PHASE 9

PERFECT ALI-PI

Ali Pi as a Fraction

- Ali pi is written and expressed as definite fraction and ratio of two numbers:

Ali pi = 19 /6
= 3.16666666….

Ali pi = 3 + 1/6

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

1/3 = 0.3333……..(with 3 recurring)
1/6 = 0.166666…. (with 6 recurring)
1/9 = 0.1111……..(with 1 recurring)

Ali Pi as a Fraction (Cont…)

- There is a very important conclusion in these figures. If we divide 1 by all the numerals from 1 to 10, only three decimals or digits recur and they are 3, 1 and 6. And these are the numbers of **Ali Pi – 3.16……..**
- One can well imagine the mystery of these three numbers – 3, 1 and 6 in all the mathematical calculations.

Only 3 Numbers recur when 1 is divided by numbers from 1 to 10 and they are 3, 1 and 6

Ali Pi is Arithmetic

- **Ali Pi written in different forms of fractions:**

Ali Pi = 19/6

= 3.166666666666.....

Can be written in different important forms of fractions as:

1. Ali Pi = 3 + 1/6

2. Ali Pi = 2 + 7/6

3. Ali Pi = 1 + 13/6

4. Ali Pi = 2 + 21/18

5. Ali Pi = 1 + 39/18

6. Ali Pi = 2 + 14/12

7. Ali Pi = 1 + 26/12

Ali Pi is Arithmetic (Cont..)

8. Ali Pi = 3 + 2/12
9. Ali Pi = 3 + 3/18
10. Ali Pi = 2 + 28/24
11. Ali Pi = 3 + 30/180
12. Ali Pi = 3 + 60/360
13. Ali Pi = 3 + 6/36
    = 114/361 = 3.166666.....
14. Ali Pi = 3 + 3/18
15. Ali Pi = 3 + 15/90

Ali Pi – is Algebraic

- Now I have proved that 'Perfect Ali Pi' is a real ratio of two 'Perfect Numbers' of 19 and 6 and Ali Pi then becomes a rational and constant number.

- With the conclusion, it also becomes **algebraic** i.e. **non-transcendental number**, which means that it can be the root of any polynomial with rational coefficients.

So 'Perfect Ali Pi' is Algebraic.

Ali Pi is not a Transcendental Number

- Ali Pi is not a transcendental number because there is a polynomial with rational coefficients of which Pi is a root.
- The important consequence of its non-transcendence of Pi is the fact that is constructible because the real numbers are used as a circumference and the diameter; the value of Pi is rational and real.

Is Pi a Rational or Irrational number

- It was proved and concluded in the history of Pi that the Pi is an irrational number, because it could not be written down as the ratio of two integers. This was proved in 1761 by Johann Heinrich Lambert.
- **But now onwards - Pi is a rational number**
- Now as we know that Pi is a ratio of two real integers, i.e. 19 divided by 6, so **Pi is a rational number**
- Any rational number which cannot be expressed as a decimal fraction has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with recurring decimals.

Is Pi a Rational or Irrational number (Cont…)

- Decimal fraction is a fraction where the denominator is a power of ten. For example, 9/10, 4/100, 7/1000, etc
- **Ali Pi is a rational number**
- Ali Pi is a rational number – A ratio of two real integers and even if it is not expressed as a decimal fraction, it has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with only one recurring decimal i.e. Number – 6 – a Perfect Number in mathematics.

Ali Pi = 19/6
= Ratio of two real integers

Finite Rationality of Infinite Sums of Rational Numbers

- **Since Pi = 3.166.. is a rational number and a constant ratio of two real numbers, so a rational number plus a rational number is a rational number for any infinite sums and that sum is also a finite number because there are no infinites in the physical universe, whatever bigger or higher the value is with number – 6 appears infinitely with rationality of Ali pi.**

Pi + Pi + Pi +..... = Rational Finite Pi
= 19/6

= 3.1666666666....

