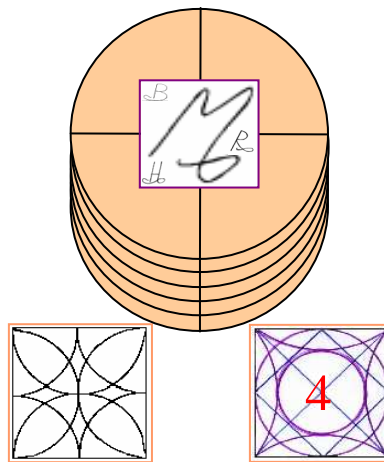
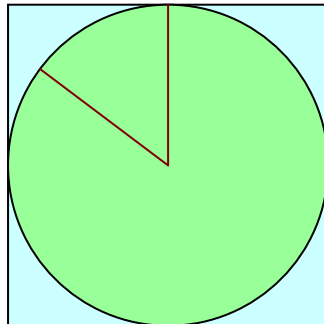
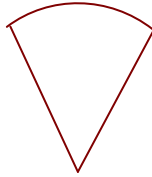
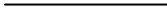


New
Mathematical formulae
for new
Geometric Constructions



1 . Radians

Radians



Radians

$$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2 / \ln S})^2 / 2 = M$$

$$(\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 = R$$

$$(\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2 / \ln s})^2 / 2 = Q$$

$$(\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 = r$$

A radian: $180^\circ / 4M = 57.6^\circ$

A radian is part of a circle that forms an isosceles triangle where the length of the chord is equal to the radius of the circle.

$$\text{Radian} : 180^\circ / (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2 / \ln S})^2 * 2 = 57.6^\circ$$

$$\text{Radian} : 18^\circ / 4M = 57.6^\circ$$

$$4M / 180^\circ = 0.01736111\dots$$

The chord of the radian is part of the circumference of the circle.

The length of the chord is equal to that of the radius of the circle. This means that an equilateral triangle will be formed if the chord is made into a straight line.

See pages describing chords for the method of producing a straight line from a chord.

Klick 1. [Chords](#)

A radian can be represented in different ways:

$$\pi / 4 = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2 / \ln s})^2 / 2 = \text{every of values for examle } 0.7853981633\dots \text{ or other}$$

$$\pi = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2 / \ln s})^2 * 2 = \text{every of values for examle } 3.141592653\dots \text{ or other}$$

Or

$$\text{every other of values} = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2 / \ln s})^2 / 2 = 0.89465\dots$$

$$\text{every other of values} = (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2 / \ln s})^2 * 2 = \text{for examle } 3.5786\dots$$

But

Correct values:

$$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2 / \ln S})^2 / 2 = \text{only Squaring value} = 0.78125$$

$$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2 / \ln S})^2 * 2 = \text{only Squaring value} = 3.125$$

$$(\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2 / \ln S})^2 / 2 = M$$

$$(\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 = R$$

$$M = 0.78125$$

$$4M = 3.125$$

$$R = 0.64$$

$$2R = 1.28$$

Squainrg formulae

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 / 2 &= M \\ \rightarrow M &= 0.78125 \\ (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 &= 2M \\ \rightarrow 2M &= 1.5625 \\ (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 * 2 &= 4M \\ \rightarrow 4M &= 3.125 \\ (\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 &= R \\ \rightarrow R &= 0.64 \\ (\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 * 2 &= 2R \\ \rightarrow 2R &= 1.28 \\ (\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 * 3 &= 3R \\ \rightarrow 3R &= 1.92 \end{aligned}$$

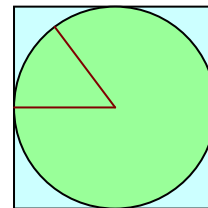
$$\begin{aligned} M &= 0.78125 \\ 2M &= 1.5625 \\ 4M &= 3.125 \\ 8M &= 6.25 \\ R &= 0.64 \\ 2R &= 1.28 \\ 3R &= 1.92 \\ 4R &= 2.56 \end{aligned}$$

Other values formulae

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 / 2 &= Q \\ \rightarrow Q &= 0.-----... \\ (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 &= 2Q \\ \rightarrow 2Q &= 1.-----... \\ (\ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2} / \ln s)^2 * 2 &= 4Q \\ \rightarrow 4Q &= 3.-----... \\ (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 &= r \\ \rightarrow r &= 0.-----... \\ (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 * 2 &= 2r \\ \rightarrow 2r &= 1.-----... \\ (\ln s / \ln \sqrt{s^2 * 2})^2 * 3 &= 3r \\ \rightarrow 3r &= 1.-----... \end{aligned}$$

A Radian:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radian} : 180^\circ / ((\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 * 2) &= 57.6^\circ \\ \text{Radian} : 90^\circ / (\ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2} / \ln S)^2 &= 57.6^\circ \\ \text{Radian} : 180^\circ / ((\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 / 2) &= 57.6^\circ \\ \text{Radian} : 90^\circ / (\ln S / \ln \sqrt{S^2 * 2})^2 &= 57.6^\circ \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 360^\circ / 8M &= 57.6^\circ & 180^\circ / 4M &= 57.6^\circ & 90^\circ * R &= 57.6^\circ \\ 45^\circ / M &= 57.6^\circ \rightarrow & 45^\circ / 0.78125 &= 57.6^\circ & & \\ 90^\circ * R &= 57.6^\circ \rightarrow & 90^\circ * 0.64 &= 57.6^\circ & 45^\circ * 2R &= 57.6^\circ \rightarrow & 45^\circ * 1.28 &= 57.6^\circ \end{aligned}$$

A circle = 360°

$360^\circ = 8M = \text{Radian}$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (360^\circ / 8M)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (180^\circ / 4M)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (90^\circ / 2M)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (90^\circ * R)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (180^\circ * R/2)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (270^\circ * R/3)$

Radian: $57.6^\circ = (360^\circ * (R/4))$

