

# Phase 7



**Perfect Results with Ali Pi**

# Number Nine - 9 and the Circle

- **The Enneagram** is one system of knowledge which shows the correspondence between the **Nine - 9** integer and the circle.
- The 360 degrees of the circle, which can be trace back to the Rig Veda of Ancient India can also be seen to speak of the **nine - 9** via theosophical addition.

$$360^\circ \text{ degrees} = 3 + 6 + 0 = 9$$

- $360^\circ$  degrees represent the complete '**Perfect Circle**'
- Two third (2/3rd) of a Perfect Circle =  $(2/3) \times (360) = 270$  degrees

$$270^\circ \text{ degrees} = 2 + 7 + 0 = 9$$

- Half (1/2) of a Perfect Circle =  $(1/2) \times (360) = 180$  degrees

$$180^\circ \text{ degrees} = 1 + 8 + 0 = 9$$

# Number Nine - 9 and the Circle (Cont..)

- One-fourth (1/4th) of a Perfect Circle =  $(1/4) \times (360) = 90$  degrees

$$90 \text{ degrees} = 9 + 0 = 9$$

- Nine - 9 basically represents **two 'Perfect' numbers of 3 and 6** where 3 represents the 'Perfect Constant Radius' and 6 represents the 'Perfect Constant Diameter' of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle. And **9 is the 'last number'** in numerals from 0 to 9.
- **9 = 3 (Perfect Radius) + 6 (Perfect Diameter)**

$$\text{Ali Pi} = (1/9) \times (28.5) = 3.1666\text{.....}$$

- In the **Perfect Area of 28.5**, every **9<sup>th</sup>** part of a circle is equal to

$$\text{Ali Pi} - 3.16666666666666\text{.....}$$

# 1/9<sup>th</sup> Area of a Perfect Circle = Value of Ali Pi

Circumference of a Perfect Circle = 19

Diameter of a Perfect Circle = 6

Radius of a Perfect Circle = 3

Ali Pi = Circumference / Diameter  
of a Perfect Circle

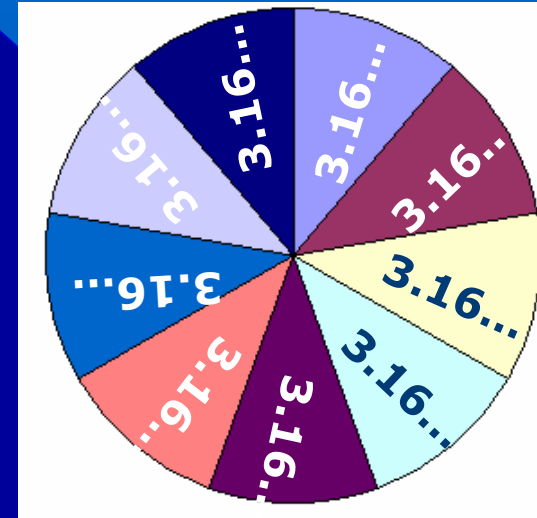
Ali Pi = 19/6 = 3.166666666.....

1/9<sup>th</sup> of the Area of a Perfect Circle – 28.5 and  
Ali Pi – 3.1666666666666666.....

1/9<sup>th</sup> of the Area of a Perfect Circle = 28.5 x (1/9)  
= 3.16666.....

28.5 x (1/9) = 3.16666666.... = Ali Pi

Ali Pi = (1/9) x Area of a Perfect Circle-28.5  
= 3.1666666666666666.....



