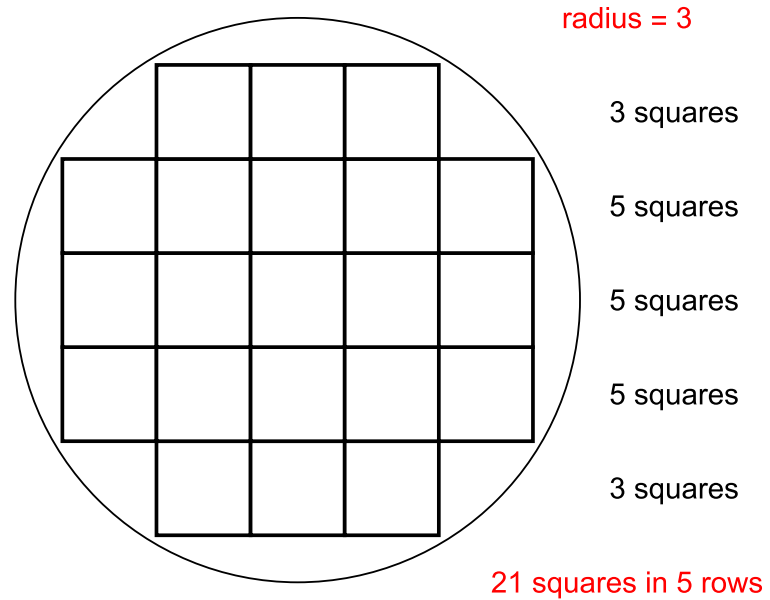
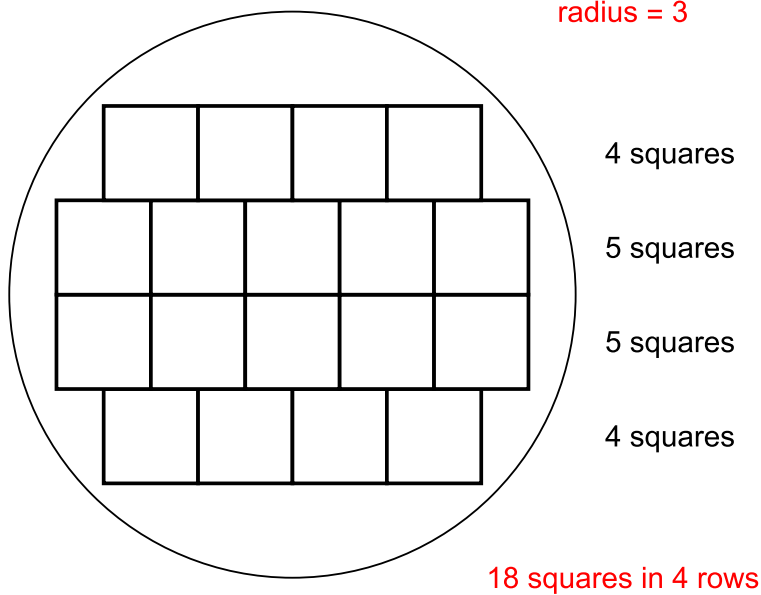
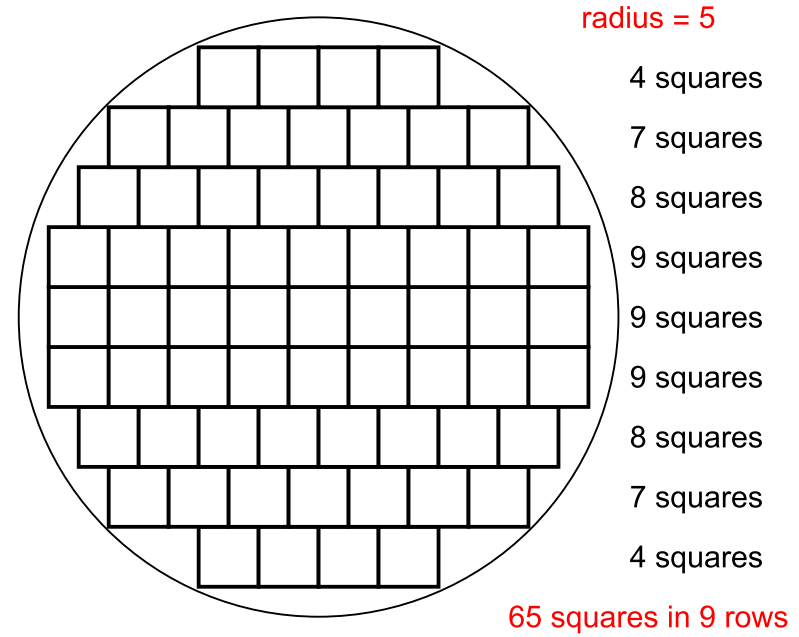
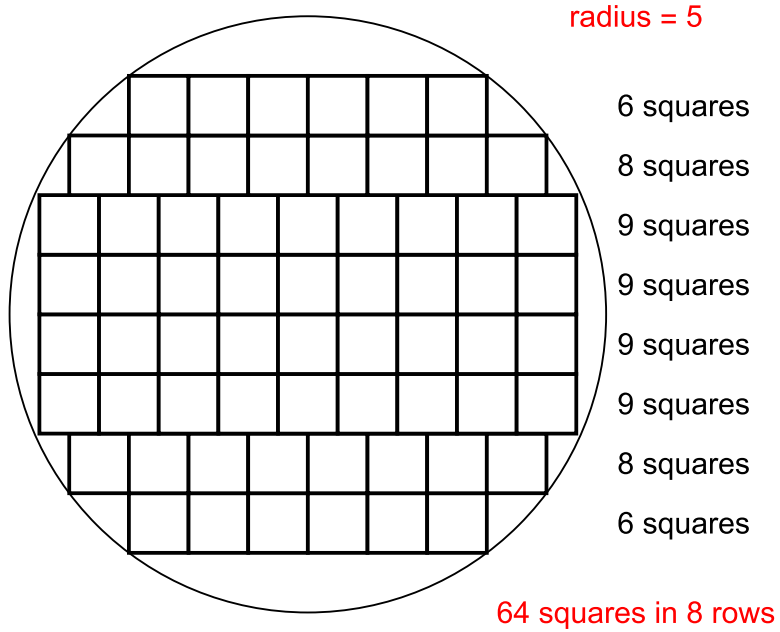


