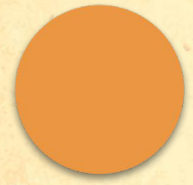




Application of Phi and Pi: Great Pyramids of Giza



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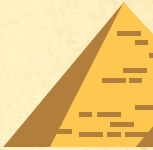


What is Pi (π) and Phi (Φ)



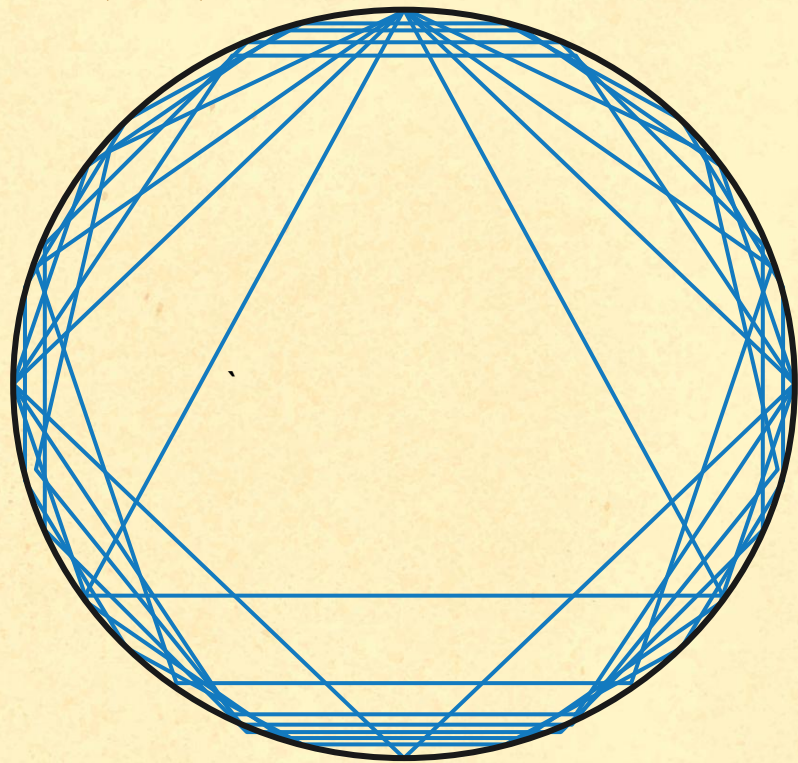
- Pi (π) = the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
 - Pi = 3.14...
 - Irrational number thus the decimal doesn't end nor is repetitive

- Phi (Φ) = the ratio of line segments when a line is divided in a very unique way
 - Phi = 1.68
 - Irrational number

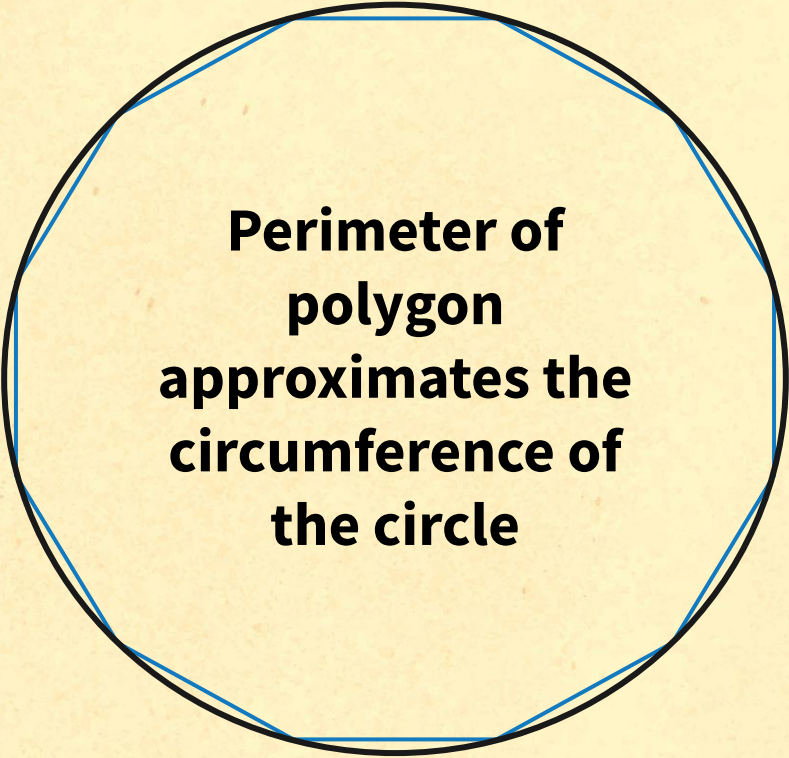




Deriving Pi (π)



Deriving Pi (π)



**Perimeter of
polygon
approximates the
circumference of
the circle**



Deriving Pi (π)