Circles are Constructible with Compass and Straightedge by using 'Perfect Ali Pi'

- One can now construct any 'Circle' with compass and straightedge by using the 'Perfect Ali pi' as 3.1666……. or 19/6. So the unsolved mathematical riddle or problem is solved for ever that Circles can be drawn by using only a finite number of steps with compass and straightedge.

- For instance, if we know that the diameter of a circle is 12, we can draw a circle of radius – 6 and circumference – 38 and Area of a Circle would be – 114.

Diameter of a Circle if known – 12
Then radius of a Circle would be – 6
Circumference of a Circle would be – 38
Area of a Circle would be – 114

Circles are Constructible with Compass and Straightedge by using ‘Perfect Ali Pi’

So any circle can be drawn by a compass and straightedge and its ‘Perfect Circumference’ and ‘Perfect Area’ can be found out by using the **‘Perfect Ali Pi’ – 3.166666…. or 19/6.**

C = 38
D = 12
R = 6

Is Pi Simply Normal to the base-10

- It was not sure before that is Pi simply normal to the base 10.
- Now with the proof of Ali pi, it can be easily proved that Pi is simply normal to the base 10 because decimal notation is the writing of numbers in the base 10 numeral system, which uses various symbols called digits for ten distinct values, 0,1,2,.....8 and 9 to represent numbers.
- These digits are often used with a decimal separator which indicates the start of a functional part and with one of the sign symbols + or – in front of the numerals to indicate sign.
- And any rational number which cannot be expressed as a decimal fraction has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with recurring decimals.

Is Pi simply normal to the base-10 (Cont..)

- So pi is a rational number which cannot be expressed as a decimal fraction but has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with recurring decimal number or digit 6.
- A decimal fraction is a fraction where the denominator is a power of ten. Decimal fractions are commonly expressed without a denominator, the decimal separator being expressed into the numerator with leading zeros added if needed, at the position from the right corresponding to the power of 10 of the denominator, e.g. 9/10, 9/100, 9/1000, 9/10,000 are expressed as 0.9, 0.09, 0.009 and 0.0009. In English speaking countries, a dot or period (.) is used as the decimal separator.
- It is a ratio of two normal numbers, rational and real constant number and the numbers – **19 and 6 are normal to the base 10.**

Whether Pi is a normal Number

- **The most important and open question up till now about Pi is whether it is a normal number or not?**
- **Whether any digit block occurs in the expansion of Pi just as often as one would statistically expect if the digits had been produced completely 'randomly' and that this is true in every base, not just base 10. Current knowledge on this point is very weak till now, e.g., it was not known which of the digits 0,……, 9 occur infinitely often in the decimal expansion of Pi.**

Ali Pi is a Normal Number

- **Pi is a normal, real, perfect, rational, unique and natural number because it is a ratio of two real and rational numbers, 19 divided by 6.**

Whether Pi is a normal Number (Cont..)

- Secondly the 'Number – 6' which is also considered a 'Perfect Number' by almost all Mathematicians since ancient times, is the 'Only Number' which is infinitely repeating in the decimal expansion of Pi after 3.16666666666666666.....

- Six - 6 is the Only Number – Infinitely Repeating in Decimal expansion of Pi.

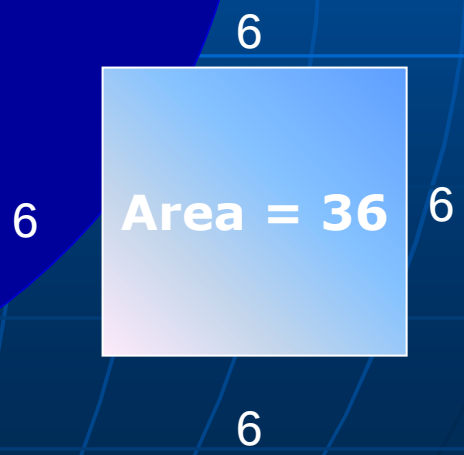
Pi = 3.166666666666.....
up to infinite decimal '6'.

- I proved that Ali pi is a normal number because it a normal ratio of two normal numbers and a rational mathematical number and ratio.

Ali pi = 19/6 or 3 + 1/6 = 3.166666666666.....

