

the table. We have beaten exponential growth! Well, not mathematically of course. But I did receive for 1980 interest calculated using  $t = 360, n = 360$  from one institution and using  $t = 1/360, n = 366$  from another.

Yours sincerely,  
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**A pi-less proof**

DEAR EDITOR,

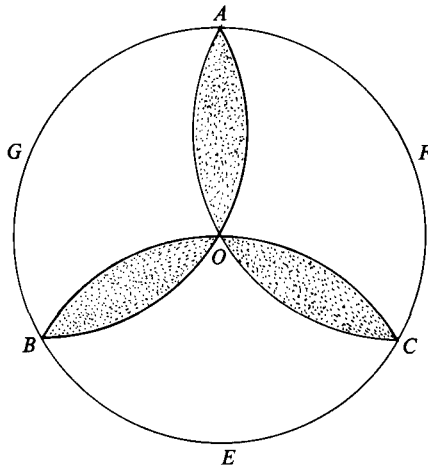
In J. V. Narlikar's note 65.3 (March 1981) the proof as well as the result can be pi-less.

If the area of the circle is  $S$  and that of the triangle  $ABC$  is  $T$ , the area bounded by the straight line  $AC$  and the arc  $AFC$  is  $\frac{1}{3}(S - T)$ . Six such areas cover the circle with overlaps as shaded. The addition of the unshaded areas would make up two complete circles, i.e.

$$2(S - T) + \text{unshaded areas} = 2S$$

and therefore

$$\text{unshaded areas} = 2T$$



Yours sincerely,  
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*Editor's note: there will be more pi-less areas in next March's edition.*

*Odd odds*

"Their chances of qualifying for the finals, to be played as the best of five, are not much more than mathematical." From the *Guardian*, 24th December 1980 (per Derek Middleton).