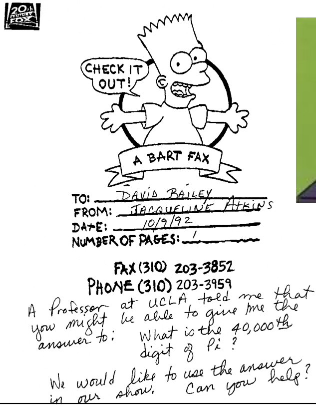


Apu: *I can recite pi to 40,000 places. The last digit is 1.* Homer: *Mmm... pie.* ("Marge in Chains." May 6, 1993)

– See also "Springfield Theory," (*Science News*, June 10, 2006) at www.aarms.math.ca/ACMN/links, Mouthful of Pi, http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/MouthfulOfPi and http://www.recordholders.org/en/list/memory.html#pi. The record is now over 80,000.

CARMA

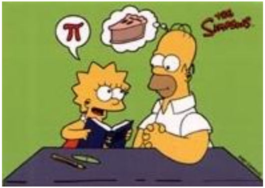
The Simpsons (**Permission refused by Fox**)


CHECK IT OUT!
A BART FAX
TO: DAVID BAILEY
FROM: JACQUELINE ATKINS
DATE: 10/9/92
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

FAX (310) 203-3852
PHONE (310) 203-3959

A Professor at UCLA told me that you might be able to give me the answer to: What is the 40,000th digit of Pi?

We would like to use the answer in our show. Can you help?



Apu: *I can recite pi to 40,000 places. The last digit is 1.* Homer: *Mmm... pie.* ("Marge in Chains." May 6, 1993)

– See also "Springfield Theory," (*Science News*, June 10, 2006) at `www.aarms.math.ca/ACMN/links`, Mouthful of Pi, `http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/MouthfulOfPi` and `http://www.recordholders.org/en/list/memory.html#pi`. The record is now over 80,000.

National Pi Day **3.12.2009**: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

!


cnet news

Latest News | CNET River | Webware | Crave | Business Tech
More

Home › News › Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size Print E-mail Share 20 comments

2 retweet Share 217 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

National Pi Day 3.12.2009: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

!

cnet news

Latest News | CNET River | Webware | Crave | Business Tech | More

Home > News > Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size | Print | E-mail | Share | 20 comments

2 retweet | Share 217 | 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

National Pi Day **3.12.2009**: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

!

Home › News › Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size Print E-mail Share 20 comments

2 retweet Share 217 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

National Pi Day **3.12.2009**: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

!

cnet news

Latest News | CNET River | Webware | Crave | Business Tech
More

Home › News › Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size | Print | E-mail | Share | 20 comments

2 retweet | Share 217 | 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

National Pi Day **3.12.2009**: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009) Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

Home › News › Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size | Print | E-mail | Share | 20 comments

2 retweet | Share 217 | 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

National Pi Day **3.12.2009**: The first successful Pi Law

H.RES.224

Latest Title: Supporting the designation of Pi Day, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Rep Gordon, Bart [TN-6] (introduced 3/9/2009)
Cosponsors (15)
Latest Major Action: 3/12/2009 Passed/agreed to in House. Status: On motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution Agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: (2/3 required): 391 - 10 (Roll no. 124).

1985-2011. Gordon in Congress
2007- 2011. Chairman of House Committee on Science and Technology.

1897. Indiana Bill 246 was fortunately shelved.
Attempt to legislate value(s) of Pi and charge royalties started in the 'Committee on Swamps'.

!

cnet news

Latest News | CNET River | Webware | Crave | Business Tech | More

Home › News › Politics and Law

March 11, 2009 5:01 PM PDT

National Pi Day? Congress makes it official

by Declan McCullagh

Font size | Print | E-mail | Share | 20 comments

2 retweet | Share 217 | 220

Caption: To celebrate Pi Day 2008, the San Francisco Exploratorium made a Pi string with more than 4,000 colored beads on it, each color representing a digit from 0 to 9.
(Credit: Daniel Terdiman/CNET)

Washington politicians took time from **bailouts** and **earmark-laden** spending packages on Wednesday for what might seem like an unusual act: officially designating a **National Pi Day**.

That's Pi as in ratio-of-a-circle's-circumference-to-diameter, better known as the mathematical constant beginning with 3.14159.

CNN Pi Day 3.13.2010: and Google (in North America)

EDITION: U.S. | INTERNATIONAL

CNN Tech

Home Video NewsPulse U.S. World Politics Justice Entertainment Tech Health

On Pi Day, one number 'reeks of mystery'

By Elizabeth Landau, CNN
March 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. ESTMarch 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. EST

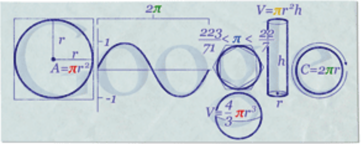
Sunday is Pi Day, on which math geeks celebrate the number representing the ratio of circumference to diameter of a circle.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Pi Day falls on March 14, which is also Albert Einstein's birthday
- The true "randomness" of pi's digits -- 3.14 and so on -- has never been proven
- The U.S. House passed a resolution supporting Pi Day in March 2009

(CNN) -- The sound of meditation for some people is full of deep breaths or gentle humming. For Marc Umile, it's "3.14159265358979..."

Whether in the shower, driving to work, or walking down the street, he'll mentally rattle off digits of pi to pass the time. Holding 10th place in the world for pi memorization -- he typed out 15,314 digits from memory in 2007 -- Umile meditates through one of the most beloved and mysterious numbers in all of mathematics.



Google's homage to 3.14.10

CNN Pi Day **3.13.2010**: and Google (in North America)

EDITION: U.S. | INTERNATIONAL

CNN Tech

Home Video NewsPulse BETA U.S. World Politics Justice Entertainment Tech Health L

On Pi Day, one number 'reeks of mystery'

By Elizabeth Landau, CNN

March 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. ESTMarch 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. EST

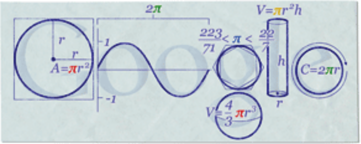
Sunday is Pi Day, on which math geeks celebrate the number representing the ratio of circumference to diameter of a circle.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Pi Day falls on March 14, which is also Albert Einstein's birthday
- The true "randomness" of pi's digits -- 3.14 and so on -- has never been proven
- The U.S. House passed a resolution supporting Pi Day in March 2009

(CNN) -- The sound of meditation for some people is full of deep breaths or gentle humming. For Marc Umile, it's "3.14159265358979..."

Whether in the shower, driving to work, or walking down the street, he'll mentally rattle off digits of pi to pass the time. Holding 10th place in the world for pi memorization -- he typed out 15,314 digits from memory in 2007 -- Umile meditates through one of the most beloved and mysterious numbers in all of mathematics.



Google's homage to 3.14.10

CARMA

CNN Pi Day **3.13.2010**: and Google (in North America)

EDITION: U.S. | INTERNATIONAL

CNN Tech

Home Video NewsPulse BETA U.S. World Politics Justice Entertainment Tech Health L

On Pi Day, one number 'reeks of mystery'

By Elizabeth Landau, CNN
March 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. ESTMarch 12, 2010 12:36 p.m. EST

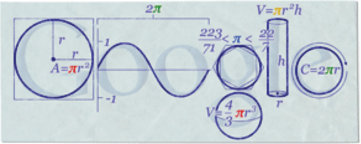
Sunday is Pi Day, on which math geeks celebrate the number representing the ratio of circumference to diameter of a circle.

STORY HIGHLIGHTS

- Pi Day falls on March 14, which is also Albert Einstein's birthday
- The true "randomness" of pi's digits -- 3.14 and so on -- has never been proven
- The U.S. House passed a resolution supporting Pi Day in March 2009

(CNN) -- The sound of meditation for some people is full of deep breaths or gentle humming. For Marc Umile, it's "3.14159265358979..."

Whether in the shower, driving to work, or walking down the street, he'll mentally rattle off digits of pi to pass the time. Holding 10th place in the world for pi memorization -- he typed out 15,314 digits from memory in 2007 -- Umile meditates through one of the most beloved and mysterious numbers in all of mathematics.



Google's homage to 3.14.10

π Records *Always* Make The News

ABC News

Hot topics: ... -and-justice, community-and-society, government-and-politics, crime, nsw, india, vic

In Depth | Programs | My Topics

Print | Print | Email | Share | Share

Geeks slice pi to 5 trillion decimal places

Updated Fri Aug 6, 2010 10:26am AEST

A pair of Japanese and United States computer whizzes claim to have calculated pi to five trillion decimal places - a number, which if verified, eclipses the previous record set by a French software engineer.

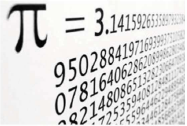
"We believe our achievement sets a new record," Japanese system engineer Shigeru Kondo said.

... Yee, a US computer science ... ed mathematicians for ...

... ith 3.14159 in a string whose ...

... ieved to be nearly 2.7 trillion.

... ," Mr Kondo said.



Systems engineer Shigeru Kondo says it took 90 days to calculated pi to five trillion decimal places. (Constructive Mathematics)

16 September 2010 Last updated at 08:55 ET

Pi record smashed as team finds two-quadrillionth digit

By Jason Palmer
Science and technology reporter, BBC News

A researcher has calculated the 2,000,000,000,000,000th digit of the mathematical constant pi - and a few digits either side of it.

Nicholas Sze, of tech firm Yahoo, said that when pi is expressed in binary, the two quadrillionth digit is 0.

Mr Sze used Yahoo's Hadoop cloud computing technology to more than double the previous record.

$$\left\{ \sum_{0\le k<\frac{n+x}{4}} A_k + \sum_{\frac{n+x}{4}\le k} B_k \right\}$$

The formula turns an infinite sum into a more manageable calculation of single terms

It took 23 days on 1,000 of Yahoo's computers - on a standard PC, the calculation would have taken 500 years.

The heart of the calculation made use of an approach called MapReduce **originally developed by Google** that divides up big problems into smaller sub-problems, combining the answers to solve otherwise intractable mathematical challenges.

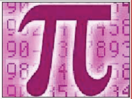
At Yahoo, a cluster of 1,000 computers implemented this algorithm to solve an equation that plucks out specific digits of pi.

Pi calculated to 'record number' of

By Jason Palmer
Science and technology reporter, BBC News

A computer scientist claims to have computed the mathematical constant pi to nearly 2.7 trillion digits, some 123 billion more than the previous record.

Fabrice Bellard used a desktop computer to perform the calculation, taking a total of 131 days to complete and check the result.



Pi appears in a wide range of formulae and natural phenomena

CARMA

20. Links and References

1. The Pi Digit site: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/bbp`
2. Dave Bailey's Pi Resources: `http://crd.lbl.gov/~dhbailey/pi/`
3. The Life of Pi: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/pi-2010.pdf`.
4. Experimental Mathematics: `http://www.experimentalmath.info/`.
5. Dr Pi's brief Bio: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/bio_short.html`.

. . . — . . .

1. D.H. Bailey, and J.M. Borwein, *Mathematics by Experiment: Plausible Reasoning in the 21st Century,* AK Peters Ltd, 2003, ISBN: 1-56881-136-5. See `http://www.experimentalmath.info/`
2. J.M. Borwein, "Pi: from Archimedes to ENIAC and beyond," in *Mathematics and Culture,* Einaudi, 2006. Updated 2010: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/pi-2010.pdf`.
3. J.M. & P.B. Borwein, and D.A. Bailey, "Ramanujan, modular equations and pi or how to compute a billion digits of pi," *MAA Monthly*, **96** (1989), 201–219. Reprinted in *Organic Mathematics*, `www.cecm.sfu.ca/organics`, 1996, *CMS/AMS Conference Proceedings*, **20** (1997), ISSN: 0731-1036.
4. J.M. Borwein and P.B. Borwein, "Ramanujan and Pi," *Scientific American*, February 1988, 112–117. Also pp. 187-199 of *Ramanujan: Essays and Surveys,* Bruce C. Berndt and Robert A. Rankin Eds., AMS-LMS History of Mathematics, vol. 22, 2001.
5. Jonathan M. Borwein and Peter B. Borwein, *Selected Writings on Experimental and Computational Mathematics*, PsiPress. October 2010.[1]
6. L. Berggren, J.M. Borwein and P.B. Borwein, *Pi: a Source Book,* Springer-Verlag, (1997), (2000), (2004). Fourth Edition, in Press.

[1] Contains many of the other references and is available as an iBook.

The Infancy of Pi: Babylon, Egypt and Israel

2000 BCE. Babylonians used the approximation $3\frac{1}{8} = 3.125$.

1650 BCE. Rhind papyrus: a circle of diameter *nine* has the area of a square of side *eight*:

$$\pi = \frac{256}{81} = 3.1604\ldots$$

– **Pi** is the only topic from the earliest strata of mathematics being actively researched today.

Some argue ancient Hebrews used $\pi = 3$:

> Also, he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof; and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. (I Kings 7:23; 2 Chron. 4:2)

– More interesting is that Moses ben Maimon Maimonedes (the 'Rambam') (**1135-1204**) writes in *The true perplexity* that because of its nature "nor will it ever be possible to express it [π] exactly."

The Infancy of Pi: Babylon, Egypt and Israel

TOC

2000 BCE. Babylonians used the approximation $3\frac{1}{8} = 3.125$.

1650 BCE. Rhind papyrus: a circle of diameter *nine* has the area of a square of side *eight*:

$$\pi = \frac{256}{81} = 3.1604\ldots$$

- **Pi** is the only topic from the earliest strata of mathematics being actively researched today.

Some argue ancient Hebrews used $\pi = 3$:

Also, he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof; and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. (I Kings 7:23; 2 Chron. 4:2)

- More interesting is that Moses ben Maimon Maimonedes (the 'Rambam') (**1135-1204**) writes in *The true perplexity* that because of its nature "nor will it ever be possible to express it [π] exactly."

The Infancy of Pi: Babylon, Egypt and Israel

TOC

2000 BCE. Babylonians used the approximation $3\frac{1}{8} = 3.125$.

1650 BCE. Rhind papyrus: a circle of diameter *nine* has the area of a square of side *eight*:

$$\pi = \frac{256}{81} = 3.1604\ldots$$

- **Pi** is the only topic from the earliest strata of mathematics being actively researched today.

Some argue ancient Hebrews used $\pi = 3$:

> Also, he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof; and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. (I Kings 7:23; 2 Chron. 4:2)

- More interesting is that Moses ben Maimon Maimonedes (the 'Rambam') (**1135-1204**) writes in *The true perplexity* that because of its nature "nor will it ever be possible to express it [π] exactly."

CARMA

The Infancy of Pi: Babylon, Egypt and Israel

TOC

2000 BCE. Babylonians used the approximation $3\frac{1}{8} = 3.125$.

1650 BCE. Rhind papyrus: a circle of diameter *nine* has the area of a square of side *eight*:

$$\pi = \frac{256}{81} = 3.1604\ldots$$

– **Pi** is the only topic from the earliest strata of mathematics being actively researched today.

Some argue ancient Hebrews used $\pi = 3$:

Also, he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof; and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. (I Kings 7:23; 2 Chron. 4:2)

– More interesting is that Moses ben Maimon Maimonedes (the 'Rambam') (**1135-1204**) writes in *The true perplexity* that because of its nature "nor will it ever be possible to express it [π] exactly."

CARMA

The Infancy of Pi: Babylon, Egypt and Israel

2000 BCE. Babylonians used the approximation $3\frac{1}{8} = 3.125$.

1650 BCE. Rhind papyrus: a circle of diameter *nine* has the area of a square of side *eight*:

$$\pi = \frac{256}{81} = 3.1604\ldots$$

– **Pi** is the only topic from the earliest strata of mathematics being actively researched today.

Some argue ancient Hebrews used $\pi = 3$:

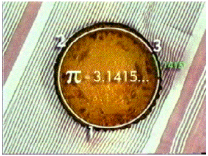
Also, he made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof; and a line of thirty cubits did compass it round about. (I Kings 7:23; 2 Chron. 4:2)

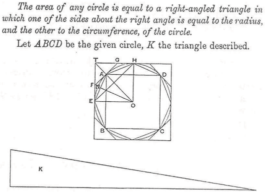
– More interesting is that Moses ben Maimon Maimonedes (the 'Rambam') (**1135-1204**) writes in *The true perplexity* that because of its nature "nor will it ever be possible to express it [π] exactly."

There are two Pi(es): Did they tell you?

Archimedes of Syracuse (c.**287 – 212 BCE**) was first to show that the "two Pi's" are one in *Measurement of the Circle* (c.**250 BCE**):

$$\text{Area} = \pi_1\, r^2 \text{ and } \text{Perimeter} = 2\,\pi_2\, r.$$





3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706798214808651328230664709384460955058223172535940812848111745028410270193852110555596

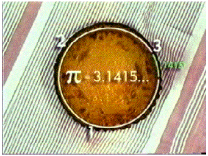
is accurate enough to compute the volume of the known universe to the accuracy of a hydrogen nucleus.

CARMA

There are two Pi(es): Did they tell you?

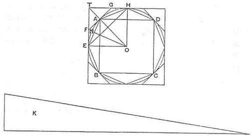
Archimedes of Syracuse (c.**287 – 212 BCE**) was first to show that the "two Pi's" are one in *Measurement of the Circle* (c.**250 BCE**):

$$\text{Area} = \pi_1 \, r^2 \text{ and } \text{Perimeter} = 2\,\pi_2\, r.$$



The area of any circle is equal to a right-angled triangle in which one of the sides about the right angle is equal to the radius, and the other to the circumference, of the circle.

Let $ABCD$ be the given circle, K the triangle described.



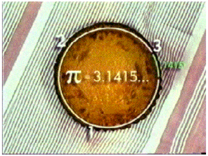
3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706798214808651328230664709384460955058223172535940812848111745028410270193852110555964

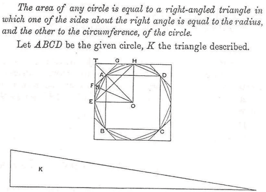
is accurate enough to compute the volume of the known universe to the accuracy of a hydrogen nucleus.

There are two Pi(es): Did they tell you?

Archimedes of Syracuse (c.**287 – 212 BCE**) was first to show that the "two Pi's" are one in *Measurement of the Circle* (c.**250 BCE**):

$$\text{Area} = \pi_1\, r^2 \text{ and } \text{Perimeter} = 2\,\pi_2\, r.$$




The area of any circle is equal to a right-angled triangle in which one of the sides about the right angle is equal to the radius, and the other to the circumference, of the circle.

Let $ABCD$ be the given circle, K the triangle described.

3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706798214808651328230664709384460955058223172535940812848111745028410270193852110555596

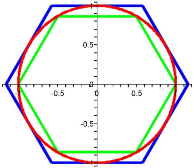
is accurate enough to compute the volume of the known universe to the accuracy of a hydrogen nucleus.

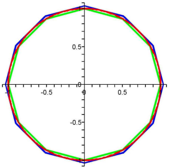
Archimedes Method circa 250 BCE

The first rigorous mathematical calculation of π was also due to Archimedes, who used a brilliant scheme based on doubling inscribed and circumscribed polygons

$$\mathbf{6} \mapsto \mathbf{12} \mapsto 24 \mapsto 48 \mapsto \mathbf{96}$$

to obtain the bounds $3\frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3\frac{1}{7}$.





- Archimedes' scheme is the *first true algorithm for π*, in that it is capable of producing an arbitrarily accurate value for π.

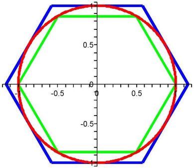
CARMA

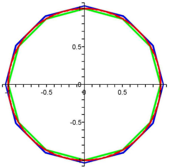
Archimedes Method circa 250 BCE

The first rigorous mathematical calculation of π was also due to Archimedes, who used a brilliant scheme based on doubling inscribed and circumscribed polygons

$$\mathbf{6} \mapsto \mathbf{12} \mapsto 24 \mapsto 48 \mapsto \mathbf{96}$$

to obtain the bounds $3\frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3\frac{1}{7}$.





- Archimedes' scheme is the *first true algorithm for π*, in that it is capable of producing an arbitrarily accurate value for π.

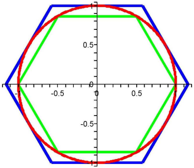
CARMA

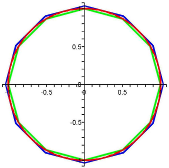
Archimedes Method circa 250 BCE

The first rigorous mathematical calculation of π was also due to Archimedes, who used a brilliant scheme based on doubling inscribed and circumscribed polygons

$$\mathbf{6} \mapsto \mathbf{12} \mapsto 24 \mapsto 48 \mapsto \mathbf{96}$$

to obtain the bounds $3\frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3\frac{1}{7}$.





- Archimedes' scheme is the *first true algorithm for π*, in that it is capable of producing an arbitrarily accurate value for π.

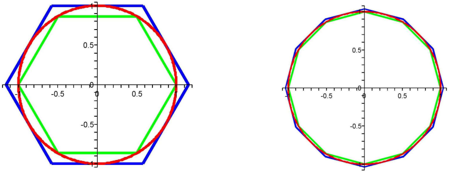
CARMA

Archimedes Method circa **250 BCE**

The first rigorous mathematical calculation of π was also due to Archimedes, who used a brilliant scheme based on doubling inscribed and circumscribed polygons

$$\mathbf{6} \mapsto \mathbf{12} \mapsto 24 \mapsto 48 \mapsto \mathbf{96}$$

to obtain the bounds $3\frac{10}{71} < \pi < 3\frac{1}{7}$.

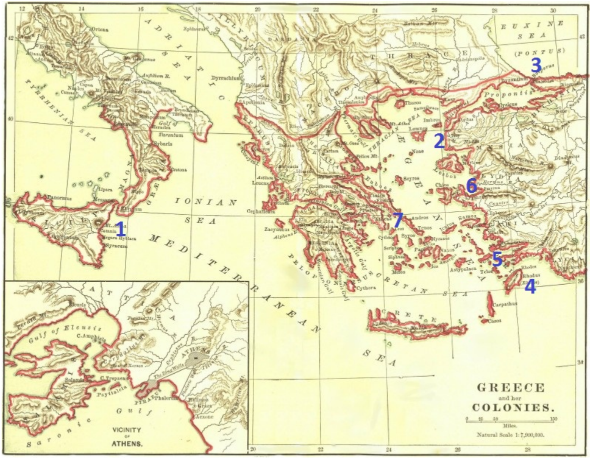


- Archimedes' scheme is the *first true algorithm for π*, in that it is capable of producing an arbitrarily accurate value for π.

Where Greece Was: Magna Graecia

▸ SKIP

1. Syracuse
2. Troy
3. Byzantium Constantinople
4. Rhodes (Helios)
5. Hallicarnassus (Mausolus)
6. Ephesus (Artemis)
7. Athens (Zeus)



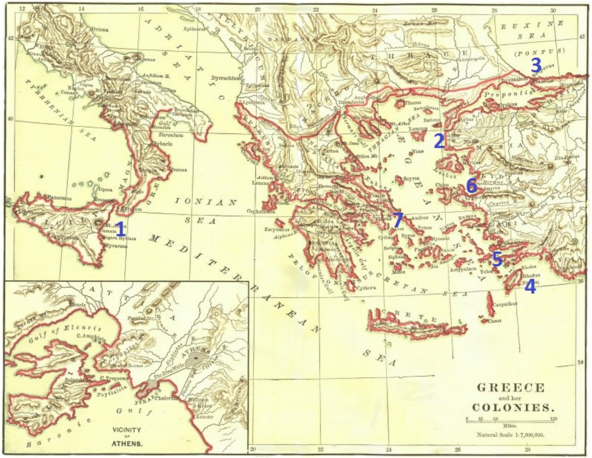
The others of the Seven Wonders: Lighthouse of Alexandria, Pyramids of Giza, Gardens of Babylon

CARMA

Where Greece Was: Magna Graecia

SKIP

1. Syracuse
2. Troy
3. Byzantium Constantinople
4. Rhodes (Helios)
5. Hallicarnassus (Mausolus)
6. Ephesus (Artemis)
7. Athens (Zeus)



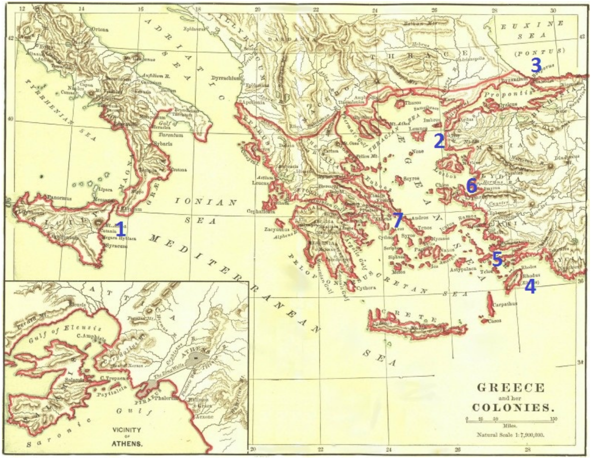
The others of the Seven Wonders: Lighthouse of Alexandria, Pyramids of Giza, Gardens of Babylon

CARMA

Where Greece Was: Magna Graecia

SKIP

1. Syracuse
2. Troy
3. Byzantium
   Constantinople
4. Rhodes
   (Helios)
5. Hallicarnassus
   (Mausolus)
6. Ephesus
   (Artemis)
7. Athens
   (Zeus)



The others of the Seven Wonders: Lighthouse of Alexandria, Pyramids of Giza, Gardens of Babylon

CARMA

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for $2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for $2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for \$2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

CARMA

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for $2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for \$2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

CARMA

Archimedes Palimpsest (Codex C)

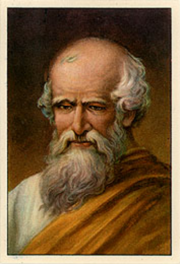
- **1906.** Discovery of a 10th-C **palimpsest** in Constantinople.
  - Sometime before April 14 **1229**, partially erased, cut up, and overwritten by religious text.
  - After **1929.** Painted over with gold icons and left in a wet bucket in a garden.
  - **1998.** Bought at auction for $2 million.
  - **1998-2008.** "Reconstructed" using very high-end mathematical imaging techniques.
  - Contained bits of 7 texts including Archimedes *On Floating Bodies* and *Method of Mechanical Theorems*, thought lost.

"Archimedes used knowledge of levers and centres of gravity to envision ways of balancing geometric figures against one another which allowed him to compare their areas or volumes. He then used rigorous geometric argument to prove *Method* discoveries."

CARMA

Archimedes from *The Method*

"... certain things first became clear to me by a mechanical method, although they had to be proved by geometry afterwards because their investigation by the said method did not furnish an actual proof. But it is of course easier, when we have previously acquired, by the method, some knowledge of the questions, to supply the proof than it is to find it without any previous knowledge."



Let's be Clear: π Really is not $\frac{22}{7}$

Even *Maple* or *Mathematica* 'knows' this since

$$0 \quad < \quad \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^4 x^4}{1+x^2}\, dx \;=\; \frac{22}{7} - \pi, \tag{1}$$

though it would be prudent to ask 'why' it can perform the integral and 'whether' to trust it?

Assume we trust it. Then the integrand is strictly positive on $(0,1)$, and the answer in (1) is an area and so strictly positive, despite millennia of claims that π is $22/7$.

- Accidentally, $22/7$ is one of the early continued fraction approximation to π. These commence:

$$3, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}, \ldots$$

Let's be Clear: π Really is not $\frac{22}{7}$

Even *Maple* or *Mathematica* 'knows' this since

$$0 \;<\; \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^4 x^4}{1+x^2}\,dx \;=\; \frac{22}{7} - \pi, \tag{1}$$

though it would be prudent to ask 'why' it can perform the integral and 'whether' to trust it?

Assume we trust it. Then the integrand is strictly positive on $(0,1)$, and the answer in (1) is an area and so strictly positive, despite millennia of claims that π is $22/7$.

- Accidentally, $22/7$ is one of the early continued fraction approximation to π. These commence:

$$3, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}, \ldots$$

CARMA

Let's be Clear: π Really is not $\frac{22}{7}$

Even *Maple* or *Mathematica* 'knows' this since

$$0 < \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^4 x^4}{1+x^2}\, dx = \frac{22}{7} - \pi, \tag{1}$$

though it would be prudent to ask 'why' it can perform the integral and 'whether' to trust it?

Assume we trust it. Then the integrand is strictly positive on $(0,1)$, and the answer in (1) is an area and so strictly positive, despite millennia of claims that π is $22/7$.

- Accidentally, $22/7$ is one of the early continued fraction approximation to π. These commence:

$$3, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}, \ldots$$

CARMA

Archimedes Method circa 1800 CE

As discovered — by Schwabb, Pfaff, Borchardt, Gauss — in the 19th century, this becomes a simple recursion:

Algorithm (Archimedes)

Set $a_0 := 2\sqrt{3}, b_0 := 3$. Compute

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n b_n}{a_n + b_n} \qquad (H)$$

$$b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} b_n} \qquad (G)$$

These tend to π, error decreasing by a *factor of four* at each step.

