

Table of computation of Pi from 2000 BC to now

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|---------------------|
| Babylonians | 2000? BCE | 1 | 3.125 = 3 + 1/8 |
| Egyptians | 2000? BCE | 1 | 3.16045 |
| China | 1200? BCE | 1 | 3 |
| Bible (1 Kings 7:23) | 550? BCE | 1 | 3 |
| Archimedes | 250? BCE | 3 | 3.1418 (ave.) |
| Hon Han Shu | 130 AD | 1 | 3.1622 = sqrt(10) ? |
| Ptolemy | 150 | 3 | 3.14166 |
| Chung Hing | 250? | 1 | 3.16227 = sqrt(10) |
| Wang Fau | 250? | 1 | 3.15555 = 142/45 |
| Liu Hui | 263 | 5 | 3.14159 |
| Siddhanta | 380 | 3 | 3.1416 |
| Tsu Ch'ung Chi | 480? | 7 | 3.1415926 |
| Aryabhata | 499 | 4 | 3.14156 |
| Brahmagupta | 640? | 1 | 3.162277 = sqrt(10) |
| Al-Khowarizmi | 800 | 4 | 3.1416 |
| Fibonacci | 1220 | 3 | 3.141818 |
| Al-Kashi | 1429 | 14 | |
| Otho | 1573 | 6 | 3.1415929 |
| Viète | 1593 | 9 | 3.1415926536 (ave.) |
| Romanus | 1593 | 15 | |
| Van Ceulen | 1596 | 20 | |
| Van Ceulen | 1615 | 35 | |
| Newton | 1665 | 16 | |
| Sharp | 1699 | 71 | |
| Seki | 1700? | 10 | |
| Kamata | 1730? | 25 | |
| Machin | 1706 | 100 | |
| De Lagny | 1719 | 127 | (112 correct) |
| Takebe | 1723 | 41 | |
| Matsunaga | 1739 | 50 | |
| Vega | 1794 | 140 | |
| Rutherford | 1824 | 208 | (152 correct) |
| Strassnitzky and Dase | 1844 | 200 | |
| Clausen | 1847 | 248 | |
| Lehmann | 1853 | 261 | |
| Rutherford | 1853 | 440 | |
| Shanks | 1874 | 707 | (527 correct) |

The 20th century

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Ferguson | 1946 | 620 |
| Ferguson | Jan. 1947 | 710 |
| Ferguson and Wrench | Sep. 1947 | 808 |
| Smith and Wrench | 1949 | 1,120 |
| Reitwiesner et al. (ENIAC) | 1949 | 2,037 |
| Nicholson and Jeanel | 1954 | 3,092 |
| Felton | 1957 | 7,480 |
| Genuys | Jan. 1958 | 10,000 |
| Felton | May 1958 | 10,021 |
| Guilloud | 1959 | 16,167 |
| Shanks and Wrench | 1961 | 100,265 |
| Guilloud and Filliatre | 1966 | 250,000 |
| Guilloud and Dichampt | 1967 | 500,000 |
| Guilloud and Bouyer | 1973 | 1,001,250 |
| Miyoshi and Kanada | 1981 | 2,000,036 |
| Guilloud | 1982 | 2,000,050 |
| Tamura | 1982 | 2,097,144 |
| Tamura and Kanada | 1982 | 4,194,288 |
| Tamura and Kanada | 1982 | 8,388,576 |
| Kanada, Yoshino and Tamura | 1982 | 16,777,206 |
| Ushiro and Kanada | Oct. 1983 | 10,013,395 |
| Gosper | 1985 | 17,526,200 |
| Bailey | Jan. 1986 | 29,360,111 |
| Kanada and Tamura | Sep. 1986 | 33,554,414 |
| Kanada and Tamura | Oct. 1986 | 67,108,839 |
| Kanada, Tamura, Kubo et al | Jan. 1987 | 134,217,700 |
| Kanada and Tamura | Jan. 1988 | 201,326,551 |
| Chudnovskys | May 1989 | 480,000,000 |
| Chudnovskys | Jun. 1989 | 525,229,270 |
| Kanada and Tamura | Jul. 1989 | 536,870,898 |
| Kanada and Tamura | Nov. 1989 | 1,073,741,799 |
| Chudnovskys | Aug. 1989 | 1,011,196,691 |
| Chudnovskys | Aug. 1991 | 2,260,000,000 |
| Chudnovskys | May 1994 | 4,044,000,000 |
| Takahashi and Kanada | Jun. 1995 | 3,221,225,466 |
| Takahashi and Kanada | Aug. 1995 | 4,294,967,286 |
| Takahashi and Kanada | Oct. 1995 | 6,442,450,938 |

Memorisation

The most decimal places of Pi memorised is **70,000**, by Rajveer Meena at the VIT University in India, on 21 March 2015. Rajveer wore a blindfold throughout the recall, which took nearly 10 hours.