# 1/9<sup>th</sup> Area of a Perfect Circle = Value of Ali Pi ( cont..)

- **Ali Pi = (1/9) x (28.5) = 3.16666.....**  
**Another proof of Ali Pi.**
- So a Perfect Circle with an Area of 28.5, when divided into 9 equal parts gives every part equal to Ali Pi = 3.166666..... or 19/6
- **The Area of every 9th Part of a Perfect Circle is equal to Ali Pi = 19/6 = 3.1666666666666666.....**
- If we note the numbers carefully, we see that **ratio 1/9** contains two numbers **1 and 9**, which are the same in **Number – 19.**

**So both the numbers 1 and 9 are very important in the calculations of the Perfect Circle or Perfect Sphere**

**1/18th Part of a circle having Area of 57 is equal to the value of Ali Pi – 3.16666666.....**

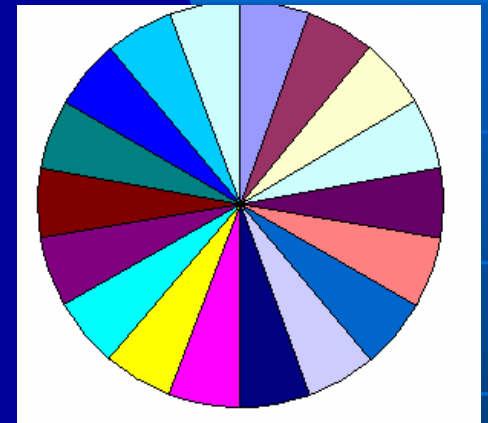
**1/18th** Part of a circle having Area of 57 is equal to the value of Ali Pi 3.166666666.....

**Area of a circle = 57**

- **1/18th Part of the Area of a Circle – 57.0 and Ali Pi – 3.1666666666.....**
- **1/18th Part of the Area of a Perfect Circle**

$$= 57 \times (1/18)$$

**Ali Pi = 3.16666.....**



# 1/36th of the Area of a Circle and Ali Pi

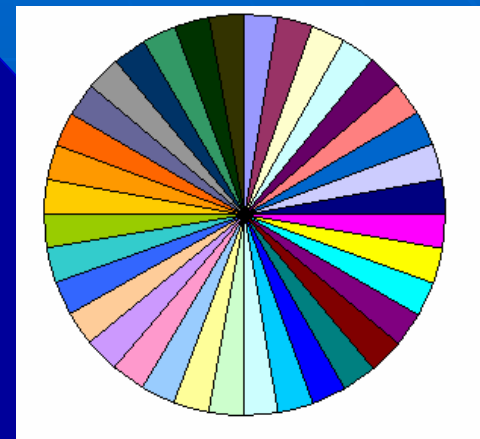
**Radius = 6**

**Diameter = 12**

**Circumference = 38**

- Area of a circle =  $\text{Pi} \times (\text{radius})^2$   
 $= 19/6 \times 6 \times 6$   
 $= 114$

- Divide the **area of 114** into **36** equal pieces; Every piece would have an area equal to **Ali Pi – 3.166666... or 19/6**







# Ali Pi using 36 and 10

$$36 \times 10 = 360$$

Let Circumference of a Circle = 360

$$\text{Diameter} = 360 / \pi$$

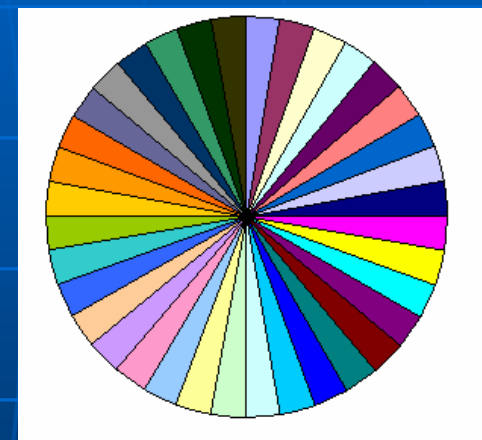
Now we divide the circle into 36 equal parts of 10 degrees each

$$\text{Ali Pi} = \sqrt{(19 \times 19) / (6 \times 6)}$$

$$\text{Ali Pi} = \sqrt{361/36}$$

$$\text{Ali Pi} = \sqrt{10 + 10^\circ}$$

$$\text{Ali Pi} = 3.1666666666.....$$



Circle Divided into 36 equal parts of 10° each

# Geometrical link between 114 and Rational Ali pi – 19/6

- We know that:

