## The expansion of the decimal Pi by the method of exhaustion

Description of the poster:

The poster shows how to determine successive digits of the expansion of the decimal Pi by the method of exhaustion used by Archimedes. The next $2^{\wedge} \mathrm{n}$ angles inscribed in a circle with radius 1, it fills its interior more and more. Therefore the area of polygons are a closer approximation of the area of this circle, which is equal to pi. Similarly, the procedure looks as matter of polygons circumscribed to a circle with radius 1 . The results of the calculations for some $2^{\wedge} \mathrm{n}$ angles inscribed and circumscribed to a circle are presented in the summary table.