Is Pi a plane solution to a geometry problem?

- The problem of squaring the circle in the form which we think of it today originated in Greek mathematics and it is not always properly understood.
- The problem was, given a circle, to construct geometrically a square equal in area to the given circle.
- The methods allowed to use to do this type of construction varies from the range of methods used in geometry by the Greeks to solve this and other classical problems.



Is Pi a plane solution to a geometry problem? (Cont..)

- Pappus, writing in his work, 'Mathematical Collection' at the end of the Greek development of geometry, distinguishes three types of methods used by the ancient Greeks, He wrote:

"There are, we say, three types of problem in geometry, the so-called 'plane', 'solid', and 'linear' problems. Those that can be solved with straight line and circle are properly called 'plane' problems, for the lines by which such problems are solved have their origin in a plane. Those problems that are solved by the use of one or more sections of the cone are called 'solid' problems. For it is necessary in the construction to use surfaces of solid figures, that is to say, cones. There remain the third type, the so-called 'linear' problem. For the construction in these cases curves other than those already mentioned are required, curves having a more varied and forced origin and arising from more irregular surfaces and from complex motions."

Is Pi a plane solution to a geometry problem? (Cont…)

- Now we think of the problem of squaring the circle to be a problem which has to be solved using a ruler and compass. That is squaring the circle is a 'plane' problem in the terminology of Pappus.

- As I have already shown the squaring of a circle or the quadrature of the circle. So squaring the circle is a 'plane' problem and Ali pi is simply a plane solution to a geometry problem.

- So it is now proved that Ali pi is simply a plane solution to a geometry problem because Ali pi is a simple ratio of two real numbers in a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle and with these perfect numbers, Perfect Circle can be squared also and can be used as a mathematical constant number in the scientific, mathematical and geometry problems wherever needed..

Ali pi is a plane solution to a geometry problem.

Is it possible to represent Pi as an exact expression in surds like square root, cube root or a fraction of two definite and real numbers?

- It is possible now to represent Ali pi as an exact expression in surds like square root, cube root or fraction of two definite and real numbers.

A. Ali pi = 19/6 or 3.16666.... expressed as a Fraction of two real numbers of 19 and 6 or fraction of three numbers 3.

B. Square root of Ali pi = $\sqrt{(19/6)}$

C. Cube root of Ali pi = $\sqrt[3]{(19/6)}$

Exact Value of a Radian

- An angle formed by the intersection of two radii at the center of a circle, when the length of the arc cut off by the radii is equal to one radius in length. Thus **the radian is a unit of angle equal to 56.84210526 degrees and there are 2 x Pi radians in 360 degrees.**

  2 x Pi x 56.84210526 = 360 degrees

  2 x 19/6 x 56.84210526 = 360°

  Also 56.84210526 = 57(approximately)

  = Half of the Perfect Sphere

  = Hemisphere

- The value of the radian accepted **before was 57.29577951**. So the difference between the actual value of radian, which is **56.84210526** and the value accepted before is

  Difference in the value of radian = (57.29577951) – (56.84210526)

  = 0.453674253

Value of Radian and Pi

- Pi = 19/6 .....if taken
- 360 = 2 x pi x radian
- 180 = pi x radian
- Radian = 360/ 2 x 1/pi
- **Radian = 56.84210526.....**
- Pi = 360/2 x 1/radian
- Pi = 180 x 1/radian

Pi = 3.16666666666.....

Do any of the digits 0, 1,…9 occur infinitely in Pi

- It was not sure before which of the digits 0, 1,……,9 occur infinitely in Pi.
- I proved and discovered that the digit – 6 appears and occurs infinitely in Ali pi, which is the First and Smallest Perfect Number.

Ali pi = 3.1666666…..infinite – 6

6 is the infinite digit in the Rational value of Ali pi.

Why 6 is repeating in Ali Pi ?

Mathematical rational value of

Ali Pi = 3.1666666666.....infinite(6)

The Number – 6 is repeating infinitely in Ali Pi because:

6 is the First and the smallest Perfect Number in Mathematics.

