True Value of Pi (π) Now is 3.141592653 we Call This as Goba Constant we Symbolic it as ⊖ This Goba, This Letter

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Abstract

The value of an irrational number pi (π) is determined from the ancient times up to the modern super computer era. In this research paper, I divide the circumference of circle in to 6 equal arc radius of length λ (Lambda). 6 λ (lambda) = 2⊖r_s, This gives Goba = 3 λ (lambda) ÷ straight radius, with the aid of equation measurement of λ (lambda) and arc radius give the Goba constant. The researcher has given this name, "GOBA"⊖ it's as symbolic, this Goba, this letter. Its equations given, its value is computed as 3.141592653

The self - proving theorem of Goba and its explanation on the basis of a formula, is based on the extinction and creation of the world. The world becomes extinct in an invisible degree and the evolution or creation of the world or the radius of a circle and circumference of circle is achieved by exploding that invisible degree or bisecting that degree. In geometry, symbol for measurement accepted by world scientists (world official) is degree and the very degree is the root, scale, source and base of the research. Degree: closed chop (compass), tip of the compass means point, means 1 point, means 1° degree, means dot • = degree means unit of measurement. The degrees of a circle without support means without circumference are 36°, this is the base of this whole research is 36° measure of circle. This is a fundamental research.

Keywords

Degree, Measure of Apex, Degree Radius, Clockwise direction, Anticlockwise direction, Straight Radius - Measure of Straight Radius, Arc Radius - Measure of Arc Radius, Radius - Measure of Radius, Circle - Measure of Circle, Measure of Circumference, Circumference of a Circle - Measure of Circumference of a Circle, Goba - Goba Radian, The value of straight radius 1000000000°, The value of arc radius 1047197551°, Ratio of arc radius to straight radius, Dynamic, Static, Diameter, Straight diameter, Arc diameter, System of homogeneous circle, System of anti-homogeneous circle, verification, Constant.

I. INTRODUCTION

A1. Formula of Goba = ⊖ = $\frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}}$

A2. History of pi: pi or π has a very long history. The history of the value of pi with the help of the old generation to the modern super computer as follows, 1). The value of pi given by Vayupuran, Mahabharat, old Babaolian, Egipshian Papayari, Baudhyan sulyabsutra, Baible, Talmud, Chaupai and Bramhaghupt is 3 , 2). Baudhyan 3.088, 3). Aryabhatta I 3.1416, 4). Ayapoloniyas 3.141666…., 5). Tyatvarthyardhigam Formula: $C = \sqrt{10D^2}$,6). Jain value: $\sqrt{10}$, 7). Tyolemy 3.141666…., 8). Archimedes: $\frac{22}{7}$, 9). Veersen C=3D+(16D+16)/113, 10). Golsara 3.14159292… , 11). Aryabhatta II $\frac{22}{7}$ or 3.1416666…, 12). Bhashkarachyarya, Yaakub ibn Tarik, Lalya, Alkhvarizami 3.1416 , 13). Righter 3.2 , 14). Japanese scholar 3.14159292…., 15). Shrinivas Ramanujan 3.1415926538…., 16). Yogi in 1970 3.20, 17). Rajan Mahadevan in 1984 3.14159265358979323846…., 18). In the last today's super computer has given the value up to billions of places after decimal point but it is incomplete. ([1],[2],[3],[5], [6]).

A3. View of the world mathematician: The world mathematicians have expressed their view that pi = π is an irrational and transcendental number. It is not easy to find the length of circumference of circle and diameter of the circle. So they have modified the original formula.
pi = π = circumference of circle / diameter, this fundamental formula has changed in to pi = π = perimeter of regular polygon approximately circumference of circle / diameter.
Circumference of circle = Inscribed or Outer scribed the perimeter of a regular polygon, is it possible?

It reveals that circumference of circle will not be equal to perimeter of a regular polygon, this is the answer. ([2],[3],[4],[5], [6]).

Circumference of a circle = Perimeter of a regular polygon, is it possible? No. ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6]).

