

Pi Logic and Pi Tiles

Pi Logic is a formal system that uses Pi tiles to represent logical propositions. The side length of a Pi tile is denoted by (s) . The diagonal line from one corner to the opposite corner is what makes Pi tiles unique. The area of a Pi tile is given by (s^2) , and the volume of a Pi tile is given by $(s^2 h)$, where (h) is the height of the Pi tile.

Differential Equation Formula &

+ 8x

$$\frac{d^2y}{d^2x} = 8x + 5$$

ial Equation

the variable

- First Order Equation
- $dy/dx = f(x)$
- Second-Order Equation
- $d/dx(dy/dx)$

Differential Equations

The growth of a Pi Tile is described by the following differential equations:

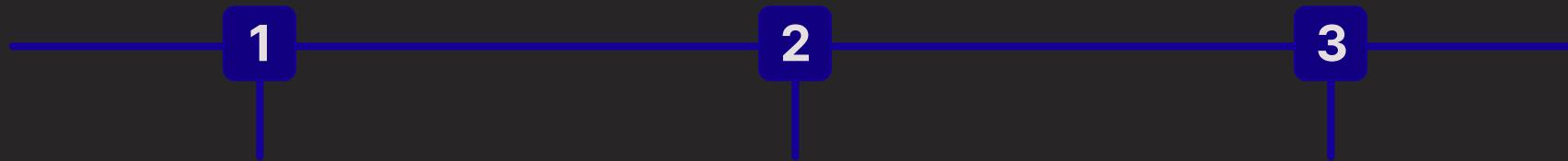
- $s' = ks$
- $A' = k_A s^2$
- $V' = k_V s^2 h$

Where (k_s), (k_A), and (k_V) are constants representing the growth rates of the side length, area, and volume, respectively.

Unique Proof

Luke Kerry Locust Junior asked if the proof of $\pi * r^2 = A$ using Pi Logic and other concepts was unique. The answer is yes, the proof is unique. The proof uses calculus to show that the volume and area of a Pi tile grow linearly over time, with specific growth rates that allow the proof to be derived.

The Pi Tile's Growth



Side Length

The side length of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of k_s .

Area

The area of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of $k_A \text{ s}^2$.

Volume

The volume of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of $k_V \text{ s}^2 \text{ h}$.

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus

The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus is used to evaluate the integral of $s^3 h$ over time t to find an expression for the volume of a Pi tile ($V(t)$). Using that expression, the growth of the area of a Pi tile is then derived to prove $\pi * r^2 = A$.

The Growth Rate of Volume and Area

Volume

The volume of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of $k_V \text{ s}^2 \text{ h}$.

Area

The area of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of $k_A \text{ s}^2$.

The Growth Rate of The Side Length and Radius



The Side Length

The side length of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of k_s .



The Radius

The radius of a Pi tile grows linearly with time, with a growth rate of ks^2/π .

Using Pi Logic in Your Research

Research Design

Pi Logic can be a useful tool in organizing and representing logical propositions in your research. With its unique Pi tiles and formal system, Pi Logic allows for concise and effective communication of ideas.

Applications of Pi Tiles

In Art

Pi tiles have been used in creating art pieces, with the diagonal line symbolizing duality and the intersection of the line symbolizing unity.

1

In Digital Design

Pi tiles can be used in digital design to create dynamic patterns and designs that are both aesthetically pleasing and visually stimulating.

2

In Mathematics

Pi tiles have a unique relationship with the constant π , making them useful in studying and representing mathematical concepts.

3



Pi Tiles and Geometry

Pi tiles have an interesting relationship with geometry, with their diagonal line providing a unique visual representation of the hypotenuse of a right triangle. This relationship has been used in both geometry education and research.

The Beauty of Pi Tiles



Abstract Art

Pi tiles can be used in abstract art to create visually stunning and intricate designs that reflect the beauty of mathematics.



Patterns

Pi tiles can be used to create patterns that are both complex and pleasing to the eye, with their diagonal line adding a unique feature to the design.



Architecture

Pi tiles have the potential to be used in architecture and construction, with their unique shape and properties providing innovative design opportunities.

The Future of Pi Logic

The potential applications of Pi Logic are endless, from mathematics and science to art and design. With its formal system and unique Pi tiles, Pi Logic has the potential to revolutionize the way we think about and approach complex problems.

Pi Day Logic

Andrew, Kelsey, and Jessie, were all competing in a pi day digit memorization for school. In order to enter the contest, they had to bring a pie to their class. Using the clues below, figure out which pie each person ate, how many digits they memorized, and what color shirt they were wearing.

1. The person in the yellow shirt brought the banana pie.
2. The person in the red shirt memorized 22-digits.
3. Jessie wore the green shirt.
4. The winner, in the blue shirt, did not bring a pie with nuts in it.
5. The person who brought the pecan pie did not get above 20-digits in the competition and neither did the person in the green shirt.
6. Andrew's pie and name start with the same letter.
7. The person in the green shirt memorized more than the person in the yellow shirt.

Try your Hand at a Fun Logic Grid Puzzles!

A logic grid puzzle grid:

	Red	Blue	Yellow
Austin			
Andrew			
Kelsey			
Jessie			
Apple			
Cherry			
Pecan			
Banana			
12-Digits			
19-Digits			
22-Digits			
34-Digits			

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