Whether Pi and e (Euler's Constant) are algebraically Independent or Not

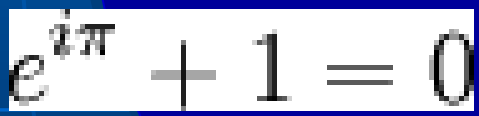
- $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$ **...Euler's Formula-------- Most Famous Formula**

- **It was also unknown whether Pi and e (Euler's constant) are algebraically independent or not. However it was known that at least one of Pi x e and Pi + e is transcendental. For details, one can see Lindemann – Weierstrass theorem.**

Pi is an Independent and Real Number

- **Now with the proof that Pi is a rational, real, natural, constant, unique, logical and mathematically proved constant**
- So based on the above facts regarding Pi, both Pi and e (Euler's constant) must be algebraically independent.

- The relationship between Pi and the e (Euler's constant) is shown by **'the most remarkable formula in mathematics'** called by Richard Feynman.



- **e = Euler's constant**
- **pi = circumference divided by the diameter of a circle.**
- **i = imaginary constant**
- **It is known as 'Euler's identity'**
- **Where e = 2.718281828….= (Pi)²/6 --- as accepted now**

How can we prove that Pi as a constant actually exists

- It was not sure before that how can we prove that Pi as a constant actually exist or not? Because its ratio could not be defined as a rational number or it is not considered as the ratio of two real integers. Pi was considered as a transcendental number.

- Now with the proof that Ali pi is a rational mathematical constant number because it is a ratio of two real numbers of the circumference and the diameter of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle. So Ali pi is constant in all the circles and spheres and it can be proved that Ali pi exists as a constant in all circles and spheres in our universe.

Physical Universe is Finite Infinity and Not Infinite Infinity

- **There are no infinite infinites in the finite infinite Physical expanding Universe.**
- Every true distance in the physical universe is a finite number with a finite number of digits, and as the circumference and the diameter of a circle are in reality the distances in the physical universe.
- So if pi = c/d, as the product of any finite number multiplied by any other finite number **CANNOT** equal infinity.
- **As true infinite infinities are impossible in the physical universe, pi's irrational digits cannot go on forever.**

Rational Ali Pi = 3.166666666……Unique infinite repetition of decimal - 6

Definition of our Expanding Spherical Universe

- I define the **Expanding Spherical Universe** as:

- **Our Expanding Spherical Universe is a very Big Expanding Sphere of matter, life, time and space whose circumference is expanding in the multiple of 19 and diameter is expanding is expanding in the multiple of 6 and our Universe is actually expanding in and towards another Very Big Sphere of space, whose dimensions are only known to One and Only Almighty God.**

"With power did We construct heaven. Verily, We are expanding it."

Quran – (Chapter - 51, Verse – 47)

Conclusions about Ali-pi

1. Pi is a normal number.
2. pi is a rational number and shows a regular pattern of decimal expansion of 6.
3. Pi is a unique number
4. Pi is normal to base 10
5. Pi has a unique infinite decimal expansion ending with recurring decimal number - 6.
6. Circle can be squared- solving the mystery and dreams of all mathematicians.
7. Sphere can be cubed.

Conclusions about Ali-Pi (Conti…)

8. Rectification of the circle is possible i.e. we can construct an ideal straight line equal to circumference of a circle.
9. Perfect sphere exists in nature and mathematics.
10. Perfect circle exists in mathematics.
11. Pi is not a transcendental number.
12. Pi is a natural number
13. Pi is a mathematical constant number
14. Pi is a spiritual number

Conclusions about Ali-Pi (Conti…)

15. Pi is a universal number
16. Pi is a mysterious number
17. Pi is a definite number
18. Pi is a real number
19. Pi is a symmetrical number
20. Pi is a logical number
21. Pi is a soluble number

Conclusions about Ali-Pi (Conti…)

22. Pi is a consistent number

23. Pi is a flawless number

24. Pi is a complete number

25. Pi is a perfect number

26. It is possible to represent pi as an exact expression in surds like square, cube, square root, cube root or a fraction of two real and definite numbers.