Angle between Opp. = $360/n$

$$\sin(\theta/2) \times (1/2/n)$$

$$\sin \theta/2a$$

$$d = 1$$

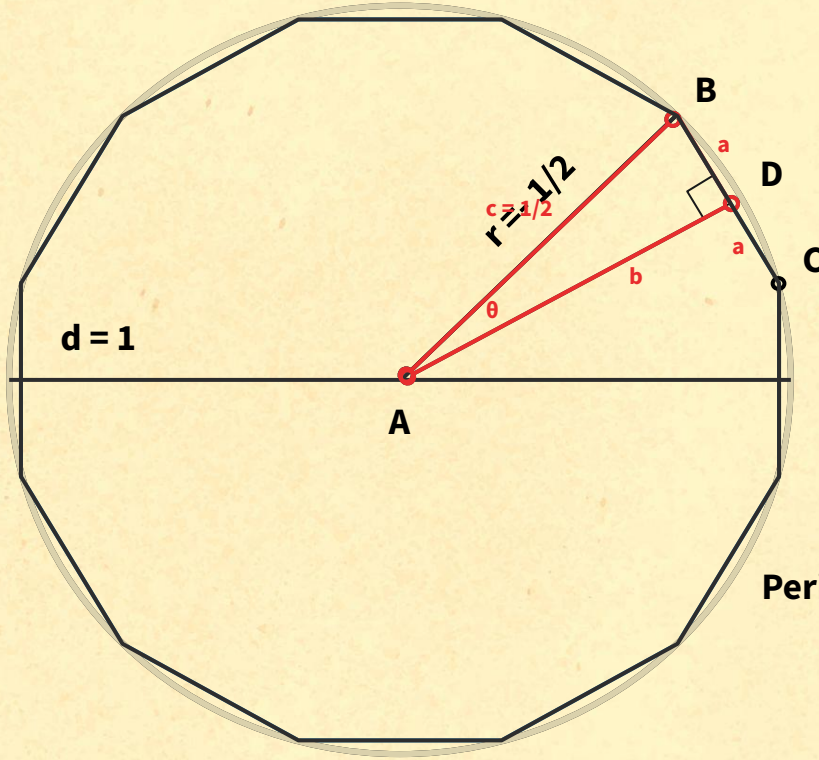
Perimeter = $n \times \sin \theta$

When $n = 12$: 3.10582

When $n = 24$: 3.13262

When $n = 576$: 3.14157

When $n = 100,000$: 3.14159



$AD \perp BC$
 $BD = DC$

$$BC = \sin \theta$$

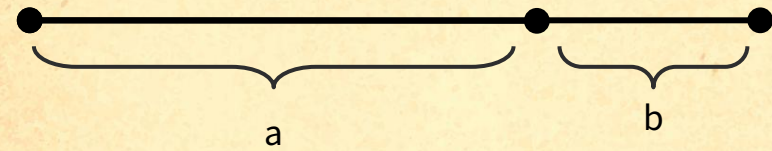
$$\text{side} = \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = n(\text{sides}) \times \text{side length}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = n \cdot \sin \theta$$



Deriving Phi (Φ)



Assume $a > b$
 $a \& b > 0$
Let $\Phi = a / b$

$$a / b = (a+b) / a$$

$$a / b = (a / a) + (b / a)$$

$$\Phi = 1 + (1/\Phi)$$

$$(\Phi)\Phi = (1 + (1/\Phi))(\Phi)$$

$$\Phi^2 = \Phi + 1$$

$$\Phi^2 - \Phi - 1 = 0$$

$$\Phi = (1 \pm \sqrt{5})/2$$

$$\Phi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 = 1.618034\dots$$

$$\Phi = (1 - \sqrt{5})/2 < 0$$

Phi (Φ) Based Pyramid

$$\Phi + 1 = \Phi^2$$

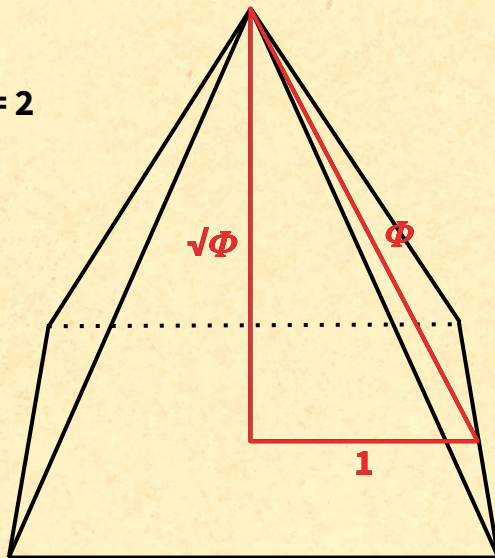
$$1.618 + 1 = (1.618)^2 = 2.618$$

This means:

Pyramid Base Width = 2

Height = $\sqrt{\Phi} = 1.272$

h:b = 0.636



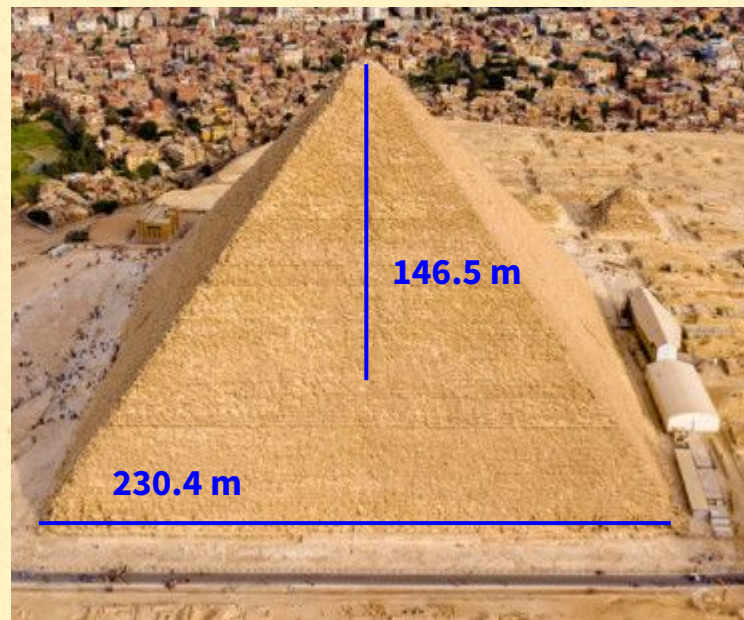
Pyramid of Giza

Base Width = 230.4 m

Height = 146.5 m

h:b = 0.636

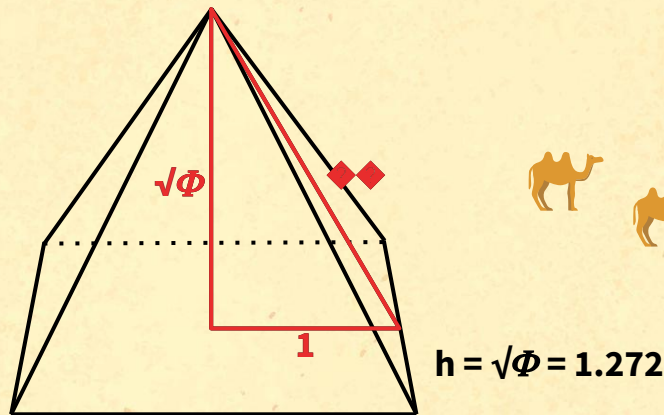
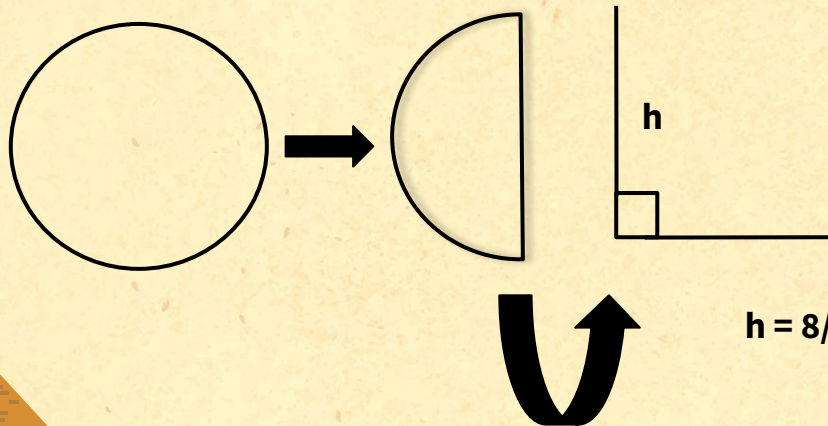
0.0367 m difference = 0.025% difference



Pi (π) Based Pyramid

Pyramid with base width 2:
Perimeter of base = $4w = 8$ units

Circle with circumference of 8:



Same method applied to the dimensions of the Pyramid of Giza:
% Error for Calculated 2π compared to actual between height of both pyramid and semi circle

Phi (Φ) Based Pyramid

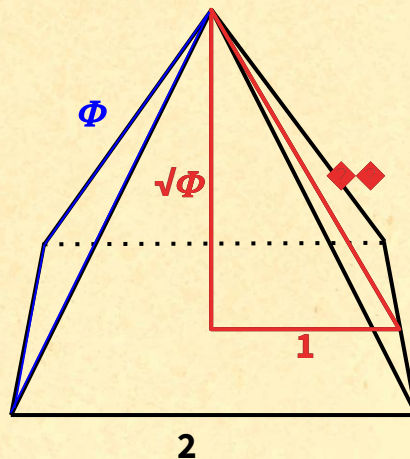
Surface area of base = $w^2 = 4$

Area of face = $\frac{1}{2}hb = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi)(2) = \Phi$

Divide A(b) by 4(A(f)) = $w^2 / 4A$

$(2)^2 / 4(\Phi) = 4/4\Phi = 1/\Phi$

$1/\Phi = \Phi - 1$



**% Error for Calculated $\Phi-1$
compared to actual $\Phi-1$:
<0.01%**

Phi (Φ) in Nature