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ Circle} = 360 \text{ degrees}}$$

$$\mathbf{1 \text{ degree} = 1/360}$$

$$\mathbf{= 0.002777777777.....}$$

$$\mathbf{Ali Pi = 19/6}$$

$$\mathbf{= 3.16666666666666.....}$$

- If divide by **114** – Which is the area of a Perfect Sphere

$$\mathbf{Ali Pi/114 = 0.027777777777 = 10^\circ}$$



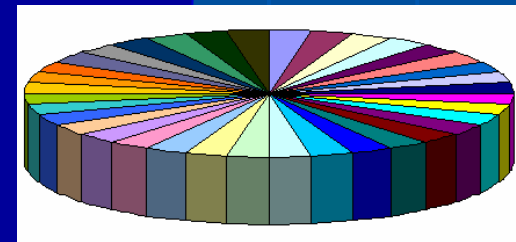
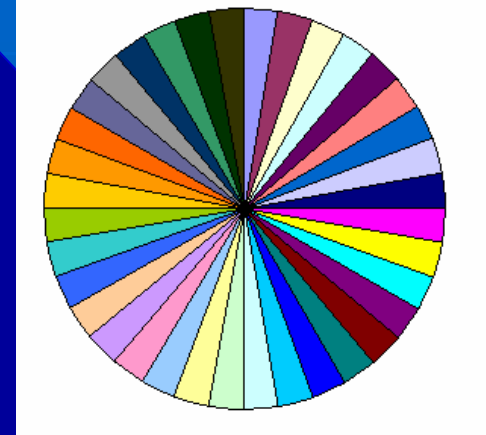
# 1/36:Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere and Ali Pi

- **1/36th of the Area of a Perfect Sphere – 114 and Ali Pi – 3.166666666.....**
- **1/36th of the Area = 114 x (1/36) of a Perfect Sphere = 114 x (1/6 x 6) = 3.1666666.....**

$$114 \times (1/36) = 3.1666..... = \text{Ali Pi}$$

$$\text{Ali Pi} = (1/36) \times \text{Area of a Perfect Sphere (114)}$$

$$= 3.16666666.....$$





# 1/360 :Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere and Ali Pi

- **1/360 – Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere and Ali Pi/10**
- **1/360th of the Area of a Perfect Sphere – 114 and Ali Pi – 3.166666.....**
- **1/360th of the Area = 114 x (1/360)  
of a Perfect Sphere = 114 x (1/(6 x 6 x 10 ) )  
= (3.1666666....)/ 10**

$$114 \times (1/360) = (3.1666666.....)/10 = \text{Ali Pi}$$

$$\text{Ali Pi} = (1/360) \times \text{Area of a Perfect Sphere (114)}$$

$$= (3.166666.....)/10$$

# 1/360 :Area and Volume of a Perfect Sphere and Ali Pi (Cont..)

- So a Perfect Sphere with an Area and Volume of 114, when divided into 360 (6 x 6) x 10 equal parts gives every part equal to (Ali Pi/10) = (3.166666... )/10
- The Area and Volume of every 360th Part of a Perfect Sphere = (Ali Pi)/10  
= (19/6)/10  
= (3.1666666666.....)/10.
- If we note the numbers carefully, we see that ratio 1/360 contains numbers 0,1, 3 and 6 which appear in Ali Pi as:

$$\text{Ali Pi} = 03.16.....$$

# Perfect Numbers in Mathematics

- A Perfect Number in mathematics is defined as an integer which is the sum of its proper positive divisors, that is, the sum of the positive divisors not including the number itself. A perfect number is a number that is half the sum of all of its positive divisors.
- The first perfect number accepted in mathematics is Number – 6, because 1, 2 and 3 are its proper positive divisors and  $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$ .

**1. Number – 6.....First Perfect Number in Mathematics**

**2. The next perfect number is Number – 28**

**3. The third perfect number is 496**

**4. The fourth perfect number is 8128**



# Perfect Numbers in Mathematics (Cont...)

These first four perfect numbers were the only ones known to the ancient Greeks.