27. Pi is a physical number.

Conclusions about Ali-Pi (Conti…)

28. Pi is an independent number.

29. Pi is a plane solution to a geometry problem.

30. Pi is a solution to the world's most problems and calculations.

31. Pi is a god' riddle solved today.

Thanks to One and Only Almighty God who has guided us in the right direction where all mankind were trying to reach the "perfection" of His most important mathematical and universal riddle till today.

Ali Pi = 19/6
= 3.16666 … Infinite 6….

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions

1. **Perfect Sphere do exist** in our Spherical Expanding Universe, life, time and space.
2. **Perfect Circle do exist** in our Mathematics and Science.
3. **19** is the Perfect Constant Circumference of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle.
4. **6** is the Perfect Constant Diameter of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle
5. **3** is the Perfect Constant Radius of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle.
6. **114** is the Perfect Constant Surface Area or the Perfect Constant Volume of a Perfect Sphere.
7. **57** is the Perfect Hemisphere and half the Perfect Constant Surface Area and half the Perfect Constant Volume of a Perfect Sphere.
8. Perfect Ali Pi is the Perfect Constant Ratio of the **Circumference of 19 to the Diameter of 6** of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle and is equal to:

Perfect Ali Pi = 3.1666666666..... = 19/6

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

9. Ali Pi is a rational number.
10. Ali pi is an algebraic number.
11. Ali pi is a unique number.
12. Ali pi is a universal number.
13. 6 is the number which recurs infinitely in Ali pi.
14. Ali pi is normal to base 10.
15. Ali pi is a spiritual number.
16. Ali pi is an exact number.
17. Ali pi is a consistent number.
18. Ali pi is a constant number.
19. 360 is the Perfect Constant Degrees of a Perfect Sphere or a Perfect Circle.
20. Quadrature – Squaring the circle is possible with Ali pi.

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

21. Rectification of a Circle is possible with Ali pi.
22. Cubing the Sphere is possible with Ali pi.
23. Circling the Square is possible with Ali pi.
24. Sphering the Cube is possible with Ali pi.
25. Ali pi is a perfect number.
26. Ali pi is an independent number.
27. Ali pi is a natural number.
28. Ali pi is a flawless number.
29. Ali pi is a complete number.
30. Ali pi is a symmetrical number.
31. Ali pi is a rhythmic number.

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

32. Ali pi is a real number.
33. Ali pi is a dynamic number.
34. Ali pi is a logical number.
35. Ali pi is a definite number.
36. Our Universe is a Perfect Expanding Sphere whose circumference is a multiple of 19 and diameter is a multiple of 6.
37. Our Perfect Sphere of Universe is expanding in a Very Big Sphere of Space whose circumference is also a multiple of 19 and diameter is a multiple of 6.
38. Number – 6 is the Perfect constant Universal and Mathematical Number.

39. Number – 1 is the Perfect Divine Unity Number of One and Only Almighty God and a mathematical Universal Perfect Number.

40. Number – 7 is the Perfect Eternal Number because it is a sum of two perfect Numbers of 1 and 6.

41. Number – 13 is the Perfect Mysterious Number because it is a sum of two Numbers – 6 and 7 where 6 is the Perfect Universal Number and 7 is the Perfect Eternity Number.

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

42. Number –19 is the Perfect Constant Highest Number in Universe and in Mathematics.
43. Number – 66 is the Perfect Constant Wheel or Rotating Number of our Universe, life, time and space.
44. 216 is the Perfect Constant Surface Area and Perfect Constant Volume of a Perfect Cube with all sides equal to Six – 6.
45. Number – 361 is a Super Universal Cycle.
46. Number – 360 is a Super Universal Rotation of 6 x 6 x 10.
47. The root number of Ali pi – 3.16…… is Number – 1.
48. 360 x 361 is the main formula for producing new cycles or circles of 360 without changing the parent cycle.
49. 619 is the 114th Prime number.
50. 19 x 6 = 114 is the Divine Scripture Number of all Divine Holy Books including Torah, Bible and Quran.
51. 19/6 is the Perfect Ratio in Mathematics.
52. Ali Pi expressed in Number – 10 as:

$$\text{Ali Pi} = \sqrt{10 + 10^{\circ}\ \text{degrees}} = 3.1666666\ldots$$

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

53. The Perfect Pair in Mathematics is 6 and 19.

54. Number – 1 is the Perfect Number to represent the Perfect Infinite Divine Unity of One and Only Almighty God.

55. The Perfect Prime Number in mathematics is Number – 19 and Number – 19 is the 8^{th} Prime Number and the root number of 19 is 1.

