

## *Digits of $\pi$ Sequence*

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Apu insists that he has an excellent memory:  
*In fact I can recite  $\pi$  to 40,000 places. The last digit is one!*  
[Marge in Chains]

How many digits of  $\pi$  do you know by heart?

What is the probability that Apu is correct if he randomly guessed?

## Hideaki Tomoyori: World Record 1987-1995



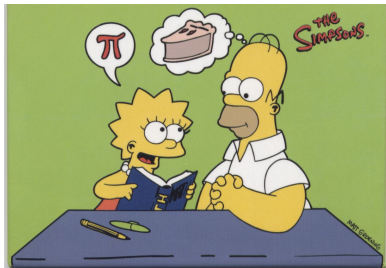
*I want to go on with the challenge of memorizing  $\pi$ , for just the same reason that people climb high mountains. I think it's a wonderful thing to challenge the limits of what we can do... the more one memorizes of it, the closer one comes to the real value of the circle - closer to perfection.*

## *Research on Hideaki Tomoyori: World Record 1987-1995*



Researchers compared his cognitive abilities with a control group and concluded that they were not superior; they attributed his achievement to extensive practice.

## Apu is Correct



- The 40,000th digit of  $\pi$  is one if he is counting digits following the decimal point

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944592307816406286208998628034825342117  
0679821480865132823066470938446095505822317253594081284811174502841027019385211055596446229489549  
3038196442881097566593344612847564823378678316527120190914564856692346034861045432664821339360726  
0249141273724587006606315588174881520920962829254091715364367892590360011330530548820466521384146  
9519415116094330572703657595919530921861173819326117931051185480744623799627495673518...

1507814685262133252473837651...

## Researching 1 Billion Digits of $\pi$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (6k)! (545140134k + 13591409)}{(3k)! (k!)^3 (640320)^{3k + \frac{3}{2}}}$$



David and Gregory Chudnovsky (1989).  
Their algorithm is used by computer algebra software.

- **David:**  $\pi$  is the best stress test for a supercomputer
- **Gregory:**  $\pi$  is a damned good fake of a random number...  
*It cannot be that  $\pi$  is truly random? Actually, a truly random sequence of numbers has not yet been discovered.*
- **David:** *Exploring  $\pi$  is like exploring the universe.*
- **Gregory:** *...Our computer is the flashlight*

## *Marge in Chains: The Simpsons*



*Al Jean*

# The 40,000th digit of $\pi$ is 1



TO: DAVID BAILEY  
FROM: JACQUELINE ATKINS  
DATE: 10/9/92  
NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

FAX (310) [REDACTED]

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A Professor at UCLA told me that you might be able to give me the answer to: What is the 40,000th digit of  $\pi$ ?

We would like to use the answer in our show. Can you help?



## The 40,000th digit of $\pi$ is 1

Bailey, Borwein and Plouffe, 1996

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left( \frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right)$$

## The 40,000th digit of $\pi$ is 1

Bailey, Borwein and Plouffe, 1996

$$\pi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^i} \left( \frac{4}{8i+1} - \frac{2}{8i+4} - \frac{1}{8i+5} - \frac{1}{8i+6} \right)$$



*The Simpsons: 22 Short Films About Springfield*

**Jeff Westbrook:** *Nothing trains you better and gives you more analytical skills than mathematics. That skill is useful in the craziest places you might imagine: writing a TV show, writing a cartoon, and lawyering perhaps.*



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