5. The fifth perfect number is **33550336**

6. The sixth perfect number is **8589869056**

The next perfect numbers are:

7. **137438691328**

8. **2305843008139952128**

9. **26584559915698317446546953842176**

- All the Perfect Numbers end either with Number – **6** or Number **-8**

- If we add both the Numbers – **6** and **8**, we get

$$6 + 8 = 14$$

$$14 = 1 + 4 = 5$$

# Perfect Number 496 and Ali Pi

- The Number – **496 is the 4th Perfect Number in mathematics.**  
 **$496 = 31 \times 16$**
- If we see the equation closely, we would notice that **31 x 16** are the numbers appearing in the Perfect Ali Pi as:

$$\text{Ali Pi} = 3.16\dots\dots\dots$$

- The Number – **1 is common in both the Numbers 31 and 16, so writing Number – 1 only one time, we would see that 3, 1 and 6 are common numbers in Ali Pi and 31 x 16.**
- Also the numeric sum or root number of Number – 496 is:

$$496 = 4 + 9 + 6 = 19$$

**19 = Perfect Circumference of a Perfect Circle  
and a Perfect Sphere**

**The Number – 496 is the 4th Perfect Number having root number**

# Pi – A Number and Ratio

## Little over 3

- The mathematical and estimated values of Pi calculated or computed so far in the history of mankind and mathematics is in between **3.125** and **maximum was 3.2**.
- Let us take 6 – Diameter of a circle to find the circumference and Pi of a circle simply without going into complex calculations.
- **Diameter of a Circle = 6 – Also a perfect number in mathematics**

**Pi = Circumference of a circle / Diameter of a Circle**

**C = Circumference of a circle**

**D = Diameter of a Circle**

**= 6 (A Perfect Number in Mathematics taken to check exact value of pi)**

# Pi – A Number and Ratio Little over 3 (Cont..)

- **Pi = C/6** ---- Should be 'a little over 3' and its value should be in between 3.125 and 3.20 as calculated and computed by mathematicians through out history of mankind
- **Pi = 17/6 = 2.8333.....** Not to be considered because it is even less than 3.
- **Pi = 18/6 = 3.....** Not to be considered because it is equal to 3.
- **Pi = 19/6 = 3.166666666.....** Can be considered as Pi because it is little above 3.

# Pi – A Number and Ratio Little over 3 (Cont..)

- $\text{Pi} = 20/6 = 3.333333333\dots$  Not to be considered as it is more than even 3.2.
- $\text{Pi} = 21/6 = 3.5\dots\dots\dots$  Not to be considered as it is much higher than 3.2.
- $\text{Pi} = 22/6 = 3.6666666\dots\dots\dots$  Not to be considered as it is much bigger than 3.2.
- $\text{Pi} = 23/6 = 3.8333333\dots\dots\dots$  Not to be considered as it is again a very bigger number.
- $\text{Pi} = 24/6 = 4.0\dots\dots\dots$  Not the value to be considered for pi.

# Pi – A Number and Ratio

## Little over 3 (Cont..)

- So even if check through a simple test by taking the Diameter of a circle as 6. The Only Ratio which fulfills our requirements is **19/6** or **3.166666....** or 'a value of pi – little over than 3'.
- **18/6** gives exactly the Number 3. Then the first ratio after **18/6** is **19/6** which is **3.1666666....** a value little over than **3**. Then **23/6** is **3.833333.....** which is a bigger and higher number than **3.2** – the maximum value of pi calculated by Mathematicians.
- So **19/6** is the only 'Rational and Constant Ratio' in mathematics which fulfills the requirements.

# Which Numbers Recur when One divided by first 10 numbers from 1 to 10 and what is their sequence?

Let us see the results and then judge which numbers or numerals recur when Number One- 1 is divided by first 10 numbers from 1 to 10.

