

Number Pi , Collection of Formulas

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abstract. In this paper we show some formulas for constant Pi.

resumen. En este paper mostramos una colección de fórmulas para la constante Pi.

Introducción. Recordamos una representación integral para la constante Pi:

$$\pi = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}^{1/4}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = 3.1415926535 \dots$$

en esta nota mostramos una colección de fórmulas para la constante Pi.

1. Fórmulas

$$(1) \quad \pi = 2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left((n+1) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n+2}\right) - n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2n}\right) \right)$$

$$(2) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n (2s_{n+1} - s_n)$$

donde

$$s_n = \sqrt{2 - \underbrace{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}_{n\text{-radicales}}}$$

(3)

$$\pi = 6\sqrt{3} t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + 3t^2)^{-n-1} \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!} c_n$$

$$\pi = 8(\sqrt{2} + 1) t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + (\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 t^2\right)^{-n-1} \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!} c_n$$

$$\pi = 8(\sqrt{3} + 2) t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + (\sqrt{3} + 2)^2 t^2\right)^{-n-1} \frac{2^n n!}{(2n+1)!} c_n$$

donde

$$t = \tanh 1 = \frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2 + 1}$$

$$c_n = t(1 - t^2)^n \frac{(2n)!}{2^n n!} + 2n c_{n-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}, c_0 = t$$

$$c_n = 2^n n! t + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2k}{k} 2^{n-2k} n! t (1 - t^2)^k$$

$$(4) \quad \pi = 3\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^{3n+1} \left(\frac{1}{3n+1} - \frac{a}{3n+2} \right) \\ + 3\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1-a}{1+a+a^2} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} A^n \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} B^k \\ A = \frac{1+a-2a^2}{1+a+a^2}, B = \frac{1+a+a^2}{(1+2a)^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} < a < 1$$

$$(5) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{[k/2]} \binom{k+1}{2m+1} (-3)^m$$

$$(6) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^{k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{[k/2]} \binom{k+1}{2m+1} (-1)^m (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2m+1}$$

$$(7) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)^{k+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} \binom{k+1}{2m+1} (-1)^m (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2m+1}$$

(8)

$$\pi = 6\sqrt{6} - 3\sqrt{3} - 6 - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{-3n}}{n+1} c_n$$

$$\pi = 6 + 3\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{2} + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-3n}}{n+1} c_n$$

donde

$$c_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2n-2k}{n-k} \binom{2k-2}{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(9) \quad \pi = 3 \ln \left(\frac{9}{10} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 3^{-2n} \left(\frac{3}{2n+1} + \frac{1/\sqrt{3}}{2n+2} + \frac{1/3}{2n+3} + \frac{1/(3\sqrt{3})}{2n+4} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n-k}{k} (-3)^k 2^{2n-4k}$$

$$(10) \quad \pi = 6\alpha_k \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n(\beta_k)}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left(\ln \frac{\gamma_k + 1}{\gamma_k - 1} \right)^{2n+1}$$

donde

$$k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$c_n(\beta_k) = -\beta_k^2 \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{2^{2m-1}}{(2m)!} c_{n-m}(\beta_k), n \in \mathbb{N}, c_0(\beta_k) = 1$$

$$\alpha_{k+2} = 4\alpha_{k+1} - \alpha_k, \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = 4$$

$$\beta_{k+2} = 4\beta_{k+1} - \beta_k, \beta_1 = 2, \beta_2 = 7$$

$$\gamma_{k+2} = 4\gamma_{k+1} - \gamma_k, \gamma_1 = 3, \gamma_2 = 12$$

(11)

$$\pi \ln \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f \left(n, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)$$

$$\pi \ln \left(\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{32} \right) = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f(n, 2-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}-1)$$

$$\pi \ln \left(\frac{9(2-\sqrt{3})}{128} \right) = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f \left(n, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \left(2 \ln \left(8(24 - 5\sqrt{2} - 14\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{6}) \right) - 3 \ln \left(16(3 - 2\sqrt{2})(2 - \sqrt{3}) \right) \right) \\ &= 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f \left(n, \frac{(2-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2}, \frac{2}{3+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \left(3 \ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) - 4 \ln(2 - \sqrt{2}) + \ln \left(2(5 - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}) \right) \right) \\ &= 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f \left(n, 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} - 3}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi \ln 2 = -\frac{16}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n f(n, \sqrt{2}-1, 2-\sqrt{2})$$

donde

$$c_n = \left(H_n - H_{2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{k}, \quad H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

$$f(n, a, b) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{2k+1} a^{2n-2k-1} b^{2k+1}$$