Most circles with radius r enclose fewer unit squares when they have an even number of rows ($2r - 2$) instead of a larger, odd number of rows ($2r - 1$).

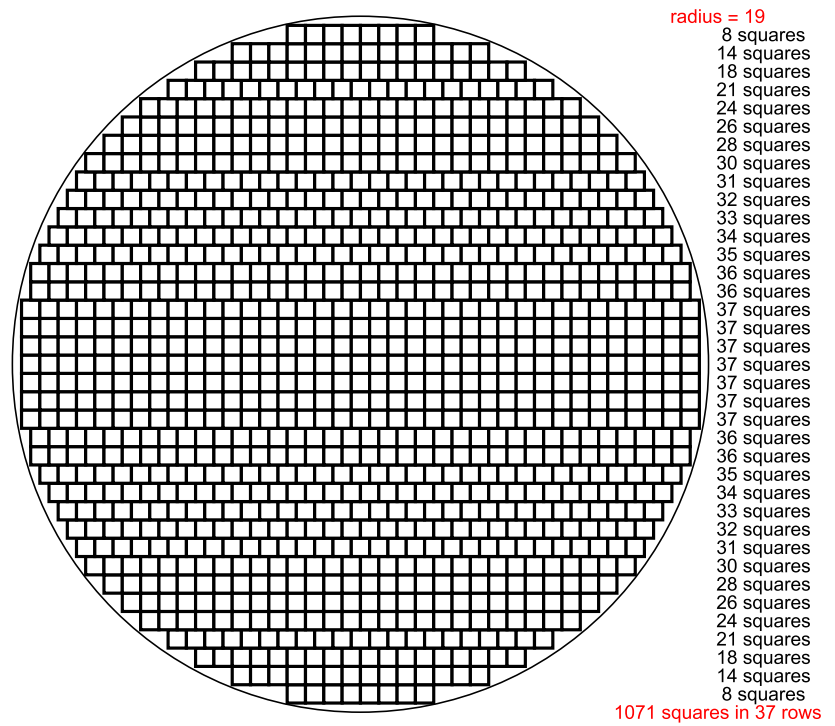
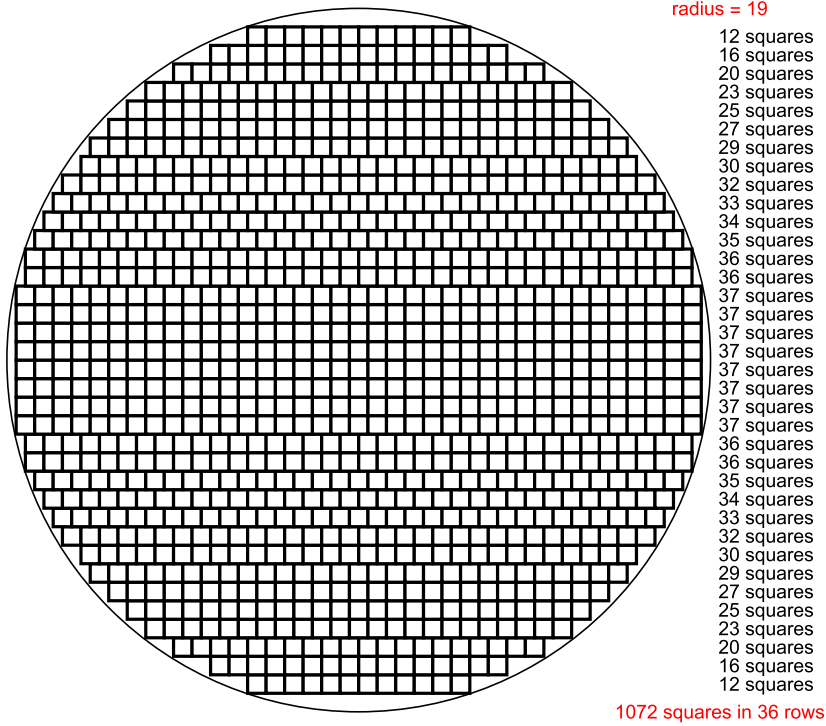
For example, a circle with radius = 3 only encloses 18 squares when it has 4 rows, but encloses 21 squares when it has 5 rows.



Similarly, a circle with radius = 5 only encloses 64 squares when it has 8 rows, but encloses 65 squares when it has 9 rows.