A4. The opinion of world mathematicians and the solution for it

The very meaning of the word transcendental is beyond the comprehension of organisms on the earth. The calculations done on the basis of this pi are based on the incomplete, approximate value of pi. Will the calculations which are approximate be acceptable to the human mind which is exploring the cosmos in the present day electronic age? 'Need is the mother of invention.' This motto suddenly inspired to my father late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar and he began to solve this issue in the year 1980. This issue is related to the origin of the cosmos. The cosmos is static and dynamic.

A5. Example (1). For example, the films of a movie are static, while the same films in a projector become dynamic. The cosmos is changing every moment. Keeping this view in mind and accepting or asserting this concept we get the complete and fixed value of pi. None can deny this concept. In the same way, the value of pi derived in the static state was 3.24, while in the dynamic state it was 3.1104.

The construction of Arc radius formula is made via Dynamic + Static concept or via assertion. ([1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]).

A6. Example (2). The iron strip on the wheel of a bullock-cart is called the circumference of a circle. In case this iron strip is cut at any place and straightened, this circumference of a circle becomes straight. If this circumference is divided the length of two opposite spokes, we get the value more than 3. We get the same answer as the circumference of circle divided by the diameter = 3.141592653 Moreover, if the point of tongue (sine) or arc radius is put on this circumference of circle we get 6 (parts). In the same manner if at anywhere on the circumference of circle the point of tongue (sine) or arc radius is put we the end point of the 6 (six) part of the circumference of circle. Here the world scientists have made it unique and irrational. This is the greatest error done by them. This mistake is caused by making 17 (seventeen) pieces. It is due to changing every time the position of the arc radius' partial end on the circumference of circle. But they failed to understand this. Due to changing this place, only six (6) parts are formed of the circumference of circle up to the end where the end of the arc radius is put. They could not understand this. There pi has become irrational. Here the world mathematicians have made a mistake.

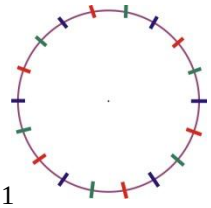


Fig. 1

The figure below has been cut at many places. Like this:
1 + 1 +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6 blue parts. In the same way,
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6 red parts. And in the same way,
1 + 1 + 1 +1 + 1 + 1 = 6 green parts are formed.
In this way in case if the end of the radius is put anywhere on the circumference of circle it makes six parts of the circumference of circle. Therefore, pi can not be irrational. The world community made a mistake in this respect.

In this formula, the given circumference of circle is visible (expressed). The circumference of circle is circular and the diameter is a straight line. Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar have shown and explained with proof how much times the circumference of circle is the diameter.

One important thing that was mentioned to decide the value of Goba,
Therefore, what is the ratio of straight radius to the arc radius? 1 (one) to straight radius, the how many to arc radius? The formula of ratio of one arc radius to one straight radius = arc radius/straight radius

Ratio

Straight Radius 1000000000 : 1047197551 Arc radius

$$\frac{\text{Arc Radius}}{\text{Straight Radius}} = \frac{1047197551}{1000000000} = 1.047197551$$

Straight Radius 1 : 1.047197551 Arc radius

Arc radius = 1.047197551 × Straight Radius **and** ***Straight radius*** = 1.047197551 ÷ Arc radius ([3], [4], [5], [12]).

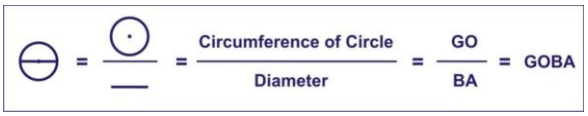
A7. The symbol of pi:

The ratio of circumference to its diameter is called pi and pi is denoted by a symbol π. This symbol was used by the mathematician William Jones in 1706 and it was later popuralised by famous mathematician Iler in 1737.

The symbol used by William Jones for pi does not comprehend any sign of circumference of circle and diameter, therefore my father late Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar rejected this symbol for pi and introduced new symbol to denote pi.

A8. The symbol of Goba:

Goba:



To make the concept of circumference of circle and diameter clear, the symbol ⊖ was created by my father Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar and it was given a name as "Goba."