- The greatest mathematician (scientist) to live before the *Enlightenment*. To compute π Archimedes had to *invent many subjects* — including numerical and interval analysis.

CARMA

Archimedes Method circa 1800 CE

As discovered — by Schwabb, Pfaff, Borchardt, Gauss — in the 19th century, this becomes a simple recursion:

Algorithm (Archimedes)

Set $a_0 := 2\sqrt{3}, b_0 := 3$. Compute

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n b_n}{a_n + b_n} \qquad (H)$$

$$b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} b_n} \qquad (G)$$

These tend to π, error decreasing by a *factor of four* at each step.

- The greatest mathematician (scientist) to live before the *Enlightenment*. To compute π Archimedes had to *invent many subjects* — including numerical and interval analysis.

Archimedes Method circa 1800 CE

As discovered — by Schwabb, Pfaff, Borchardt, Gauss — in the 19th century, this becomes a simple recursion:

Algorithm (Archimedes)

Set $a_0 := 2\sqrt{3}, b_0 := 3$. Compute

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n b_n}{a_n + b_n} \qquad (H)$$

$$b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} b_n} \qquad (G)$$

These tend to π, error decreasing by a *factor of four* at each step.

- The greatest mathematician (scientist) to live before the *Enlightenment*. To compute π Archimedes had to *invent many subjects* — including numerical and interval analysis.

CARMA

Archimedes Method circa 1800 CE

As discovered — by Schwabb, Pfaff, Borchardt, Gauss — in the 19th century, this becomes a simple recursion:

Algorithm (Archimedes)

Set $a_0 := 2\sqrt{3}, b_0 := 3$. Compute

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n b_n}{a_n + b_n} \qquad (H)$$

$$b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_{n+1} b_n} \qquad (G)$$

These tend to π, error decreasing by a *factor of four* at each step.

- The greatest mathematician (scientist) to live before the *Enlightenment*. To compute π Archimedes had to *invent many subjects* — including numerical and interval analysis.

CARMA

Proving π is not $\frac{22}{7}$

In this case, the indefinite integral provides immediate reassurance. We obtain

$$\int_0^{t} \frac{x^4(1-x)^4}{1+x^2}\,dx \;=\; \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{2}{3}t^6 + t^5 - \frac{4}{3}t^3 + 4t - 4\arctan(t)$$

as differentiation easily confirms, and the fundamental theorem of calculus **proves** (1). **QED**

One can take this idea a bit further. Note that

$$\int_0^1 x^4(1-x)^4\,dx \;=\; \frac{1}{630}. \tag{2}$$

Proving π is not $\frac{22}{7}$

In this case, the indefinite integral provides immediate reassurance. We obtain

$$\int_0^{t} \frac{x^4\,(1-x)^4}{1+x^2}\,dx \quad = \quad \frac{1}{7}\,t^7 - \frac{2}{3}\,t^6 + t^5 - \frac{4}{3}\,t^3 + 4\,t - 4\,\arctan(t)$$

as differentiation easily confirms, and the fundamental theorem of calculus **proves** (1). **QED**

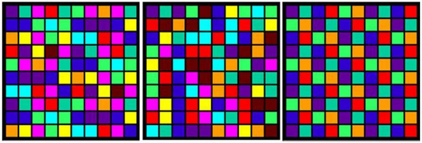
One can take this idea a bit further. Note that

$$\int_0^1 x^4\,(1-x)^4\,dx \quad = \quad \frac{1}{630}. \tag{2}$$

... Going Further

Hence

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 x^4(1-x)^4\,dx < \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^4x^4}{1+x^2}\,dx < \int_0^1 x^4(1-x)^4\,dx.$$



Archimedes: 223/71 < π < 22/7

Combine this with (1) and (2) to derive:

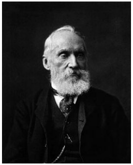
$$223/71 < 22/7 - 1/630 < \pi < 22/7 - 1/1260 < 22/7$$

and so re-obtain Archimedes' famous

$$\mathbf{3\frac{10}{71}} < \pi < \mathbf{3\frac{10}{70}}. \tag{3}$$

Never Trust Secondary References

- See Dalziel in *Eureka* (1971), a Cambridge student journal.
- Integral (1) was on the 1968 *Putnam*, an early 60's Sydney exam, and traces back to **1944** (Dalziel).


Leonhard Euler (1737-1787), William Kelvin (1824-1907) and Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871)

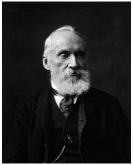
I have no satisfaction in formulas unless I feel their arithmetical magnitude.—Baron William Thomson Kelvin

In Lecture 7 (7 Oct 1884), of his Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light.

– Archimedes, Huygens, Riemann, De Morgan, and many others had similar sentiments.

Never Trust Secondary References

- See Dalziel in *Eureka* (1971), a Cambridge student journal.
- Integral (1) was on the 1968 *Putnam*, an early 60's Sydney exam, and traces back to **1944** (Dalziel).


Leonhard Euler (1737-1787), William Kelvin (1824-1907) and Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871)

I have no satisfaction in formulas unless I feel their arithmetical magnitude.—Baron William Thomson Kelvin

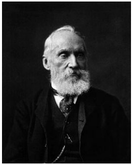
In Lecture 7 (7 Oct 1884), of his Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light.

– Archimedes, Huygens, Riemann, De Morgan, and many others had similar sentiments.

CARMA

Never Trust Secondary References

- See Dalziel in *Eureka* (1971), a Cambridge student journal.
- Integral (1) was on the 1968 *Putnam*, an early 60's Sydney exam, and traces back to **1944** (Dalziel).


Leonhard Euler (1737-1787), William Kelvin (1824-1907) and Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871)

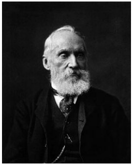
I have no satisfaction in formulas unless I feel their arithmetical magnitude.—Baron William Thomson Kelvin

In Lecture 7 (7 Oct 1884), of his Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light.

– Archimedes, Huygens, Riemann, De Morgan, and many others had similar sentiments.

Never Trust Secondary References

- See Dalziel in *Eureka* (1971), a Cambridge student journal.
- Integral (1) was on the 1968 *Putnam*, an early 60's Sydney exam, and traces back to **1944** (Dalziel).


Leonhard Euler (1737-1787), William Kelvin (1824-1907) and Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871)

> *I have no satisfaction in formulas unless I feel their arithmetical magnitude.*—Baron William Thomson Kelvin
>
> In Lecture 7 (7 Oct 1884), of his Baltimore Lectures on Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light.

– Archimedes, Huygens, Riemann, De Morgan, and many others had similar sentiments.

Kuhnian 'Paradigm Shifts' and Normal Science

Variations of Archimedes' method were used for all calculations of π for **1800** years — well beyond its 'best before' date.

– **480CE**. In China Tsu Chung-Chih got π to *seven digits*.

1429. A millennium later, Al-Kashi in Samarkand — on the silk road — "*who could calculate as eagles can fly*" computed 2π in sexagecimal:

$$2\pi = 6 + \frac{16}{60^1} + \frac{59}{60^2} + \frac{28}{60^3} + \frac{01}{60^4} + \frac{34}{60^5} + \frac{51}{60^6} + \frac{46}{60^7} + \frac{14}{60^8} + \frac{50}{60^9},$$

good to **16 decimal places** (using $3 \cdot 2^{28}$-gons).

CARMA

Kuhnian 'Paradigm Shifts' and Normal Science

Variations of Archimedes' method were used for all calculations of π for **1800** years — well beyond its 'best before' date.

- **480CE**. In China Tsu Chung-Chih got π to *seven digits*.

1429. A millennium later, Al-Kashi in Samarkand — on the silk road — "*who could calculate as eagles can fly*" computed 2π in sexagecimal:

$$2\pi = 6 + \frac{16}{60^1} + \frac{59}{60^2} + \frac{28}{60^3} + \frac{01}{60^4} + \frac{34}{60^5} + \frac{51}{60^6} + \frac{46}{60^7} + \frac{14}{60^8} + \frac{50}{60^9},$$

good to **16 decimal places** (using $3 \cdot 2^{28}$-gons).

CARMA

Kuhnian 'Paradigm Shifts' and Normal Science

Variations of Archimedes' method were used for all calculations of π for **1800** years — well beyond its 'best before' date.

- **480CE**. In China Tsu Chung-Chih got π to *seven digits*.

1429. A millennium later, Al-Kashi in Samarkand — on the silk road — "*who could calculate as eagles can fly*" computed 2π in sexagecimal:

$$2\pi = 6 + \frac{16}{60^1} + \frac{59}{60^2} + \frac{28}{60^3} + \frac{01}{60^4} + \frac{34}{60^5} + \frac{51}{60^6} + \frac{46}{60^7} + \frac{14}{60^8} + \frac{50}{60^9},$$

good to **16 decimal places** (using $3 \cdot 2^{28}$-gons).

Precalculus π Calculations

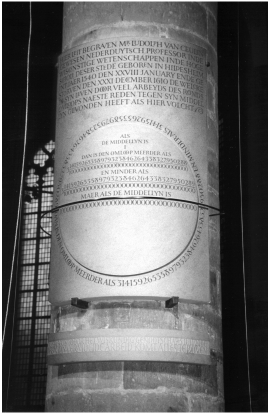
IBM

Name	Year	Digits
Babylonians	2000? BCE	1
Egyptians	2000? BCE	1
Hebrews (1 Kings 7:23)	550? BCE	1
Archimedes	250? BCE	3
Ptolemy	150	3
Liu Hui	263	5
Tsu Ch'ung Chi	480?	7
Al-Kashi	1429	14
Romanus	1593	15
Van Ceulen (**Ludolph's number***)	1615	35

* Used 2^{62}-gons for 39 places/35 correct — published posthumously.

CARMA

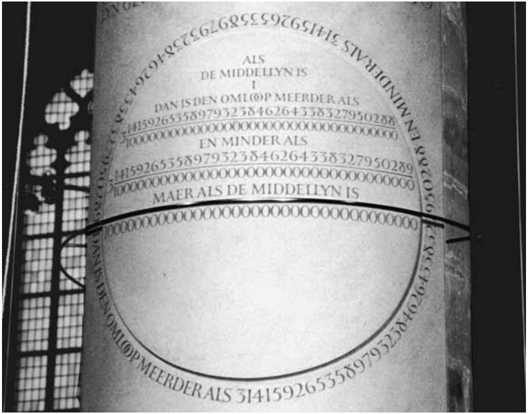
Ludolph's Rebuilt Tombstone in Leiden



Ludolph van Ceulen (1540-1610)

- Destroyed several centuries ago; the plans remained.

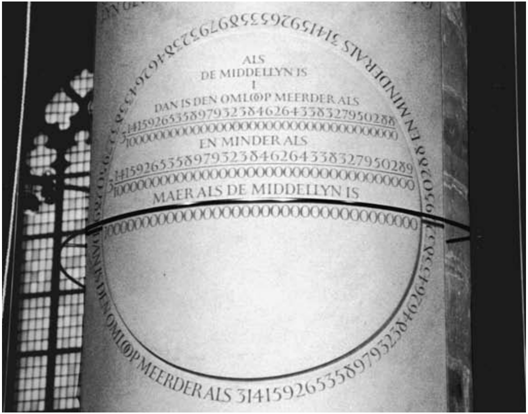
Ludolph's Reconsecrated Tombstone in Leiden



- Tombstone reconsecrated July 5, 2000.
  - Attended by Dutch royal family and 750 others.
  - My brother lectured on Pi from halfway up to the pulpit.

CARMA

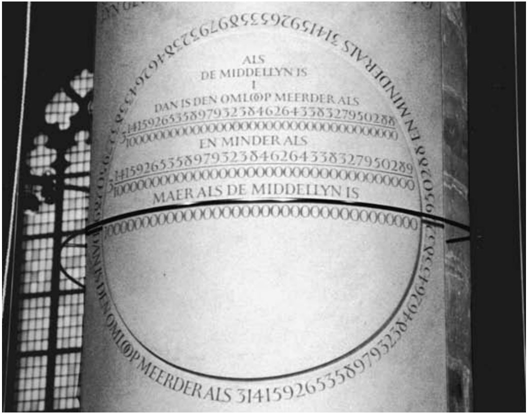
Ludolph's Reconsecrated Tombstone in Leiden



- Tombstone reconsecrated July 5, 2000.
  - Attended by Dutch royal family and 750 others.
  - My brother lectured on Pi from halfway up to the pulpit.

CARMA

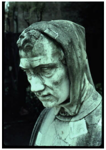
Ludolph's Reconsecrated Tombstone in Leiden



- Tombstone reconsecrated July 5, 2000.
  - Attended by Dutch royal family and 750 others.
  - My brother lectured on Pi from halfway up to the pulpit.

The Fairly Dark Ages

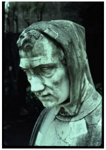
Europe stagnated during the 'dark ages'. A significant advance arose in India (450 CE): *modern positional, zero-based decimal arithmetic* — the "Indo-Arabic" system.



- Came to Europe between **1000** (Gerbert/Sylvester) and **1202 CE** (Fibonacci's *Liber Abaci*).
- Still underestimated, this greatly enhanced arithmetic and mathematics in general, and computing π in particular.
  - Resistance ranged from accountants who feared for their livelihood to clerics who saw the system as 'diabolical' — they incorrectly assumed its origin was Islamic.
  - European commerce resisted until **18th** century, and even in scientific circles usage was limited into **17th** century.

The Fairly Dark Ages

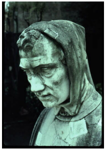
Europe stagnated during the 'dark ages'. A significant advance arose in India (450 CE): *modern positional, zero-based decimal arithmetic* — the "Indo-Arabic" system.



- Came to Europe between **1000** (Gerbert/Sylvester) and **1202 CE** (Fibonacci's *Liber Abaci*).
- Still underestimated, this greatly enhanced arithmetic and mathematics in general, and computing π in particular.
  - Resistance ranged from accountants who feared for their livelihood to clerics who saw the system as 'diabolical' — they incorrectly assumed its origin was Islamic.
  - European commerce resisted until **18th** century, and even in scientific circles usage was limited into **17th** century.

The Fairly Dark Ages

Europe stagnated during the 'dark ages'. A significant advance arose in India (450 CE): *modern positional, zero-based decimal arithmetic* — the "Indo-Arabic" system.



- Came to Europe between **1000** (Gerbert/Sylvester) and **1202 CE** (Fibonacci's *Liber Abaci*).
- Still underestimated, this greatly enhanced arithmetic and mathematics in general, and computing π in particular.
  - Resistance ranged from accountants who feared for their livelihood to clerics who saw the system as 'diabolical' — they incorrectly assumed its origin was Islamic.
  - European commerce resisted until **18th** century, and even in scientific circles usage was limited into **17th** century.

Arithmetic was Hard

- The prior difficulty of arithmetic[2] is indicated by 'college placement' advice to a wealthy 16th century German merchant:

> *If you only want him to be able to cope with addition and subtraction, then any French or German university will do. But if you are intent on your son going on to multiplication and division — assuming that he has sufficient gifts — then you will have to send him to Italy.*
> — George Ifrah *or* Tobias Danzig

[2] Claude Shannon (**1913-2006**) had 'Throback 1' built to compute in Roman, at Bell Labs in 1953.

Arithmetic was Hard

- The prior difficulty of arithmetic[2] is indicated by 'college placement' advice to a wealthy 16th century German merchant:

> *If you only want him to be able to cope with addition and subtraction, then any French or German university will do. But if you are intent on your son going on to multiplication and division — assuming that he has sufficient gifts — then you will have to send him to Italy.*
> — George Ifrah *or* Tobias Danzig

[2] Claude Shannon (**1913-2006**) had 'Throback 1' built to compute in Roman, at Bell Labs in 1953.

Google Buys (Pi-3) $\times$ 100,000,000 Shares

The New York Times
nytimes.com

August 19, 2005

14,159,265 New Slices of Rich Technology

By JOHN MARKOFF

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 - Google said in a surprise move on Thursday that it would raise a $4 billion war chest with a new stock offering. The announcement stirred widespread speculation in Silicon Valley that Google, the premier online search site, would move aggressively into businesses well beyond Web searching and search-based advertising.

Google, which raised $1.67 billion in its initial public offering last August, expects to collect $4.04 billion by selling 14,159,265 million Class A shares, based on Wednesday's closing price of $285.10. In Google's whimsical fashion, the number of shares offered is the same as the first eight digits after the decimal point in pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which starts with 3.14159265.

- Why did *Google* want precisely this many pieces of the Pie?

Google Buys (Pi-3) $\times$ 100,000,000 Shares

The New York Times
nytimes.com

August 19, 2005

14,159,265 New Slices of Rich Technology

By JOHN MARKOFF

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 - Google said in a surprise move on Thursday that it would raise a $4 billion war chest with a new stock offering. The announcement stirred widespread speculation in Silicon Valley that Google, the premier online search site, would move aggressively into businesses well beyond Web searching and search-based advertising.

Google, which raised $1.67 billion in its initial public offering last August, expects to collect $4.04 billion by selling 14,159,265 million Class A shares, based on Wednesday's closing price of $285.10. In Google's whimsical fashion, the number of shares offered is the same as the first eight digits after the decimal point in pi, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which starts with 3.14159265.

- Why did *Google* want precisely this many pieces of the Pie?

CARMA

39. Pi's (troubled) Adolescence

1579. Modern mathematics dawns in *Viéte's product*

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\,\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{2}\,\frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}{2}\,\cdots = \frac{2}{\pi} \tag{4}$$

— considered to be the *first truly infinite formula* — and in the *first continued fraction* given by Lord Brouncker (**1620-1684**):

$$\frac{2}{\pi} = \cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{9}{2+\cfrac{25}{2+\cfrac{49}{2+\cdots}}}}$$

CARMA

Wallis Product

Eqn. (4) was based on John Wallis' (**1613-1706**) 'interpolated' product:

$$\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2}\cdot\frac{3\cdot 5}{4\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{5\cdot 7}{6\cdot 6}\cdots=\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{4k^2-1}{4k^2}=\frac{2}{\pi} \tag{5}$$

which led to discovery of the *Gamma function* and much more.

- Christiaan Huygens (**1629-1695**) did not believe (5) before he checked it numerically.

It's a clue.
A never repeating or ending chain, the total timeless catalogue,
elusive sequences, sum of the universe.
This riddle of nature begs:
Can the totality see no pattern, revealing order as reality's disguise?

CARMA

- Self-referent mnemonic from http://www.newscientist.com/blogs/culturelab/2010/03/happy-pi-day.php

Wallis Product

Eqn. (4) was based on John Wallis' (**1613-1706**) 'interpolated' product:

$$\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2}\cdot\frac{3\cdot 5}{4\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{5\cdot 7}{6\cdot 6}\cdots=\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{4k^2-1}{4k^2}=\frac{2}{\pi} \tag{5}$$

which led to discovery of the *Gamma function* and much more.

- Christiaan Huygens (**1629-1695**) did not believe (5) before he checked it numerically.

It's a clue.
A never repeating or ending chain, the total timeless catalogue,
elusive sequences, sum of the universe.
This riddle of nature begs:
Can the totality see no pattern, revealing order as reality's disguise?

- Self-referent mnemonic from http://www.newscientist.com/blogs/culturelab/2010/03/happy-pi-day.php

Wallis Product

Eqn. (4) was based on John Wallis' (**1613-1706**) 'interpolated' product:

$$\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2}\cdot\frac{3\cdot 5}{4\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{5\cdot 7}{6\cdot 6}\cdots=\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{4k^2-1}{4k^2}=\frac{2}{\pi} \tag{5}$$

which led to discovery of the *Gamma function* and much more.

- Christiaan Huygens (**1629-1695**) did not believe (5) before he checked it numerically.

It's a clue.
A never repeating or ending chain, the total timeless catalogue,
elusive sequences, sum of the universe.
This riddle of nature begs:
Can the totality see no pattern, revealing order as reality's disguise?

▶ Self-referent mnemonic from http://www.newscientist.com/blogs/culturelab/2010/03/happy-pi-day.php

Wallis Product

Eqn. (4) was based on John Wallis' (**1613-1706**) 'interpolated' product:

$$\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 2}\cdot\frac{3\cdot 5}{4\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{5\cdot 7}{6\cdot 6}\cdots=\prod_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{4k^2-1}{4k^2}=\frac{2}{\pi} \tag{5}$$

which led to discovery of the *Gamma function* and much more.

- Christiaan Huygens (**1629-1695**) did not believe (5) before he checked it numerically.

It's a clue.
A never repeating or ending chain, the total timeless catalogue,
elusive sequences, sum of the universe.
This riddle of nature begs:
Can the totality see no pattern, revealing order as reality's disguise?

CARMA

▶ Self-referent mnemonic from `http://www.newscientist.com/blogs/culturelab/2010/03/happy-pi-day.php`

Mathematical Interlude I: the Zeta Function

Formula (5) follows from Euler's product formula for π,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = c \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

with $x = 1/2$, or by integrating $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}(t)\, dt$ by parts.

One may divine (6) — as Euler did — by *considering* $\sin(\pi x)$ *as an 'infinite' polynomial* and obtaining a product in terms of the roots $0, \{1/n^2\}$. Euler argued that, like a polynomial, $c = \pi$ is the value at 0.

The coefficient of x^2 in the Taylor series is the sum of the roots: $\zeta(2) := \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. Hence, $\zeta(2n) =$ rational $\times \pi^{2n}$: so $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90, \zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ (using Bernoulli numbers)

1976. Apéry showed $\zeta(3)$ irrational; and Zudilin has shown *at least one of* $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$ is irrational.

Mathematical Interlude I: the Zeta Function

Formula (5) follows from Euler's product formula for π,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = c \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

with $x = 1/2$, or by integrating $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}(t)\, dt$ by parts.

One may divine (6) — as Euler did — by *considering* $\sin(\pi x)$ *as an 'infinite' polynomial* and obtaining a product in terms of the roots $0, \{1/n^2\}$. Euler argued that, like a polynomial, $c = \pi$ is the value at 0.

The coefficient of x^2 in the Taylor series is the sum of the roots: $\zeta(2) := \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.
Hence, $\zeta(2n) =$ rational $\times \pi^{2n}$: so $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90, \zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ (using Bernoulli numbers)

1976. Apéry showed $\zeta(3)$ irrational; and Zudilin has shown *at least one of* $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$ is irrational.

Mathematical Interlude I: the Zeta Function

Formula (5) follows from Euler's product formula for π,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = c \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

with $x = 1/2$, or by integrating $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}(t)\, dt$ by parts.

One may divine (6) — as Euler did — by *considering* $\sin(\pi x)$ *as an 'infinite' polynomial* and obtaining a product in terms of the roots $0, \{1/n^2\}$. Euler argued that, like a polynomial, $c = \pi$ is the value at 0.

The coefficient of x^2 in the Taylor series is the sum of the roots: $\zeta(2) := \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.
Hence, $\zeta(2n) =$ rational $\times \pi^{2n}$: so $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90, \zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ (using Bernoulli numbers)

1976. Apéry showed $\zeta(3)$ irrational; and Zudilin has shown *at least one of* $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$ is irrational.

Mathematical Interlude I: the Zeta Function

Formula (5) follows from Euler's product formula for π,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = c \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

with $x = 1/2$, or by integrating $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}(t)\, dt$ by parts.

One may divine (6) — as Euler did — by *considering* $\sin(\pi x)$ *as an 'infinite' polynomial* and obtaining a product in terms of the roots $0, \{1/n^2\}$. Euler argued that, like a polynomial, $c = \pi$ is the value at 0.

The coefficient of x^2 in the Taylor series is the sum of the roots: $\zeta(2) := \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. Hence, $\zeta(2n) =$ rational $\times \pi^{2n}$: so $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90, \zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ (using Bernoulli numbers)

1976. Apéry showed $\zeta(3)$ irrational; and Zudilin has shown *at least one of* $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$ is irrational.

CARMA

Mathematical Interlude I: the Zeta Function

Formula (5) follows from Euler's product formula for π,

$$\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x} = c \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

with $x = 1/2$, or by integrating $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n}(t)\, dt$ by parts.

One may divine (6) — as Euler did — by *considering* $\sin(\pi x)$ *as an 'infinite' polynomial* and obtaining a product in terms of the roots $0, \{1/n^2\}$. Euler argued that, like a polynomial, $c = \pi$ is the value at 0.	The coefficient of x^2 in the Taylor series is the sum of the roots: $\zeta(2) := \sum_n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$. Hence, $\zeta(2n) =$ rational $\times \pi^{2n}$: so $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90, \zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ (using Bernoulli numbers)

1976. Apéry showed $\zeta(3)$ irrational; and Zudilin has shown *at least one of* $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$ is irrational.

François (Vieta) Viéte (**1540-1603**)

Arithmetic is absolutely as much science as geometry [is]. Rational magnitudes are conveniently designated by rational numbers, and irrational by irrational [numbers]. If someone measures magnitudes with numbers and by his calculation get them different from what they really are, it is not the reckoning's fault but the reckoner's.

- The inventor of 'x' and 'y', he did not believe in negative numbers.
- Geometry had ruled for two millennia before Vieta and Descartes.

François (Vieta) Viéte (**1540-1603**)

Arithmetic is absolutely as much science as geometry [is]. Rational magnitudes are conveniently designated by rational numbers, and irrational by irrational [numbers]. If someone measures magnitudes with numbers and by his calculation get them different from what they really are, it is not the reckoning's fault but the reckoner's.

- The inventor of 'x' and 'y', he did not believe in negative numbers.
- Geometry had ruled for two millennia before Vieta and Descartes.

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: **What is Pi?** **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: `http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html`

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: What is Pi? **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: **What is Pi?** **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: **What is Pi?** **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: **What is Pi?** **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html

Final Jeopardy! 20 Sept **2005**: Mnemonics are valuable

CATEGORY: By the numbers. **CLUE:** The phrase "**How I want a drink, alcoholic of course**" is often used to help memorize this.

ANSWER: **What is Pi?** **FINAL SCORES:**

Ray: \$7,200 + \$7,000 = \$14,200 (What is Pi)
(New champion: \$14,200)
Stacey: \$11,400 - \$3,001 = \$8,399 (What is no clue!?)
(2nd place: \$2,000)
Victoria: \$12,900 - \$9,901 = \$2,999 (What is quadratic for)
(3rd place: \$1,000)

2.14-2.16.2011 IBM *Watson* query system *routed* Jeopardy champs Jennings and Rutter: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2010/06/16/magazine/watson-trivia-game.html

Pi's Adult Life with Calculus

I am ashamed to tell you to how many figures I carried these computations, having no other business at the time. Isaac Newton, **1666**

- **17C** Newton and Leibnitz discovered calculus ... and fought over priority (Machin adjudicated).
- It was instantly exploited to find formulas for π.

One early use comes from the arctan integral and series:[3]

$$\begin{aligned}\tan^{-1} x &= \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x (1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + \cdots)\, dt \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \cdots\end{aligned}$$

[3] Known to Madhava of Sangamagrama (c. 1350 c. 1425) near Kerala. He probably computed 13 digits of Pi.

Pi's Adult Life with Calculus

TOC

> *I am ashamed to tell you to how many figures I carried these computations, having no other business at the time.* Isaac Newton, **1666**

- **17C** Newton and Leibnitz discovered calculus ... and fought over priority (Machin adjudicated).
- It was instantly exploited to find formulas for π.

One early use comes from the arctan integral and series:[3]

$$\tan^{-1} x = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x (1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + \cdots)\, dt$$
$$= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \cdots$$

[3] Known to Madhava of Sangamagrama (c. 1350 c. 1425) near Kerala. He probably computed 13 digits of Pi.

CARMA

Pi's Adult Life with Calculus

> *I am ashamed to tell you to how many figures I carried these computations, having no other business at the time.* Isaac Newton, **1666**

- **17C** Newton and Leibnitz discovered calculus ... and fought over priority (Machin adjudicated).
- It was instantly exploited to find formulas for π.

One early use comes from the arctan integral and series:[3]

$$\begin{aligned}\tan^{-1} x &= \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x \left(1 - t^2 + t^4 - t^6 + \cdots\right) dt \\ &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \cdots\end{aligned}$$

[3]Known to Madhava of Sangamagrama (c. 1350 c. 1425) near Kerala. He probably computed 13 digits of Pi.