$$(12) \quad \pi = 2(\sqrt{2} + 1)\sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1} - 2\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{2n-1} c_n \\ - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{-4n}}{(2n+1)^2} \binom{4n}{2n}$$

donde

$$c_n = \sqrt{\sqrt{2} + 1} \operatorname{Im}((1-i)^n) + \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1} \operatorname{Re}((1-i)^n)$$

$$(13) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} (-4)^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{2^{-k}}{\sqrt{2}} \right. \\ \left. - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)$$

$$(14) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \right)^{-n} a_n = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{n} b_n$$

donde

$$a_{n+2} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} a_{n+1} - a_n, a_1 = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}, a_2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$b_{n+2} = 2 b_{n+1} - (4 - 2\sqrt{2}) b_n, b_1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2, b_2 = 4\sqrt{2} - 4$$

$$(15) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{-n} \zeta(2mn + 2m + 1)}{2n + 1} \\ - 6 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{m+1}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3} n^m} \right)$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\zeta(m) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-m}, \text{ función zeta de Riemann.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(16) \quad \pi &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n-k}{k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k-1}}{(n-k)2^{n-k}} \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\
&= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (2n-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{2n-k-1}{k} \frac{(-2)^k}{2n-k-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(17) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n-k}{k} \frac{(-1)^{n-k-1}}{(n-k)} \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n-k} \right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(18) \quad \pi &= 3\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^n}{2n+1} \left(\frac{e-1}{e+1}\right)^{2n+1} \\
&\quad + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{e^{-3n+2}}{3n-2} + \frac{e^{-3n+1}}{3n-1}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(19) \quad \pi &= 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{e^x}{e^x+1}\right) + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^n e^{-(n+k+1)x}}{2^k(n+k+1)} \\
&\quad x > -\ln(\sqrt{3}-1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(20) \quad \pi &= 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{e^x}{e^x-1}\right) - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k e^{-(n+k+1)x}}{2^k(n+k+1)} \\
&\quad x \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

Si $x = 0$, se tiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^k(n+k+1)} \\
(21) \quad \pi &= 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{e^x}{e^x-1}\right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k (1 - e^{-(n+k+1)x})}{2^k(n+k+1)} \\
&\quad x > 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$(22) \quad \pi = 3 \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3} \tanh x) + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{e^{-(6n-4)x}}{3n-2} + \frac{e^{-(6n-2)x}}{3n-1} \right)$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$(23) \quad \pi = 6\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-3)^k}{(2k+1)(3^{2k+1}+1)^{n-k+1}}$$

$$(24) \quad \pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n}{n}^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{29} \right)^{2n} (21 \cdot 20^{2n-1} + 20 \cdot 21^{2n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n}{n}^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{29} \right)^{2n} c_n$$

donde

$$c_{n+2} = 841c_{n+1} - 176400c_n, c_1 = 840, c_2 = 353220$$

$$(25) \quad \pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n}{n}^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{169} \right)^{2n} (120 \cdot 119^{2n-1} + 119 \cdot 120^{2n-1})$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n}{n}^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{169} \right)^{2n} c_n$$

donde

$$c_{n+2} = Ac_{n+1} - Bc_n, c_1 = 28560, c_2 = 407851080$$

$$A = 119^2 + 120^2, B = 119^2 \cdot 120^2$$

(26)

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{15} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{8}{15} \right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{56} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{15}{56} \right)^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{21} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{10}{21} \right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{40} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{13}{40} \right)^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{24} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{11}{24} \right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{35} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{12}{35} \right)^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$(27) \quad \pi = \frac{24}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} (-2 + 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6})^{n-k} (1 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3})^{2k+1}$$

$$(28) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} (6 + 5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{10})^{n-k} (-5 + \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{10})^{2k+1}$$

$$(29) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(-\frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^3}{2} \right)^{n-k} \left(\frac{15-10\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{2k+1}$$

(30)

$$\pi = 3\sqrt{3} F\left(\frac{1}{3}, 1; \frac{4}{3}; -\frac{1}{8}\right) - \sqrt{3} \ln 3$$

$$\pi = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt[3]{9}} F\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{1}{9}\right) - \sqrt{3} \ln 3$$

$$\pi = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} F\left(1, 1; \frac{4}{3}; \frac{1}{9}\right) - \sqrt{3} \ln 3$$

$F(a, b; c; x)$ es la clásica función hipergeométrica de Gauss.