**1.  $1/1 = 1$**

**2.  $1/2 = 0.5$**

**3.  $1/3 = 0.333333.....$ (with 3 recurring)**

**4.  $1/4 = 0.25$**

**5.  $1/5 = 0.2$**

**6.  $1/6 = 0.166666.....$ (with 6 recurring)**

**7.  $1/7 = 0.14285714.....$  (no one number or numeral is repeating).**

**8.  $1/8 = 0.125$**

**9.  $1/9 = 0.111111.....$ (with 1 recurring)**

**10.  $1/10 = 0.1$**

# Which Numbers Recur when One divided by first 10 numbers from 1 to 10 and what is their sequence? (Cont..)

- So it is quite clear that **Numbers 3, 6 and 1** are recurring when One – 1 is divided by 3, 6 and 9 subsequently.
- **3 - Recurring Numbers : 3, 6 and 1**

**1.  $1/3 = 0.3333\dots$  (with 3 recurring)**

**2.  $1/6 = 0.166666\dots$  (with 6 recurring)**

**3.  $1/9 = 0.1111\dots$  (with 1 recurring)**

**Any rational number which cannot be expressed as a decimal fraction has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with recurring decimals.**



# Sequence of the Recurring Numbers

## 3-6-1 and 19

- The sequence of the recurring numbers from 1 to 10 is **3, 6 and 1**.

**3 - 6 - 1**

**361 = 19 x 19 (Super Cycle)**

- The sequence is very important. **First Number 3 is recurring when 1 is divided by 3.** Then 6 is recurring when 1 is divided by 6. Lastly 1 is recurring when 1 is divided by 9.
- When these 3 recurring Numbers are written in the same sequence and order, the resulting Number would be 361 which are equal to

**361 = 19 x 19 --- Super Cycle**

# Recurring Numbers in Mathematics and Ali Pi

## 3 - Recurring Numbers : 3, 1 and 6

Perfect Ali Pi = 3.16.....

All the 3 – Recurring Numbers – 3, 1 and 6 appears in the Perfect Ali Pi with Number – 6 as infinite recurrence as 6 is a Perfect Number in Mathematics.



# Number – 411 is the reversal of Number - 114

- 411 is an odd number.
- The factorization of Number – 411 would be:

$$411 = 3 \times 137 \dots\dots\dots A$$

- If we notice the numbers carefully, we would see that Number – 3 is the 2nd Prime Number and Number – 137 is the 33rd Prime Number.

- $411 = 2\text{nd Prime Number (3)} \times 33\text{rd Prime Number (137)}$

- $411$  would be represented by Number - 66

- $411$ ----- 2nd Prime Number x 33rd Prime Number = **66**

- **33<sup>rd</sup> Prime Number – 137**

- The root number of 137 is 11 as:

$$137 = 1 + 3 + 7 = 11 \dots\dots\dots 5\text{th Prime Number}$$

- $11 = 1 + 1 = 2 \dots\dots\dots$  www.li-i.com **1st Prime Number**

# 196 – 99<sup>th</sup> Even Number

**19 – 6**

- If written as Number – 196.

**196 is the 99th Even Number**

- Number – 99 is a very important Number in many aspects. Some examples of Number – 99 are:

**99 is the reversal of 66**

**99 ..... 66**

# Perfect Ali Pi and 666

666 appears in Perfect Ali Pi after 3.1666.....

## Perfection of Number – 666

The number – 666 is equal to the sum of the squares of the first – 7 prime numbers:

$$666 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + 11^2 + 13^2 + 17^2$$

The exponents reflect the number – 666 and the bases are the first – 3 natural numbers:

$$666 = [(1^6) - (2^6)] + (3^6)$$

666 manifests itself as:

$$666 = 6 + 6 + 6 + 6^3 + 6^3 + 6^3$$

$$666 = (6 + 6 + 6)^2 + (6 + 6 + 6)^2 + (6 + 6 + 6)$$

$$666 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 + 6^3 + 5^3 + 4^3 + 3^3 + 2^3 + 1^3$$

# Perfect Ali Pi and 666

- $360^\circ$  ( $36^\circ \times 10$ ) are the total and perfect degrees and now we see the relationship between 36 and 666:

$$666 = \frac{1}{2} \times 36 \times 37 \dots \text{36th Triangular Number}$$

$$666 = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 34 + 35 + 36$$

666 is the sum of first **36** natural numbers.

$$666 \dots 6 \times 6 \times 6 \dots \text{216}$$

- **216** represents the Perfect Cube as if all sides of the cube = **6**, the **Perfect Area = 216** and **Perfect Volume = 216** of the Perfect Cube.

