

VortexSpace Printable (<http://vortexspace.org>)

Circle-Square-Circle Horizontal Ratio

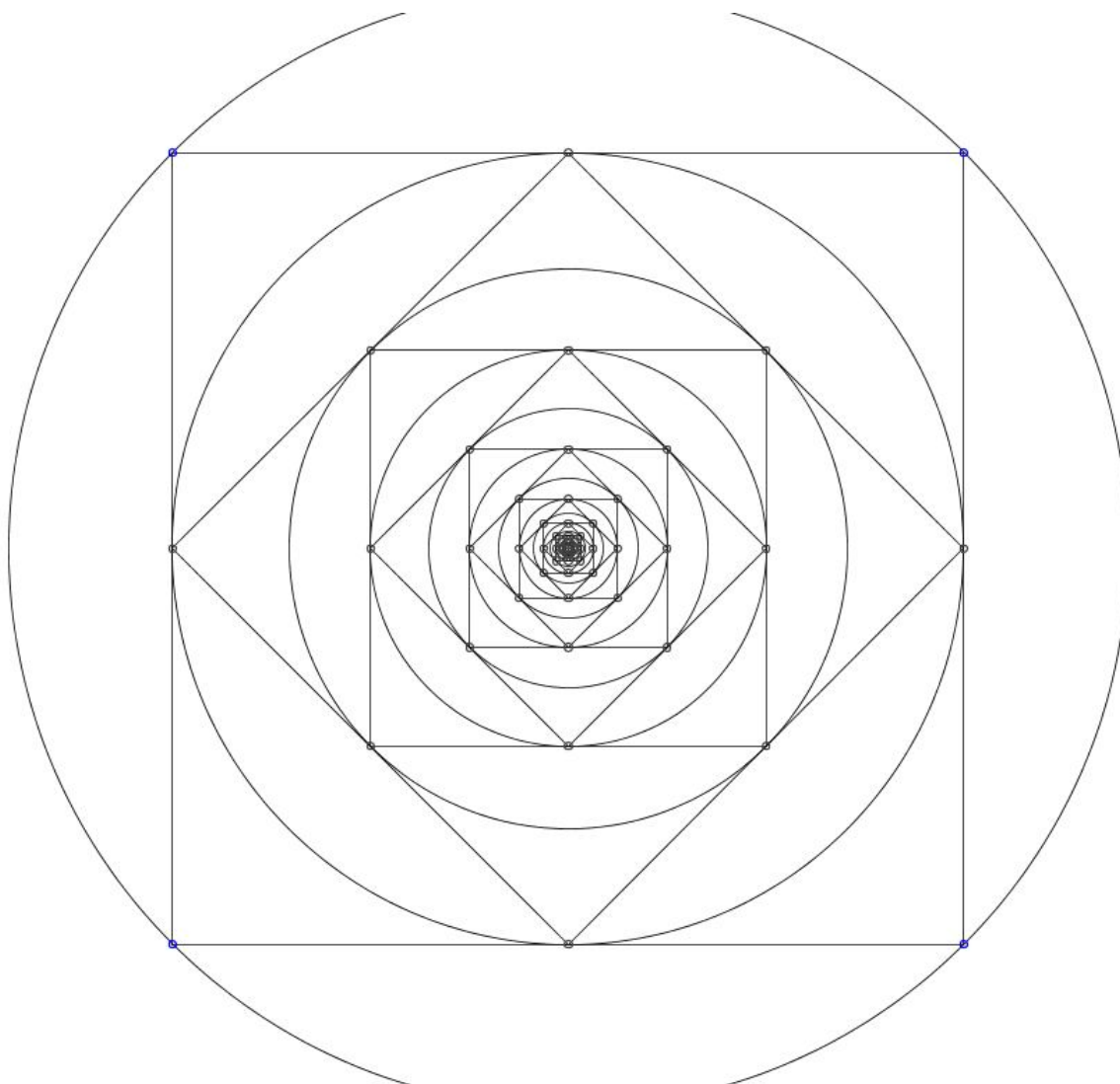
The significance of inscribing circles within squares recursively has been well known in ancient traditions as [Mandala art](#). The circles are then placed on their axis as shown in [Circle-Trellis Construction Procedure](#). Thus -- ancient symbols such as the [Sri Yantra](#) are top-down compacted plane projections of space (2D representational maps of 3D vortex structures).

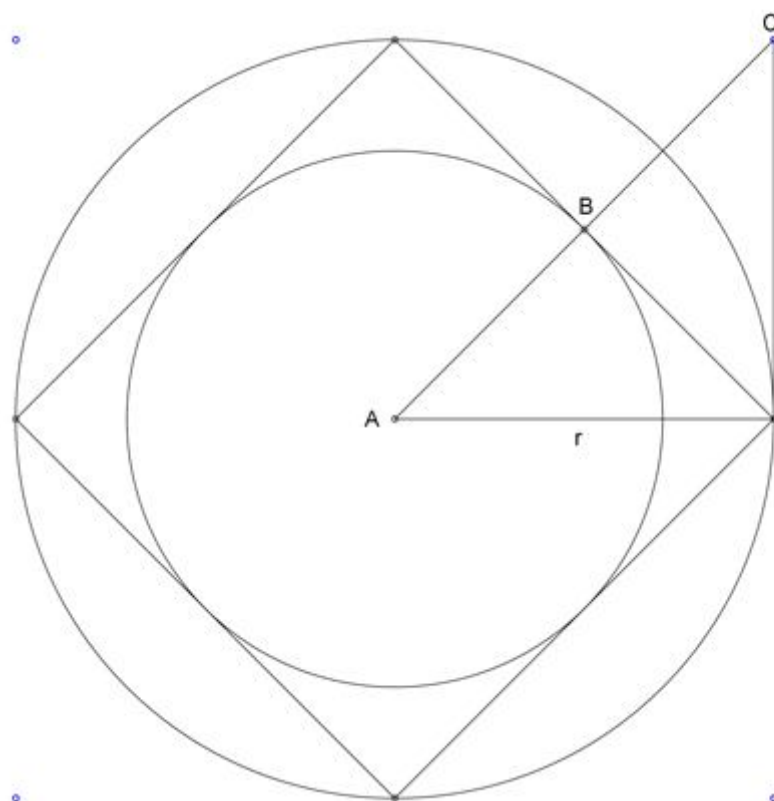
This relationship between enclosing and inner circles can be derived via 2 methods:

- 1) Each smaller circle can be found from the bigger one by finding the circle with half the area of the bigger one.
- 2) Each smaller circle can be found from the bigger one by first circumscribing a square within the bigger circle and then circumscribing a circle within that square. (Hence the name, "Circle-Square-Circle" Ratio).

Thus, Circle-Square-Circle Horizontal Ratio = $\sqrt{2}/2 \approx 0.7071$ as derived from either method. Circle-Square-Circle Horizontal Ratio splits horizontally at the 70.71% mark - leaving two chunks that are 70.71% and 29.29% of their parent width, respectively. The 29.29% portion is always placed on the horizontal away from the singularity and the 70.71% portion is always placed on the horizontal closest to the singularity.

Circle-Square-Circle Horizontal Ratio (CSC) **CSC = ~ 0.7071** **CSC = $\sqrt{2}/2$**





$$AC = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{2} \cdot r$$

$$AB = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot r}{2}$$

Based upon the square-circle inscription method and happenings of natural geometry as shown:

InnerCircleDiameter = OuterCircleDiameter * $\sqrt{2}/2$

InnerCircleDiameter \sim = OuterCircleDiameter * 0.7071

Thumbnails (*click to enlarge*)

