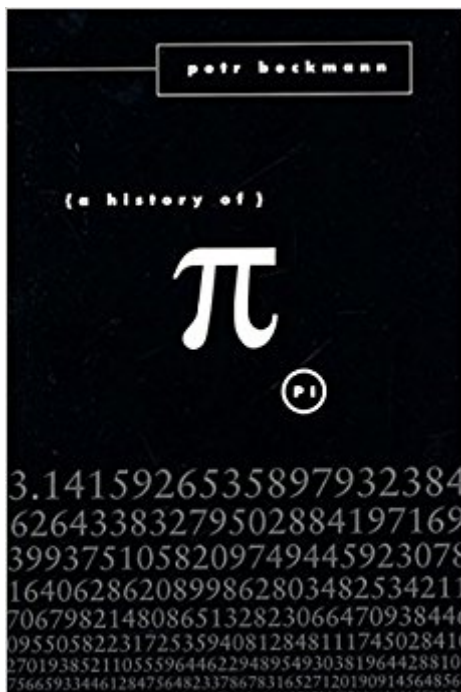


The book was found

A History Of Pi



Synopsis

The history of pi, says the author, though a small part of the history of mathematics, is nevertheless a mirror of the history of man. Petr Beckmann holds up this mirror, giving the background of the times when pi made progress -- and also when it did not, because science was being stifled by militarism or religious fanaticism.

Book Information

File Size: 8463 KB

Print Length: 203 pages

Page Numbers Source ISBN: 0312381859

Publisher: St. Martin's Griffin; 19th ed. edition (January 6, 2015)

Publication Date: January 6, 2015

Language: English

ASIN: B00QQHRV58

Text-to-Speech: Enabled

X-Ray: Not Enabled

Word Wise: Not Enabled

Lending: Not Enabled

Screen Reader: Supported

Enhanced Typesetting: Enabled

Best Sellers Rank: #329,866 Paid in Kindle Store (See Top 100 Paid in Kindle Store) #20

in [Kindle Store > Kindle eBooks > Nonfiction > Science > Mathematics > Pure Mathematics >](#)

[Number Theory](#) #159 in [Kindle Store > Science & Math > Mathematics > Pure Mathematics >](#)

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Customer Reviews

Written both from a true mathematical point of view as well as a humorous take on societal norms, A History of Pi has proven to be both informative and entertaining. A perfect nighttime read.

Depending on my mood, I could either pay strict attention to the mathematical proofs and concepts or just browse the proofs and enjoy the entertaining aspects of how Pi was related to the different societies and its historical relevancy to those specific societies. As a graduate engineer, I enjoy and understand rigorous technical publications but sometimes just want an entertaining read. This writer provided both sides of that basis for my reading interests. Read it and enjoy it too...dj

This a very educative summary of the history of pi put in context with the development of mathematics. There are still a few mistakes and typos, and the book could be updated with the latest news on mathematics, for instance on Fermat's last theorem and the 4-colour theorem, etc. which have all been solved by now. I find extremely interesting the information we find in this book to contrast the attitude of Aristotle who did not care about experimental evidence to say the least and who made arbitrary (philosophical) statements, some of them totally stupid, and the attitude of Gallileo who understood that we have to observe nature in order to understand how it works. I very much enjoyed reading it, and I recommend it to everyone who wants to see the beauty of scientific thought and all the damage done over the centuries by ignorant politicians of all kinds.

Not for everybody but a most enjoyable read for the math science type.