# Perfect Ali Pi and 666

- A standard function in number theory is  $\phi(n)$ , which is the number of integers smaller than  $n$  and relatively prime to  $n$ . Amazingly we find that:

$$\Phi(666) = 6.6.6$$

- There are 121 Prime Numbers below Number – 666

$$121 \dots\dots\dots 11 \times 11$$

$$666 = 18 \times 37$$

18 is the 10th Even Number  
37 is the 12th Prime Number

- 666...18 x 37...10th Even Number x 12th Prime Number ...120

**360°... 3 x 120°... 360°-- Perfect Degrees**



# 6 x 6 Magic Square of 111

28	4	3	31	35	10
36	18	21	24	11	1
7	23	12	17	22	30
8	13	26	19	16	29
5	20	15	14	25	32
27	33	34	6	2	9

The Vertical, Horizontal and main diagonal lines add to 111

$$111 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

3.....Perfect Radius of a Perfect Circle or a Perfect Sphere.

$$666 = 6 \times 111$$

# 3 x 3 Magic Square of Prime Numbers.....111

67	1	43
13	37	61
31	73	7

The Vertical, Horizontal and main diagonal lines add to 111

**3 x 3 ...Magic square of all Prime Numbers yielding 111 from all sides.**

$$666 = 6 \times 111$$

Source: (Dudeney 1917, [www.ali-pi.com](http://www.ali-pi.com) 408) (Rouse Ball 1939, 211)  
Mathematical Recreations and Essays

# 666 - 999

- 666 and upside down number - 999
- The fraction **666/999** is the ratio of the smallest even and odd primes.

1 1 1 1 1  
1 6 6 6 1  
1 6 1 6 1  
1 6 6 6 1  
1 1 1 1 1

- Ignoring the smallest square-congruent prime of order 5 is devilishly difficult!

# Number - 999

The number 666 becomes 999 when written upside down.

<b>Cardinal</b>	Nine hundred [and] ninety-nine
<b>Ordinal</b>	999th (Nine hundred [and] ninety-ninth)
<b>Factorization</b>	$3^3 \cdot 37$
<b>Divisors</b>	1, 3, 9, 27, 37, 111, 333, 999
<b>Roman numeral</b>	CMXCIX
<b>Binary</b>	1111100111
<b>Octal</b>	1747
<b>Duodecimal</b>	6B3
<b>Hexadecimal</b>	3E7

# 999 and 27

$$999 = 9 + 9 + 9 = 27$$

$$27 = 19 + 8$$

Number - 19 is the 8<sup>th</sup> Prime Number

$$27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

3 ----- Perfect Radius of a Perfect Circle

$1/360^\circ$  degrees = 0.0027.....

27 are the first two digits of 1 degree in decimals.

# Lucky or Unlucky Number

$$19 - 6 = 13$$

## Perfect Mysterious Number of our Universe - 13

“Geometry enlightens the intellect and sets one’s mind right. All of its proofs are very clear and orderly. It is hardly possible for errors to enter into geometrical reasoning, because it is well arranged and orderly. Thus, the mind that constantly applies itself to geometry is not likely to fall into error. In this convenient way, the person knows geometry acquires intelligence.”

**Ibn Khaldun**

# Diabolic Magic Square with Numbers 1 to 16 and Ali Pi – 3.16.....

<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>

**“The mathematical sciences particularly exhibit order, symmetry and limitation; and these are the greatest forms of the beautiful.”**

Aristotle.