Madahava–Gregory–Leibniz formula

Formally $x := 1$ gives the Gregory–Leibniz formula (**1671–74**)

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots$$

- Naively, this is useless — hundreds of terms produce two digits.
- Sharp guided by Edmund Halley (1656-1742) used $\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$

- By contrast, Euler's (1738) trigonometric identity

$$\tan^{-1}(1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \tag{7}$$

produces the geometrically convergent:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 3^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3^7} + \cdots \tag{8}$$

CARMA

Madahava–Gregory–Leibniz formula

Formally $x := 1$ gives the Gregory–Leibniz formula (**1671–74**)

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots$$

- Naively, this is useless — hundreds of terms produce two digits.
- Sharp guided by Edmund Halley (1656-1742) used $\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$

- By contrast, Euler's (1738) trigonometric identity

$$\tan^{-1}(1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \tag{7}$$

produces the geometrically convergent:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \cdots$$
$$+ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 3^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3^7} + \cdots \tag{8}$$

Madahava–Gregory–Leibniz formula

Formally $x := 1$ gives the Gregory–Leibniz formula (**1671–74**)

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots$$

- Naively, this is useless — hundreds of terms produce two digits.
- Sharp guided by Edmund Halley (1656-1742) used $\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3})$

- By contrast, Euler's (1738) trigonometric identity

$$\tan^{-1}(1) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \tag{7}$$

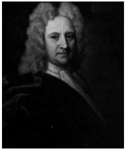
produces the geometrically convergent:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi}{4} &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3\cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 2^5} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 2^7} + \cdots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3\cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 3^5} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 3^7} + \cdots \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

John Machin (1680-1751) and Brook Taylor (1685-1731)

An even faster formula, found earlier by John Machin — Brook Taylor's teacher — lies in the identity

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 4\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{239}\right). \tag{9}$$

Machin    Taylor

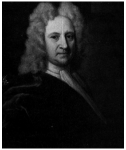
- Used in numerous computations of π (starting in **1706**) culminating with Shanks' computation of π to **707** decimals in **1873**.
  - **1945**. *Found to be wrong* by Ferguson — after **527** decimal places — as De Morgan had suspected. (A Guinness record?)

CARMA

John Machin (1680-1751) and Brook Taylor (1685-1731)

An even faster formula, found earlier by John Machin — Brook Taylor's teacher — lies in the identity

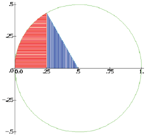
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 4\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{239}\right). \tag{9}$$

Machin    Taylor

- Used in numerous computations of π (starting in **1706**) culminating with Shanks' computation of π to **707** decimals in **1873**.
- **1945**. *Found to be wrong* by Ferguson — after **527** decimal places — as De Morgan had suspected. (A Guinness record?)

Isaac Newton's arcsin

Newton discovered a different (disguised $\arcsin$) formula. He considered the area A of the red region to the right:



Now $A := \int_0^{1/4} \sqrt{x - x^2}\, dx$ equals the circular sector, $\pi/24$, less the triangle, $\sqrt{3}/32$. His new binomial theorem gave:

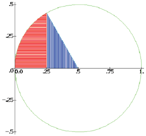
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}(1-x)^{1/2}\, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}\left(1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5x^4}{128} - \cdots\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(x^{1/2} - \frac{x^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{x^{5/2}}{8} - \frac{x^{7/2}}{16} - \frac{5x^{9/2}}{128} \cdots\right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating term-by-term and combining the above:

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} + 24\left(\frac{2}{3\cdot 8} - \frac{1}{5\cdot 32} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 512} - \frac{1}{9\cdot 4096} \cdots\right).$$

Isaac Newton's $\arcsin$

Newton discovered a different (disguised $\arcsin$) formula. He considered the area A of the red region to the right:



Now $A := \int_0^{1/4} \sqrt{x - x^2}\, dx$ equals the circular sector, $\pi/24$, less the triangle, $\sqrt{3}/32$. His new binomial theorem gave:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}(1-x)^{1/2}\, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}\left(1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5x^4}{128} - \cdots\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(x^{1/2} - \frac{x^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{x^{5/2}}{8} - \frac{x^{7/2}}{16} - \frac{5x^{9/2}}{128} \cdots\right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

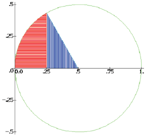
Integrating term-by-term and combining the above:

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} + 24\left(\frac{2}{3\cdot 8} - \frac{1}{5\cdot 32} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 512} - \frac{1}{9\cdot 4096} \cdots\right).$$

CARMA

Isaac Newton's arcsin

Newton discovered a different (disguised arcsin) formula. He considered the area A of the red region to the right:



Now $A := \int_0^{1/4} \sqrt{x - x^2}\, dx$ equals the circular sector, $\pi/24$, less the triangle, $\sqrt{3}/32$. His new binomial theorem gave:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}(1-x)^{1/2}\, dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} x^{1/2}\left(1 - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} - \frac{x^3}{16} - \frac{5x^4}{128} - \cdots\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(x^{1/2} - \frac{x^{3/2}}{2} - \frac{x^{5/2}}{8} - \frac{x^{7/2}}{16} - \frac{5x^{9/2}}{128} \cdots\right) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating term-by-term and combining the above:

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} + 24\left(\frac{2}{3\cdot 8} - \frac{1}{5\cdot 32} - \frac{1}{7\cdot 512} - \frac{1}{9\cdot 4096} \cdots\right).$$

Newton's (1643-1727) Annus Mirabilis

Newton used his formula to find **15 digits** of π.

- As noted, he 'apologized' for "having no other business at the time." A standard **1951** MAA chronology said, condescendingly, "*Newton never tried to compute* π."

Newton, Gregory (1638-1675) and Leibniz (1646-1716)

The fire of London ended the plague in September **1666**. The plague closed Cambridge and left Newton free at his country home to think.

Wikipedia: Newton made revolutionary inventions and discoveries in calculus, motion, optics and gravitation. As such, it has later been called Isaac Newton's "Annus Mirabilis."

Newton's (1643-1727) Annus Mirabilis

Newton used his formula to find **15 digits** of π.

- As noted, he 'apologized' for "having no other business at the time." A standard **1951** MAA chronology said, condescendingly, "*Newton never tried to compute* π."

Newton, Gregory (1638-1675) and Leibniz (1646-1716)

The fire of London ended the plague in September **1666**. The plague closed Cambridge and left Newton free at his country home to think.

Wikipedia: Newton made revolutionary inventions and discoveries in calculus, motion, optics and gravitation. As such, it has later been called Isaac Newton's "Annus Mirabilis."

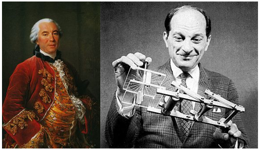
Calculus π Calculations: and an IBM 7090

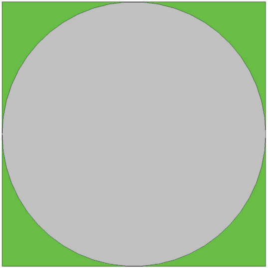
SKIP IBM

Name	Year	Digits
Sharp (and Halley)	1699	71
Machin	1706	100
Strassnitzky and Dase	1844	200
Rutherford	1853	440
W. Shanks	1874	(707) 527
Ferguson (**Calculator**)	1947	808
Reitwiesner et al. (**ENIAC**)	1949	2,037
Genuys	1958	10,000
D. Shanks and Wrench (**IBM**)	1961	100,265
Guilloud and Bouyer	1973	1,001,250

Why a Serial God Should Not Play Dice

Buffon (1707-78) & Ulam (1909-84)





Share the count to speed the process

An early vegetarian (who misused needles) next to the inventor of Monte Carlo methods.

1. Draw a unit square and inscribe a circle within: the area of the circle is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

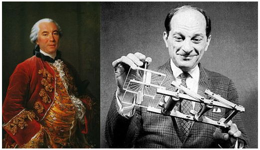
2. Uniformly scatter objects of uniform size throughout the square (e.g., grains of rice or sand): they *should* fall inside the circle with probability $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

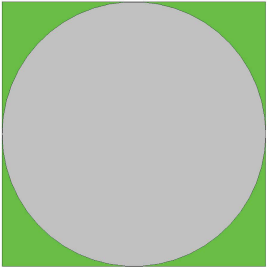
3. Count the number of grains in the circle and divide by the total number of grains in the square: yielding an approximation to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

CARMA

Why a Serial God Should Not Play Dice

Buffon (1707-78) & Ulam (1909-84)





Share the count to speed the process

An early vegetarian (who misused needles) next to the inventor of Monte Carlo methods.

1. Draw a unit square and inscribe a circle within: the area of the circle is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

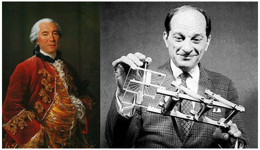
2. Uniformly scatter objects of uniform size throughout the square (e.g., grains of rice or sand): they *should* fall inside the circle with probability $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

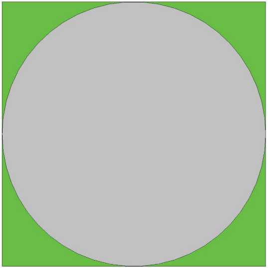
3. Count the number of grains in the circle and divide by the total number of grains in the square: yielding an approximation to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

CARMA

Why a Serial God Should Not Play Dice

Buffon (1707-78) & Ulam (1909-84)





Share the count to speed the process

An early vegetarian (who misused needles) next to the inventor of Monte Carlo methods.

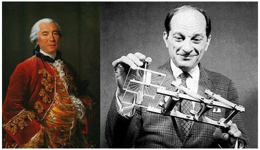
1. Draw a unit square and inscribe a circle within: the area of the circle is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

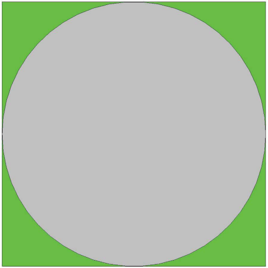
2. Uniformly scatter objects of uniform size throughout the square (e.g., grains of rice or sand): they *should* fall inside the circle with probability $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

3. Count the number of grains in the circle and divide by the total number of grains in the square: yielding an approximation to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

Why a Serial God Should Not Play Dice

Buffon (1707-78) & Ulam (1909-84)





Share the count to speed the process

An early vegetarian (who misused needles) next to the inventor of Monte Carlo methods.

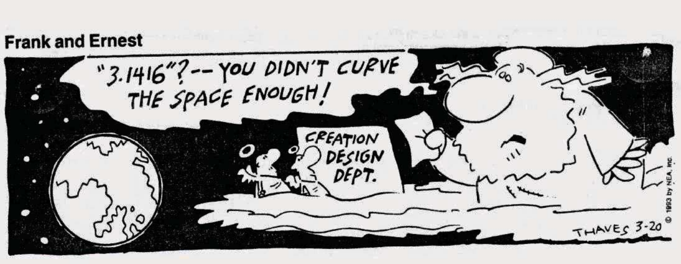
1. Draw a unit square and inscribe a circle within: the area of the circle is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

2. Uniformly scatter objects of uniform size throughout the square (e.g., grains of rice or sand): they *should* fall inside the circle with probability $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

3. Count the number of grains in the circle and divide by the total number of grains in the square: yielding an approximation to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

Monte Carlo Methods

- This is a Monte Carlo estimate **(MC)** for π.
- **MC** simulation: slow ($\sqrt{n}$) convergence — but great in parallel on *Beowulf clusters*.
- Used in Manhattan project ... the atomic-bomb predates digital computers!



Gauss (1777-1855), Johan Dase and William Shanks



In his teens, Viennese *computer* and *'kopfrechner'* Dase (1824 -1861) publicly demonstrated his skill by multiplying

$$79532853 \times 93758479 = 7456879327810587$$

- in **54 seconds**; 20-digits in 6 min; 40-digits in 40 min; **100-digit** numbers in $8\frac{3}{4}$ **hours** etc.
  – Gauss was not impressed.
- **1844.** Calculated π to **200 places** on learning Euler's

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

from Strassnitsky — in his head correctly in **2 months**.

Gauss (1777-1855), Johan Dase and William Shanks

In his teens, Viennese *computer* and *'kopfrechner'* Dase (1824 -1861) publicly demonstrated his skill by multiplying

$$79532853 \times 93758479 = 7456879327810587$$

- in **54 seconds**; 20-digits in 6 min; 40-digits in 40 min; **100-digit** numbers in $8\frac{3}{4}$ **hours** etc.
  – Gauss was not impressed.
- **1844.** Calculated π to **200 places** on learning Euler's

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

from Strassnitsky — in his head correctly in **2 months**.

CARMA

Gauss (1777-1855), Johan Dase and William Shanks

In his teens, Viennese *computer* and *'kopfrechner'* Dase (1824 -1861) publicly demonstrated his skill by multiplying

$$79532853 \times 93758479 = 7456879327810587$$

- in **54 seconds**; 20-digits in 6 min; 40-digits in 40 min; **100-digit** numbers in $8\frac{3}{4}$ **hours** etc.
  – Gauss was not impressed.
- **1844.** Calculated π to **200 places** on learning Euler's

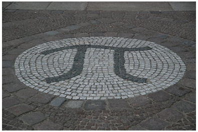
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$$

from Strassnitsky — in his head correctly in **2 months**.

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).



- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

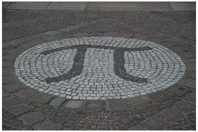
One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).



- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

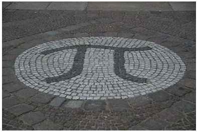
One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).



- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

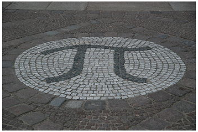
- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

CARMA

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).



- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

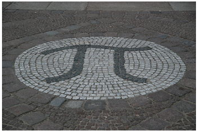
- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

CARMA

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).



- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

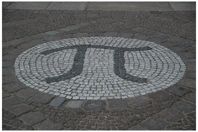
One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

Dase and Experimental Mathematics

SKIP

In **1849-50** Dase made a seven-digit Tafel der natürlichen Logarithmen der Zahlen, asking the Hamburg Academy to fund factorization of integers between **7 and 10 million** (evidence for the Prime Number Theorem).

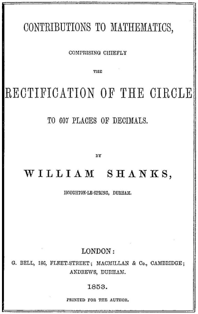


- Now Gauss was impressed and recommended Dase be funded.
- **1861**. When Dase died he had *only* reached **8,000,000**.

One motivation for computations of π was very much in the spirit of modern **experimental mathematics**: to see if

- the decimal expansion of π repeats, meaning π was the ratio of two integers (a rational number),
- if π was the root of an integer polynomial (an algebraic number).

William Shanks (1812-82): "A Human Computer" (1853)



CONTRIBUTIONS TO MATHEMATICS,

COMPRISING CHIEFLY

THE

RECTIFICATION OF THE CIRCLE

TO 607 PLACES OF DECIMALS.

BY

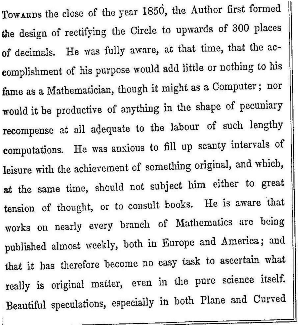
WILLIAM SHANKS,

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, DURHAM.

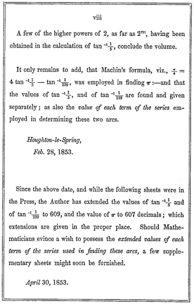
LONDON:
G. BELL, 186, FLEET-STREET; MACMILLAN & Co., CAMBRIDGE; ANDREWS, DURHAM.

1853.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.



TOWARDS the close of the year 1850, the Author first formed the design of rectifying the Circle to upwards of 300 places of decimals. He was fully aware, at that time, that the accomplishment of his purpose would add little or nothing to his fame as a Mathematician, though it might as a Computer; nor would it be productive of anything in the shape of pecuniary recompense at all adequate to the labour of such lengthy computations. He was anxious to fill up scanty intervals of leisure with the achievement of something original, and which, at the same time, should not subject him either to great tension of thought, or to consult books. He is aware that works on nearly every branch of Mathematics are being published almost weekly, both in Europe and America; and that it has therefore become no easy task to ascertain what really is original matter, even in the pure science itself. Beautiful speculations, especially in both Plane and Curved



viii

A few of the higher powers of 2, as far as 2^{721}, having been obtained in the calculation of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$, conclude the volume.

It only remains to add, that Machin's formula, viz., $\frac{\pi}{4} = 4\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$, was employed in finding π:—and that the values of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$, and of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$ are found and given separately; as also the *value of each term of the series* employed in determining these two arcs.

Houghton-le-Spring,
Feb. 28, 1853.

Since the above date, and while the following sheets were in the Press, the Author has extended the values of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$ and of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$ to 609, and the value of π to 607 decimals; which extensions are given in the proper place. Should Mathematicians evince a wish to possess the *extended values of each term of the series used in finding these arcs*, a few supplementary sheets might soon be furnished.

April 30, 1853.

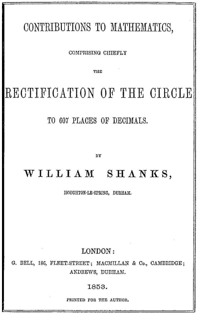
- 30 Subscribers : Rutherford, De Morgan, Herschel (**1792-1871**) Master of the Mint, whose father discovered Uranus, Airy (**1801-1892**) Astronomer Royal, ...
  - In error after **527** places — occurred in the "rush to publish"?
  - He also calculated e and γ.

CARMA

William Shanks (1812-82): "A Human Computer" (1853)

Towards the close of the year 1850, the Author first formed the design of rectifying the Circle to upwards of 300 places of decimals. He was fully aware, at that time, that the accomplishment of his purpose would add little or nothing to his fame as a Mathematician, though it might as a Computer; nor would it be productive of anything in the shape of pecuniary recompense at all adequate to the labour of such lengthy computations. He was anxious to fill up scanty intervals of

William Shanks (1812-82): "A Human Computer" (**1853**)



CONTRIBUTIONS TO MATHEMATICS,

COMPRISING CHIEFLY

THE

RECTIFICATION OF THE CIRCLE

TO 607 PLACES OF DECIMALS.

BY

WILLIAM SHANKS,

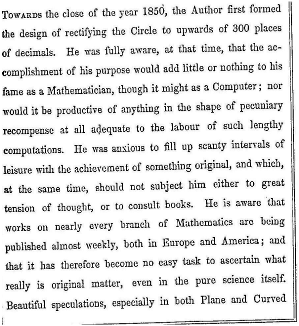
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, DURHAM.

LONDON:

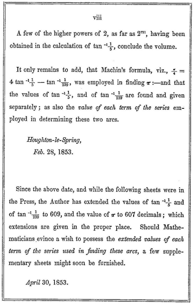
G. BELL, 186, FLEET-STREET; MACMILLAN & Co., CAMBRIDGE; ANDREWS, DURHAM.

1853.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.



TOWARDS the close of the year 1850, the Author first formed the design of rectifying the Circle to upwards of 300 places of decimals. He was fully aware, at that time, that the accomplishment of his purpose would add little or nothing to his fame as a Mathematician, though it might as a Computer; nor would it be productive of anything in the shape of pecuniary recompense at all adequate to the labour of such lengthy computations. He was anxious to fill up scanty intervals of leisure with the achievement of something original, and which, at the same time, should not subject him either to great tension of thought, or to consult books. He is aware that works on nearly every branch of Mathematics are being published almost weekly, both in Europe and America; and that it has therefore become no easy task to ascertain what really is original matter, even in the pure science itself. Beautiful speculations, especially in both Plane and Curved



viii

A few of the higher powers of 2, as far as 2^{721}, having been obtained in the calculation of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$, conclude the volume.

It only remains to add, that Machin's formula, viz., $\frac{\pi}{4} = 4\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$, was employed in finding π:—and that the values of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$, and of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$ are found and given separately; as also the *value of each term of the series* employed in determining these two arcs.

Houghton-le-Spring,
Feb. 28, 1853.

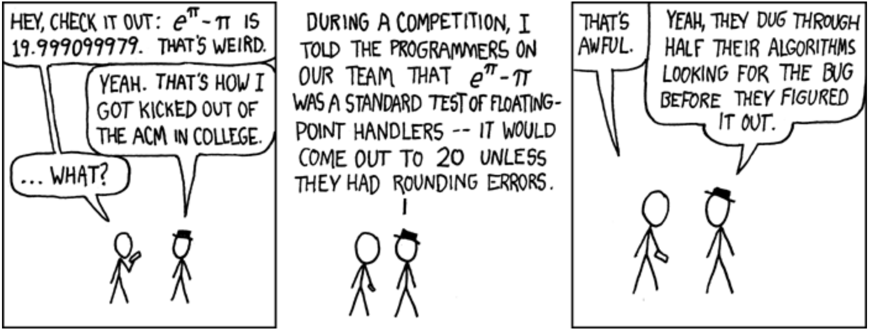
Since the above date, and while the following sheets were in the Press, the Author has extended the values of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5}$ and of $\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{239}$ to 609, and the value of π to 607 decimals; which extensions are given in the proper place. Should Mathematicians evince a wish to possess the *extended values of each term of the series used in finding these arcs*, a few supplementary sheets might soon be furnished.

April 30, 1853.

- 30 Subscribers : Rutherford, De Morgan, Herschel (**1792-1871**) Master of the Mint, whose father discovered Uranus, Airy (**1801-1892**) Astronomer Royal, . . .
  - In error after **527** places — occurred in the "rush to publish"?
  - He also calculated e and γ.

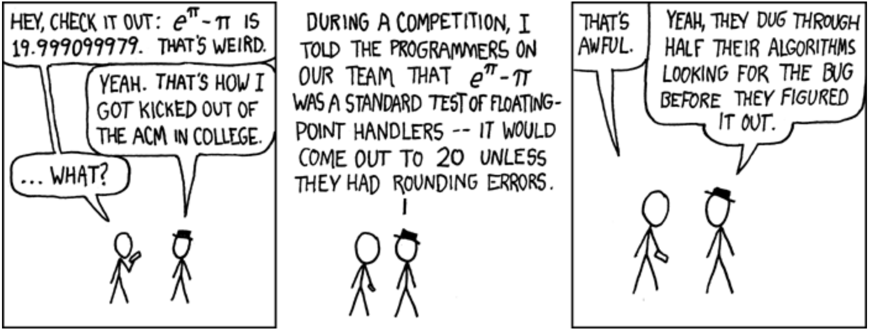
CARMA

Some Things are only Coincidences



- This was weirder on an 8-digit calculator!

Some Things are only Coincidences



- This was weirder on an 8-digit calculator!

Number Theoretic Consequences


Lambert (1728-77)


Legendre (1752-1833)


Lindemann (1852-1939)

- Irrationality of π was established by Lambert (**1766**) and then Legendre. Using the continued fraction for $\arctan(x)$

  Lambert showed $\arctan(x)$ is irrational when x is rational. Now set $x = 1/2$.
- The question of whether π is algebraic was answered in **1882**, when Lindemann proved that π is transcendental.

Number Theoretic Consequences

Lambert (1728-77)

Legendre (1752-1833)

Lindemann (1852-1939)

- Irrationality of π was established by Lambert (**1766**) and then Legendre. Using the continued fraction for $\arctan(x)$

$$\cfrac{x}{1+\cfrac{x^2}{3+\cfrac{4x^2}{5+\cfrac{9x^2}{7+\cfrac{16x^2}{9+\ldots}}}}}$$

Lambert showed $\arctan(x)$ is irrational when x is rational. Now set $x = 1/2$.

- The question of whether π is algebraic was answered in **1882**, when Lindemann proved that π is transcendental.

CARMA

Number Theoretic Consequences

Lambert (1728-77)

Legendre (1752-1833)

Lindemann (1852-1939)

- Irrationality of π was established by Lambert (**1766**) and then Legendre. Using the continued fraction for $\arctan(x)$

$$\cfrac{x}{1+\cfrac{x^2}{3+\cfrac{4x^2}{5+\cfrac{9x^2}{7+\cfrac{16x^2}{9+\dots}}}}}$$

  Lambert showed $\arctan(x)$ is irrational when x is rational. Now set $x = 1/2$.

- The question of whether π is algebraic was answered in **1882**, when Lindemann proved that π is transcendental.

Number Theoretic Consequences

Lambert (1728-77)

Legendre (1752-1833)

Lindemann (1852-1939)

- Irrationality of π was established by Lambert (**1766**) and then Legendre. Using the continued fraction for $\arctan(x)$

$$\cfrac{x}{1+\cfrac{x^2}{3+\cfrac{4x^2}{5+\cfrac{9x^2}{7+\cfrac{16x^2}{9+\ldots}}}}}$$

  Lambert showed $\arctan(x)$ is irrational when x is rational. Now set $x = 1/2$.

- The question of whether π is algebraic was answered in **1882**, when Lindemann proved that π is transcendental.

Number Theoretic Consequences

Lambert (1728-77)

Legendre (1752-1833)

Lindemann (1852-1939)

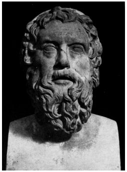
- Irrationality of π was established by Lambert (**1766**) and then Legendre. Using the continued fraction for $\arctan(x)$

$$\cfrac{x}{1+\cfrac{x^2}{3+\cfrac{4x^2}{5+\cfrac{9x^2}{7+\cfrac{16x^2}{9+\ldots}}}}}$$

  Lambert showed $\arctan(x)$ is irrational when x is rational. Now set $x = 1/2$.
- The question of whether π is algebraic was answered in **1882**, when Lindemann proved that π is transcendental.

The Three Construction Problems of Antiquity

The other two are doubling the cube and trisecting the angle



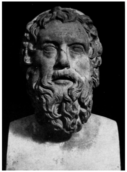
- This settled *once and for all,* the ancient Greek question of whether the circle could be squared with ruler and compass.
- It cannot, because lengths of lines that can be constructed using ruler and compasses (constructible numbers) are necessarily algebraic, and squaring the circle is equivalent to constructing the value of π.
- Aristophanes (**448-380 BCE**) 'knew' this and derided all 'circle-squarers' in his play The Birds of **414** BCE.

$\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\sigma\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$

CARMA

The Three Construction Problems of Antiquity

The other two are doubling the cube and trisecting the angle



– This settled *once and for all,* the ancient Greek question of whether the circle could be squared with ruler and compass.

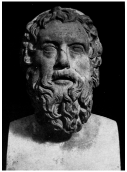
– It cannot, because lengths of lines that can be constructed using ruler and compasses (constructible numbers) are necessarily algebraic, and squaring the circle is equivalent to constructing the value of π.

– Aristophanes (**448-380 BCE**) 'knew' this and derided all 'circle-squarers' in his play The Birds of **414** BCE.

$\tau\varepsilon\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\sigma\iota\varepsilon\iota\nu$

The Three Construction Problems of Antiquity

The other two are doubling the cube and trisecting the angle



- This settled *once and for all*, the ancient Greek question of whether the circle could be squared with ruler and compass.
- It cannot, because lengths of lines that can be constructed using ruler and compasses (constructible numbers) are necessarily algebraic, and squaring the circle is equivalent to constructing the value of π.
- Aristophanes (**448-380 BCE**) 'knew' this and derided all 'circle-squarers' in his play The Birds of **414** BCE.

$\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\sigma\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$

The Irrationality of π, II

Ivan Niven's 1947 proof that π is irrational. Let $\pi = a/b$, the quotient of positive integers. We define the polynomials

$$f(x) = \frac{x^n(a-bx)^n}{n!}$$

$$F(x) = f(x) - f^{(2)}(x) + f^{(4)}(x) - \cdots + (-1)^n f^{(2n)}(x)$$

the positive integer being specified later. Since $n!f(x)$ has integral coefficients and terms in x of degree not less than n, $f(x)$ and its derivatives $f^{(j)}(x)$ have integral values for $x = 0$; also for $x = \pi = a/b$, since $f(x) = f(a/b - x)$. By elementary calculus we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx}\{F'(x)\sin x - F(x)\cos x\} \\ = \quad & F''(x)\sin x + F(x)\sin x = f(x)\sin x \end{aligned}$$

The Irrationality of π, II

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi f(x)\sin x dx &= [F'(x)\sin x - F(x)\cos x]_0^\pi \\ &= F(\pi) + F(0). \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Now $F(\pi) + F(0)$ is an *integer*, since $f^{(j)}(0)$ and $f^{(j)}(\pi)$ are integers. But for $0 < x < \pi$,

$$0 < f(x)\sin x < \frac{\pi^n a^n}{n!},$$

so that the integral in (10) is *positive but arbitrarily small* for n sufficiently large. Thus (10) is false, and so is our assumption that π is rational. **QED**

- This, exact transcription of Niven's proof, is an excellent intimation of more sophisticated irrationality and transcendence proofs.

The Irrationality of π, II

and

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi f(x)\sin x dx &= [F'(x)\sin x - F(x)\cos x]_0^\pi \\ &= F(\pi)+F(0). \qquad (10)\end{aligned}$$

Now $F(\pi)+F(0)$ is an *integer*, since $f^{(j)}(0)$ and $f^{(j)}(\pi)$ are integers. But for $0<x<\pi$,

$$0 < f(x)\sin x < \frac{\pi^n a^n}{n!},$$

so that the integral in (10) is *positive but arbitrarily small* for n sufficiently large. Thus (10) is false, and so is our assumption that π is rational. **QED**

- This, exact transcription of Niven's proof, is an excellent intimation of more sophisticated irrationality and transcendence proofs.