56. The Perfect Even Number in mathematics is Number – 6 and Number – 6 is the 4th Even Number as 0, 2, 4, 6…….

57. The Perfect Odd Number in mathematics is Number – 19 and Number – 19 is the 10^{th} Odd Number as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19,……

58. The Perfect Multiplication in mathematics is the multiplication of the two perfect numbers – 19 and 6 as 19 x 6 = 114. So Number – 114 is the Perfect resulting number of the Perfect Multiplication in mathematics.

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

59. The Perfect Subtraction in mathematics is the subtraction of the two perfect numbers --- 19 – 6 = 13. So Number – 13 is the Perfect resulting number of the Perfect Subtraction in mathematics.

60. The Perfect Addition in mathematics is the addition of the two perfect numbers ..... 19 + 6 = 25. So Number – 25 = 5 x 5 or 25 = 2 + 5 = 7 is the Perfect resulting number of the Perfect Addition in mathematics.

61. The Perfect Division in mathematics is the division of the two perfect numbers.....19/6 = 3.166666..... So 19/6 is the Perfect resulting number of the Perfect Division in mathematics.

62. Number – 19 when written upside down become Number – 16 which is also present in Ali Pi after Number – 3 as Ali Pi = 3.16..... And the root number of Number – 3.16..... is Number – 19 as... 3 + 16 = 19. Also Number – 16 when written upside down becomes Number – 19. The numeric sum of Number – 19 is Number – 1 as 1 + 9 = 10 = 1 + 0 = 1.

63. The Number – 19 is the 'Smallest Perfect Prime Number' with a digital root of Number One – 1.

Summary of All - 66 Mathematical Claims, Proofs and Conclusions (Cont..)

64. There are 57 Even Numbers below Number – 114. The Number – 114 also represents the 'Perfect Surface Area and Perfect Volume' of a 'Perfect Sphere' and the Number – 57 represents the 'Perfect Surface Area and Perfect Volume; of a 'Perfect Hemisphere'. There are 28 Odd numbers below Number – 57 and Number – 28 is the 2nd Perfect Number in mathematics.

65. The Number – 66, the numeric sum of the Arabic name of 'Allah' when written upside down becomes Number – 66, which are the total Arabic names of 'Allah' the One and Only Almighty God in the Holy Book of Quran and the 99 names of Allah in The Quran have a total of 396 Arabic letters and the Number – 396 is a multiple of both the Numbers – 66 and 99 as:

396 Arabic letters of names of Allah = 6 x 66
396 = 4 x 99

66. Perfect Ali Pi is a 'Perfect Ratio' of 'smallest perfect prime number – 19 with a digital root of 1 and ' perfect even number – 6'.

Perfect Ali Pi = Smallest Perfect Prime Number/
Smallest Perfect Even Number
= 19/6