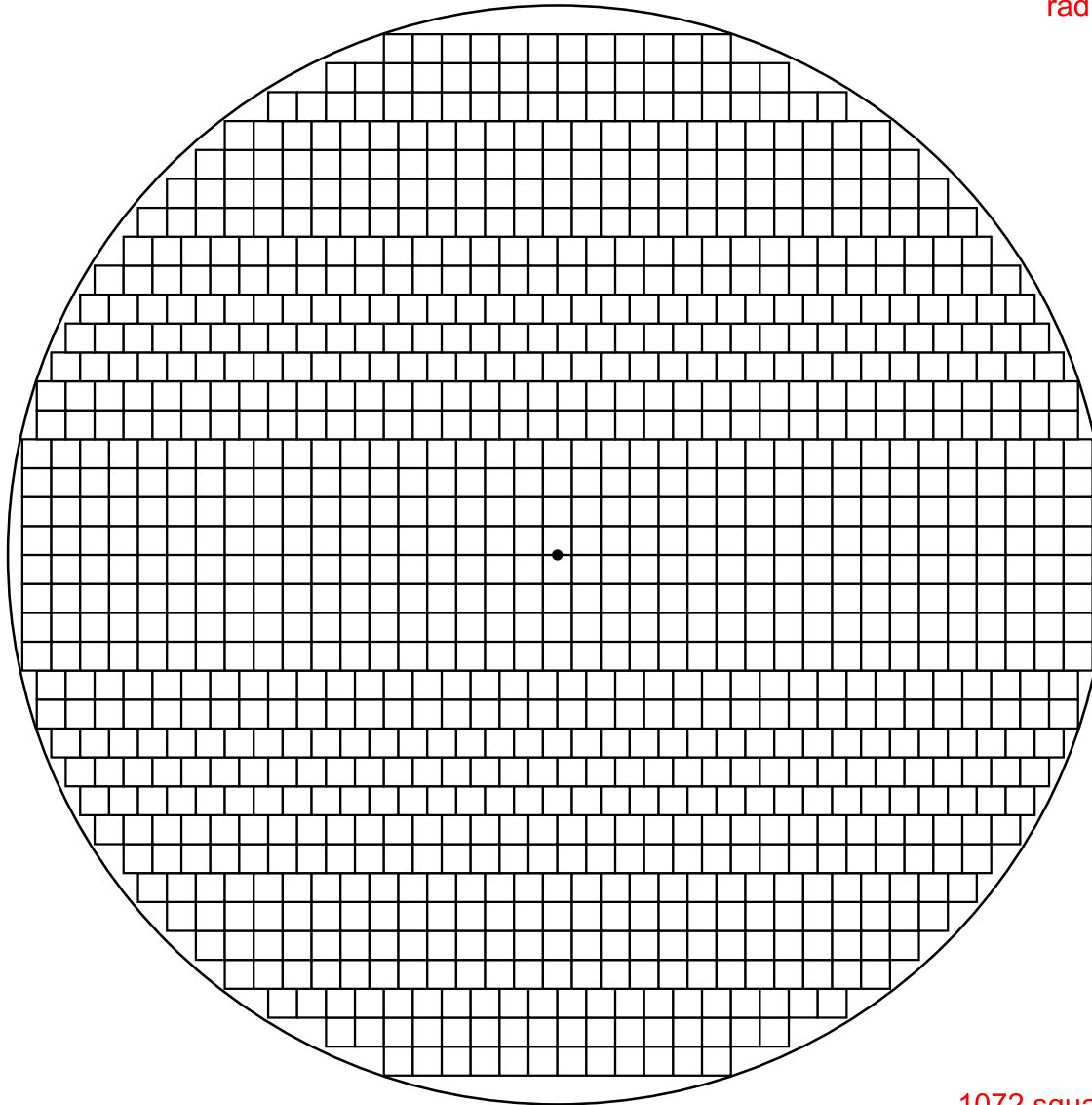


But some circles (radius = 19, for example, and others in A373008) enclose more squares when they have a **smaller** number of rows.



It looks unlikely because the 36-row version has those big gaps at the top