Life of Pi

- At the end of his story, Piscine (Pi) Molitor writes

Richard Parker (L) and Pi Molitor
Ang Lee's upcoming film
Life of Pi is now shooting
with a planned 2012 release

> I am a person who believes in form, in harmony of order. Where we can, we must give things a meaningful shape. For example — I wonder — could you tell my jumbled story in exactly one hundred chapters, not one more, not one less? I'll tell you, that's one thing I hate about my nickname, the way that number runs on forever. It's important in life to conclude things properly. Only then can you let go.

- We may not share the sentiment, but we should *celebrate* that Pi knows Pi to be irrational.

Life of Pi

- At the end of his story, Piscine (Pi) Molitor writes

Richard Parker (L) and Pi Molitor
Ang Lee's upcoming film
Life of Pi is now shooting
with a planned 2012 release

> I am a person who believes in form, in harmony of order. Where we can, we must give things a meaningful shape. For example — I wonder — could you tell my jumbled story in exactly one hundred chapters, not one more, not one less? I'll tell you, that's one thing I hate about my nickname, the way that number runs on forever. It's important in life to conclude things properly. Only then can you let go.

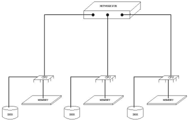
- We may not share the sentiment, but we should *celebrate* that Pi knows Pi to be irrational.

CARMA

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

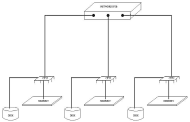
Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

- Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.
- Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

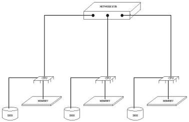
- Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.
- Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

CARMA

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

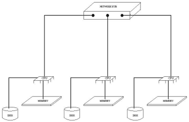
Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

- Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.
- Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

– Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.

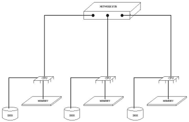
– Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

CARMA

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

– Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.

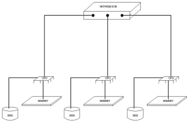
– Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

CARMA

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

– Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.

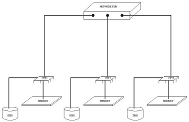
- Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

CARMA

Summation. Why Pi? "Pi is Mount Everest."

What motivates modern computations of π — given that irrationality and transcendence of π were settled a century ago?

- One motivation is the raw challenge of harnessing the stupendous power of modern computer systems.



Programming is quite hard — especially on large, distributed memory computer systems: load balancing, communication needs, etc.

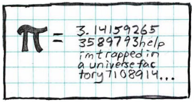
Substantial practical spin-offs accrue:

- Accelerating computations of π sped up the fast Fourier transform (FFT) — heavily used in science and engineering.
- Also to bench-marking and proofing computers, since brittle algorithms make better tests.

... Why Pi?

- Beyond practical considerations are fundamental issues such as the normality (digit randomness and distribution) of π.

John von Neumann so prompted **ENIAC** computation of π and e — and e showed anomalies.

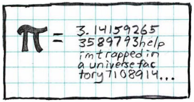


- Kanada, e.g., made detailed statistical analysis — without success — hoping some test suggests π is **not** normal.
  - The 10 decimal digits ending in position one trillion are **6680122702**, while the 10 hexadecimal digits ending in position one trillion are **3F89341CD5**.
- We still know very little about the decimal expansion or continued fraction of π. We can not prove half of the bits of $\sqrt{2}$ are zero.

... Why Pi?

- Beyond practical considerations are fundamental issues such as the normality (digit randomness and distribution) of π.

  John von Neumann so prompted **ENIAC** computation of π and e — and e showed anomalies.



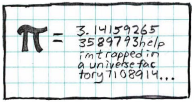
- Kanada, e.g., made detailed statistical analysis — without success — hoping some test suggests π is **not** normal.
  - The 10 decimal digits ending in position one trillion are **6680122702**, while the 10 hexadecimal digits ending in position one trillion are **3F89341CD5**.
- We still know very little about the decimal expansion or continued fraction of π. We can not prove half of the bits of $\sqrt{2}$ are zero.

CARMA

... Why Pi?

- Beyond practical considerations are fundamental issues such as the normality (digit randomness and distribution) of π.

  John von Neumann so prompted **ENIAC** computation of π and e — and e showed anomalies.



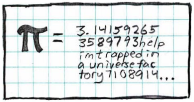
- Kanada, e.g., made detailed statistical analysis — without success — hoping some test suggests π is **not** normal.
  - The 10 decimal digits ending in position one trillion are **6680122702**, while the 10 hexadecimal digits ending in position one trillion are **3F89341CD5**.

- We still know very little about the decimal expansion or continued fraction of π. We can not prove half of the bits of $\sqrt{2}$ are zero.

... Why Pi?

- Beyond practical considerations are fundamental issues such as the normality (digit randomness and distribution) of π.

John von Neumann so prompted **ENIAC** computation of π and e — and e showed anomalies.

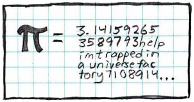


- Kanada, e.g., made detailed statistical analysis — without success — hoping some test suggests π is **not** normal.
  - The 10 decimal digits ending in position one trillion are **6680122702**, while the 10 hexadecimal digits ending in position one trillion are **3F89341CD5**.
- We still know very little about the decimal expansion or continued fraction of π. We can not prove half of the bits of $\sqrt{2}$ are zero.

... Why Pi?

- Beyond practical considerations are fundamental issues such as the normality (digit randomness and distribution) of π.

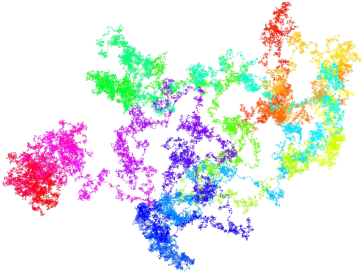
  John von Neumann so prompted **ENIAC** computation of π and e — and e showed anomalies.



- Kanada, e.g., made detailed statistical analysis — without success — hoping some test suggests π is **not** normal.
  - The 10 decimal digits ending in position one trillion are **6680122702**, while the 10 hexadecimal digits ending in position one trillion are **3F89341CD5**.
- We still know very little about the decimal expansion or continued fraction of π. We can not prove half of the bits of $\sqrt{2}$ are zero.

Pi Seems Normal: Things we sort of know about Pi

A walk on a billion hex digits of Pi with *box dimension* 1.85343...

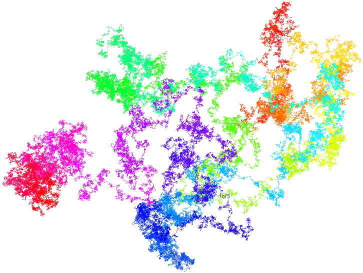


- A 21Gb ten billion step walk is at `http://gigapan.org/gigapans/99214/`
- A Poisson inter-arrival time model applied to 15.925 trillion bits gives: probability Pi is not normal $< 1/10^{3600}$.

D. Bailey, J. Borwein, C. Calude, M. Dinneen, M. Dumitrescu, and A. Yee, "An empirical approach to the normality of pi." *Exp. Math.* In Press, 2012. See: `http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/normality-long.pdf`

Pi Seems Normal: Things we sort of know about Pi

A walk on a billion hex digits of Pi with *box dimension* 1.85343...

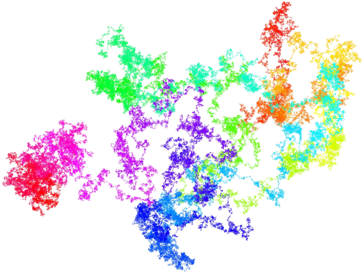


- A 21Gb ten billion step walk is at `http://gigapan.org/gigapans/99214/`
- A Poisson inter-arrival time model applied to 15.925 trillion bits gives: probability Pi is not normal $< 1/10^{3600}$.

D. Bailey, J. Borwein, C. Calude, M. Dinneen, M. Dumitrescu, and A. Yee, "An empirical approach to the normality of pi." *Exp. Math.* In Press, 2012. See: `http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/normality-long.pdf`

Pi Seems Normal: Things we sort of know about Pi

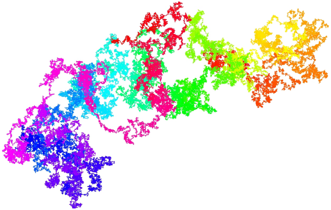
A walk on a billion hex digits of Pi with *box dimension* 1.85343...

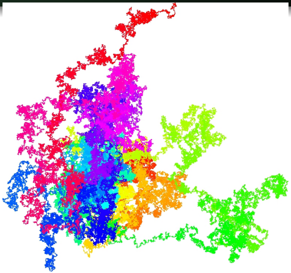


- A 21Gb ten billion step walk is at `http://gigapan.org/gigapans/99214/`
- A Poisson inter-arrival time model applied to 15.925 trillion bits gives: probability Pi is not normal $< 1/10^{3600}$.

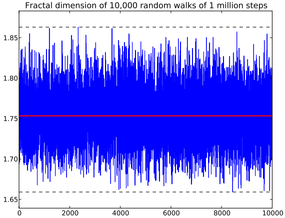
D. Bailey, J. Borwein, C. Calude, M. Dinneen, M. Dumitrescu, and A. Yee, "An empirical approach to the normality of pi." *Exp. Math.* In Press, 2012. See: `http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/normality-long.pdf`

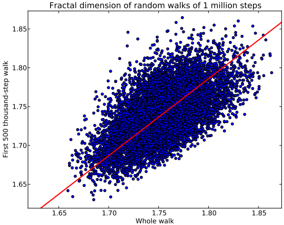
Pi Seems Normal: Some million bit comparisons





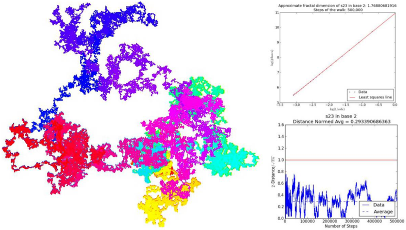
Euler's constant and a pseudo-random number





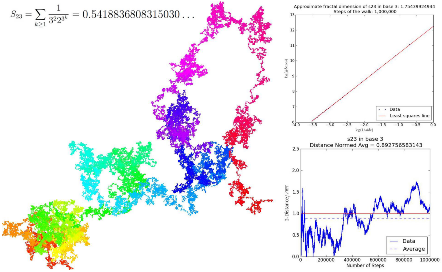
Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Stoneham's number, I

In base 2 Stoneham's number is provably normal. It may be normal base 3.



$$S_{23} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2^{3^k}} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

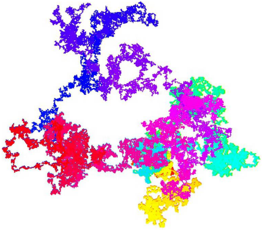
$$S_{23} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2^{3^k}} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

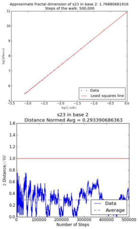


CARMA

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Stoneham's number, I

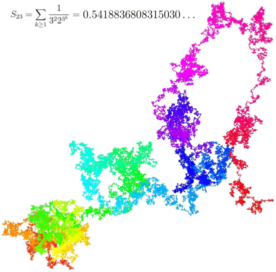
In base 2 Stoneham's number is provably normal. It may be normal base 3.

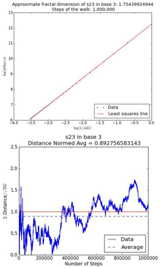




$$S_{23} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2^{3^k}} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

$$S_{23} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2^{3^k}} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

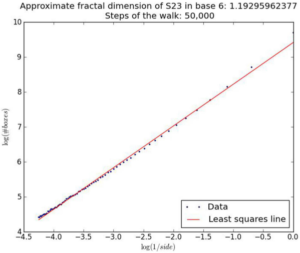


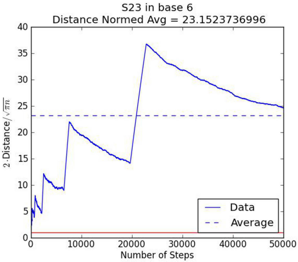


CARMA

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Stoneham's number, II

Stoneham's number is provably abnormal base 6 (too many zeros).



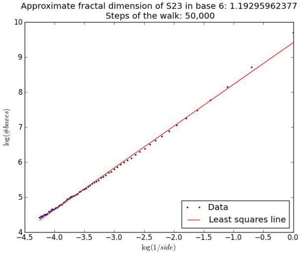


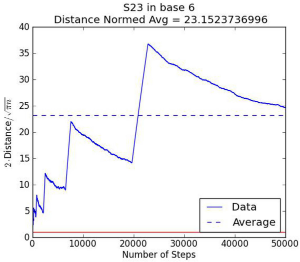
$$S_{23} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2 3^k} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

CARMA

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Stoneham's number, II

Stoneham's number is provably abnormal base 6 (too many zeros).





$$S_{23} = \sum_{k\geq 1} \frac{1}{3^2 2^{3^k}} = 0.5418836808315030\ldots$$

CARMA

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Human Genomes — we are base 4 no's

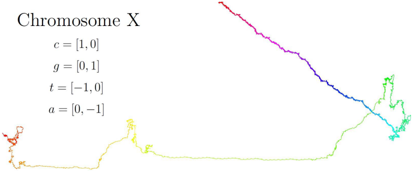
Chromosome X

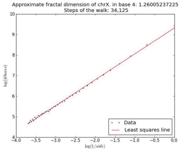
$c = [1, 0]$

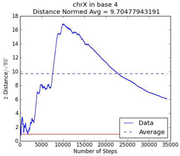
$g = [0, 1]$

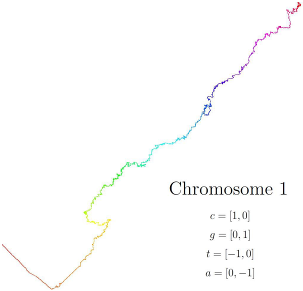
$t = [-1, 0]$

$a = [0, -1]$









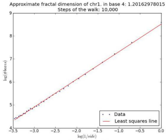
Chromosome 1

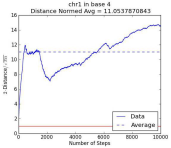
$c = [1, 0]$

$g = [0, 1]$

$t = [-1, 0]$

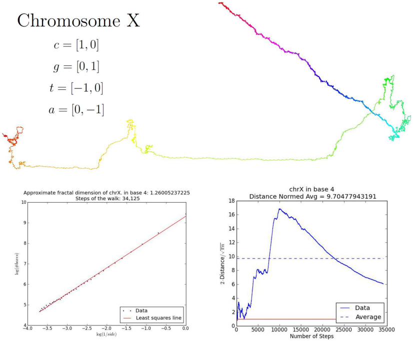
$a = [0, -1]$

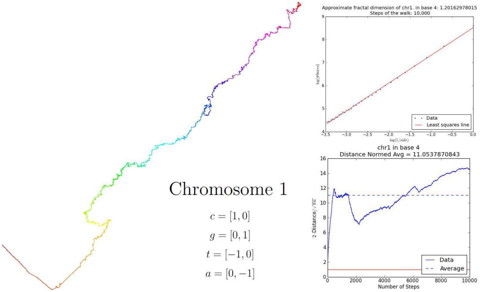




The X Chromosome (34K) and Chromosome One (10K).

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to Human Genomes — we are base 4 no's

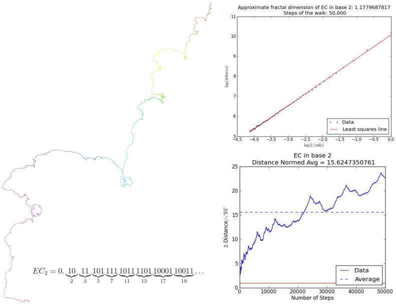


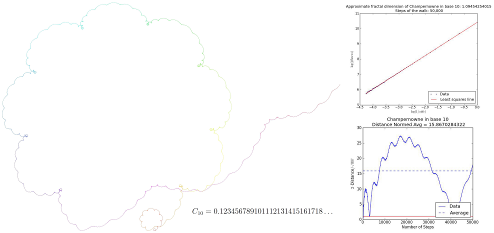


The X Chromosome (34K) and Chromosome One (10K).

CARMA

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to other provably normal numbers

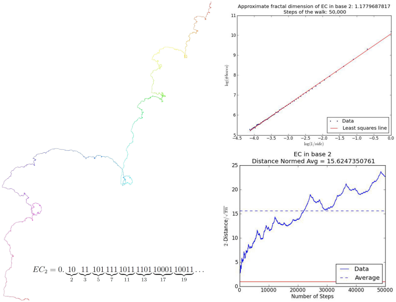




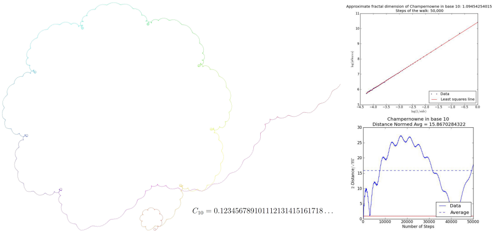
Erdös-Copeland number (base 2) and Champernowne number (base 10).

All pictures are thanks to Fran Aragon and Jake Fountain
http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/numberwalks.pdf

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to other provably normal numbers



$EC_2 = 0.\underbrace{10}_{2}\underbrace{11}_{3}\underbrace{101}_{5}\underbrace{111}_{7}\underbrace{1011}_{11}\underbrace{1101}_{13}\underbrace{10001}_{17}\underbrace{10011}_{19}\ldots$

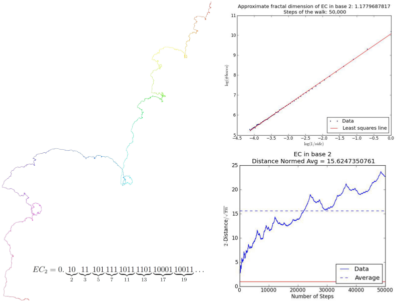


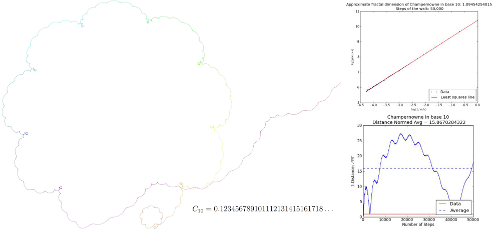
$C_{10} = 0.123456789101112131415161718\ldots$

Erdös-Copeland number (base 2) and Champernowne number (base 10).

All pictures are thanks to Fran Aragon and Jake Fountain
http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/numberwalks.pdf

Pi Seems Normal: Comparisons to other provably normal numbers





Erdös-Copeland number (base 2) and Champernowne number (base 10).

All pictures are thanks to Fran Aragon and Jake Fountain
http://www.carma.newcastle.edu.au/numberwalks.pdf

CARMA

Pi is Still Mysterious: Things we don't know about Pi

We do not 'know' (in the sense of being able to prove) whether ....

- The simple continued fraction for Pi is unbounded.
  - Euler found the **292**.
- There are infinitely many sevens in the decimal expansion of Pi.
- There are infinitely many ones in the ternary expansion of Pi.
- There are equally many zeroes and ones in the binary expansion of Pi.
- Or pretty much anything I have not told you.

$$\pi = 3 + \cfrac{1}{7 + \cfrac{1}{15 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{292 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \dots}}}}}}$$

$$e = 2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{6 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \dots}}}}}}}}}$$

CARMA

Pi is Still Mysterious: Things we don't know about Pi

We do not 'know' (in the sense of being able to prove) whether ....

- The simple continued fraction for Pi is unbounded.
  - Euler found the **292**.
- There are infinitely many sevens in the decimal expansion of Pi.
- There are infinitely many ones in the ternary expansion of Pi.
- There are equally many zeroes and ones in the binary expansion of Pi.
- Or pretty much anything I have not told you.

$$\pi = 3 + \cfrac{1}{7 + \cfrac{1}{15 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{292 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$e = 2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{6 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}}}}$$

Pi is Still Mysterious: Things we don't know about Pi

We do not 'know' (in the sense of being able to prove) whether ....

- The simple continued fraction for Pi is unbounded.
  - Euler found the **292**.
- There are infinitely many sevens in the decimal expansion of Pi.
- There are infinitely many ones in the ternary expansion of Pi.
- There are equally many zeroes and ones in the binary expansion of Pi.
- Or pretty much anything I have not told you.

$$\pi = 3 + \cfrac{1}{7 + \cfrac{1}{15 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{292 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$e = 2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{6 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}}}}$$

Pi is Still Mysterious: Things we don't know about Pi

We do not 'know' (in the sense of being able to prove) whether ....

- The simple continued fraction for Pi is unbounded.
  - Euler found the **292**.
- There are infinitely many sevens in the decimal expansion of Pi.
- There are infinitely many ones in the ternary expansion of Pi.
- There are equally many zeroes and ones in the binary expansion of Pi.
- Or pretty much anything I have not told you.

$$\pi = 3 + \cfrac{1}{7 + \cfrac{1}{15 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{292 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

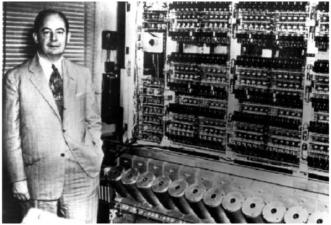
$$e = 2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{4 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{6 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \ldots}}}}}}}}}$$

CARMA

Decimal Digit Frequency: and "Johnny" von Neumann

IBM ▸ SKIP

1st von Neumann architecture machine



JvN (1903-57) at the Institute for Advanced Study

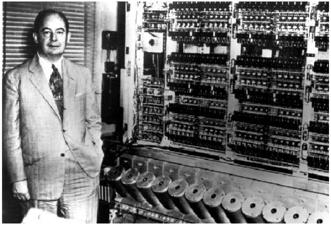
Decimal	Occurrences
0	99999485134
1	99999945664
2	100000480057
3	99999787805
4	100000357857
5	99999671008
6	99999807503
7	99999818723
8	100000791469
9	99999854780
Total	1000000000000

CARMA

Decimal Digit Frequency: and "Johnny" von Neumann

IBM ▸ SKIP

1st von Neumann architecture machine



JvN (1903-57) at the Institute for Advanced Study

Decimal	Occurrences
0	99999485134
1	99999945664
2	100000480057
3	99999787805
4	100000357857
5	99999671008
6	99999807503
7	99999818723
8	100000791469
9	99999854780

Total **1000000000000**

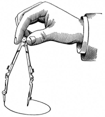
CARMA

Hexadecimal Digit Frequency: and Richard Crandall (Apple HPC)

0	62499881108
1	62500212206
2	62499924780
3	62500188844
4	62499807368
5	62500007205
6	62499925426
7	62499878794
8	62500216752
9	62500120671
A	62500266095
B	62499955595
C	62500188610
D	62499613666
E	62499875079
F	62499937801

CARMA

Changing Cognitive Tastes



Why in antiquity π was not *measured* to greater accuracy than $22/7$ (with rope)?

It reflects not an inability, but rather a very different mindset to a modern (Baconian) experimental one — see Francis Bacon's *De augmentis scientiarum* (1623).

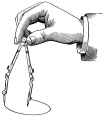
- Gauss and Ramanujan did not exploit their identities for π.
  - An algorithm, as opposed to a closed form, was unsatisfactory to them — especially Ramanujan. He preferred

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{163}} \log(640320) \approx \pi \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{3}{\sqrt{67}} \log(5280) \approx \pi$$

correct to 15 and 9 decimal places respectively.

CARMA

Changing Cognitive Tastes



Why in antiquity π was not *measured* to greater accuracy than $22/7$ (with rope)?

It reflects not an inability, but rather a very different mindset to a modern (Baconian) experimental one — see Francis Bacon's *De augmentis scientiarum* (1623).

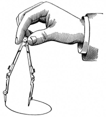
- Gauss and Ramanujan did not exploit their identities for π.
  - An algorithm, as opposed to a closed form, was unsatisfactory to them — especially Ramanujan. He preferred

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{163}} \log(640320) \approx \pi \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{3}{\sqrt{67}} \log(5280) \approx \pi$$

correct to 15 and 9 decimal places respectively.

CARMA

Changing Cognitive Tastes



Why in antiquity π was not *measured* to greater accuracy than $22/7$ (with rope)?

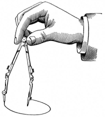
It reflects not an inability, but rather a very different mindset to a modern (Baconian) experimental one — see Francis Bacon's *De augmentis scientiarum* (1623).

- Gauss and Ramanujan did not exploit their identities for π.
- An algorithm, as opposed to a closed form, was unsatisfactory to them — especially Ramanujan. He preferred

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{163}} \log(640320) \approx \pi \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{3}{\sqrt{67}} \log(5280) \approx \pi$$

correct to 15 and 9 decimal places respectively.

Changing Cognitive Tastes



Why in antiquity π was not *measured* to greater accuracy than $22/7$ (with rope)?

It reflects not an inability, but rather a very different mindset to a modern (Baconian) experimental one — see Francis Bacon's *De augmentis scientiarum* (1623).

- Gauss and Ramanujan did not exploit their identities for π.
- An algorithm, as opposed to a closed form, was unsatisfactory to them — especially Ramanujan. He preferred

$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{163}}\log(640320) \approx \pi \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{3}{\sqrt{67}}\log(5280) \approx \pi$$

correct to 15 and 9 decimal places respectively.

Changing Cognitive Tastes: Truth without Proof

Gourevich used integer relation computer methods to find the Ramanujan-type series — discussed below — in (11):

$$\frac{4}{\pi^3} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(n)^7 (1 + 14n + 76n^2 + 168n^3) \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2n+1} \tag{11}$$

where $r(n) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n}$.

- I can "discover" it using **30**-digit arithmetic. and check it to **1,000** digits in **0.75** sec, **10,000** digits in **4.01** min with two naive command-line instructions in *Maple*.
  - No one has any inkling of how to prove it.
  - I "know" the beautiful identity is true — it would be more remarkable were it eventually to fail.
  - It may be true for no good reason — it might just have no proof and be a very concrete Gödel-like statement.

Changing Cognitive Tastes: Truth without Proof

Gourevich used integer relation computer methods to find the Ramanujan-type series — discussed below — in (11):

$$\frac{4}{\pi^3} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(n)^7 (1 + 14n + 76n^2 + 168n^3) \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2n+1} \qquad (11)$$

where $r(n) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n}$.

- I can "discover" it using **30**-digit arithmetic. and check it to **1,000** digits in **0.75** sec, **10,000** digits in **4.01** min with two naive command-line instructions in *Maple*.
  - No one has any inkling of how to prove it.
  - I "know" the beautiful identity is true — it would be more remarkable were it eventually to fail.
  - It may be true for no good reason — it might just have no proof and be a very concrete Gödel-like statement.

CARMA

Changing Cognitive Tastes: Truth without Proof

Gourevich used integer relation computer methods to find the Ramanujan-type series — discussed below — in (11):

$$\frac{4}{\pi^3} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r(n)^7 (1 + 14n + 76n^2 + 168n^3) \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{2n+1} \tag{11}$$

where $r(n) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{2n-1}{2n}$.

- I can "discover" it using **30**-digit arithmetic. and check it to **1,000** digits in **0.75** sec, **10,000** digits in **4.01** min with two naive command-line instructions in *Maple*.
  - No one has any inkling of how to prove it.
  - I "know" the beautiful identity is true — it would be more remarkable were it eventually to fail.
  - It may be true for no good reason — it might just have no proof and be a very concrete Gödel-like statement.

CARMA

Pi in High Culture (1993)

The admirable number pi:
three point one four one.
All the following digits are also initial,
five nine two because it never ends.
It can't be comprehended *six five three five* at a glance,
eight nine by calculation,
seven nine or imagination,
not even *three two three eight* by wit, that is, by comparison
four six to anything else
two six four three in the world.
The longest snake on earth calls it quits at about forty feet.
Likewise, snakes of myth and legend, though they may hold out a bit longer.
The pageant of digits comprising the number pi
doesn't stop at the page's edge.
It goes on across the table, through the air,
over a wall, a leaf, a bird's nest, clouds, straight into the sky,
through all the bottomless, bloated heavens.

Oh how brief - a mouse tail, a pigtail - is the tail of a comet!
How feeble the star's ray, bent by bumping up against space!
While here we have *two three fifteen three hundred nineteen*
my phone number your shirt size the year
nineteen hundred and seventy-three the sixth floor
the number of inhabitants sixty-five cents
hip measurement two fingers a charade, a code,
in which we find *hail to thee, blithe spirit, bird thou never wert*
alongside *ladies and gentlemen, no cause for alarm*,
as well as *heaven and earth shall pass away*,
but not the number pi, oh no, nothing doing,
it keeps right on with its rather remarkable *five*,
its uncommonly fine *eight*,
its far from final *seven*,
nudging, always nudging a sluggish eternity
to continue.

1996 Nobel Wislawa Szymborska (2-7-1923 1-2-2012)

Pi in High Culture (1993)

The admirable number pi:
three point one four one.
All the following digits are also initial,
five nine two because it never ends.
It can't be comprehended *six five three five* at a glance,
eight nine by calculation,
seven nine or imagination,
not even *three two three eight* by wit, that is, by comparison
four six to anything else
two six four three in the world.
The longest snake on earth calls it quits at about forty feet.
Likewise, snakes of myth and legend, though they may hold out a bit longer.
The pageant of digits comprising the number pi
doesn't stop at the page's edge.
It goes on across the table, through the air,
over a wall, a leaf, a bird's nest, clouds, straight into the sky,
through all the bottomless, bloated heavens.