# 4x4 Magic Square of 16 Consecutive Prime Numbers

37	53	89	79
83	61	67	47
97	71	59	31
41	73	43	101

Source: (Giles Blanchette: Caldwell, Prime Pages)

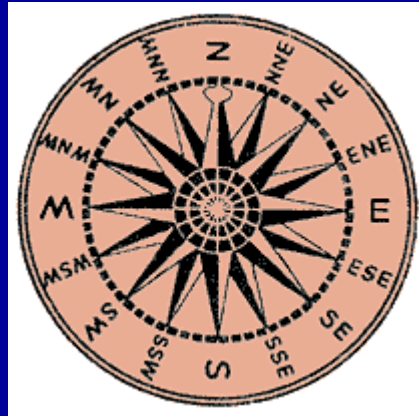
**4 x 4 Magic Square of 16 Consecutive Prime Numbers From 37 to 101.**

**The Vertical, Horizontal and main diagonal lines add to 258**

$$258 = 2 + 5 + 8 = 15 = 1 + 5 = 6 \text{ --- Perfect Diameter}$$



# Compass Rose and 16



This compass rose is divided into **16 points**: north, north-north-east, north-east, east-north-east, east ... and so on. Old maps and charts often included a rose like this to show the compass directions.

Ali Pi = 3.**16**.....

# 3 x 3 Magic Square of $16 \times 16 = 256$

<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>

All rows, columns and diagonals add to **256**

$$16 \times 16 = 256$$

# Number – 7 and Perfect Circle

$$1/7 = 0.14\ 28\ 57\ 14\ 28\ 57\ \dots\dots\dots$$

If we see the numbers carefully, we see:

**14 28 57**...is repeating infinitely in **1/7**

$$14\dots\dots\dots 7 + 7 = 2 \times 7 = 14 \dots\dots 1 + 4 = 5$$

**28**.....  $14 + 14$  .....**2<sup>nd</sup> Perfect Number**

**57**.....  $28.5 + 28.5$  .....**Perfect Hemisphere**

Where **28**.....**2<sup>nd</sup> Perfect Number** and **5**.....**1 + 4**

**1/7 = 1/(1 + 6)**.....**Perfect Eternal Number**

# Number – 7



I define the Number Seven - 7 as

**7 - Seven is the Only Perfect Constant Eternal number because it is the sum of two perfect numbers - 1 and 6. One(1) is the only perfect Divine unity number of One and Only Almighty God and Six (6) is the only perfect Universal and mathematical number of universe, life, space, time and Mathematics.**

$$7 = 1 \text{ (Perfect Divine Unity Number) } + 6 \text{ (Perfect Number)}$$

$$7 = \text{Perfect Eternal Number}$$

**“There is no branch of mathematics, however abstract, which may some day be applied to phenomenon of the real world.”**

**Nikolai Lobatchevsky**

# Least Number in Mathematics Divisible by All Numbers from 1 to 10

$$7 \times 360 = 2520$$

- The least Number in Mathematics divisible by all Numbers from 1 to 10 is obtained by multiplying **360 with 7 is Number - 2520.**
- **Number - 2520 is the Least Number in Mathematics which is divisible by all Numbers from 1 to 10.**
- **2520 = 360 x 7**
- **360 ..... 360 degrees of a Perfect Circle or Sphere**
- **7 = 1 + 6 ..... 1(Unity)+ 6(Perfect Number) = Perfect Eternal Number**



- **2520 --- Least Number in Mathematics divisible by all numbers (1 to 10)  
"We have given thee seven of the oft-repeated verses and the great Quran."**

**Holy Quran (15:87)**

# Symbolic Proof of Perfect Circle

We start with the fact that we don't know the circumference and Diameter of a Perfect Circle. Also we don't know even the circumference of a circle.