If we see the symbol, ⊖ we can see that the circumference looks round and his mother's and my grandmother's name is "Godavari." The characters "Go" in the word and in round ◯ (Golakar in Marathi) and Godavari are the indicators of circumference of a circle ⊙ while diameter is a straight line or side, ____ and his father's and my grandfather's name is "Bapurao." The characters "Ba" in the word, side (Baju in Marathi) and Bapurao indicate a diameter.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

B1. Janorkar Theory of Pi means Goba

Explanation of Goba as rational number: ([3], [4], [5], [6]).

B2. Creation of circle by radius ([3], [5], [6], [10], [14]).

B3. Definitions: Goba: It is a ratio of circumference of circle to the diameter of a circle. OR

Half of the circumference of circle is called Goba. ⊖ ÷ 2 = ◠ or ◡

Definitions of : Radius of the circle ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Straight Radius*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Arc Radius*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of Apex*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***System of homogeneous circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***System of anti-homogeneous circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Degree*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Degree Radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of Straight Radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of Arc radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of Radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Centre of circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of centre*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of circumference*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Circumference of circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of circumference of circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Chord*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Chord or Radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Goba*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Goba radian*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***The measure of angle of point on the circumference of circle*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Diameter*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Straight diameter*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Arc diameter*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***The definition of the following words:- Unit, Degree, Length, Distance, Measure, Structure, Arc, Circle, Circumference, Plane, Point, Homogeneous, Radius, Straight, Diameter, Sharp, Tip, Tang radius, Eye radius*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [14]).

B4. Equations of : Measure of straight radius = 4° ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of arc radius = 6°*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of Radius = 10° Measure according to construction*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of circle = 36°*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of centre = 1° one Degree*** ([3], [4], [5], [6]). ***Measure of circumference = 10°*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Measure of circumference of circle = 360°*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Goba*** = ⊖ ([3], [4], [5], [6]). ***Goba radian*** = ⊖ ^{c} ([3], [4], [5], [6]). ***Arc Radius = 1047197551°*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [14]). ***Straight Radius = 10^9 = 1000000000°*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [14]). ***Goba = 3.141592653*** ([3], [4], [5], [6], [14]).

B5. The following constants were created in the research:

Explanation: - Goba means Godavari Bapurao ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No. A: Janorkar Constant*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.1: U.S.J. Constant*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.2: S.S.J. Constant*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.3: D.S.J. Constant of measure of Circumference*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.4: J.D.J. Constant of measure of circle*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.5: S.D.J. / Ja.D.J. Constant measure of Circumference of circle*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.6: Su.S.J. Constant*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]). ***Constant No.7: Jn.D.J. Constant*** ([2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]).

B6. How much measures of centre of circles are there to solve the formula of GOBA? ([3], [5], [6]).

B7. What is the base of Goba's formula? Ans: This formula has supreme scientific base. ([3], [5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [14]).

B8. I have tried to explain in scientific and mathematical language in the research paper on Goba, $E=Mm^2$, point, the 36^0 measure of circle and 360^0 measure of circumference of circle, by giving different examples. ([3],[5],[6],[7],[8],[10],[13],[14]).

B9. Construction from original Measure of radius to measure of circumference of circle ([3],[5], [6], [7], [8], [10], [13], [14]).

B10. To solve this formula what is the relation between arc radius and straight radius? This is important to search this relation, because arc radius and straight radius are in proportional. For this interior construction of the original circumference of circle must be completed is an important. ([3], [5], [6]).

B11. Apex of the radius created when we construct 6 red circumference of circle of first construction on original blue circumference of circle. ([3], [5], [6], [10]).

B12. First construction of 6 red circumference of circle on original blue circumference of circle and 6 green circumference of circle of second construction due to this construction interior construction of the original blue circumference of circle is completed. by this both construction in the diagram apex of the radius is created. ([3], [5], [6]).

B13. First construction of 6 red circumference of circle on original blue circumference of circle, 6 green circumference of circle of second construction and 6 black circumference of circle of third construction due to this construction outside construction of the original blue circumference of circle is completed. by this three construction in the diagram apex of the radius is created. ([3], [5], [6]).

B14. Total base of Om Shri Shantaram Appliance, Technique and Formula Observation of this appliance is according to following Technique. (According to arc radius and radius) ([2], [3], [5], [6]).