1996 Nobel Wislawa Szymborska (2-7-1923 1-2-2012)

Oh how brief - a mouse tail, a pigtail - is the tail of a comet!
How feeble the star's ray, bent by bumping up against space!
While here we have *two three fifteen three hundred nineteen*
my phone number your shirt size the year
nineteen hundred and seventy-three the sixth floor
the number of inhabitants sixty-five cents
hip measurement two fingers a charade, a code,
in which we find *hail to thee, blithe spirit, bird thou never wert*
alongside *ladies and gentlemen, no cause for alarm*,
as well as *heaven and earth shall pass away*,
but not the number pi, oh no, nothing doing,
it keeps right on with its rather remarkable *five*,
its uncommonly fine *eight*,
its far from final *seven*,
nudging, always nudging a sluggish eternity
to continue.

Pi in High Culture (1993)

The admirable number pi:
three point one four one.
All the following digits are also initial,
five nine two because it never ends.
It can't be comprehended *six five three five* at a glance,
eight nine by calculation,
seven nine or imagination,
not even *three two three eight* by wit, that is, by comparison
four six to anything else
two six four three in the world.
The longest snake on earth calls it quits at about forty feet.
Likewise, snakes of myth and legend, though they may hold out a bit longer.
The pageant of digits comprising the number pi
doesn't stop at the page's edge.
It goes on across the table, through the air,
over a wall, a leaf, a bird's nest, clouds, straight into the sky,
through all the bottomless, bloated heavens.

1996 Nobel Wislawa Szymborska (2-7-1923 1-2-2012)

Oh how brief - a mouse tail, a pigtail - is the tail of a comet!
How feeble the star's ray, bent by bumping up against space!
While here we have *two three fifteen three hundred nineteen*
my phone number your shirt size the year
nineteen hundred and seventy-three the sixth floor
the number of inhabitants sixty-five cents
hip measurement two fingers a charade, a code,
in which we find *hail to thee, blithe spirit, bird thou never wert*
alongside *ladies and gentlemen, no cause for alarm*,
as well as *heaven and earth shall pass away*,
but not the number pi, oh no, nothing doing,
it keeps right on with its rather remarkable *five*,
its uncommonly fine *eight*,
its far from final *seven*,
nudging, always nudging a sluggish eternity
to continue.

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

∇ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

CARMA

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1-bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1-ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ — converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

∇ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

CARMA

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

∇ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

CARMA

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

▽ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

∇ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

CARMA

Computers Cease Being Human

TOC

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

- Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ — converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

∇ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

CARMA

Computers Cease Being Human

1950s. Commercial computers — and discovery of advanced algorithms for arithmetic — unleashed π.

1965. The *new* fast Fourier transform (**FFT**) performed high-precision multiplications much faster than conventional methods — viewing numbers as polynomials in $\frac{1}{10}$.

– Newton methods helped reduce time for computing π to ultra-precision from millennia to weeks or days.

$$x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - bx) \qquad\qquad x \hookleftarrow x + x(1 - ax^2)/2$$

converts $1/b$ to **4**$\times$ converts $1/\sqrt{a}$ to **6**$\times$ (**7** for $\sqrt{a}$)

▽ But until the **1980s** all computer evaluations of π employed classical formulas, usually of Machin-type.

Happily, **MRI** and **FFT** were discovered at the same time.

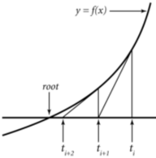
Newton Method Illustrated in Maple for 1/7

```
> restart:Digits:=100:N:=x->x+x*(1-7*x);
```

$$N := x \to x + x\,(1 - 7\,x)$$

```
> Digits:=64:x:=.142;for k from 1 to 6 do x:=evalf(N(x),2^(k)+2); od;
```

$$x := 0.142$$
$$x := 0.1429$$
$$x := 0.142857$$
$$x := 0.1428571429$$
$$x := 0.142857142857142857$$
$$x := 0.1428571428571428571428571428571429$$



Newton's method

1. Newton's method is self-correcting and quadratically convergent.
2. So we start close (to the left); and
3. We keep only the first half of each answer.

CARMA

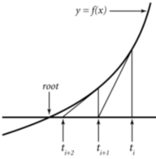
Newton Method Illustrated in Maple for 1/7

```
> restart:Digits:=100:N:=x->x+x*(1-7*x);
```

$$N := x \to x + x\,(1 - 7\,x)$$

```
> Digits:=64:x:=.142;for k from 1 to 6 do x:=evalf(N(x),2^(k)+2); od;
```

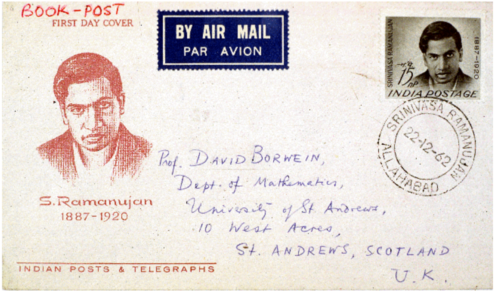
$$x := 0.142$$
$$x := 0.1429$$
$$x := 0.142857$$
$$x := 0.1428571429$$
$$x := 0.142857142857142857$$
$$x := 0.1428571428571428571428571428571429$$



Newton's method

1. Newton's method is self-correcting and quadratically convergent.
2. So we start close (to the left); and
3. We keep only the first half of each answer.

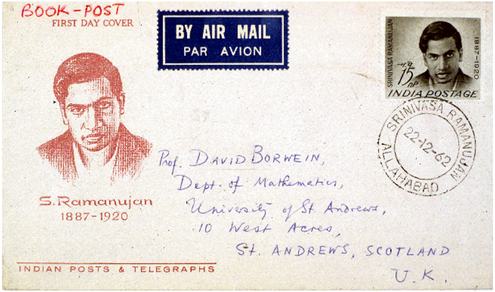
Pi in the Digital Age



Ramanujan's Seventy-Fifth Birthday Stamp.

- Truly new infinite series formulas were discovered by the self-taught Indian genius Srinivasa Ramanujan around **1910**.
  - Based on theory of elliptic integrals or modular functions, they were not well known (nor fully proven) until *recently* when his writings were finally fully published by Bruce Berndt.

Pi in the Digital Age

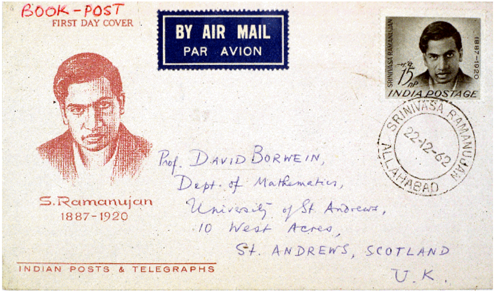


Ramanujan's Seventy-Fifth Birthday Stamp.

- Truly new infinite series formulas were discovered by the self-taught Indian genius Srinivasa Ramanujan around **1910**.
  - Based on theory of elliptic integrals or modular functions, they were not well known (nor fully proven) until *recently* when his writings were finally fully published by Bruce Berndt.

CARMA

Pi in the Digital Age



Ramanujan's Seventy-Fifth Birthday Stamp.

- Truly new infinite series formulas were discovered by the self-taught Indian genius Srinivasa Ramanujan around **1910**.
  - Based on theory of elliptic integrals or modular functions, they were not well known (nor fully proven) until *recently* when his writings were finally fully published by Bruce Berndt.

Ramanujan-type Series for $1/\pi$

One of these series is the remarkable:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(4k)!\,(\mathbf{1103}+26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}} \tag{12}$$

- Each term adds an additional **eight** correct digits.

◇ **1985**. 'Hacker' Bill Gosper used (12) to compute **17 million digits** of (the continued fraction for) π; and so the first proof of (12) !

1987. David and Gregory Chudnovsky found a variant:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(6k)!(13591409+545140134k)}{(3k)!\,(k!)^3\,640320^{3k+3/2}} \tag{13}$$

- Each term adds an additional **14** correct digits.

Ramanujan-type Series for $1/\pi$

One of these series is the remarkable:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(4k)!\,(\mathbf{1103}+26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}} \tag{12}$$

- Each term adds an additional **eight** correct digits.

◇ **1985**. 'Hacker' Bill Gosper used (12) to compute **17 million digits** of (the continued fraction for) π; and so the first proof of (12) !

1987. David and Gregory Chudnovsky found a variant:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(6k)!(13591409+545140134k)}{(3k)!\,(k!)^3\,640320^{3k+3/2}} \tag{13}$$

- Each term adds an additional **14** correct digits.

CARMA

Ramanujan-type Series for $1/\pi$

One of these series is the remarkable:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4k)!\,(\mathbf{1103} + 26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}} \qquad (12)$$

- Each term adds an additional **eight** correct digits.

◇ **1985**. 'Hacker' Bill Gosper used (12) to compute **17 million digits** of (the continued fraction for) π; and so the first proof of (12) !

1987. David and Gregory Chudnovsky found a variant:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k\,(6k)!(13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)!\,(k!)^3\,640320^{3k+3/2}} \qquad (13)$$

- Each term adds an additional **14** correct digits.

Ramanujan-type Series for $1/\pi$

One of these series is the remarkable:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9801} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4k)!\,(\mathbf{1103} + 26390k)}{(k!)^4 396^{4k}} \qquad (12)$$

- Each term adds an additional **eight** correct digits.

◇ **1985**. 'Hacker' Bill Gosper used (12) to compute **17 million digits** of (the continued fraction for) π; and so the first proof of (12) !

1987. David and Gregory Chudnovsky found a variant:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k\,(6k)!(13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)!\,(k!)^3\,640320^{3k+3/2}} \qquad (13)$$

- Each term adds an additional **14** correct digits.

The Chudnovsky Brothers

- The Chudnovskys implemented (13) with a clever scheme so results at one precision could be reused for higher precision.
  - They used this in several large calculations of π, culminating with a then record computation to over **four billion** decimal digits in **1994**.

CARMA

The Chudnovsky Brothers

- The Chudnovskys implemented (13) with a clever scheme so results at one precision could be reused for higher precision.
  - They used this in several large calculations of π, culminating with a then record computation to over **four billion** decimal digits in **1994**.

CARMA

Some Series Can Save Significant Work

- Relatedly, the Ramanujan-type series:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{16^n} \right)^3 \frac{42\,n+5}{16}. \tag{14}$$

allows one to compute the billionth binary digit of $1/\pi$, or the like, *without computing the first half* of the series.

Conjecture (**Moore's Law** in *Electronics Magazine* 19 April, 1965)

"The complexity for minimum component costs has increased at a rate of roughly a factor of two per year" ... [revised to "every 18 months"]

Some Series Can Save Significant Work

- Relatedly, the Ramanujan-type series:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{16^n} \right)^3 \frac{42\,n+5}{16}. \tag{14}$$

allows one to compute the billionth binary digit of $1/\pi$, or the like, *without computing the first half* of the series.

Conjecture (Moore's Law in *Electronics Magazine* 19 April, 1965)

"The complexity for minimum component costs has increased at a rate of roughly a factor of two per year" ... [revised to "every 18 months"]

ENIAC: Electronic Numerical Integrator and **Calculator**, I

SIZE/WEIGHT: ENIAC had 18,000 vacuum tubes, 6,000 switches, 10,000 capacitors, 70,000 resistors, 1,500 relays, was 10 feet tall, occupied 1,800 square feet and weighed 30 tons.

The ENIAC in the Smithsonian

- This Smithsonian **20Mb** picture would require **100,000 ENIACs** to store. [Moore's Law!]

CARMA

ENIAC: Electronic Numerical Integrator and **Calculator**, I

SIZE/WEIGHT: ENIAC had 18,000 vacuum tubes, 6,000 switches, 10,000 capacitors, 70,000 resistors, 1,500 relays, was 10 feet tall, occupied 1,800 square feet and weighed 30 tons.

The ENIAC in the Smithsonian

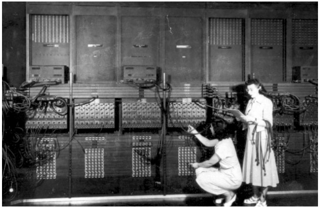
- This Smithsonian **20Mb** picture would require **100,000 ENIACs** to store. [Moore's Law!]

ENIAC: Integrator and **Calculator**, II

SPEED/MEMORY: A 1.5GHz Pentium does 3 million adds/sec. ENIAC did 5,000 — 1,000 times faster than any earlier machine. The first stored-memory computer, ENIAC could store 200 digits.

1949 'skunk-works' computation of π — suggested by von Neumann — to **2,037 places** in **70 hrs**.

Origin of the term '*bug*'?



Programming ENIAC in 1946

ARCHITECTURE: Data flowed from one accumulator to the next, and after each accumulator finished a calculation, it communicated its results to the next in line. The accumulators were connected to each other manually.

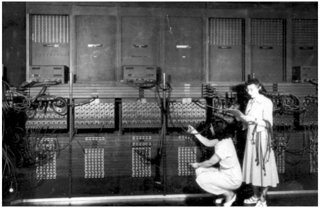
CARMA

ENIAC: Integrator and **Calculator**, II

SPEED/MEMORY: A 1.5GHz Pentium does 3 million adds/sec. ENIAC did 5,000 — 1,000 times faster than any earlier machine. The first stored-memory computer, ENIAC could store 200 digits.

1949 'skunk-works' computation of π — suggested by von Neumann — to **2,037 places** in **70 hrs**.

Origin of the term '*bug*'?



Programming ENIAC in 1946

ARCHITECTURE: Data flowed from one accumulator to the next, and after each accumulator finished a calculation, it communicated its results to the next in line. The accumulators were connected to each other manually.

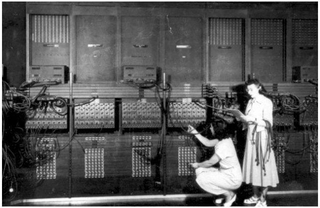
CARMA

ENIAC: Integrator and **Calculator**, II

SPEED/MEMORY: A 1.5GHz Pentium does 3 million adds/sec. ENIAC did 5,000 — 1,000 times faster than any earlier machine. The first stored-memory computer, ENIAC could store 200 digits.

1949 'skunk-works' computation of π — suggested by von Neumann — to **2,037 places** in **70 hrs**.

Origin of the term '*bug*'?



Programming ENIAC in 1946

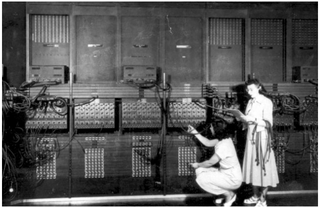
ARCHITECTURE: Data flowed from one accumulator to the next, and after each accumulator finished a calculation, it communicated its results to the next in line. The accumulators were connected to each other manually.

ENIAC: Integrator and **Calculator**, II

SPEED/MEMORY: A 1.5GHz Pentium does 3 million adds/sec. ENIAC did 5,000 — 1,000 times faster than any earlier machine. The first stored-memory computer, ENIAC could store 200 digits.

1949 'skunk-works' computation of π — suggested by von Neumann — to **2,037 places** in **70 hrs**.

Origin of the term '*bug*'?



Programming ENIAC in 1946

ARCHITECTURE: Data flowed from one accumulator to the next, and after each accumulator finished a calculation, it communicated its results to the next in line. The accumulators were connected to each other manually.

ENIAC: Integrator and Calculator, III

Presper Eckert and John Mauchly (Feb 1946)

- Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. bought by Remington Rand which became Sperry Rand (Unisys).
  - Honeywell, Inc. v. Sperry Rand Corp., et al. 180 USPQ 673 (D. Minn. 1973) changed the world
  - Search for: IBM, Atanasoff-Berry Co.

ENIAC: Integrator and Calculator, III

Presper Eckert and John Mauchly (Feb 1946)

- Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. bought by Remington Rand which became Sperry Rand (Unisys).
  - Honeywell, Inc. v. Sperry Rand Corp., et al. 180 USPQ 673 (D. Minn. 1973) changed the world
  - Search for: IBM, Atanasoff-Berry Co.

CARMA

ENIAC: Integrator and Calculator, III

Presper Eckert and John Mauchly (Feb 1946)

- Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. bought by Remington Rand which became Sperry Rand (Unisys).
  - Honeywell, Inc. v. Sperry Rand Corp., et al. `180 USPQ 673 (D. Minn. 1973)` changed the world
  - Search for: `IBM, Atanasoff-Berry Co.`

Ballantine's (1939) Series for π

Another formula of Euler for arccot is:

$$x\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\;(x^2+1)^{n+1}} \;=\; \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

As $10\,(18^2+1)=57^2+1=3250$ we may rewrite the formula

$$\frac{\pi}{4}=\arctan\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)+8\arctan\left(\frac{1}{57}\right)-5\arctan\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)$$

used by Shanks and Wrench in **1961** for **100,000** digits, and by Guilloud and Boyer in **1973** for a million digits of Pi in the efficient form

$$\pi=864\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\,\mathbf{325}^{n+1}}+1824\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\,\mathbf{3250}^{n+1}}-20\arctan\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)$$

where terms of the second series are just *decimal shifts* of the first.

Ballantine's (1939) Series for π

Another formula of Euler for arccot is:

$$x\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\,\left(x^2+1\right)^{n+1}} \quad = \quad \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

As $10\left(18^2+1\right)=57^2+1=3250$ we may rewrite the formula

$$\frac{\pi}{4}=\arctan\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)+8\arctan\left(\frac{1}{57}\right)-5\arctan\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)$$

used by Shanks and Wrench in **1961** for **100,000** digits, and by Guilloud and Boyer in **1973** for a million digits of Pi in the efficient form

$$\pi=864\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\,\mathbf{325}^{n+1}}+1824\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(n!)^2\,4^n}{(2\,n+1)!\,\mathbf{3250}^{n+1}}-20\arctan\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)$$

where terms of the second series are just *decimal shifts* of the first.

Shanks (the 2nd) and Wrench: "A Million Decimals?" (1961)

5. A Million Decimals? Can π be computed to 1,000,000 decimals with the computers of today? From the remarks in the first section we see that the program which we have described would require times of the order of *months*. But since the memory of a 7090 is too small, by a factor of ten, a modified program, which writes and reads partial results, would take longer still. One would really want a computer 100 times as fast, 100 times as reliable, and with a memory 10 times as large. No such machine now exists.

There are, of course, many other formulas similar to (1), (2), and (5), and other programming devices are also possible, but it seems unlikely that any such modification can lead to more than a rather small improvement.

Are there *entirely different* procedures? This is, of course, possible. We cite the following: compute $1/\pi$ and then take its reciprocal. This sounds fantastic, but, in fact, it can be faster than the use of equation (2). One can compute $1/\pi$ by Ramanujan's formula [8]:

$$(6)\qquad \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1123}{882} - \frac{22583}{882^3}\,\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3}{4^2} + \frac{44043}{882^5}\,\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{4^2\cdot 8^2} - \cdots\right).$$

The first factors here are given by $(-1)^k(1123 + 21460k)$. A binary value of $1/\pi$ equivalent to 100,000D, can be computed on a 7090 using equation (6) in 6 hours instead of the 8 hours required for the application of equation (2).* To reciprocate this value of $1/\pi$ would take about 1 hour. Thus, we can reduce the time required by (2) by an hour. But unfortunately we lose our overlapping check, and, in any case, this small gain is quite inadequate for the present question.

One could hope for a theoretical approach to this question of optimization—a theory of the "*depth*" of numbers—but no such theory now exists. One can guess that e is not as "deep" as π,† but try to prove it!

Such a theory would, of course, take years to develop. In the meantime—say, in 5 to 7 years—such a computer as we suggested above (100 times as fast, 100 times as reliable, and with 10 times the memory) will, no doubt, become a reality. At that time a computation of π to 1,000,000D will not be difficult.

* We have computed $1/\pi$ by (6) to over 5000D in less than a minute.

† We have computed e on a 7090 to 100,265D by the obvious program. This takes 2.5 hours instead of the 8-hour run for π by (2).

5. A Million Decimals? Can π be computed to 1,000,000 decimals with the computers of today? From the remarks in the first section we see that the program which we have described would require times of the order of *months*. But since the memory of a 7090 is too small, by a factor of ten, a modified program, which writes and reads partial results, would take longer still. One would really want a computer 100 times as fast, 100 times as reliable, and with a memory 10 times as large. No such machine now exists.

There are, of course, many other formulas similar to (1), (2), and (5), and other programming devices are also possible, but it seems unlikely that any such modification can lead to more than a rather small improvement.

Are there *entirely different* procedures? This is, of course, possible. We cite the following: compute $1/\pi$ and then take its reciprocal. This sounds fantastic, but, in fact, it can be faster than the use of equation (2). One can compute $1/\pi$ by Ramanujan's formula [8]:

$$(6)\qquad \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1123}{882} - \frac{22583}{882^3}\,\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3}{4^2} + \frac{44043}{882^5}\,\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{4^2\cdot 8^2} - \cdots\right).$$

The first factors here are given by $(-1)^k(1123 + 21460k)$. A binary value of $1/\pi$ equivalent to 100,000D, can be computed on a 7090 using equation (6) in 6 hours instead of the 8 hours required for the application of equation (2).* To reciprocate this value of $1/\pi$ would take about 1 hour. Thus, we can reduce the time required by (2) by an hour. But unfortunately we lose our overlapping check, and, in any case, this small gain is quite inadequate for the present question.

One could hope for a theoretical approach to this question of optimization—a theory of the "*depth*" of numbers—but no such theory now exists. One can guess that e is not as "deep" as π,† but try to prove it!

Such a theory would, of course, take years to develop. In the meantime—say, in 5 to 7 years—such a computer as we suggested above (100 times as fast, 100 times as reliable, and with 10 times the memory) will, no doubt, become a reality. At that time a computation of π to 1,000,000D will not be difficult.

* We have computed $1/\pi$ by (6) to over 5000D in less than a minute.

† We have computed e on a 7090 to 100,265D by the obvious program. This takes 2.5 hours instead of the 8-hour run for π by (2).

Shanks (the 2nd) and Wrench: "A Million Decimals?" (1961)

now exists.

There are, of course, many other formulas similar to (1), (2), and (5), and other programming devices are also possible, but it seems unlikely that any such modification can lead to more than a rather small improvement.

Are there *entirely different* procedures? This is, of course, possible. We cite the following: compute $1/\pi$ and then take its reciprocal. This sounds fantastic, but, in fact, it can be faster than the use of equation (2). One can compute $1/\pi$ by Ramanujan's formula [8]:

$$(6) \qquad \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1123}{882} - \frac{22583}{882^3}\,\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3}{4^2} + \frac{44043}{882^5}\,\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdot 7}{4^2\cdot 8^2} - \cdots\right).$$

The first factors here are given by $(-1)^k(1123 + 21460k)$. A binary value of $1/\pi$ equivalent to 100,000D, can be computed on a 7090 using equation (6) in 6 hours instead of the 8 hours required for the application of equation (2).* To reciprocate this value of $1/\pi$ would take about 1 hour. Thus, we can reduce the time required by (2) by an hour. But unfortunately we lose our overlapping check, and, in any case, this small gain is quite inadequate for the present question.

One could hope for a theoretical approach to this question of optimization—a theory of the "*depth*" of numbers—but no such theory now exists. One can guess that e is not as "deep" as π,† but try to prove it!

Such a theory would, of course, take years to develop. In the meantime—say, in 5 to 7 years—such a computer as we suggested above (100 times as fast, 100 times as reliable, and with 10 times the memory) will, no doubt, become a reality. At that time a computation of π to 1,000,000D will not be difficult.

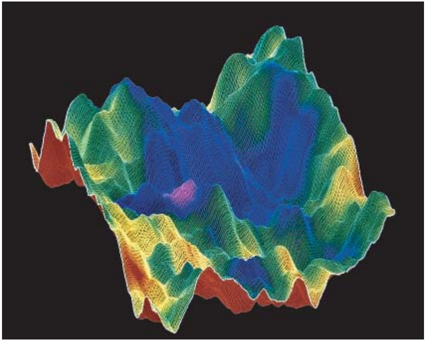
* We have computed $1/\pi$ by (6) to over 5000D in less than a minute.

† We have computed e on a 7090 to 100,265D by the obvious program. This takes 2.5 hours instead of the 8-hour run for π by (2).

There are, of course, many other formulas similar to (1), (2
programming devices are also possible, but it seems unlikely th
tion can lead to more than a rather small improvement.
Are there *entirely different* procedures? This is, of course,
following: compute $1/\pi$ and then take its reciprocal. This
in fact, it can be faster than the use of equation (2). One
Ramanujan's formula [8]:
(6) $\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1123}{882} - \frac{22583}{882^3}\,\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3}{4^2} + \frac{44043}{882^5}\,\frac{1\cdot 3}{2\cdot 4}\cdot\frac{1\cdot 3\cdot}{4^2\cdot}\right.$
The first factors here are given by $(-1)^k(1123 + 21460k)$.
equivalent to 100,000D, can be computed on a 7090 using eq
instead of the 8 hours required for the application of equatio
this value of $1/\pi$ would take about 1 hour. Thus, we can red
by (2) by an hour. But unfortunately we lose our overlappi
case, this small gain is quite inadequate for the present ques
One could hope for a theoretical approach to this questi
theory of the "*depth*" of numbers—but no such theory now
that e is not as "deep" as π,† but try to prove it!
Such a theory would, of course, take years to develop. I
in 5 to 7 years—such a computer as we suggested above (
times as reliable, and with 10 times the memory) will, no do
At that time a computation of π to 1,000,000D will not be d
* We have computed $1/\pi$ by (6) to over 5000D in less than a m
† We have computed e on a 7090 to 100,265D by the obvious
hours instead of the 8-hour run for π by (2).

CARMA

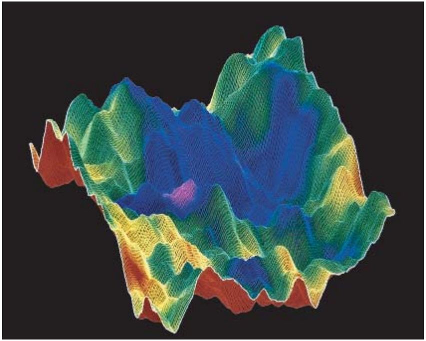
The First Million Digits of π



A *random walk* on π (courtesy David and Gregory Chudnovsky)

- See Richard Preston's: "The Mountains of Pi", *New Yorker*, March 2, **1992** (AAAS-Westinghouse Award for Science Journalism);
  - A marvellous "Chasing the Unicorn" and **2005** NOVA program.

The First Million Digits of π



A *random walk* on π (courtesy David and Gregory Chudnovsky)

- See Richard Preston's: "The Mountains of Pi", *New Yorker*, March 2, **1992** (AAAS-Westinghouse Award for Science Journalism);

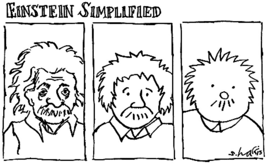
– A marvellous "Chasing the Unicorn" and **2005** NOVA program.

CARMA

Reduced Complexity Methods

These series are much faster than classical ones, *but* the number of terms needed *still* increases linearly with the number of digits.

Twice as many digits correct requires twice as many terms of the series.



1976. Richard Brent of **ANU** and Eugene Salamin independently found a reduced complexity algorithm for π.

– It takes $O(\log N)$ operations for N digits.

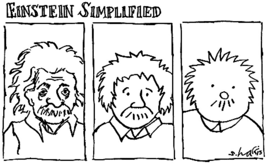
– Uses arithmetic-geometric mean iteration (AGM) and other elliptic integral ideas due to Gauss and Legendre circa **1800**.

– Gauss — and others — missed connection to *computing* π.

Reduced Complexity Methods

These series are much faster than classical ones, *but* the number of terms needed *still* increases linearly with the number of digits.

Twice as many digits correct requires twice as many terms of the series.



1976. Richard Brent of **ANU** and Eugene Salamin independently found a reduced complexity algorithm for π.

– It takes $O(\log N)$ operations for N digits.

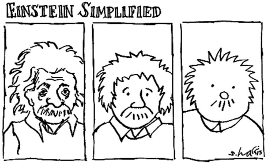
– Uses arithmetic-geometric mean iteration (AGM) and other elliptic integral ideas due to Gauss and Legendre circa **1800**.

– Gauss — and others — missed connection to *computing* π.

Reduced Complexity Methods

These series are much faster than classical ones, *but* the number of terms needed *still* increases linearly with the number of digits.

Twice as many digits correct requires twice as many terms of the series.



1976. Richard Brent of **ANU** and Eugene Salamin independently found a reduced complexity algorithm for π.

– It takes $O(\log N)$ operations for N digits.

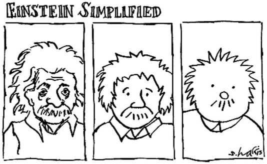
– Uses arithmetic-geometric mean iteration (AGM) and other elliptic integral ideas due to Gauss and Legendre circa **1800**.