A review of the Book: (a history of) Pi by Gerald T. Westbrook Background. The story of Pi or Π is a remarkable story. I have written, privately, about Pi and used it in the teaching of two Hispanic youths. I expect to mentor additional youths in the future. As I mentor, in each case it has been explained that this material may not be an immediate fit to their current mathematical situation. It is not designed for that. Rather it is aimed at depicting some of the more interesting and intriguing aspects of this field. It is aimed at illustrating that there can indeed be a "Joy of Mathematics" in a field where one might think there can never be any joy. It is also aimed at stimulating ones interest in this subject, that might lead to an interest in such fields as engineering, science, business, insurance, statistics and economics. Several subjects will be covered* Infinite Series. Two types are noted. (1) Diverging (2) Converging* Arithmetic Convention - The use of repeated dots, such as at the end of a number, means that the digits continue on and on randomly. Example: $\pi = 3.141592\dots$ to six decimal places. The front cover of this book shows it out to over 100 places. And a table after the index shows it for 10,000 decimal places. It noted it was calculated in July of 1961 via the formula (page 184, 185): $\pi = 24 \cdot \arctan(1/8) + 8 \cdot \arctan(1/57) + 4 \cdot \arctan(1/239)$. Now this equation looks rather interesting, but I will not dig into it's derivation, but it does give a history of the calculation of Pi to more and more decimal places.* July 1961 to 100,265 places.* February 1966 to 250,000 places.* February 1967 to 500,000 places. This book was printed in 1971, so any additional milestones are not shown. However a Google search indicates, as of January 6, 22010 at $2.7 \cdot 10^{12}$, or Derivation of Pi Definition: The ratio of the circumference (C) of a circle to it's diameter (D) is a constant. Hence for any circle, no matter how big, $C/D = \text{a constant} = 3.14159\dots$. At one time politicians in Indiana tried to work up a law to state that $C/D = 3.0$. They failed. I would suggest that if

one asked many high school students why Pi is the value it is, about 99% would not be able to answer. One might ask how does one prove this law. Rather than using the high level of mathematics covered in the above book, I prefer the following method. The answer can be seen in a series of circles that just enclose geometrical objects called polygons, with n sides. Four example four polygons follow: n = 3 Trianglen = 4 Squaren = 5 Pentagonn = 6 Hexagon As n gets larger and larger, the sum of the sides of these polygons become an approximation of the circumference. Trigonometry provides an equation for the Length (L) of one side of a polygon of order n, circumscribed by a circle of diameter (D), namely: $D = L / \sin(180/n)$ or $L = D * \sin(180/n)$ or $L/D = \sin(180/n)$. The sum (S) of all sides of the polygon, of order n, becomes $S = n * L$ And C is the limit, as n goes to infinity, of $S = n * L$ Since $D = L / \sin(180/n)$ or $L = D * \sin(180/n)$ or $S = n * D * \sin(180/n)$ and $S/D = n * \sin(180/n)$ Hence C is the Limit, as n goes to infinity, of $n * L$ or of $n * D * \sin(180/n)$ Examine the table below

n	180/n	L/D = Sin(180/n)	S/D = sum of all sides
3	60	0.874	3 * 0.874 = 2.622
4	45	0.707	4 * 0.707 = 2.828
5	36	0.588	5 * 0.588 = 2.940
6	30	0.500	6 * 0.500 = 3.000
9	20	0.342	9 * 0.342 = 3.078
10	18	0.174	18 * 0.174 = 3.132
180	1	0.0175	180 * 0.0175 = 3.141

In the limit $S/D = C/D = 3.14159.... = \pi$

I am thinking that that this is an effective, "unboring" way for scientific types (techies, geeks, nerds, space-cadets etc.) to learn some history as "not written by the winners". The book is well researched, articulate and contains meaningful illustrations (and at least one algebraic error) with a refreshing sense of humour. Although the author has passed away into history himself, the subject's relevance remains undiminished. A highly worthwhile read for anyone!

One of the reviewers complained about this book's continuous digressions. Well, you must know before reading this book that mathematicians were never great historians. Dr Beckmann is a professor of Electrical Engineering and this is more in the Physics side. This makes him potentially worse of a historian. But then would you please stop for a second and tell me what you want to know in a book about "Pi!" I know I want to know almost anything there is about it. I want to know its origin, how people dealt with it in ancient days, and how people are dealing with it nowadays or in the past 100 year. Do not be mystified, for this number was known long long ago. Then what is wrong with digressions? We want to know as much as possible, don't we? I saw that Dr Beckmann insights were all interesting. You would say, "Oh, yeah, another one of those geeky mathematicians." But I would only answer that I hate computers but read the section about applying the computer in computing new digits of this strange number. This number appears in so many

places in mathematics. The most famous is in the formula relating the circumference of the circle to the radius. And it appears in so many other sciences. It was the passion of so many amateur mathematicians to compete in the memorization of as many as a million digits after the decimal point. Do you see why I decided to read the book? It is worth your time. Read it you too.

as expected.

Kind of dry, but the author tackles it nonetheless. The ancient history is interesting...The math, not so much. Worth a look.

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