B15. Measure of straight line according to measure of circle ([3], [5], [6]).

B16. Measure of straight line according to measure of circumference of circle ([3], [5], [6]).

B17. Outside of original centre of circle ([2], [3], [5], [6]).

B18. Second Method: This following diagram is total base of Om Shri Shantaram Appliance, Technique and Formula.

Original centres of circle are joined with straight line. (As per straight radius) ([2], [3], [5], [6]).

B19. Two types of formulas of Goba from types of diameters:

(1) First formula of Goba = $\ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Arc Diameter}} = \frac{6\text{Arc Radius}}{2\text{Arc Radius}} = 3$

(2) Second formula of Goba = $\ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Straight Diameter}} = \frac{6\text{Arc Radius}}{2\text{Straight Radius}}$

International mathematician do not accept the value of $\pi = 3$ obtained from (1) First Goba formula of arc diameter. They want the value obtained from (2) Second Goba formula of Straight diameter ([1], [2], [3], [5], [6]).

B20. To solve this formula what is the relation between arc radius and straight radius? This is important to search this relation, because arc radius and straight radius are in proportional.

How many power or index of 10^0 for measure of radius?

First, Outside of the original circumference of circle + Measure of centre of circle of second construction is 10^0 measure of radius is power or index.

10^0 Measure of radius of power or index = $10^{\frac{24\text{ Arc radius} + 30\text{ Arc radius}}{6\text{ Arc radius}}} = 10^9$

Measure of radius = 10^9 = 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 = 1000000000^0

= 1000000000^0 One billion measure of radius ([3], [5], [6]).

This is extreme limit of radius. There is no bigger radius then this. The arc radius is in proportion with radius. If radius is one hundred crore degrees then what is the measure of are radius? Are radius is bigger than radius because are radius is a curve.

Fig. 2

B21. Measure of arc radius according to following construction: ([3], [5], [6]).

B22. Formulae of arc radius:

13 types of Formulas of Arc Radius: According to construction No. 1, 2, 3 and other methods:- ([3], [5], [6]).

B23. Arc Radius = 1047197551^0 ([3], [5], [6], [14]).

B24. Straight Radius = $10^9 = 1000000000^0$ ([3], [5], [6], [14]).

B25. 1). First Formula of Goba = $\ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Arc Diameter}} = \frac{6 \text{ Arc Radius}}{2 \text{ Arc Radius}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

(Goba = 3 According to system of homogeneous circle)

2). Second Formula of Goba = $\ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} = \frac{6 \text{ Arc Radius}}{2 \text{ Straight Radius}} = \frac{6x1.047197551}{2} = 3.141592653$

(Goba = 3.141592653 According to system of anti-homogeneous circle) ([1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [14]).

B26. $\ominus$ = The formula of goba is self-evident and impotent. As per construction number one (1): ([1], [2], [3], [5], [6]).

B27. The construction of formula is made via Dynamic + Static concept or via assertion. ([1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]).

B28. Ra***tio of arc radius to straight radius*** = $\frac{\text{Arc radius}}{\text{Straight Radius}} = \frac{1047197551^0}{1000000000^0} = \frac{1.047197551^0}{1^0} = 1.047197551$

Ratio

Radius 1^0 : 1.047197551^0 Arc Radius

Circumference of circle = 6 Arc Radius = 6 x 1.047197551^0 = 6.283185306^0 Circumference of circle

Diameter = 2 Radius = 1^0 x 2 = 2^0 Radius

Formula of Goba = $\ominus = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Diameter}} = \frac{\text{Circumference of circle}}{\text{Straight Diameter}} = \frac{6 \text{ Arc Radius}}{2 \text{ Straight Radius}} =$

$$= \frac{6x1.047197551^0}{2^0} = \frac{6.283185306^0}{2^0} = 3.141592653 \text{ Constant of Goba}$$

([1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [14]).

Arc radius is proportional to straight radius. Therefore, circumference of circle is proportional to diameter.

B29. Verification: Subtract the value (3) in the first formula from the second value (3.141592653) of Goba formula and change the result into an integer and add the integers of the number and then multiply and take the square root of the multiplication. ([2], [3], [5], [6]).