We Suppose:

**Circumference of a 360° Circle = 360**

$$1^\circ = 1/360^\circ = 0.002777777\ldots$$

$$10^\circ = 10/360^\circ = 0.027777777\ldots$$

$$36^\circ = 36/360^\circ = 0.1$$

$$360^\circ = 360/360^\circ = 1$$

Now we add the value of 360° as 1 with the assumed circumference of 360 of a circle to find the geometric circumference of assumed circle.

$$(\text{Circumference of a } 360^\circ \text{ Circle}) + (360^\circ) = 360 + 1 = 361$$

Perfect Circumference is the square root of geometric circumference of assumed circle of 360°.

$$\text{Perfect Circumference} = \sqrt{361} = 19$$



# Symbolic Proof of Perfect Circle

$$\text{Perfect Circumference} = \sqrt{361} = 19$$

$$\text{Perfect Pi} = \sqrt{10 + 10^0} = 3.1666666666666666\dots$$

**Now:**

$$\text{Circumference} = \text{Pi} \times \text{Diameter of a circle}$$

$$\text{Perfect Circumference} = \text{Perfect Pi} \times \text{Perfect Diameter}$$

$$\text{Perfect Diameter} = \text{Perfect Circumference} / \text{Pi}$$

$$\text{Perfect Diameter} = \sqrt{361} / \sqrt{10 + 10^0} = \sqrt{36} = 19 / 3.16666\dots = 6$$

$$\text{Perfect Diameter} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$



# Symbolic Decoded Proof of Pi - 3.16.... through its own Numbers – 3, 1 and 6

- If we see the Perfect Constant Mathematical Value of Pi, it is giving the Proof in its value that it is a Perfect Value of Pi. We will see this proof of the Perfect Value of Pi now:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pi} &= 19/6 = 3.16..... \\ \text{Pi} &= 3.16..... \end{aligned}$$

**Perfect Constant Value of Pi --- 3.16.....**

- **3 represents --- the Perfect Constant Radius of the Perfect Sphere or Perfect Circle in the Perfect Value of Pi -- 3.16**
- **6 represents ---- the Perfect Constant Diameter of the Perfect Sphere or Perfect Circle in the Perfect Value of Pi --- 3.16**
- **1 represents -- the root number of 19- which is the Perfect Constant Circumference of the Perfect Sphere or Perfect Circle.**

**"The mathematician has reached the highest rung on the ladder of human thought."**

[www.ali-pi.com](http://www.ali-pi.com)

**Ibid.**

# Chronological Proof of Pi - 3.16..... through History of Pi since 2000 BC

- **Egyptian Scribe Ahmes – First Ever Pi, 3.16049 Known in History**
- **Chinese and Indian Historical Pi:**  
Then Hon Han Shu in 130 AD found the value of Pi by taking square root of 10 or **3.162277...** which is further closer to the Perfect Value of Pi - 3.16666.....Then in 640 AD Brahmagupta found the value of Pi as square root of 10, or **3.162277.....**

<b>1. Rhind Papyrus- Egyptian scribe</b>	<b>1650 BC</b>	<b>3.16</b> 0493..... – <b>1st Value</b>
<b>2. Hon Han Shu</b>	<b>130 AD</b>	<b>3.16</b> 2277..... – $\sqrt{10}$
<b>3. Brahmagupta</b>	<b>640 AD</b>	<b>3.16</b> 2277..... – $\sqrt{10}$

Finally we get the Perfect Ali Pi –

**4. Syed Abul Hassan 2007 AD**

[www.ali-pi.com](http://www.ali-pi.com)

**3.166666... Ali Pi**

# Perfect Ali Pi – Represented in Numbers – 36 and 10

- The 'Perfect Ali Pi' may be represented by the Number – 361, which is also the Super Cycle and first two digits contain 36 and the Number – 10.

- **Perfect Ali Pi** =  $\sqrt{[(361/36)]}$

- **Perfect Ali Pi** =  $\sqrt{[(19 \times 19) / (6 \times 6)]}$

- **Perfect Ali Pi** =  $\sqrt{[(10 + 10 \text{ degrees})]}$

- **Perfect Ali Pi** =  $\sqrt{[(10.027777777...)]}$

**Perfect Ali Pi = 3.1666666666666666.....**