– Gauss — and others — missed connection to *computing* π.

Reduced Complexity Methods

These series are much faster than classical ones, *but* the number of terms needed *still* increases linearly with the number of digits.

Twice as many digits correct requires twice as many terms of the series.



1976. Richard Brent of **ANU** and Eugene Salamin independently found a reduced complexity algorithm for π.

– It takes $O(\log N)$ operations for N digits.

– Uses arithmetic-geometric mean iteration (AGM) and other elliptic integral ideas due to Gauss and Legendre circa **1800**.

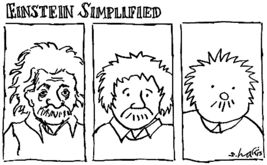
– Gauss — and others — missed connection to *computing* π.

CARMA

Reduced Complexity Methods

These series are much faster than classical ones, *but* the number of terms needed *still* increases linearly with the number of digits.

Twice as many digits correct requires twice as many terms of the series.



1976. Richard Brent of **ANU** and Eugene Salamin independently found a reduced complexity algorithm for π.

– It takes $O(\log N)$ operations for N digits.

- Uses arithmetic-geometric mean iteration (AGM) and other elliptic integral ideas due to Gauss and Legendre circa **1800**.
  - Gauss — and others — missed connection to *computing* π.

CARMA

A Reduced Complexity Algorithm

Algorithm (Brent-Salamin AGM iteration)

Set $a_0 = 1, b_0 = 1/\sqrt{2}$ and $s_0 = 1/2$. Calculate

$$a_k = \frac{a_{k-1} + b_{k-1}}{2} \quad (A) \qquad b_k = \sqrt{a_{k-1}b_{k-1}} \quad (G)$$

$$c_k = a_k^2 - b_k^2, \qquad s_k = s_{k-1} - 2^k c_k$$

$$\text{and compute} \quad p_k = \frac{2a_k^2}{s_k}. \tag{15}$$

Then p_k converges quadratically to π.

- Each step doubles the correct digits — successive steps produce 1, 4, 9, 20, 42, 85, 173, 347 and 697 digits of π.
  - 25 steps compute π to **45 million** digits. But, steps must be performed to the desired precision.

A Reduced Complexity Algorithm

Algorithm (Brent-Salamin AGM iteration)

Set $a_0 = 1, b_0 = 1/\sqrt{2}$ and $s_0 = 1/2$. Calculate

$$a_k = \frac{a_{k-1} + b_{k-1}}{2} \qquad (A) \qquad b_k = \sqrt{a_{k-1}b_{k-1}} \qquad (G)$$

$$c_k = a_k^2 - b_k^2, \qquad s_k = s_{k-1} - 2^k c_k$$

$$\text{and compute} \quad p_k = \frac{2a_k^2}{s_k}. \tag{15}$$

Then p_k converges quadratically to π.

- Each step doubles the correct digits — successive steps produce 1, 4, 9, 20, 42, 85, 173, 347 and 697 digits of π.
  - 25 steps compute π to **45 million** digits. But, steps must be performed to the desired precision.

CARMA

A Reduced Complexity Algorithm

Algorithm (Brent-Salamin AGM iteration)

Set $a_0 = 1, b_0 = 1/\sqrt{2}$ and $s_0 = 1/2$. Calculate

$$a_k = \frac{a_{k-1} + b_{k-1}}{2} \quad (A) \qquad b_k = \sqrt{a_{k-1} b_{k-1}} \quad (G)$$

$$c_k = a_k^2 - b_k^2, \qquad s_k = s_{k-1} - 2^k c_k$$

$$\text{and compute} \quad p_k = \frac{2a_k^2}{s_k}. \tag{15}$$

Then p_k converges quadratically to π.

- Each step doubles the correct digits — successive steps produce 1, 4, 9, 20, 42, 85, 173, 347 and 697 digits of π.
  - 25 steps compute π to **45 million** digits. But, steps must be performed to the desired precision.

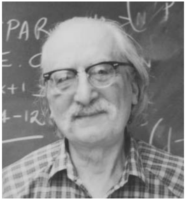
CARMA

Four Famous Pi Guys: Salamin, Kanada, Bailey and Gosper in 1987

- To appear in Donald Knuth's book of mathematics pictures.

CARMA

And Some Others: Niven, Shanks (1917-96), Brent, Zudilin (⟳)



The Borwein Brothers

1985. Peter and I discovered algebraic algorithms of all orders:

Algorithm (Cubic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 1/3$ and $s_0 = (\sqrt{3} - 1)/2$. Iterate

$$r_{k+1} = \frac{3}{1 + 2(1 - s_k^3)^{1/3}}, \qquad s_{k+1} = \frac{r_{k+1} - 1}{2}$$

and $a_{k+1} = r_{k+1}^2 a_k - 3^k (r_{k+1}^2 - 1)$.

Then $1/a_k$ converges cubically to π.

- The number of digits correct more than triples with each step.
  - There are like algorithms of all orders: quintic, septic, nonic, ...

The Borwein Brothers

1985. Peter and I discovered algebraic algorithms of all orders:

Algorithm (Cubic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 1/3$ and $s_0 = (\sqrt{3}-1)/2$. Iterate

$$r_{k+1} = \frac{3}{1+2(1-s_k^3)^{1/3}}, \qquad s_{k+1} = \frac{r_{k+1}-1}{2}$$

$$\text{and } a_{k+1} = r_{k+1}^2 a_k - 3^k(r_{k+1}^2 - 1).$$

Then $1/a_k$ converges cubically to π.

- The number of digits correct more than triples with each step.
  - There are like algorithms of all orders: quintic, septic, nonic, ...

CARMA

The Borwein Brothers

1985. Peter and I discovered algebraic algorithms of all orders:

Algorithm (Cubic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 1/3$ and $s_0 = (\sqrt{3}-1)/2$. Iterate

$$r_{k+1} = \frac{3}{1+2(1-s_k^3)^{1/3}}, \qquad s_{k+1} = \frac{r_{k+1}-1}{2}$$

$$\text{and } a_{k+1} = r_{k+1}^2 a_k - 3^k(r_{k+1}^2 - 1).$$

Then $1/a_k$ converges cubically to π.

- The number of digits correct more than triples with each step.
  - There are like algorithms of all orders: quintic, septic, nonic, ...

CARMA

A Fourth Order Algorithm

Algorithm (Quartic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ and $y_0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$. Iterate

$$y_{k+1} = \frac{1-(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}}{1+(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}} \qquad \text{and}$$

$$a_{k+1} = a_k(1+y_{k+1})^4 - 2^{2k+3}y_{k+1}(1+y_{k+1}+y_{k+1}^2).$$

Then $1/a_k$ converges quartically to π

- Using **4** $\times$ 'plus' **1** $\div$ 'plus' **2** $1/\sqrt{\cdot}$ = **19** full precision $\times$ per step. So **20 steps** costs out at around **400** full precision multiplications.
  (This assumes intermediate storage. Additions are cheap)

A Fourth Order Algorithm

Algorithm (Quartic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ and $y_0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$. Iterate

$$\begin{aligned} y_{k+1} &= \frac{1-(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}}{1+(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}} \qquad \text{and} \\ a_{k+1} &= a_k(1+y_{k+1})^4 - 2^{2k+3}y_{k+1}(1+y_{k+1}+y_{k+1}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Then $1/a_k$ converges quartically to π

- Using **4** $\times$ 'plus' **1** $\div$ 'plus' **2** $1/\sqrt{\cdot}$ = **19** full precision $\times$ per step. So **20 steps** costs out at around **400** full precision multiplications.

  (This assumes intermediate storage. Additions are cheap)

CARMA

A Fourth Order Algorithm

Algorithm (Quartic Algorithm)

Set $a_0 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$ and $y_0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$. Iterate

$$\begin{aligned} y_{k+1} &= \frac{1-(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}}{1+(1-y_k^4)^{1/4}} \qquad \text{and} \\ a_{k+1} &= a_k(1+y_{k+1})^4 - 2^{2k+3}y_{k+1}(1+y_{k+1}+y_{k+1}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Then $1/a_k$ converges quartically to π

- Using **4** $\times$ 'plus' **1** $\div$ 'plus' **2** $1/\sqrt{\cdot}$ $=$ **19** full precision $\times$ per step. So **20 steps** costs out at around **400** full precision multiplications.
  (This assumes intermediate storage. Additions are cheap)

CARMA

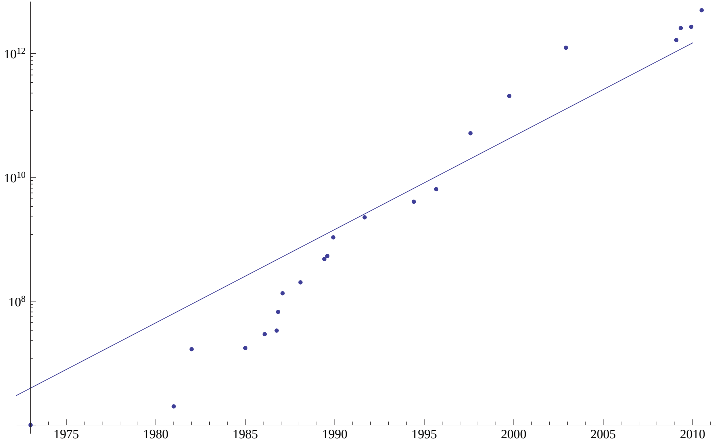
Modern Calculation Records: and IBM Blue Gene/L at LBL

IBM

Name	Year	Correct Digits
Miyoshi and Kanada	1981	2,000,036
Kanada-Yoshino-Tamura	1982	16,777,206
Gosper	1985	17,526,200
Bailey	Jan. 1986	29,360,111
Kanada and Tamura	Sep. 1986	33,554,414
Kanada and Tamura	Oct. 1986	67,108,839
Kanada et. al	Jan. 1987	134,217,700
Kanada and Tamura	Jan. 1988	201,326,551
Chudnovskys	May 1989	480,000,000
Kanada and Tamura	Jul. 1989	536,870,898
Kanada and Tamura	Nov. 1989	1,073,741,799
Chudnovskys	Aug. 1991	2,260,000,000
Chudnovskys	May 1994	4,044,000,000
Kanada and Takahashi	Oct. 1995	6,442,450,938
Kanada and Takahashi	Jul. 1997	51,539,600,000
Kanada and Takahashi	Sep. 1999	206,158,430,000
Kanada-Ushiro-Kuroda	Dec. 2002	1,241,100,000,000
Takahashi	Jan. 2009	1,649,000,000,000
Takahashi	April. 2009	2,576,980,377,524
Bellard	Dec. 2009	2,699,999,990,000
Kondo and Yee	Aug. 2010	**5,000,000,000,000**
Kondo and Yee	Oct. 2011	**10,000,000,000,000**

CARMA

Moore's Law Marches On



Computation of π since 1975 plotted vs. Moore's law predicted increase

An Amazing Algebraic Approximation to π

The **transcendental number** $\boxed{\pi}$ and the **algebraic number** $1/a_{20}$ actually agree for more than **1.5 trillion decimal places**.

- π and $1/a_{21}$ agree for more than **six trillion decimal places.**

1984. I found these on a **16K** upgrade of an 8K double-precision TRS80-100 Radio Shack portable.

- **1986**. A **29 million** digit calculation at NASA Ames — just after the shuttle disaster — uncovered CRAY hardware and software faults.
  - Took 6 months to convince Seymour Cray; then ran on every *CRAY* before it left the factory.
  - This iteration still gives me goose bumps. Especially when `written out in full ...`

CARMA

An Amazing Algebraic Approximation to π

The **transcendental number** $\boxed{\pi}$ and the **algebraic number** $1/a_{20}$ actually agree for more than **1.5 trillion decimal places**.

- π and $1/a_{21}$ agree for more than **six trillion decimal places.**

1984. I found these on a **16K** upgrade of an 8K double-precision TRS80-100 Radio Shack portable.

- **1986**. A **29 million** digit calculation at NASA Ames — just after the shuttle disaster — uncovered CRAY hardware and software faults.
  - Took 6 months to convince Seymour Cray; then ran on every *CRAY* before it left the factory.
  - This iteration still gives me goose bumps. Especially when `written out in full ...`

CARMA

An Amazing Algebraic Approximation to π

The **transcendental number** $\boxed{\pi}$ and the **algebraic number** $1/a_{20}$ actually agree for more than **1.5 trillion decimal places**.

- π and $1/a_{21}$ agree for more than **six trillion decimal places.**

1984. I found these on a **16K** upgrade of an 8K double-precision TRS80-100 Radio Shack portable.

- **1986**. A **29 million** digit calculation at NASA Ames — just after the shuttle disaster — uncovered CRAY hardware and software faults.
  - Took 6 months to convince Seymour Cray; then ran on every *CRAY* before it left the factory.
  - This iteration still gives me goose bumps. Especially when `written out in full ...`

CARMA

An Amazing Algebraic Approximation to π

The **transcendental number** $\boxed{\pi}$ and the **algebraic number** $1/a_{20}$ actually agree for more than **1.5 trillion decimal places**.

- π and $1/a_{21}$ agree for more than **six trillion decimal places.**

1984. I found these on a **16K** upgrade of an 8K double-precision TRS80-100 Radio Shack portable.

- **1986**. A **29 million** digit calculation at NASA Ames — just after the shuttle disaster — uncovered CRAY hardware and software faults.
  - Took 6 months to convince Seymour Cray; then ran on every *CRAY* before it left the factory.
  - This iteration still gives me goose bumps. Especially when `written out in full ...`

CARMA

An Amazing Algebraic Approximation to π

The **transcendental number** $\boxed{\pi}$ and the **algebraic number** $1/a_{20}$ actually agree for more than **1.5 trillion decimal places**.

- π and $1/a_{21}$ agree for more than **six trillion decimal places.**

1984. I found these on a **16K** upgrade of an 8K double-precision TRS80-100 Radio Shack portable.

- **1986**. A **29 million** digit calculation at NASA Ames — just after the shuttle disaster — uncovered CRAY hardware and software faults.
  - Took 6 months to convince Seymour Cray; then ran on every *CRAY* before it left the factory.
  - This iteration still gives me goose bumps. Especially when `written out in full` ...

CARMA

$a_0 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$, $y_0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$

$$y_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_0}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_0}^4}}, a_1 = a_0\left(1+y_1\right)^4 - 2^3 y_1\left(1+y_1+{y_1}^2\right)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_1}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_1}^4}}, a_2 = a_1\left(1+y_2\right)^4 - 2^5 y_2\left(1+y_2+{y_2}^2\right)$$

$$y_3 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_2}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_2}^4}}, a_3 = a_2\left(1+y_3\right)^4 - 2^7 y_3\left(1+y_3+{y_3}^2\right)$$

$$y_4 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_3}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_3}^4}}, a_4 = a_3\left(1+y_4\right)^4 - 2^9 y_4\left(1+y_4+{y_4}^2\right)$$

$$y_5 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_4}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_4}^4}}, a_5 = a_4\left(1+y_5\right)^4 - 2^{11} y_5\left(1+y_5+{y_5}^2\right)$$

$$y_6 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_5}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_5}^4}}, a_6 = a_5\left(1+y_6\right)^4 - 2^{13} y_6\left(1+y_6+{y_6}^2\right)$$

$$y_7 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_6}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_6}^4}}, a_7 = a_6\left(1+y_7\right)^4 - 2^{15} y_7\left(1+y_7+{y_7}^2\right)$$

$$y_8 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_7}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_7}^4}}, a_8 = a_7\left(1+y_8\right)^4 - 2^{17} y_8\left(1+y_8+{y_8}^2\right)$$

$$y_9 = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_8}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_8}^4}}, a_9 = a_8\left(1+y_9\right)^4 - 2^{19} y_9\left(1+y_9+{y_9}^2\right)$$

$$y_{10} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_9}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_9}^4}}, a_{10} = a_9\left(1+y_{10}\right)^4 - 2^{21} y_{10}\left(1+y_{10}+{y_{10}}^2\right)$$

$a_0 = 6 - 4\sqrt{2}$, $y_0 = \sqrt{2} - 1$

$$y_1 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_0}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_0}^4}}, a_1 = a_0 \left(1 + y_1\right)^4 - 2^3 y_1 \left(1 + y_1 + {y_1}^2\right)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_1}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_1}^4}}, a_2 = a_1 \left(1 + y_2\right)^4 - 2^5 y_2 \left(1 + y_2 + {y_2}^2\right)$$

$$y_3 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_2}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_2}^4}}, a_3 = a_2 \left(1 + y_3\right)^4 - 2^7 y_3 \left(1 + y_3 + {y_3}^2\right)$$

$$y_4 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_3}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_3}^4}}, a_4 = a_3 \left(1 + y_4\right)^4 - 2^9 y_4 \left(1 + y_4 + {y_4}^2\right)$$

$$y_5 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_4}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_4}^4}}, a_5 = a_4 \left(1 + y_5\right)^4 - 2^{11} y_5 \left(1 + y_5 + {y_5}^2\right)$$

$$y_6 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_5}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_5}^4}}, a_6 = a_5 \left(1 + y_6\right)^4 - 2^{13} y_6 \left(1 + y_6 + {y_6}^2\right)$$

$$y_7 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_6}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_6}^4}}, a_7 = a_6 \left(1 + y_7\right)^4 - 2^{15} y_7 \left(1 + y_7 + {y_7}^2\right)$$

$$y_8 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_7}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_7}^4}}, a_8 = a_7 \left(1 + y_8\right)^4 - 2^{17} y_8 \left(1 + y_8 + {y_8}^2\right)$$

$$y_9 = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_8}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_8}^4}}, a_9 = a_8 \left(1 + y_9\right)^4 - 2^{19} y_9 \left(1 + y_9 + {y_9}^2\right)$$

$$y_{10} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_9}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_9}^4}}, a_{10} = a_9 \left(1 + y_{10}\right)^4 - 2^{21} y_{10} \left(1 + y_{10} + {y_{10}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{11} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{10}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{10}}^4}}, a_{11} = a_{10}\left(1+y_{11}\right)^4 - 2^{23}y_{11}\left(1+y_{11}+{y_{11}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{12} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{11}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{11}}^4}}, a_{12} = a_{11}\left(1+y_{12}\right)^4 - 2^{25}y_{12}\left(1+y_{12}+{y_{12}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{13} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{12}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{12}}^4}}, a_{13} = a_{12}\left(1+y_{13}\right)^4 - 2^{27}y_{13}\left(1+y_{13}+{y_{13}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{14} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{13}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{13}}^4}}, a_{14} = a_{13}\left(1+y_{14}\right)^4 - 2^{29}y_{14}\left(1+y_{14}+{y_{14}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{15} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{14}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{14}}^4}}, a_{15} = a_{14}\left(1+y_{15}\right)^4 - 2^{31}y_{15}\left(1+y_{15}+{y_{15}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{16} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{15}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{15}}^4}}, a_{16} = a_{15}\left(1+y_{16}\right)^4 - 2^{33}y_{16}\left(1+y_{16}+{y_{16}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{17} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{16}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{16}}^4}}, a_{17} = a_{16}\left(1+y_{17}\right)^4 - 2^{35}y_{17}\left(1+y_{17}+{y_{17}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{18} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{17}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{17}}^4}}, a_{18} = a_{17}\left(1+y_{18}\right)^4 - 2^{37}y_{18}\left(1+y_{18}+{y_{18}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{19} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{18}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{18}}^4}}, a_{19} = a_{18}\left(1+y_{19}\right)^4 - 2^{39}y_{19}\left(1+y_{19}+{y_{19}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{20} = \frac{1-\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{19}}^4}}{1+\sqrt[4]{1-{y_{19}}^4}}, \mathbf{a_{20}} = a_{19}\left(1+y_{20}\right)^4 - 2^{41}y_{20}\left(1+y_{20}+{y_{20}}^2\right).$$

$$y_{11} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{10}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{10}}^4}}, a_{11} = a_{10}\left(1 + y_{11}\right)^4 - 2^{23} y_{11}\left(1 + y_{11} + {y_{11}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{12} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{11}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{11}}^4}}, a_{12} = a_{11}\left(1 + y_{12}\right)^4 - 2^{25} y_{12}\left(1 + y_{12} + {y_{12}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{13} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{12}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{12}}^4}}, a_{13} = a_{12}\left(1 + y_{13}\right)^4 - 2^{27} y_{13}\left(1 + y_{13} + {y_{13}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{14} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{13}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{13}}^4}}, a_{14} = a_{13}\left(1 + y_{14}\right)^4 - 2^{29} y_{14}\left(1 + y_{14} + {y_{14}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{15} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{14}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{14}}^4}}, a_{15} = a_{14}\left(1 + y_{15}\right)^4 - 2^{31} y_{15}\left(1 + y_{15} + {y_{15}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{16} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{15}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{15}}^4}}, a_{16} = a_{15}\left(1 + y_{16}\right)^4 - 2^{33} y_{16}\left(1 + y_{16} + {y_{16}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{17} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{16}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{16}}^4}}, a_{17} = a_{16}\left(1 + y_{17}\right)^4 - 2^{35} y_{17}\left(1 + y_{17} + {y_{17}}^2\right)$$

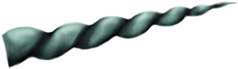
$$y_{18} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{17}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{17}}^4}}, a_{18} = a_{17}\left(1 + y_{18}\right)^4 - 2^{37} y_{18}\left(1 + y_{18} + {y_{18}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{19} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{18}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{18}}^4}}, a_{19} = a_{18}\left(1 + y_{19}\right)^4 - 2^{39} y_{19}\left(1 + y_{19} + {y_{19}}^2\right)$$

$$y_{20} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{19}}^4}}{1 + \sqrt[4]{1 - {y_{19}}^4}}, \mathbf{a_{20}} = a_{19}\left(1 + y_{20}\right)^4 - 2^{41} y_{20}\left(1 + y_{20} + {y_{20}}^2\right).$$

"A Billion Digits is Impossible"

- Since **1988** used, with Salamin-Brent, by Kanada's Tokyo team. Including: π to **200 billion** decimal digits in **1999** … and records in **2009**.



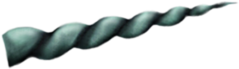
  - **1963**. Dan Shanks told Phil Davis he was sure a billionth digit computation was forever impossible. We 'wimps' told *LA Times* 10^{10^2} impossible. This led to an editorial on unicorns.

- In **1997** the *first occurrence of the sequence* **0123456789** was found (late) in the decimal expansion of π starting at the $\mathbf{17,387,594,880}$-th digit after the decimal point.
  - In consequence the status of several famous **intuitionistic examples** due to Brouwer and Heyting has changed.

CARMA

"A Billion Digits is Impossible"

- Since **1988** used, with Salamin-Brent, by Kanada's Tokyo team. Including: π to **200 billion** decimal digits in **1999** ... and records in **2009**.

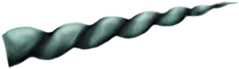


  - **1963**. Dan Shanks told Phil Davis he was sure a billionth digit computation was forever impossible. We 'wimps' told *LA Times* 10^{10^2} impossible. This led to an editorial on unicorns.

- In **1997** the *first occurrence of the sequence* **0123456789** was found (late) in the decimal expansion of π starting at the $\mathbf{17,387,594,880}$-th digit after the decimal point.
  - In consequence the status of several famous **intuitionistic examples** due to Brouwer and Heyting has changed.

"A Billion Digits is Impossible"

- Since **1988** used, with Salamin-Brent, by Kanada's Tokyo team. Including: π to **200 billion** decimal digits in **1999** … and records in **2009**.

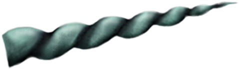


  - **1963**. Dan Shanks told Phil Davis he was sure a billionth digit computation was forever impossible. We 'wimps' told *LA Times* 10^{10^2} impossible. This led to an editorial on unicorns.

- In **1997** the *first occurrence of the sequence* **0123456789** was found (late) in the decimal expansion of π starting at the $\mathbf{17,387,594,880}$-th digit after the decimal point.
  - In consequence the status of several famous **intuitionistic examples** due to Brouwer and Heyting has changed.

"A Billion Digits is Impossible"

- Since **1988** used, with Salamin-Brent, by Kanada's Tokyo team. Including: π to **200 billion** decimal digits in **1999** ... and records in **2009**.



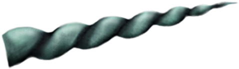
  - **1963**. Dan Shanks told Phil Davis he was sure a billionth digit computation was forever impossible. We 'wimps' told *LA Times* 10^{10^2} impossible. This led to an editorial on unicorns.

- In **1997** the *first occurrence of the sequence* **0123456789** was found (late) in the decimal expansion of π starting at the $\mathbf{17,387,594,880}$-th digit after the decimal point.
  - In consequence the status of several famous **intuitionistic examples** due to Brouwer and Heyting has changed.

CARMA

"A Billion Digits is Impossible"

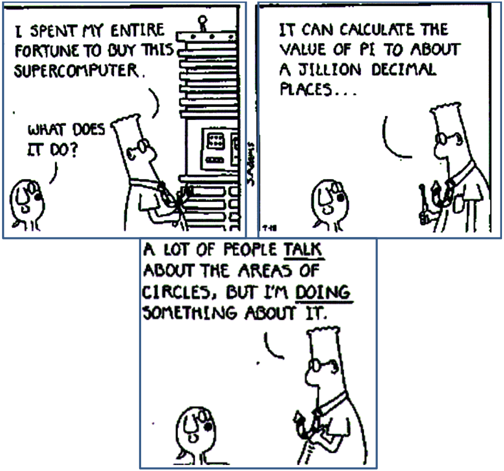
- Since **1988** used, with Salamin-Brent, by Kanada's Tokyo team. Including: π to **200 billion** decimal digits in **1999** ... and records in **2009**.



  - **1963**. Dan Shanks told Phil Davis he was sure a billionth digit computation was forever impossible. We 'wimps' told *LA Times* 10^{10^2} impossible. This led to an editorial on unicorns.

- In **1997** the *first occurrence of the sequence* **0123456789** was found (late) in the decimal expansion of π starting at the $\mathbf{17,387,594,880}$-th digit after the decimal point.
  - In consequence the status of several famous **intuitionistic examples** due to Brouwer and Heyting has changed.

Billions and Billions



Star Trek

Kirk asks:

> *"Aren't there some mathematical problems that simply can't be solved?"*

And Spock 'fries the brains' of a rogue computer by telling it:

> *"Compute to the last digit the value of ... Pi."*

Star Trek

Kirk asks:

> *"Aren't there some mathematical problems that simply can't be solved?"*

And Spock 'fries the brains' of a rogue computer by telling it:

> *"Compute to the last digit the value of ... Pi."*

Pi the Song: from the album Aerial

2005 Influential Singer-songwriter *Kate Bush* sings "Pi" on Aerial.

Sweet and gentle and sensitive man
With an obsessive nature and deep fascination for numbers
And a complete infatuation with the calculation of Pi
Chorus: Oh he love, he love, he love
He does love his numbers
And they run, they run, they run him
In a great big circle
In a circle of infinity

"a sentimental ode to a mathematician, audacious in both subject matter and treatment. The chorus is the number sung to many, many decimal places." [**150** – wrong after 50] — Observer Review

Back to the Future

2002. Kanada computed π to over **1.24 trillion decimal digits**. His team first computed π in **hex** (base 16) to **1,030,700, 000,000** places, using good old Machin type relations:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= 48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{49} + 128\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{57}} - 20\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{239}} \\ &+ 48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{110443} \quad \text{(Takano, pop-song writer } \mathbf{1982}\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= 176\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{57}} + 28\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{239}} - 48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{682} \\ &+ 96\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{12943} \quad \text{(Störmer, mathematician, } \mathbf{1896}\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

- The computations agreed and were converted to decimal.

CARMA

Back to the Future

2002. Kanada computed π to over **1.24 trillion decimal digits**. His team first computed π in **hex** (base 16) to **1,030,700, 000,000** places, using good old Machin type relations:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= 48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{49}+128\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{57}}-20\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{239}}\\ &+ 48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{110443} \quad \text{(Takano, pop-song writer } \mathbf{1982}\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi &= 176\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{57}}+28\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\mathbf{239}}-48\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{682}\\ &+ 96\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{12943} \quad \text{(Störmer, mathematician, } \mathbf{1896}\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

- The computations agreed and were converted to decimal.

Yasumasa Kanada

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117068

$\leftrightsquigarrow$

11.00100100001111110110101010001000100001011010001100001000110100110001001100011001100010100010111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.

- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).

- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Yasumasa Kanada

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117068

$$\leftrightsquigarrow$$

11.001001000011111101101010100010001000010110100011000010001101001100010011000110011000101000101111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.

- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).

- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

Yasumasa Kanada

3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706 8

$\leftrightsquigarrow$

11.00100100001111110110101010001000100001011010001100001000110100110001001100011001100010100010111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.

- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).

- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Yasumasa Kanada

3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706 8

$$\leftrightsquigarrow$$

11.00100100001111110110101010001000100001011010001100001000110100110001001100011001100010100010111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.

- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).

- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Yasumasa Kanada

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117068

$\leftrightsquigarrow$

11.00100100001111110110101010001000100001011010001100001000110100110001001100011001100010100010111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.
- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).
- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Yasumasa Kanada

3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706 8

$\leftrightsquigarrow$

11.0010010000111111011010101000100010000101101000110000100011010011000100110001100110001010001011 1000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.
- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).
- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Yasumasa Kanada

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117068

$\leftrightsquigarrow$

11.00100100001111110110101010001000100001011010001100001000110100110001001100011001100010100010111000

- The decimal expansion was checked by converting it back to hex.
  - Base conversion require pretty massive computation.
- **Six times** as many digits as before: hex and decimal ran **600** hrs on same 64-node Hitachi — at roughly **1 Tflop/sec** (2002).
- **2002** hex-pi computation record broken 3 times in **2009** — quite spectacularly. We will see that:

> *Advances in π-computation during the past decade have all involved sophisticated improvements in computational techniques and environments.*
>
> *The mathematics has not really changed.*

CARMA

Daisuke Takahashi

A **29.36 million** digit record by Bailey in **1986** had soared to **1.649 trillion** by Takahashi in **January 2009**.

- **1986.** **28 hrs** on 1 cpu of new CRAY-2 at NASA Ames via quartic algorithm. Confirmed with our quadratic in 40 hrs.
- **2009**. On 1024 core Appro Xtreme-X3 system, **1.649 trillion** digits via (BS) took **64 hrs 14 min** with 6732 GB memory. The quartic method took 73 hrs 28 min with 6348 GB. They differed only in last **139** places.

- **April 2009**. Takahashi produced **2,576,980,377,524** places.

Daisuke Takahashi

A **29.36 million** digit record by Bailey in **1986** had soared to **1.649 trillion** by Takahashi in **January 2009**.

- **1986.** **28 hrs** on 1 cpu of new CRAY-2 at NASA Ames via quartic algorithm. Confirmed with our quadratic in 40 hrs.
- **2009**. On 1024 core Appro Xtreme-X3 system, **1.649 trillion** digits via (BS) took **64 hrs 14 min** with 6732 GB memory. The quartic method took 73 hrs 28 min with 6348 GB. They differed only in last **139** places.

- **April 2009**. Takahashi produced **2,576,980,377,524** places.

CARMA

Daisuke Takahashi

A **29.36 million** digit record by Bailey in **1986** had soared to **1.649 trillion** by Takahashi in **January 2009**.

- **1986. 28 hrs** on 1 cpu of new CRAY-2 at NASA Ames via quartic algorithm. Confirmed with our quadratic in 40 hrs.
- **2009**. On 1024 core Appro Xtreme-X3 system, **1.649 trillion** digits via (BS) took **64 hrs 14 min** with 6732 GB memory. The quartic method took 73 hrs 28 min with 6348 GB. They differed only in last **139** places.

- **April 2009**. Takahashi produced **2,576,980,377,524** places.

CARMA

Daisuke Takahashi

A **29.36 million** digit record by Bailey in **1986** had soared to **1.649 trillion** by Takahashi in **January 2009**.

- **1986. 28 hrs** on 1 cpu of new CRAY-2 at NASA Ames via quartic algorithm. Confirmed with our quadratic in 40 hrs.
- **2009**. On 1024 core Appro Xtreme-X3 system, **1.649 trillion** digits via (BS) took **64 hrs 14 min** with 6732 GB memory. The quartic method took 73 hrs 28 min with 6348 GB. They differed only in last **139** places.
- **April 2009**. Takahashi produced **2,576,980,377,524** places.

Daisuke Takahashi

A **29.36 million** digit record by Bailey in **1986** had soared to **1.649 trillion** by Takahashi in **January 2009**.

- **1986. 28 hrs** on 1 cpu of new CRAY-2 at NASA Ames via quartic algorithm. Confirmed with our quadratic in 40 hrs.
- **2009**. On 1024 core Appro Xtreme-X3 system, **1.649 trillion** digits via (BS) took **64 hrs 14 min** with 6732 GB memory. The quartic method took 73 hrs 28 min with 6348 GB. They differed only in last **139** places.

- **April 2009**. Takahashi produced **2,576,980,377,524** places.

Fabrice Bellard: What Price Certainty?

Dec. 2009. Bellard computed **2.7 trillion decimal digits** of Pi.

- First in hexadecimal using the Chudnovsky series;
- He tried a complete verification computation, but it failed;
- He had used hexadecimal and so the first could be 'partially' checked using his BBP series (17) below.

This took **131 days** but he only used a single 4-core workstation with a lot of storage and even more human intelligence!

- For full details of this feat and of Takahashi's most recent computation one can look at Wikipedia
  /wiki/Chronology_of_computation_of_pi

CARMA

Fabrice Bellard: What Price Certainty?

Dec. 2009. Bellard computed **2.7 trillion decimal digits** of Pi.

- First in hexadecimal using the Chudnovsky series;
- He tried a complete verification computation, but it failed;
- He had used hexadecimal and so the first could be 'partially' checked using his BBP series (17) below.

This took **131 days** but he only used a single 4-core workstation with a lot of storage and even more human intelligence!

- For full details of this feat and of Takahashi's most recent computation one can look at Wikipedia /wiki/Chronology_of_computation_of_pi

Fabrice Bellard: What Price Certainty?

Dec. 2009. Bellard computed **2.7 trillion decimal digits** of Pi.

- First in hexadecimal using the Chudnovsky series;
- He tried a complete verification computation, but it failed;
- He had used hexadecimal and so the first could be 'partially' checked using his BBP series (17) below.

This took **131 days** but he only used a single 4-core workstation with a lot of storage and even more human intelligence!

- For full details of this feat and of Takahashi's most recent computation one can look at Wikipedia /wiki/Chronology_of_computation_of_pi

CARMA

Fabrice Bellard: What Price Certainty?

Dec. 2009. Bellard computed **2.7 trillion decimal digits** of Pi.

- First in hexadecimal using the Chudnovsky series;
- He tried a complete verification computation, but it failed;
- He had used hexadecimal and so the first could be 'partially' checked using his BBP series (17) below.

This took **131 days** but he only used a single 4-core workstation with a lot of storage and even more human intelligence!

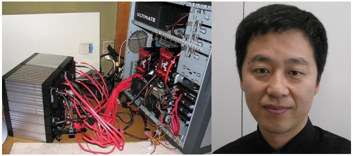
- For full details of this feat and of Takahashi's most recent computation one can look at Wikipedia
  /wiki/Chronology_of_computation_of_pi

CARMA

Shiguro Kendo and Alex Yee: What is the Limit?

- August **2010**. On a home built **$18,000** machine, Kondo (hardware engineer) and Yee (undergrad software) nearly doubled this to **5,000,000,000,000** places. The last 30 are

7497120374 4023826421 9484283852



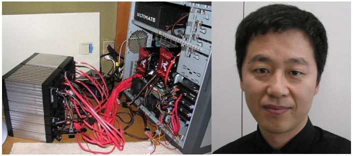
- The Chudnovsky-Ramanujan series took **90 days**: including **64hrs** BBP hex-confirmation and **8 days** for base-conversion. A very fine online account is available at

  www.numberworld.org/misc_runs/pi-5t/details.html .
- October **2011**. Extension to **10 trillion** places.

Shiguro Kendo and Alex Yee: What is the Limit?

- August **2010**. On a home built **$18,000** machine, Kondo (hardware engineer) and Yee (undergrad software) nearly doubled this to **5,000,000,000,000** places. The last 30 are

7497120374 4023826421 9484283852



- The Chudnovsky-Ramanujan series took **90 days**: including **64hrs** BBP hex-confirmation and **8 days** for base-conversion. A very fine online account is available at

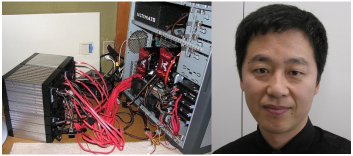
  www.numberworld.org/misc_runs/pi-5t/details.html .
- October **2011**. Extension to **10 trillion** places.

CARMA

Shiguro Kendo and Alex Yee: What is the Limit?

- August **2010**. On a home built **$18,000** machine, Kondo (hardware engineer) and Yee (undergrad software) nearly doubled this to **5,000,000,000,000** places. The last 30 are

7497120374 4023826421 9484283852



- The Chudnovsky-Ramanujan series took **90 days**: including **64hrs** BBP hex-confirmation and **8 days** for base-conversion. A very fine online account is available at

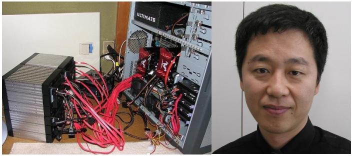
  www.numberworld.org/misc_runs/pi-5t/details.html .
- October **2011**. Extension to **10 trillion** places.

CARMA

Shiguro Kendo and Alex Yee: What is the Limit?

- August **2010**. On a home built **$18,000** machine, Kondo (hardware engineer) and Yee (undergrad software) nearly doubled this to **5,000,000,000,000** places. The last 30 are

7497120374 4023826421 9484283852



- The Chudnovsky-Ramanujan series took **90 days**: including **64hrs** BBP hex-confirmation and **8 days** for base-conversion. A very fine online account is available at

www.numberworld.org/misc_runs/pi-5t/details.html .

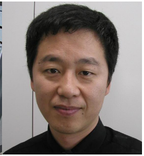
- October **2011**. Extension to **10 trillion** places.

CARMA

Shiguro Kendo and Alex Yee: What is the Limit?

- August **2010**. On a home built **$18,000** machine, Kondo (hardware engineer) and Yee (undergrad software) nearly doubled this to **5,000,000,000,000** places. The last 30 are

7497120374 4023826421 9484283852



- The Chudnovsky-Ramanujan series took **90 days**: including **64hrs** BBP hex-confirmation and **8 days** for base-conversion. A very fine online account is available at

  www.numberworld.org/misc_runs/pi-5t/details.html .
- October **2011**. Extension to **10 trillion** places.

Two New Pi Guys: Alex Yee and his Elephant

♠ The elephant may have provided extra memory?

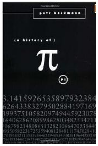
Two New Pi Guys: Alex Yee and his Elephant

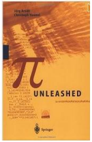
♠ The elephant may have provided extra memory?

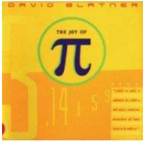
Computing Individual Digits of π

1971. One might think everything of interest about computing π has been discovered. This was Beckmann's view in *A History of π*

Yet, the Salamin-Brent quadratic iteration was found only five years later. Higher-order algorithms followed in the 1980s.







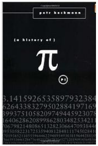
1990. Rabinowitz and Wagon found a 'spigot' algorithm for π: It 'drips' individual digits (of π in any desired base) using all previous digits.

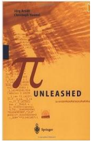
But even insiders are sometimes surprised by a new discovery: in this case **BBP series**.

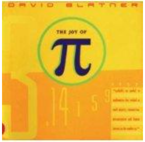
Computing Individual Digits of π

1971. One might think everything of interest about computing π has been discovered. This was Beckmann's view in *A History of π*

Yet, the Salamin-Brent quadratic iteration was found only five years later. Higher-order algorithms followed in the 1980s.







1990. Rabinowitz and Wagon found a 'spigot' algorithm for π: It 'drips' individual digits (of π in any desired base) using all previous digits.

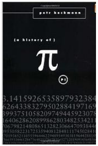
But even insiders are sometimes surprised by a new discovery: in this case **BBP series**.

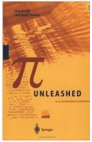
CARMA

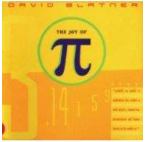
Computing Individual Digits of π

1971. One might think everything of interest about computing π has been discovered. This was Beckmann's view in *A History of π*

Yet, the Salamin-Brent quadratic iteration was found only five years later. Higher-order algorithms followed in the 1980s.







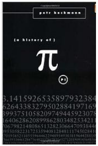
1990. Rabinowitz and Wagon found a 'spigot' algorithm for π: It 'drips' individual digits (of π in any desired base) using all previous digits.

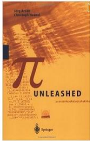
But even insiders are sometimes surprised by a new discovery: in this case BBP series.

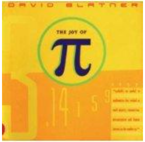
Computing Individual Digits of π

1971. One might think everything of interest about computing π has been discovered. This was Beckmann's view in *A History of π*

Yet, the Salamin-Brent quadratic iteration was found only five years later. Higher-order algorithms followed in the 1980s.







1990. Rabinowitz and Wagon found a 'spigot' algorithm for π: It 'drips' individual digits (of π in any desired base) using all previous digits.

But even insiders are sometimes surprised by a new discovery: in this case **BBP series**.

What BBP Does?

Prior to **1996**, most folks thought to compute the d-th digit of π, you had to generate the (order of) the entire first d digits.

- **This is not true**, at least for hex (base 16) or binary (base 2) digits of π. In **1996**, P. Borwein, Plouffe, and Bailey found an algorithm for individual hex digits of π. It produces:

- a modest-length string hex or binary digits of π, beginning at an any position, *using no prior bits*;
  1. is implementable on any modern computer;
  2. requires no multiple precision software;
  3. requires very little memory; and has
  4. a computational cost growing only slightly faster than the digit position.

CARMA

What BBP Does?

Prior to **1996**, most folks thought to compute the d-th digit of π, you had to generate the (order of) the entire first d digits.

- **This is not true**, at least for hex (base 16) or binary (base 2) digits of π. In **1996**, P. Borwein, Plouffe, and Bailey found an algorithm for individual hex digits of π. It produces:

- a modest-length string hex or binary digits of π, beginning at an any position, *using no prior bits*;
  1. is implementable on any modern computer;
  2. requires no multiple precision software;
  3. requires very little memory; and has
  4. a computational cost growing only slightly faster than the digit position.

CARMA

What BBP Does?

Prior to **1996**, most folks thought to compute the d-th digit of π, you had to generate the (order of) the entire first d digits.

- **This is not true**, at least for hex (base 16) or binary (base 2) digits of π. In **1996**, P. Borwein, Plouffe, and Bailey found an algorithm for individual hex digits of π. It produces:
- a modest-length string hex or binary digits of π, beginning at an any position, *using no prior bits*;
  1. is implementable on any modern computer;
  2. requires no multiple precision software;
  3. requires very little memory; and has
  4. a computational cost growing only slightly faster than the digit position.

What BBP Does?

Prior to **1996**, most folks thought to compute the d-th digit of π, you had to generate the (order of) the entire first d digits.

- **This is not true**, at least for hex (base 16) or binary (base 2) digits of π. In **1996**, P. Borwein, Plouffe, and Bailey found an algorithm for individual hex digits of π. It produces:

- a modest-length string hex or binary digits of π, beginning at an any position, *using no prior bits*;
  1. is implementable on any modern computer;
  2. requires no multiple precision software;
  3. requires very little memory; and has
  4. a computational cost growing only slightly faster than the digit position.

What BBP Does?

Prior to **1996**, most folks thought to compute the d-th digit of π, you had to generate the (order of) the entire first d digits.

- **This is not true**, at least for hex (base 16) or binary (base 2) digits of π. In **1996**, P. Borwein, Plouffe, and Bailey found an algorithm for individual hex digits of π. It produces:

- a modest-length string hex or binary digits of π, beginning at an any position, *using no prior bits*;
  1. is implementable on any modern computer;
  2. requires no multiple precision software;
  3. requires very little memory; and has
  4. a computational cost growing only slightly faster than the digit position.

What BBP Is? Reverse Engineered Mathematics

This is based on the following then new formula for π:

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right) \tag{16}$$

- The millionth hex digit (four millionth binary digit) of π can be found in under **30** secs on a fairly new computer in Maple (not C++) and the billionth in **10** hrs.

Equation (16) was discovered numerically using integer relation methods over months in our Vancouver lab, **CECM**. It arrived in the coded form:

$$\pi = 4\,{}_2F_1\left(1, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \log 5$$

where ${}_2F_1(1, 1/4; 5/4, -1/4) = 0.955933837\ldots$ is a Gauss hypergeometric function.

What BBP Is? Reverse Engineered Mathematics

This is based on the following then new formula for π:

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right) \tag{16}$$

- The millionth hex digit (four millionth binary digit) of π can be found in under **30** secs on a fairly new computer in Maple (not C++) and the billionth in **10** hrs.

Equation (16) was discovered numerically using integer relation methods over months in our Vancouver lab, CECM. It arrived in the coded form:

$$\pi = 4\,{}_2F_1\left(1, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \log 5$$

where ${}_2F_1(1, 1/4; 5/4, -1/4) = 0.955933837\ldots$ is a Gauss hypergeometric function.

CARMA

What BBP Is? Reverse Engineered Mathematics

This is based on the following then new formula for π:

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right) \qquad (16)$$

- The millionth hex digit (four millionth binary digit) of π can be found in under **30** secs on a fairly new computer in Maple (not C++) and the billionth in **10** hrs.

Equation (16) was discovered numerically using integer relation methods over months in our Vancouver lab, **CECM**. It arrived in the coded form:

$$\pi = 4\,{}_2F_1\left(1, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \log 5$$

where ${}_2F_1(1, 1/4; 5/4, -1/4) = 0.955933837\ldots$ is a Gauss hypergeometric function.

What BBP Is? Reverse Engineered Mathematics

This is based on the following then new formula for π:

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right) \tag{16}$$

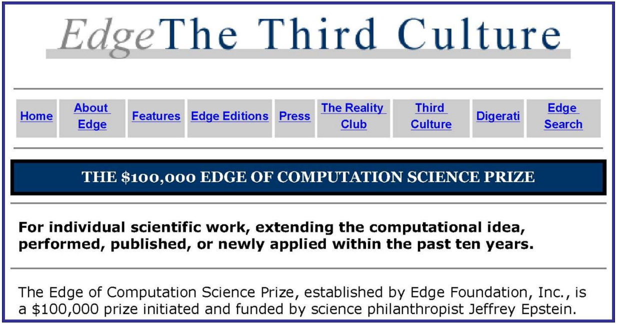
- The millionth hex digit (four millionth binary digit) of π can be found in under **30** secs on a fairly new computer in Maple (not C++) and the billionth in **10** hrs.

Equation (16) was discovered numerically using integer relation methods over months in our Vancouver lab, **CECM**. It arrived in the coded form:

$$\pi = 4\,{}_2\mathrm{F}_1\left(1, \frac{1}{4}; \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \log 5$$

where ${}_2\mathrm{F}_1(1, 1/4; 5/4, -1/4) = 0.955933837\ldots$ is a Gauss hypergeometric function.

Edge of Computation Prize Finalist


Edge The Third Culture

Home | About Edge | Features | Edge Editions | Press | The Reality Club | Third Culture | Digerati | Edge Search

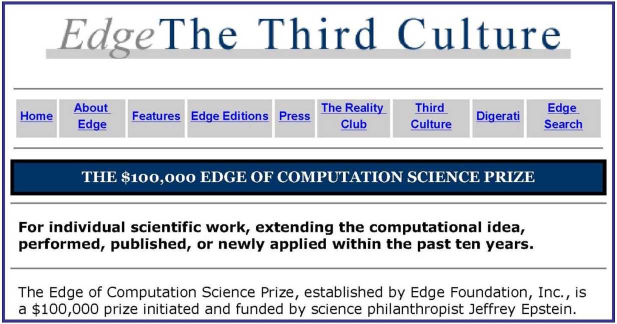
THE $100,000 EDGE OF COMPUTATION SCIENCE PRIZE

For individual scientific work, extending the computational idea, performed, published, or newly applied within the past ten years.

The Edge of Computation Science Prize, established by Edge Foundation, Inc., is a $100,000 prize initiated and funded by science philanthropist Jeffrey Epstein.

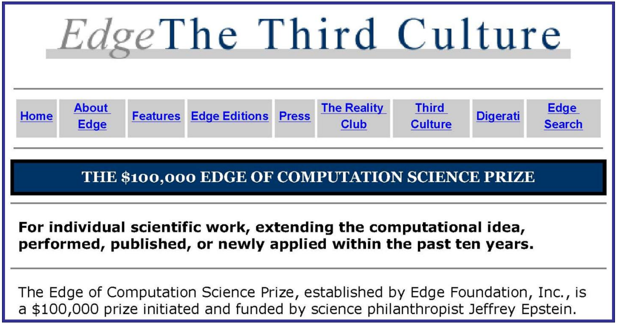
- BBP was the only mathematical finalist (of about 40) for the first **Edge of Computation Science Prize**
  - Along with founders of Google, Netscape, Celera and many brilliant thinkers, ...
- Won by David Deutsch — discoverer of Quantum Computing.

Edge of Computation Prize Finalist



- BBP was the only mathematical finalist (of about 40) for the first **Edge of Computation Science Prize**
  - Along with founders of Google, Netscape, Celera and many brilliant thinkers, ...
- Won by David Deutsch — discoverer of Quantum Computing.

Edge of Computation Prize Finalist


Edge The Third Culture

Home | About Edge | Features | Edge Editions | Press | The Reality Club | Third Culture | Digerati | Edge Search

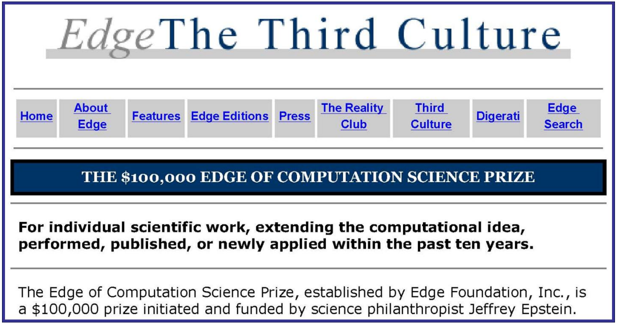
THE $100,000 EDGE OF COMPUTATION SCIENCE PRIZE

For individual scientific work, extending the computational idea, performed, published, or newly applied within the past ten years.

The Edge of Computation Science Prize, established by Edge Foundation, Inc., is a $100,000 prize initiated and funded by science philanthropist Jeffrey Epstein.

- BBP was the only mathematical finalist (of about 40) for the first **Edge of Computation Science Prize**
  - Along with founders of Google, Netscape, Celera and many brilliant thinkers, ...
- Won by David Deutsch — discoverer of Quantum Computing.

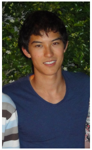
Edge of Computation Prize Finalist



- BBP was the only mathematical finalist (of about 40) for the first **Edge of Computation Science Prize**
  - Along with founders of Google, Netscape, Celera and many brilliant thinkers, ...
- Won by David Deutsch — discoverer of Quantum Computing.

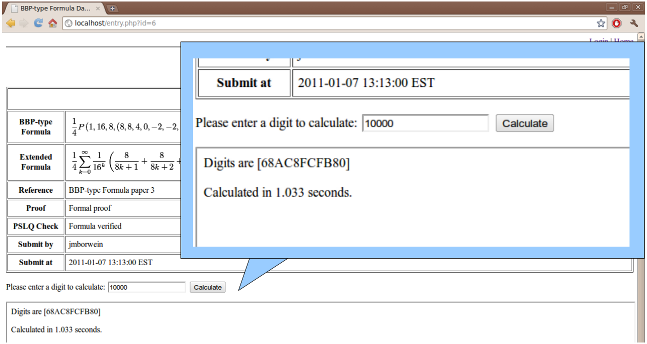
BBP Formula Database `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/bbp`

SKIP



Matthew Tam has built an interactive website.

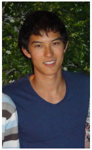
1. It includes most known BBP formulas.
2. It allows digit computation, is searchable, updatable and more.



CARMA

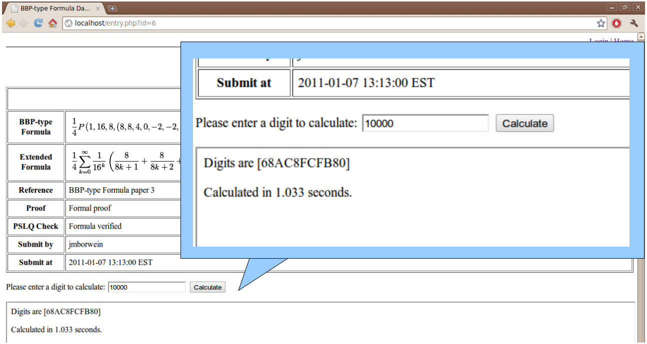
BBP Formula Database `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/bbp`

SKIP



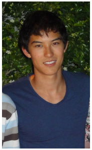
Matthew Tam has built an interactive website.

1. It includes most known BBP formulas.
2. It allows digit computation, is searchable, updatable and more.



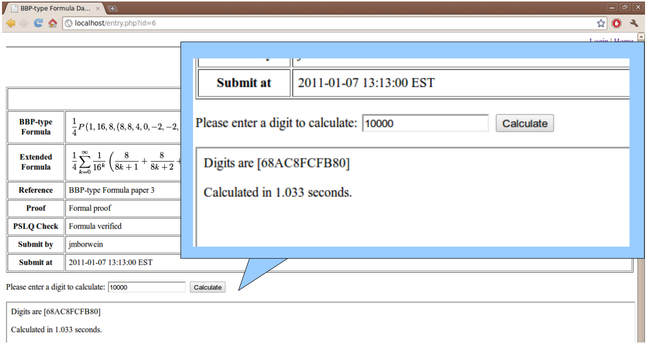
BBP Formula Database `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/bbp`

SKIP



Matthew Tam has built an interactive website.

1. It includes most known BBP formulas.
2. It allows digit computation, is searchable, updatable and more.



CARMA

Mathematical Interlude: III. (Maple, Mathematica and Human)

Proof of (16). For $0 < k < 8$,

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^{k-1}}{1-x^8}\,dx = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{k-1+8i}\,dx = \frac{1}{2^{k/2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i(8i+k)}.$$

Thus, one can write

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i}\left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 8x^3 - 4\sqrt{2}x^4 - 8x^5}{1-x^8}\,dx,$$

which on substituting $y := \sqrt{2}x$ becomes

$$\int_0^1 \frac{16\,y - 16}{y^4 - 2\,y^3 + 4\,y - 4}\,dy = \int_0^1 \frac{4y}{y^2-2}\,dy - \int_0^1 \frac{4y-8}{y^2-2y+2}\,dy = \pi.$$

CARMA

QED

Mathematical Interlude: III. (Maple, Mathematica and Human)

Proof of (16). For $0 < k < 8$,

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^{k-1}}{1-x^8}\,dx \;=\; \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{k-1+8i}\,dx = \frac{1}{2^{k/2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i(8i+k)}.$$

Thus, one can write

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i}\left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6}\right)$$
$$= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 8x^3 - 4\sqrt{2}x^4 - 8x^5}{1-x^8}\,dx,$$

which on substituting $y := \sqrt{2}x$ becomes

$$\int_0^1 \frac{16\,y - 16}{y^4 - 2\,y^3 + 4\,y - 4}\,dy = \int_0^1 \frac{4y}{y^2-2}\,dy - \int_0^1 \frac{4y-8}{y^2-2y+2}\,dy = \pi.$$

QED

Mathematical Interlude: III. (Maple, Mathematica and Human)

Proof of (16). For $0 < k < 8$,

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^{k-1}}{1-x^8}\,dx = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{k-1+8i}\,dx = \frac{1}{2^{k/2}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i(8i+k)}.$$

Thus, one can write

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left(\frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right)$$
$$= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{4\sqrt{2} - 8x^3 - 4\sqrt{2}x^4 - 8x^5}{1-x^8}\,dx,$$

which on substituting $y := \sqrt{2}x$ becomes

$$\int_0^1 \frac{16\,y - 16}{y^4 - 2\,y^3 + 4\,y - 4}\,dy = \int_0^1 \frac{4y}{y^2-2}\,dy - \int_0^1 \frac{4y-8}{y^2-2y+2}\,dy = \pi.$$

CARMA

QED

Tuning BBP Computation

- **1997**. Fabrice Bellard of INRIA computed 152 bits of π starting at the trillionth position;
- in 12 days on 20 workstations working in parallel over the Internet.

Bellard used the following variant of (16):

$$\pi = 4\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{4^k(2k+1)} - \frac{1}{64}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{1024^k}\left(\frac{32}{4k+1} + \frac{8}{4k+2} + \frac{1}{4k+3}\right) \quad (17)$$

This frequently-used formula is a little faster than (16).

Colin Percival **(L)** and Fabrice Bellard **(R)**

Tuning BBP Computation

- **1997**. Fabrice Bellard of INRIA computed 152 bits of π starting at the trillionth position;
  - in 12 days on 20 workstations working in parallel over the Internet.

Bellard used the following variant of (16):

$$\pi = 4\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k}{4^k(2k+1)} - \frac{1}{64}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k}{1024^k}\left(\frac{32}{4k+1}+\frac{8}{4k+2}+\frac{1}{4k+3}\right) \quad (17)$$

This frequently-used formula is a little faster than (16).

