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Draw a map of your surroundings.

On the map, draw a circle $\circ C$ with center P and diameter $\not\!D$.

Starting at P , draw a perpendicular line segment on $\not\!D$ that is no greater than half the radius of $\circ C$. Label the endpoint A .

$\overline{PA} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ radius of $\circ C$, where \overline{PA} is a line segment.

Measure \overline{PA} and use this measurement to label point R on $\not\!D$.

Label point S in $\circ C$, s.t. S is equidistant with A, P, R .

$$\overline{PA} \cong \overline{AS} \cong \overline{SR} \cong \overline{RP}$$

Draw circle $\circ L$, s.t. (i) A is a point on $\circ L$ and (ii) $\circ L$ intersects $\circ C$ at two points.

Label point E at the intersection between $\circ C$ and $\circ L$, s.t. E is (horizontally) between points A and S . Draw the line segment \overline{ES} .

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Walk towards E . Listen. As you're walking, remember that E is a point of intersection between two circles. Remember that there is another point where the circles intersect. Listen.

Walk along \overline{ES} . Listen. As you walk towards S , remember that you're moving away from E , a point of intersection between circles $\circ C$ and $\circ L$. Listen.

As you walk towards S , remember you're getting closer to points P, A, S, R . Listen.

When you arrive at S , stop. Listen. Remember that you complete a perfect square with P, A, R . Listen.

Think about the sounds at E , a point of intersection between $\circ C$ and $\circ L$. Listen. Compare.

Think about the other point where $\circ C$ and $\circ L$ intersect. Imagine the sounds at that point.

Walk towards that point.

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Repeat.