and bottom and it's missing the entire 37-square horizontal row in the middle, but it more than makes up for it with efficient packing elsewhere.

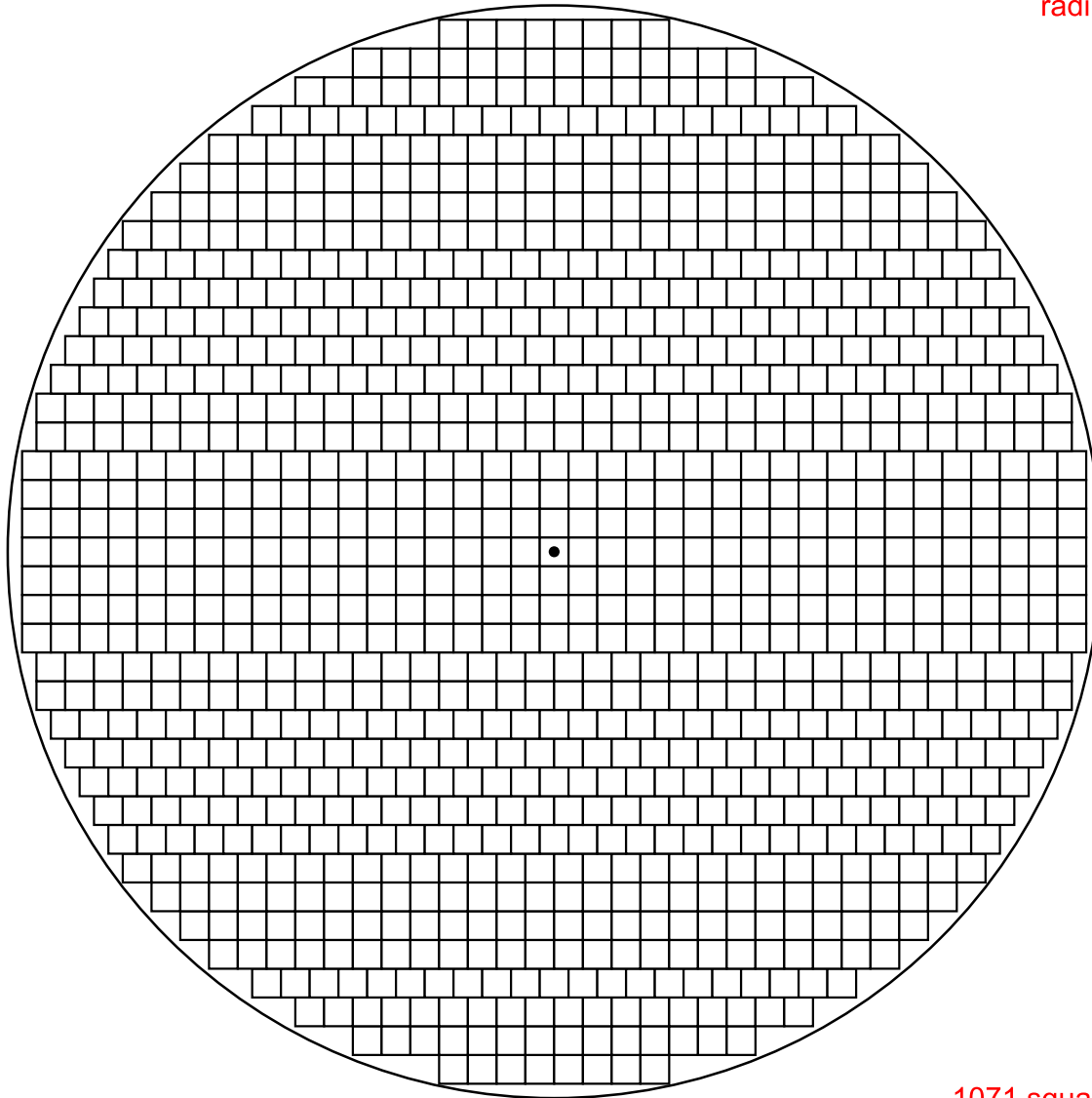
Here are larger versions for radius = 19 for additional clarity:



radius = 19

- 12 squares
- 16 squares
- 20 squares
- 23 squares
- 25 squares
- 27 squares
- 29 squares
- 30 squares
- 32 squares
- 33 squares
- 34 squares
- 35 squares
- 36 squares
- 36 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 36 squares
- 36 squares
- 35 squares
- 34 squares
- 33 squares
- 32 squares
- 30 squares
- 29 squares
- 27 squares
- 25 squares
- 23 squares
- 20 squares
- 16 squares
- 12 squares

1072 squares in 36 rows



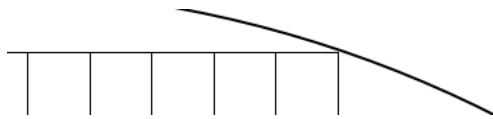
radius = 19

- 8 squares
- 14 squares
- 18 squares
- 21 squares
- 24 squares
- 26 squares
- 28 squares
- 30 squares
- 31 squares
- 32 squares
- 33 squares
- 34 squares
- 35 squares
- 36 squares
- 36 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 37 squares
- 36 squares
- 36 squares
- 35 squares
- 34 squares
- 33 squares
- 32 squares
- 31 squares
- 30 squares
- 28 squares
- 26 squares
- 24 squares
- 21 squares
- 18 squares
- 14 squares
- 8 squares

1071 squares in 37 rows

Here's a closer look at some tight fits in the 36 row diagram.

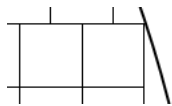
It looks close in the top row:



12 squares

But the radius is 19 and the close fit is 18 rows up: $\text{Sqrt}(19^2 - 18^2) = 6.082$ so there's room for 12 squares across.

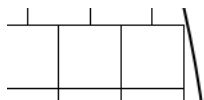
Similarly, it looks tight in the 6th row:



36 squares

The radius is 19 and it's 6 rows up: $\text{Sqrt}(19^2 - 6^2) = 18.027$ so there's room for 36 squares across.

It's also tight in the 4th row:



37 squares

The radius is 19 and it's 4 rows up: $\text{Sqrt}(19^2 - 4^2) = 18.574$ so there's room for 37 squares across.

This plot shows how many more squares are enclosed by circles having a smaller, even number of rows, for radius = 1..500. Fewer rows are more efficient for radius = 19, 52, 65, 184, 197, 222, 230, 303, 328, 341, 425, and 489.

Squares enclosed by $2r-2$ rows minus
squares enclosed by $2r-1$ rows, by radius