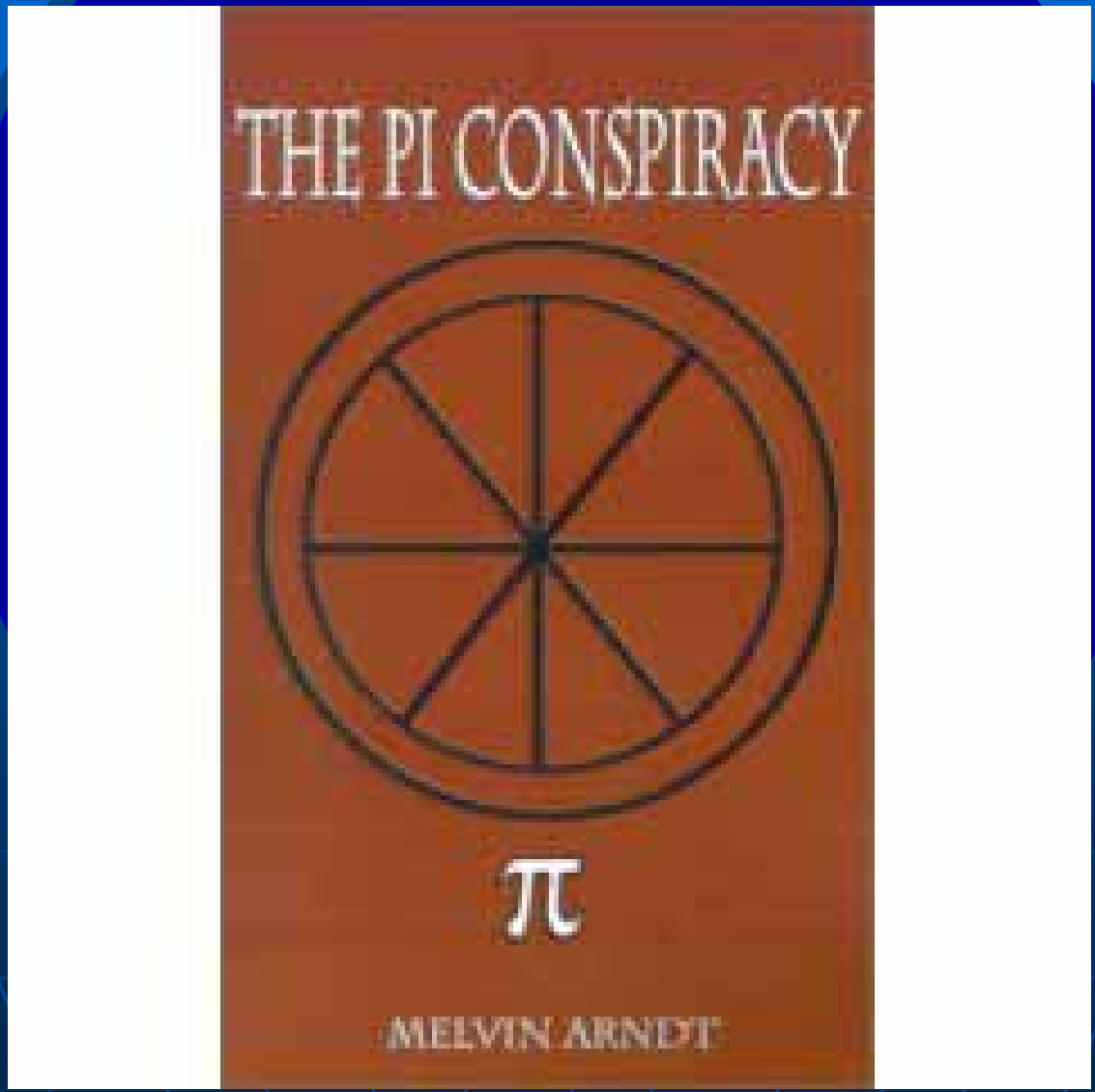
Ali π and Greek π

Ali π	Greek π
1. Rational	Irrational
2. Perfect	Imperfect
3. Real	Unreal
4. Definite	Indefinite
5. Natural	Synthetic
6. Algebraic & Arithmetic	Transcendental
7. Exact	Approximate
8. Unique	Unnatural
9. Independent	Dependent
10. Logical	Illogical
11. Symmetrical	Unsymmetrical
12. Consistent	Inconsistent

π - Different Names in History

1. Ludophian Number
2. Archimedes Constant
3. Greek Pi - π
4. From Now onwards it would be known as – **Ali Pi -** π

Exact Value of Pi and The Pi Conspiracy



Ali Pi Day – March – 16 or 3.16

March 16th = 3.16 -- Matches with the value of Ali pi – 3.16.....

Ali Pi Day may be celebrated on March 16th

Ali Pi Day – March 16th

Every Year in the World

Ali π

Ali π = 3.1666666.....