B30. All circles are congruent: - congruency ([3], [5], [6], [13], [14]).

B31. Hence the graph and slope can be drawn by taking the values from equations as follows:

$x = r_s$ = Straight Radius, $y = \lambda$ (lambda) = r_a (Arc radius),

Equations: 1) Straight radius 1inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 1.047197551 inch Arc radius
2) Straight radius 2 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 2.094395102 inch Arc radius
3) Straight radius 3 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 3.141592653 inch Arc radius
4) Straight radius 4 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 4.188790204 inch Arc radius
5) Straight radius 5 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 5.235987755 inch Arc radius
6) Straight radius 6 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 6.283185306 inch Arc radius
7) Straight radius 7 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 7.330382857 inch Arc radius
8) Straight radius 8 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 8.377580408 inch Arc radius
9) Straight radius 9 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 9.424777959 inch Arc radius
10) Straight radius 10 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 10.47197551 inch Arc radius
11) Straight radius 11 inch x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 11.519173061 inch Arc radius

It is proved that the values of arc radius obtained from equations are perfect, exact and rational. ([3], [4], [5], [12]).

You can count accurate measure of arc radius using optical or electrical method or any other methods.

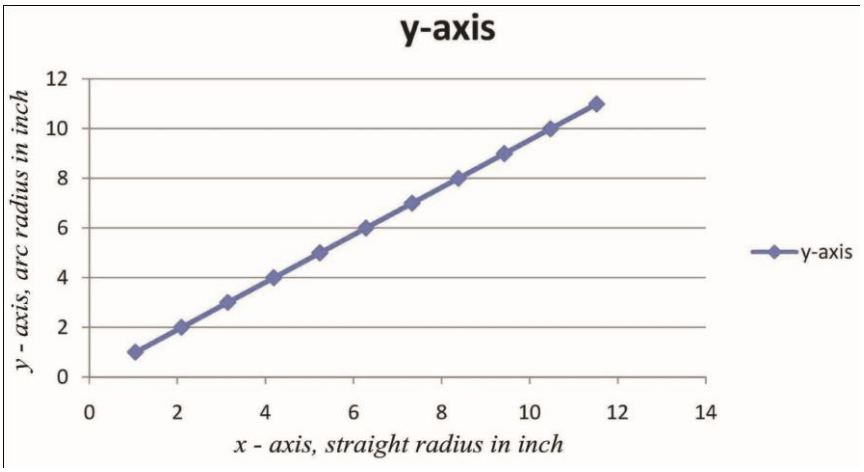


Fig. 3

Slope: $x = r_s$ = Straight Radius, $y = \lambda$ (lambda) = r_a (Arc radius), $\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$ **or** $\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Difference in y}}{\text{Difference in x}}$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(11.519173061 - 6.283185306)}{(11 - 6)} = \frac{5.235987755}{5} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. Constant}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(10.47197551 - 3.141592653)}{(10 - 3)} = \frac{7.330382857}{7} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. constant}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(9.424777959 - 4.188790204)}{(9 - 4)} = \frac{5.235987755}{5} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. constant}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(8.377580408 - 5.235987755)}{(8 - 5)} = \frac{3.141592653}{3} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. constant}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(7.330382857 - 3.141592653)}{(7 - 3)} = \frac{4.188790204}{4} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. constant}$$

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)} = \frac{(6.283185306 - 2.094395102)}{(6 - 2)} = \frac{4.188790204}{4} = 1.047197551 \text{ Su. S. J. Constant}$$

B32. Equation measurement of λ (Lambda), difference in y x 3λ (Lambda) ÷ difference in x and r_a (Arc radius) gives the

Goba Constant

Equation measurement of λ (Lambda) gives the Goba Constant:

1) Straight radius 5 Unit x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 5.235987755 Unit λ
2) Straight radius 8 Unit x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 8.377580408 Unit λ
3) Straight radius 9 Unit x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 9.424777959 Unit λ

