The Magic Foursome press release 11/9/26:

The purpose of this note to you is to describe my proposition that whoever is first to code and build a microchip that complies with the Magic Foursome will produce the best microchip and will enjoy the subsequent benefits.

(copy and paste the URL to see the Magic Foursome press release):
www pr com / press-release / 984042 or read below:

If I got this right, then:

$$\pi = \frac{45^2}{47^2} * \frac{\text{Phi}^4}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{47^2}{45^2} * \frac{2}{\text{Phi}^4}$$

and then, one radian $= \frac{47^2}{45^2} * \frac{360}{\text{Phi}^4}$, and further, we can construct

circular areas and square areas exactly equal, as follows:

$\frac{47}{45} * \frac{\text{sqrt}(2)}{\text{Phi}^2} = \frac{1}{\text{sqrt}(\pi)}$ and when we make the radius R equal to

$X * \frac{47}{45} * \frac{\text{sqrt}(2)}{\text{Phi}^2}$, then that $R = \frac{X}{\text{sqrt}(\pi)}$ and then

that $R^2 = \frac{X^2}{\pi}$, times $\pi = X^2$ = circle area, = the square X^2

AND, if a computer engineer, or engineers, coded a microchip in the complex manner that accounts for the conversion of decimal to binary and then rounded and then converted back to decimal rounded, and that code also complies exactly with the Magic Foursome, that will be the best microchip in the world, a microchip that could actually allow for selecting the level of decimal precision desired, such as nine decimal places, or 18, or 27, or 36, etc. Phi^2, sqrt(2), and pi are all constructible as the sums of their respective infinite series.

The Magic Foursome by John Manimas

A Math Computation Discovery

Schenectady, NY, November 9, 2026. John Manimas has posted his Final Report on how to construct a straight line equal to pi exactly, and construct circles and squares exactly equal in area. The Final Report is essentially a description of the mathematical relationships of four special numbers: pi (3.141592654), Phi^2 (2.618033989), square root of two (1.414213562), and the fourth number that John Manimas says he discovered in 2025: (47/45) or (1.044444444). Manimas' work is posted on his website, The Mission of John Manimas, and includes a brief explanation in a PDF file of how the validity of The Magic Foursome can be properly tested. Also included is a PDF half-page summary of the four Magic Foursome equations. Manimas said, "I suspect many people, especially computer engineers, will be interested in this work. A few American professional mathematicians responded with serious and respectful comments, but none supported my idea that the precision of Nature is perfect, and no electronic mechanical calculator (EMC) can comply with the perfect numerical precision of the real physical universe, including the Magic Foursome." The mathematical proposition of the "Magic Foursome" will therefore be disputed, or ignored, until a team of computer engineers shows that the electronic operations of a computer calculator do not perfectly match the infinite precision of Nature.

[This report has been produced using only human intelligence (HI) and has not been confirmed or verified by academic mathematicians or computer engineers as of November 20, 2026.]

WHO WILL CONFIRM THE VALIDITY OF THE MAGIC FOURSOME?

THE ESSENCE OF MY DISCOVERY IN 2025

WHICH I LIKE TO CALL "THE MAGIC FOURSOME"

My discovery was and is the discovery of the role that the rational number (47/45), or (4.7/4.5), = 1.044444444 plays in the unique relationship of the four numbers:

1) 1.044444444	(47/45)	2) 1.414213562	sqrt(2)
3) 2.618033989	Phi^2	4) 3.141592654	pi

Look closely at the proposed relationships among these four numerical values: Phi^2 = 2.618033989, sqrt(2) = 1.414213562, pi = 3.141592654, and now the new information we have added is the number (47/45) or (4.7/4.5) = 1.044444444:

$$\frac{47}{45} * \frac{\text{sqrt(2)}}{\text{Phi}^2} = \frac{1}{\text{sqrt(pi)}} = 1.044444444 * \frac{1.414213562}{2.618033989} = 0.5641895807$$

$$\text{If } R = X * \frac{\text{sqrt(2)}}{\text{Phi}^2} * \frac{47}{45} = \text{then } R = \frac{X}{\text{sqrt(pi)}} \text{ and } Pi*R^2 = X^2 \text{ correct [AC = AS]}$$

$\frac{45}{47} * \frac{\text{Phi}^2}{\text{sqrt(2)}} = \text{sqrt(pi)}$ correct [1]

$\frac{\text{Phi}^2}{\text{sqrt(pi)}} * \frac{1}{\text{sqrt(2)}} = \frac{47}{45}$ correct [2]

$\frac{\text{sqrt(pi)}}{\text{Phi}^2} * \text{sqrt(2)} = \frac{45}{47}$ correct [3]

$\frac{45^2}{47^2} * \text{Phi}^4 = 2 * \text{Pi}$ correct [4]

The problem for mathematicians and physicists is that a mathematical calculator does not verify these relationships "exactly" but result in slightly different decimal values when "tested" with a calculator.

John M. Medeiros