Authentication of Ali Pi by Famous Euler's Equation of π

Leonhard Euler (1773 CE), famous Swiss mathematician developed a famous equation for π as:

$$\pi = \lim(n \to \infty)[\ (1/n) + (1/6n^2) + 4n\{(1/n^2+1) + (1/n^2+2^2) + \ldots\ldots\ldots + (1/n^2+n^2)\}]$$

For $n = 1$, the value of Pi is:

$$\pi = 3.166666666\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

Reference: This famous equation is discovered in a correspondence to Christian Goldbach, Castellanos, 'The Ubiquitous π ," – Page – 73

Authentication of Ali π by a famous mathematician- John Davis

" I have found by the operation of figures, that this proportion is as 6 to 19. Now, in order to make a ratio, I divide the 19 by 6, which gives 3.166666.....I am asked what evidence I have to prove that the proportion the diameter of a circle has to its circumference is as 6 to 19? I answer, there is no other way to prove that an apple is sour, and why it is so, than by common consent."

John Davis, The Measure of the Circle, 1854

Reference: The Joy of Pi by David Blatner - Pg:100

Authentication of Ali π by a famous mathematician- John Davis

" I find the value of 3.16666....by multiplying by 3, which brings it into whole numbers, 9½ . This is a ratio will answer for whole numbers in all cases, because it finds the substance of both dividend and divisor. My proportion of the diameter to the circumference is perfect, and that being perfect, makes my ratio perfect. But any ratio to be derived from 7 to 22 would be imperfect, in as much as the proportion is imperfect."

John Davis, The Measure of the Circle, 1854

Practical Application of 3.166….. by a Mechanic of New Jersey

" I have wrought as a mechanic for twenty years, and in some of my mechanical operations I have found it very difficult to match my work from the proportion of as 7 to 22, and by experimental operations, I came to the measure of 3 times the diameter, and 1/6, and from this I have found no difficulty in matching my work; and when Mr. Davis told me that 3 and 1/6 times the diameter was his proportion, I was satisfied that his measure was correct."

A Mechanic of Paterson, N.J.

Reference: Testimonials in Measure of the Circle - by John Davis Page - 155

Comment of Sabin Smith on John Davis calculation of 3.166……..

"I have travelled with Mr. John Davis, in England and the United States, for six years; we have visited all the most learned mathematicians that we could hear of, but have never found one that attempted a disapproval of his work. I have examined, to the best of my ability, the works of writers on mathematics since the time of Euclid; and without a doubt, according to mathematics, he has solved the wonderful problem, surprising as it may appear to many.

Weights and measures can now be made perfect, and to the satisfaction of every man, woman, and child. Space and distance, which have never been known, and now found by John Davis."

Sabin Smith

Reference: Testimonials - The Measure of the Circle - John Davis

3.16666….tested by Professionals

"I have examined the measure of the circle by John Davis, and beyond all doubt it is perfect measure."

Henry R. Savory, Civil and Military Engineer

"I have examined the measure of the circle by Mr. John Davis, and find it, in my opinion, a most complete, scientific, mathematical measure of the circle."

Thomas Guille, Professor of Mathematics

Reference: Testimonials – The Measure of the Circle, John Davis

Discovery of Ali Pi from outside

"Amazingly, lack of formal education can be an advantage. We get stuck in our old ways. Sometimes, progress is made when someone from the outside looks at mathematics with new eyes."

Doris Schattschneider, Los Angeles Times

Perfect Ali Pi ---- 19/6 = 3.1666…

"My theory stands as firm as a rock; every arrow directed against it will return quickly to its archer. How do I know this? Because I have studied it from all sides for many years; because I have examined all objections which have never made against the infinite numbers; and above all because I have followed its roots, so to speak to the first infallible cause of all created things."

George Cantor

Special Word of Thanks

I thank my One and Only Almighty God for his Divine help in my research and final discovery of Ali Pi and my parents and all my family, friends and people who helped me achieving this big goal of completion of my work. God bless them for their contributions.

Syed Abul Hassan