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{3\,\lambda \text{ Unit}}{\text{Straight Radius Unit}}, \textbf{\textit{For example:}}\ \text{Goba constant} = \frac{3\,\lambda \text{ Inch}}{\text{Straight Radius Inch}}$$

$$\textit{Goba constant} = \frac{3x5.235987755}{5} = \frac{15.707963265}{5} = 3.141592653 \textit{ Goba constant}$$

$$\textit{Goba constant} = \frac{3x8.377580408}{8} = \frac{25.132741224}{8} = 3.141592653 \textit{ Goba constant}$$

$$\textit{Goba constant} = \frac{3x9.424777959}{9} = \frac{28.274333877}{9} = 3.141592653 \textit{ Goba constant}$$

Equation measurement of { difference in y x 3λ (Lambda) ÷ difference in x } gives the Goba Constant:

$$\textit{Formula of Goba constant} = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)\, x\, 3\,\lambda}{(x_2 - x_1)} \textbf{ or } \textit{Formula of Goba constant} = \frac{\text{Difference in y } x\, 3\,\lambda}{\text{Difference in x}}$$

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{(9.424777959 - 4.188790204)\, x\, 3\,\lambda}{(9 - 4)} = \frac{15.707963265}{5} = 3.141592653 \text{ Goba constant}$$

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{(8.377580408 - 5.235987755)\, x\, 3\,\lambda}{(8 - 5)} = \frac{9.424777959}{3} = 3.141592653 \text{ Goba constant}$$

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{(7.330382857 - 3.141592653) x\ 3\ \lambda}{(7 - 3)} = \frac{12.566370612}{4} = 3.141592653 \text{ Goba constant}$$

Equation measurement of r_a (Arc radius) gives the Goba Constant:

1) Straight radius 6 Unit x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 6.283185306 Unit Arc radius
2) Straight radius 7 Unit x 1.047197551 Su. S. J. constant = 7.330382857 Unit Arc radius ([3], [4], [5], [12]).

Formula of Goba constant $= \frac{3r_a \text{ Unit}}{\text{straight radius Unit}}$, ***For example:*** *Goba constant* $= \frac{3r_a \text{ Inch}}{\text{straight radius Inch}}$

$$\textit{Goba constant} = \frac{3x6.283185306}{6} = \frac{18.849555918}{6} = 3.141592653\ \textit{Goba constant}$$

$$\textit{Goba constant} = \frac{3x7.330382857}{7} = \frac{21.991148571}{7} = 3.141592653\ \textit{Goba constant} \qquad \textbf{\textit{OR}}$$

Formula of Arc Radius : $2\ominus r_s \div 6$ OR $d_s\ominus \div 6$, ([3], [5], [9], [15], [16]).

Formula of Goba constant $= \frac{3r_a \text{ Unit}}{\text{straight radius Unit}}$

$$\text{Arc radius} = 2\ominus r_s \div 6 = \frac{2x3.141592653x5 \text{ Inch}}{6} = 5.235987755 \text{ Inch Arc radius}$$

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{3x5.235987755}{5} = \frac{15.707963265}{5} = 3.141592653 \text{ Goba constant}$$

$$\text{Arc radius} = 2\ominus r_s \div 6 = \frac{2x3.141592653x4 \text{ Inch}}{6} = 4.188790204 \text{ Inch Arc radius}$$

$$\text{Goba constant} = \frac{3x4.188790204}{4} = \frac{12.566370612}{4} = 3.141592653 \text{ Goba constan}$$

Arc radius is proportional to Straight radius. Therefore, Circumference of circle is proportional to diameter. Goba constant 3.141592653 has been used to solve the equations and to get the exact answer of the equations in the research paper of *"The Theorem of Various Formulae of Equations in Mathematics (Geometry)"*, ([3], [4], [5], [11]).

III. CONCLUSIONS

In this research paper I have studied different values of Pi (π) studied by many researchers and I have found true value of Pi (π) now is 3.141592653 we call this as Goba constant. I divide the circumference of circle in to 6 equal arc radius of length λ (Lambda). 6 λ (lambda) = $2\ominus r_s$, This gives Goba = 3 λ (lambda) ÷ straight radius, with the aid of equation measurement of λ (lambda) and arc radius give the Goba constant.

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