terms did not contribute significantly. Similarly, for the lower bound in the table, we used only the first two terms of the series in the lower bound in (7). For each p, we truncated the decimal expansion when the last decimal digit for the upper bound of π_p starts to differ from the last decimal digit for the lower bound of π_p. Table 1 motivated the title of this note, since the π_p's "started" and "ended" at 4.

Questions We end with several questions for possible undergraduate research.

1. For what value of $p \geq 1$ is π_p a minimum?
2. Does there exist p such that $\pi_p = 3$? If so, find that p.
3. Does there exist $p \neq 1$ or $p \neq \infty$ for which π_p is rational?

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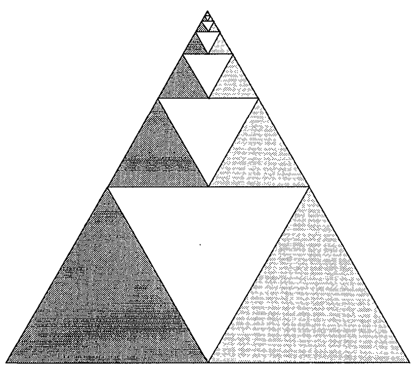
Proof Without Words: $\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots = \frac{1}{3}$.



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