Colin Percival **(L)** and Fabrice Bellard **(R)**

Hexadecimal Digits

1998. Colin Percival, a 17-year-old at Simon Fraser, found the five trillionth and ten trillionth hex digits on 25 machines.

2000. He then found the quadrillionth binary digit is **0**.

- He used **250 CPU-years, on 1734 machines in 56 countries.**
- The largest calculation ever done before **Toy Story Two**.

Position	Hex Digits
10^6	26C65E52CB4593
10^7	17AF5863EFED8D
10^8	ECB840E21926EC
10^9	85895585A0428B
10^{10}	921C73C6838FB2
10^{11}	9C381872D27596
1.25×10^{12}	07E45733CC790B
2.5×10^{14}	E6216B069CB6C1

CARMA

Hexadecimal Digits

1998. Colin Percival, a 17-year-old at Simon Fraser, found the five trillionth and ten trillionth hex digits on 25 machines.
2000. He then found the quadrillionth binary digit is **0**.

- He used **250 CPU-years, on 1734 machines in 56 countries**.
- The largest calculation ever done before **Toy Story Two**.

Position	Hex Digits
10^6	26C65E52CB4593
10^7	17AF5863EFED8D
10^8	ECB840E21926EC
10^9	85895585A0428B
10^{10}	921C73C6838FB2
10^{11}	9C381872D27596
1.25×10^{12}	07E45733CC790B
2.5×10^{14}	E6216B069CB6C1

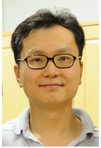
Hexadecimal Digits

1998. Colin Percival, a 17-year-old at Simon Fraser, found the five trillionth and ten trillionth hex digits on 25 machines.
2000. He then found the quadrillionth binary digit is **0**.

- He used **250 CPU-years, on 1734 machines in 56 countries**.
- The largest calculation ever done before **Toy Story Two**.

Position	Hex Digits
10^6	26C65E52CB4593
10^7	17AF5863EFED8D
10^8	ECB840E21926EC
10^9	85895585A0428B
10^{10}	921C73C6838FB2
10^{11}	9C381872D27596
1.25×10^{12}	07E45733CC790B
2.5×10^{14}	E6216B069CB6C1

Everything Doubles Eventually



July 2010. Tsz-Wo Sz of Yahoo!/Cloud computing found the two quadrillionth **bit**. The computation took **23** real days and **503 CPU years**; and involved as many as **4000 machines**.

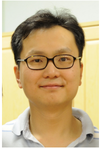
Abstract

We present a new record on computing specific bits of π, the mathematical constant, and discuss performing such computations on Apache Hadoop clusters. The new record represented in hexadecimal is

`0 E6C1294A ED40403F 56D2D764 026265BC A98511D0`
`FCFFAA10 F4D28B1B B5392B8`

which has **256 bits** ending at the $2,000,000,000,000,252^{th}$ bit position. The position of the first bit is $1,999,999,999,999,997$ and the value of the two quadrillionth bit is 0.

Everything Doubles Eventually



July 2010. Tsz-Wo Sz of Yahoo!/Cloud computing found the two quadrillionth **bit**. The computation took **23** real days and **503 CPU years**; and involved as many as **4000 machines**.

Abstract

We present a new record on computing specific bits of π, the mathematical constant, and discuss performing such computations on Apache Hadoop clusters. The new record represented in hexadecimal is

```
0 E6C1294A ED40403F 56D2D764 026265BC A98511D0
FCFFAA10 F4D28B1B B5392B8
```

which has **256 bits** ending at the $2,000,000,\ 000,000,000,252^{th}$ bit position. The position of the first bit is $1,999,999,999,999,997$ and the value of the two quadrillionth bit is 0.

BBP Formulas Explained

Base-b BBP numbers are constants of the form

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p(k)}{q(k)b^k}, \tag{18}$$

where $p(k)$ and $q(k)$ are integer polynomials and $b = 2, 3, \ldots$.

- I illustrate why this works in binary for $\log 2$. We start with:

$$\log 2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k2^k} \tag{19}$$

as discovered by Euler.

- We wish to compute digits *beginning* at position $d+1$.
- Equivalently, we need $\{2^d \log 2\}$ ($\{\cdot\}$ is the fractional part).

CARMA

BBP Formulas Explained

Base-b BBP numbers are constants of the form

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p(k)}{q(k)b^k}, \tag{18}$$

where $p(k)$ and $q(k)$ are integer polynomials and $b = 2, 3, \ldots$.

- I illustrate why this works in binary for $\log 2$. We start with:

$$\log 2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k2^k} \tag{19}$$

  as discovered by Euler.

- We wish to compute digits *beginning* at position $d+1$.
- Equivalently, we need $\{2^d \log 2\}$ ($\{\cdot\}$ is the fractional part).

BBP Formulas Explained

Base-b BBP numbers are constants of the form

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p(k)}{q(k)b^k}, \tag{18}$$

where $p(k)$ and $q(k)$ are integer polynomials and $b = 2, 3, \ldots$.

- I illustrate why this works in binary for $\log 2$. We start with:

$$\log 2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k2^k} \tag{19}$$

as discovered by Euler.

- We wish to compute digits *beginning* at position $d+1$.
- Equivalently, we need $\{2^d \log 2\}$ ($\{\cdot\}$ is the fractional part).

CARMA

BBP Formula for $\log 2$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned}\{2^d \log 2\} &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\}\right\} \\ &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k} \bmod k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k}}}{\mathbf{k}}\right\}\right\}. \qquad (20)\end{aligned}$$

- The key: the numerator in (20), $2^{d-k} \bmod k$, can be found rapidly by binary exponentiation, performed modulo k. So,

$$3^{17} = ((((3^2)^2)^2)^2) \cdot 3$$

uses only **5** multiplications, not the usual **16**. Moreover, $3^{17} \bmod 10$ is done as $3^2 = 9; 9^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1 \times 3 = 3$

BBP Formula for $\log 2$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned}\{2^d \log 2\} &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\}\right\} \\ &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k} \bmod k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k}}}{\mathbf{k}}\right\}\right\}. \qquad (20)\end{aligned}$$

- The key: the numerator in (20), $2^{d-k} \bmod k$, can be found rapidly by binary exponentiation, performed modulo k. So,

$$3^{17} = ((((3^2)^2)^2)^2) \cdot 3$$

uses only **5** multiplications, not the usual **16**. Moreover, $3^{17} \bmod 10$ is done as $3^2 = 9; 9^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1 \times 3 = 3$

BBP Formula for $\log 2$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned}\{2^d \log 2\} &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{d-k}}{k}\right\}\right\} \\ &= \left\{\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{d} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k} \bmod k}}{k}\right\} + \left\{\sum_{k=d+1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathbf{2^{d-k}}}{\mathbf{k}}\right\}\right\}. \qquad (20)\end{aligned}$$

- The key: the numerator in (20), $2^{d-k} \bmod k$, can be found rapidly by binary exponentiation, performed modulo k. So,

$$3^{17} = ((((3^2)^2)^2)^2) \cdot 3$$

uses only **5** multiplications, not the usual **16**. Moreover, $3^{17} \bmod 10$ is done as $3^2 = 9; 9^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1^2 = 1; 1 \times 3 = 3$

Catalan's Constant G: and BBP for G in Binary

The simplest number not proven irrational is

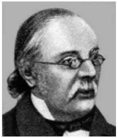
$$G := 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots, \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{12} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

2009. G is calculated to **31.026** billion digits. Records often use:

$$G = \frac{3}{8}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}(2n+1)^2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\log(2+\sqrt{3}) \text{ (Ramanujan)} \qquad (21)$$

– holds since $G = -T(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2}T(\frac{\pi}{12})$ where $T(\theta) := \int_0^\theta \log\tan\sigma\, d\sigma$.

– An **18** term binary BBP formula for $G = 0.9159655941772190\ldots$ is:



$$G = \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{10 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{88 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{6k+5}} \Bigg(& \frac{3072}{(24k+1)^2} - \frac{3072}{(24k+2)^2} - \frac{23040}{(24k+3)^2} + \frac{12288}{(24k+4)^2} \\ & - \frac{768}{(24k+5)^2} + \frac{9216}{(24k+6)^2} + \frac{10368}{(24k+8)^2} + \frac{2496}{(24k+9)^2} - \frac{192}{(24k+10)^2} \\ & + \frac{768}{(24k+12)^2} - \frac{48}{(24k+13)^2} + \frac{360}{(24k+15)^2} + \frac{648}{(24k+16)^2} \\ & + \frac{12}{(24k+17)^2} + \frac{168}{(24k+18)^2} + \frac{48}{(24k+20)^2} - \frac{39}{(24k+21)^2} \Bigg) \end{aligned}$$

Eugene Catalan (**1818-94**)– a revolutionary

CARMA

Catalan's Constant G: and BBP for G in Binary

The simplest number not proven irrational is

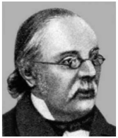
$$G := 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots, \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{12} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

2009. G is calculated to **31.026** billion digits. Records often use:

$$G = \frac{3}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}(2n+1)^2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \log(2+\sqrt{3}) \text{ (Ramanujan)} \tag{21}$$

- holds since $G = -T(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2} T(\frac{\pi}{12})$ where $T(\theta) := \int_0^\theta \log \tan \sigma d\sigma$.

- An **18** term binary BBP formula for $G = 0.9159655941772190\ldots$ is:



$$G = \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{10 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{88 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{6k+5}} \Bigg(& \frac{3072}{(24k+1)^2} - \frac{3072}{(24k+2)^2} - \frac{23040}{(24k+3)^2} + \frac{12288}{(24k+4)^2} \\ & - \frac{768}{(24k+5)^2} + \frac{9216}{(24k+6)^2} + \frac{10368}{(24k+8)^2} + \frac{2496}{(24k+9)^2} - \frac{192}{(24k+10)^2} \\ & + \frac{768}{(24k+12)^2} - \frac{48}{(24k+13)^2} + \frac{360}{(24k+15)^2} + \frac{648}{(24k+16)^2} \\ & + \frac{12}{(24k+17)^2} + \frac{168}{(24k+18)^2} + \frac{48}{(24k+20)^2} - \frac{39}{(24k+21)^2} \Bigg) \end{aligned}$$

Eugene Catalan (**1818-94**)– a revolutionary

Catalan's Constant G: and BBP for G in Binary

The simplest number not proven irrational is

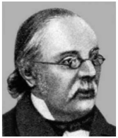
$$G := 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots, \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{12} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

2009. G is calculated to **31.026** billion digits. Records often use:

$$G = \frac{3}{8}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}(2n+1)^2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\log(2+\sqrt{3}) \text{ (Ramanujan)} \tag{21}$$

– holds since $G = -T(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2}T(\frac{\pi}{12})$ where $T(\theta) := \int_0^\theta \log\tan\sigma\, d\sigma$.

– An **18** term binary BBP formula for $G = 0.9159655941772190\ldots$ is:



$$G = \cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{10+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{8+\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{88+\ldots}}}}}}$$

$$G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{6k+5}} \left(\frac{3072}{(24k+1)^2} - \frac{3072}{(24k+2)^2} - \frac{23040}{(24k+3)^2} + \frac{12288}{(24k+4)^2} - \frac{768}{(24k+5)^2} + \frac{9216}{(24k+6)^2} + \frac{10368}{(24k+8)^2} + \frac{2496}{(24k+9)^2} - \frac{192}{(24k+10)^2} + \frac{768}{(24k+12)^2} - \frac{48}{(24k+13)^2} + \frac{360}{(24k+15)^2} + \frac{648}{(24k+16)^2} + \frac{12}{(24k+17)^2} + \frac{168}{(24k+18)^2} + \frac{48}{(24k+20)^2} - \frac{39}{(24k+21)^2} \right)$$

Eugene Catalan (**1818-94**)– a revolutionary

Catalan's Constant G: and BBP for G in Binary

The simplest number not proven irrational is

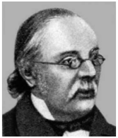
$$G := 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots, \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{12} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

2009. G is calculated to **31.026** billion digits. Records often use:

$$G = \frac{3}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}(2n+1)^2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \log(2+\sqrt{3}) \quad \text{(Ramanujan)} \tag{21}$$

– holds since $G = -T(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2} T(\frac{\pi}{12})$ where $T(\theta) := \int_0^\theta \log \tan \sigma \, d\sigma$.

– An 18 term binary BBP formula for $G = 0.9159655941772190\ldots$ is:



$$G = \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{10 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{88 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{6k+5}} \Bigg(& \frac{3072}{(24k+1)^2} - \frac{3072}{(24k+2)^2} - \frac{23040}{(24k+3)^2} + \frac{12288}{(24k+4)^2} \\ & - \frac{768}{(24k+5)^2} + \frac{9216}{(24k+6)^2} + \frac{10368}{(24k+8)^2} + \frac{2496}{(24k+9)^2} - \frac{192}{(24k+10)^2} \\ & + \frac{768}{(24k+12)^2} - \frac{48}{(24k+13)^2} + \frac{360}{(24k+15)^2} + \frac{648}{(24k+16)^2} \\ & + \frac{12}{(24k+17)^2} + \frac{168}{(24k+18)^2} + \frac{48}{(24k+20)^2} - \frac{39}{(24k+21)^2} \Bigg) \end{aligned}$$

Eugene Catalan (**1818-94**)– a revolutionary

Catalan's Constant G: and BBP for G in Binary

The simplest number not proven irrational is

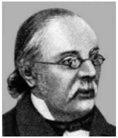
$$G := 1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots, \qquad \frac{\pi^2}{12} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots$$

2009. G is calculated to **31.026** billion digits. Records often use:

$$G = \frac{3}{8}\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n}(2n+1)^2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\log(2+\sqrt{3}) \text{ (Ramanujan)} \tag{21}$$

- holds since $G = -T(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{3}{2}T(\frac{\pi}{12})$ where $T(\theta) := \int_0^\theta \log\tan\sigma\, d\sigma$.

- An **18** term binary BBP formula for $G = 0.9159655941772190\ldots$ is:



$$G = \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{10 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{8 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{88 + \ldots}}}}}}$$

$$G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^{6k+5}} \left(\frac{3072}{(24k+1)^2} - \frac{3072}{(24k+2)^2} - \frac{23040}{(24k+3)^2} + \frac{12288}{(24k+4)^2} - \frac{768}{(24k+5)^2} + \frac{9216}{(24k+6)^2} + \frac{10368}{(24k+8)^2} + \frac{2496}{(24k+9)^2} - \frac{192}{(24k+10)^2} + \frac{768}{(24k+12)^2} - \frac{48}{(24k+13)^2} + \frac{360}{(24k+15)^2} + \frac{648}{(24k+16)^2} + \frac{12}{(24k+17)^2} + \frac{168}{(24k+18)^2} + \frac{48}{(24k+20)^2} - \frac{39}{(24k+21)^2} \right)$$

Eugene Catalan (**1818-94**)– a revolutionary

A Better Formula for G

A **16** term formula in concise BBP notation is:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= P\left(2, \mathbf{4096}, 24, \vec{v}\right) \qquad \text{where} \\ \vec{v} &:= (6144, -6144, -6144, 0, -1536, -3072, -768, 0, -768, \\ &\quad -384, 192, 0, -96, 96, 96, 0, 24, 48, 12, 0, 12, 6, -3, 0) \end{aligned}$$

It takes almost exactly **8/9**th the time of **18** term formula for G.

- This makes for a very cool calculation
- Since we can not prove G is irrational, *Who can say what might turn up*?

CARMA

What About Base Ten?

- The first integer logarithm with no known binary BBP formula is $\log 23$ (since $23 \times 89 = 2^{10} - 1$).

Searches conducted by numerous researchers for base-ten formulas have been unfruitful. Indeed:

2004. D. Borwein (my father), W. Gallway and I showed there are no BBP formulas of the *Machin-type* of (16) for π if base is not a power of **two**.

- Bailey and Crandall have shown connections between the existence of a b-ary BBP formula for α and its base b *normality* (via a dynamical system conjecture).

CARMA

What About Base Ten?

- The first integer logarithm with no known binary BBP formula is $\log 23$ (since $23 \times 89 = 2^{10} - 1$).

Searches conducted by numerous researchers for base-ten formulas have been unfruitful. Indeed:

2004. D. Borwein (my father), W. Gallway and I showed there are no BBP formulas of the *Machin-type* of (16) for π if base is not a power of **two**.

- Bailey and Crandall have shown connections between the existence of a b-ary BBP formula for α and its base b *normality* (via a dynamical system conjecture).

What About Base Ten?

- The first integer logarithm with no known binary BBP formula is $\log 23$ (since $23 \times 89 = 2^{10} - 1$).

Searches conducted by numerous researchers for base-ten formulas have been unfruitful. Indeed:

2004. D. Borwein (my father), W. Gallway and I showed there are no BBP formulas of the *Machin-type* of (16) for π if base is not a power of **two**.

- Bailey and Crandall have shown connections between the existence of a b-ary BBP formula for α and its base b *normality* (via a dynamical system conjecture).

What About Base Ten?

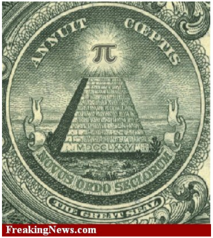
- The first integer logarithm with no known binary BBP formula is $\log 23$ (since $23 \times 89 = 2^{10} - 1$).

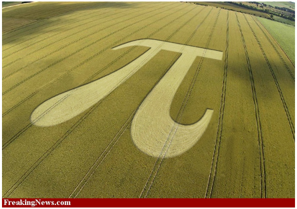
Searches conducted by numerous researchers for base-ten formulas have been unfruitful. Indeed:

2004. D. Borwein (my father), W. Gallway and I showed there are no BBP formulas of the *Machin-type* of (16) for π if base is not a power of **two**.

- Bailey and Crandall have shown connections between the existence of a b-ary BBP formula for α and its base b *normality* (via a dynamical system conjecture).

Pi Photo-shopped: a 2010 PiDay Contest



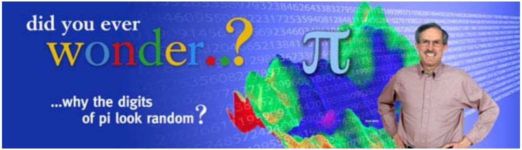


"Noli Credere Pictis"

CARMA

π^2 in Binary and Ternary

Bailey and Pi on a bus. Only in Berkeley?

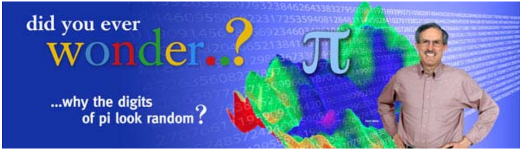


Thanks to Dave Broadhurst, a ternary BBP formula exists for π^2 (unlike π):

$$\pi^2 = \frac{2}{27}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{3^{6k}} \times \left\{\frac{243}{(12k+1)^2} - \frac{405}{(12k+2)^2} - \frac{81}{(12k+4)^2} - \frac{27}{(12k+5)^2} - \frac{72}{(12k+6)^2} - \frac{9}{(12k+7)^2} - \frac{9}{(12k+8)^2} - \frac{5}{(12k+10)^2} + \frac{1}{(12k+11)^2}\right\}$$

π^2 in Binary and Ternary

Bailey and Pi on a bus. Only in Berkeley?



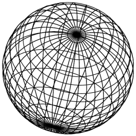
Thanks to Dave Broadhurst, a ternary BBP formula exists for π^2 (unlike π):

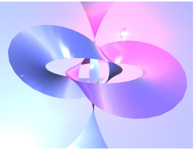
$$\pi^2 = \frac{2}{27}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{3^{6k}} \times \left\{\frac{243}{(12k+1)^2} - \frac{405}{(12k+2)^2} - \frac{81}{(12k+4)^2} - \frac{27}{(12k+5)^2} - \frac{72}{(12k+6)^2} - \frac{9}{(12k+7)^2} - \frac{9}{(12k+8)^2} - \frac{5}{(12k+10)^2} + \frac{1}{(12k+11)^2}\right\}$$

A Partner Binary BBP Formula for π^2

$$\pi^2 = \frac{9}{8}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^{6k}}\left\{\frac{16}{(6k+1)^2} - \frac{24}{(6k+2)^2} - \frac{8}{(6k+3)^2} - \frac{6}{(6k+4)^2} + \frac{1}{(6k+5)^2}\right\}$$

- We do not fully understand why π^2 allows BBP formulas in two distinct bases.





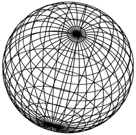
- $4\pi^2$ is the area of a sphere in three-space (L).
- $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$ is the volume inside a sphere in four-space (R).
  - So in binary we are computing these fundamental physical constants.

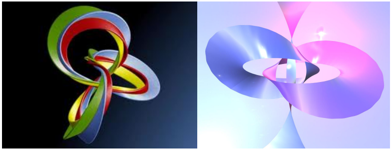
CARMA

A Partner Binary BBP Formula for π^2

$$\pi^2 = \frac{9}{8}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^{6k}}\left\{\frac{16}{(6k+1)^2}-\frac{24}{(6k+2)^2}-\frac{8}{(6k+3)^2}-\frac{6}{(6k+4)^2}+\frac{1}{(6k+5)^2}\right\}$$

- We do not fully understand why π^2 allows BBP formulas in two distinct bases.





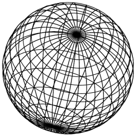
- $4\pi^2$ is the area of a sphere in three-space (L).
- $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$ is the volume inside a sphere in four-space (R).
  - So in binary we are computing these fundamental physical constants.

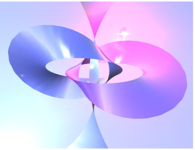
CARMA

A Partner Binary BBP Formula for π^2

$$\pi^2 = \frac{9}{8}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^{6k}}\left\{\frac{16}{(6k+1)^2}-\frac{24}{(6k+2)^2}-\frac{8}{(6k+3)^2}-\frac{6}{(6k+4)^2}+\frac{1}{(6k+5)^2}\right\}$$

- We do not fully understand why π^2 allows BBP formulas in two distinct bases.





- $4\pi^2$ is the area of a sphere in three-space (L).
- $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$ is the volume inside a sphere in four-space (R).
  - So in binary we are computing these fundamental physical constants.

IBM's New Record Results

Algorithm (What We Did)

Dave Bailey, Andrew Mattingly (L) and Glenn Wightwick (R) of IBM Australia, and I, have obtained and (nearly) confirmed:

1. **106** digits of π^2 base **2** at the **ten trillion**th place base **64**
2. **94** digits of π^2 base **3** at the **ten trillion**th place base **729**
3. **150** digits of G base **2** at the **ten trillion**th place base **4096**

on a 4-rack BlueGene/P system at IBM's Benchmarking Centre in Rochester, Minn, USA.

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

- We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

- We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

The 3 Records Use Over 1380 CPU Years (135 rack days)

An enormous amount of delicate computation: **1380 years** is a long time. Suppose a spanking new IBM single-core PC went back **1379 years**.

- It would find itself in **632 CE**.
- The year that Mohammed died, and the Caliphate was established. If it then calculated π nonstop:
  - Through the Crusades, black plague, Moguls, Renaissance, discovery of America, Gutenberg, Reformation, invention of steam, Napoleon, electricity, WW2, the transistor, fiber optics,...
- With no breaks or break-downs:
- It would be done next year.

■ We are about 55% through the final confirmation run. A full technical report will then be forthcoming.

CARMA

IBM's New Results: π^2 base **2**

Algorithm (10 trillionth digits of π^2 in base 64 — in 230 years)

1. The calculation took, on average, **253529** seconds per thread. It was broken into 7 "partitions" of **2048** threads each. For a total of $7 \cdot 2048 \cdot 253529 = 3.6 \cdot 10^9$ CPU seconds.
2. On a single Blue Gene/P CPU it *would* take **115 years**!

   Each rack of BG/P contains 4096 threads (or cores). Thus, we used $\frac{7 \cdot 2048 \cdot 253529}{4096 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \cdot 24} =$ **10.3** "rack days".
3. The verification run took the same time (within a few minutes): **106 base 2 digits** are in agreement.

```
base-8 digits = 75|601145053032364757245000057432627545303630524163506 34|573227604
                   601145053032364757245000057432627545303630524163506 34|22021056612
```

CARMA

IBM's New Results: π^2 base 3

Algorithm (10 trillionth digits of π^2 in base 729 — in **414** years)

1. The calculation took, on average, **795773** seconds per thread. It was broken into 4 "partitions" of **2048** threads each. For a total of $4 \cdot 2048 \cdot 795773 = 6.5 \cdot 10^9$ CPU seconds.
2. On a single Blue Gene/P CPU it *would* take **207 years**!

   Each rack of BG/P contains 4096 threads (or cores). Thus, we used $\frac{4 \cdot 2048 \cdot 795773}{4096 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \cdot 24} =$ **18.4** "rack days".
3. The verification run took the same time (within a few minutes): **94 base 3 digits** are in agreement.

```
base-9 digits = 001|12264485064548583177111135210162856048323453468|10565567|635862
                   12264485064548583177111135210162856048323453468|04744867|134524345
```

CARMA

IBM's New Results: G base **2**

Algorithm (10 trillionth digits of G in base **4096** — in **735** years)

1. The calculation took, on average, **707857** seconds per thread. It was broken into 8 "partitions" of **2048** threads each. For a total of $8 \cdot 2048 \cdot 707857 = 1.2 \cdot 10^{10}$ CPU seconds.

2. On a single Blue Gene/P CPU it *would* take **368 years**!

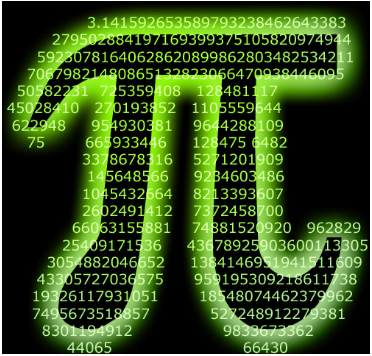
   Each rack of BG/P contains 4096 threads (or cores). Thus, we used $\frac{8 \cdot 2048 \cdot 707857}{4096 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 \cdot 24} =$ **32.8** "rack days".

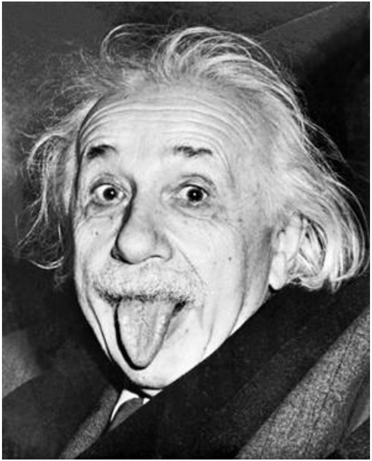
3. The verification run will take the same time (within a few minutes): **xxx base 2 digits** will be in agreement.

```
base-8 digits = 0176|34705053774777051122613371620125257327217324522600017754572
                    xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx|xxxx
```

CARMA

Thank You, One and All, and Happy Birthday, Albert





Albert Einstein 3.14.1879 – 18.04.1955

CARMA

131. Links and References

1. The Pi Digit site: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/bbp`
2. Dave Bailey's Pi Resources: `http://crd.lbl.gov/~dhbailey/pi/`
3. The Life of Pi: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/pi-2010.pdf`.
4. Experimental Mathematics: `http://www.experimentalmath.info/`.
5. Dr Pi's brief Bio: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/bio_short.html`.

. . . — . . .

1. D.H. Bailey, and J.M. Borwein, *Mathematics by Experiment: Plausible Reasoning in the 21st Century,* AK Peters Ltd, 2003, ISBN: 1-56881-136-5. See `http://www.experimentalmath.info/`
2. J.M. Borwein, "Pi: from Archimedes to ENIAC and beyond," in *Mathematics and Culture,* Einaudi, 2006. Updated 2010: `http://carma.newcastle.edu.au/jon/pi-2010.pdf`.
3. J.M. & P.B. Borwein, and D.A. Bailey, "Ramanujan, modular equations and pi or how to compute a billion digits of pi," *MAA Monthly*, **96** (1989), 201–219. Reprinted in *Organic Mathematics*, `www.cecm.sfu.ca/organics`, 1996, *CMS/AMS Conference Proceedings*, **20** (1997), ISSN: 0731-1036.
4. J.M. Borwein and P.B. Borwein, "Ramanujan and Pi," *Scientific American*, February 1988, 112–117. Also pp. 187-199 of *Ramanujan: Essays and Surveys,* Bruce C. Berndt and Robert A. Rankin Eds., AMS-LMS History of Mathematics, vol. 22, 2001.
5. Jonathan M. Borwein and Peter B. Borwein, *Selected Writings on Experimental and Computational Mathematics*, PsiPress. October 2010.[4]
6. L. Berggren, J.M. Borwein and P.B. Borwein, *Pi: a Source Book,* Springer-Verlag, (1997), (2000), (2004). Fourth Edition, in Press.

[4] Contains many of the other references and is available as an iBook.