$$(31) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1/144)^{n-k}}{2k+1} \left(\left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$(32) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1/289)^{n-k}}{2k+1} \left(\left(\frac{11}{17} \right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{13}{17} \right)^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$(33) \quad \pi = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 24^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2n-2k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{144}{145}\right)^k (8^{2k+1} + 9^{2k+1})$$

$$(34) \quad \pi = \frac{2}{17} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 34^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2n-2k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{289}{290}\right)^k (11^{2k+1} + 13^{2k+1})$$

$$(35) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{2k}{k}^{-1} \frac{(-1)^k 2^{2k}}{2k+1}$$

$$(36) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)_{n-k}}{(2k+1)(n-k)!}$$

$$(37) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-3)^{-n} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{2k-2}{k-1} \frac{(-3)^k 2^{-4k+1}}{k(2n-2k+1)} \right)$$

(38)

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = 3\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n+1} \left(\frac{1}{3n+1} - \frac{x}{3n+2} \right) \\ + \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 3^{-3n} y^{6n+1} \left(\frac{1}{6n+1} + \frac{y}{6n+2} + \frac{(2/3)y^2}{6n+3} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(1/3)y^3}{6n+4} + \frac{(1/9)y^4}{6n+5} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi = 3\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n+1} \left(\frac{1}{3n+1} - \frac{x}{3n+2} \right) + \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n-k}{k} (-3)^{-k}$$

donde

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}, y = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(39)

$$\pi = 2A \left(\rho a + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n a^{n+1}}{n+1} (\rho c_n - c_{n-1}) \right)$$

$$\pi = 3A \left(\rho b + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n b^{n+1}}{n+1} (\rho c_n - c_{n-1}) \right)$$

$$\pi = 4A \left(\rho c + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n c^{n+1}}{n+1} (\rho c_n - c_{n-1}) \right)$$

$$\pi = 6A \left(\rho d + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n d^{n+1}}{n+1} (\rho c_n - c_{n-1}) \right)$$

donde

$$c_n = (-1)^n \sum_{k=0}^{[n/3]} (-1)^k \binom{n-2k}{k}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{27 - 3\sqrt{69}}{2} \right)^{1/3} + \left(\frac{9 + \sqrt{69}}{18} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \dots}}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{3\rho^2 - 4}$$

$$a = \frac{2(\rho^2 - 1)}{\rho + A}, \quad b = \frac{2(\rho^2 - 1)}{\rho + A\sqrt{3}}$$

$$c = \frac{2(\rho^2 - 1)(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{\rho(\sqrt{2} - 1) + A}, \quad d = \frac{2(\rho^2 - 1)(2 - \sqrt{3})}{\rho(2 - \sqrt{3}) + A}$$

$$(40) \quad \pi = \frac{e^3}{4} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{n+2} \right)^{n+1} e^2 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(41) \quad & (a-b)\pi \\
&= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \ln \left(\frac{n^2 + a^2}{n^2 + b^2} \right) \\
&- \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{(n-m)^2 + b^2} \right)^{m+1} \right. \\
&- \left. \left(\frac{1}{(n-m)^2 + a^2} \right)^{m+1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2m+3} \right. \\
&+ \left. \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} \frac{(2n-2m)^k}{2m-k+3} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

donde

$$a > b > 0, a^2 > b^2 \geq 2$$

Observación: $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+a^2}{n^2+b^2} \right) = \frac{a \sinh(a\pi)}{b \sinh(b\pi)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
(42) \quad \pi &= 2^{k+1} \ln \left(2 + \underbrace{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}}_{k\text{-radicales}} \right) \\
&- 2^{k+1} \ln \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}}_{k\text{-radicales}} \right) \\
&- \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{(-1)^{m-n} 2^{-2kn-2k+2}}{(2m-2n+1)^{2n+3} (2n+3)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{N}$$

(43)

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi &= 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-3)^{-n} c_n \\
\pi &= 24 \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2n+1} c_n
\end{aligned}$$

donde

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{2k}{k} \frac{(-1)^k 2^{-2k}}{2k+1}, n = 0,1,2,3, \dots$$

(44)

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1} c_n$$

$$\pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2n+1} c_n$$

$$\pi = \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{-n} c_n$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left((\sqrt{5} - 2)^{2n+1} + (\sqrt{10} - 3)^{2n+1} \right) c_n$$

donde

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n+k}{n-k} \frac{(-1)^k 2^{2k+1}}{2k+1}, n = 0,1,2,3, \dots$$

$$(45) \quad \pi = 3 \exp \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{6^{-2k-2} 2^{-n+k-1}}{(k+1)(1-2^{-2k-1})} \sum_{m=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-k}{m} (-1)^m (m+1)^{-2k-2} \right\}$$

$$(46) \quad \pi = \frac{3}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9n^2(36n^2-4)}{(9n^2-1)(36n^2-1)} + 3 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{36n^2(9n^2-4)}{(9n^2-1)(36n^2-1)}$$

$$(47) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{2} \Gamma(5/4) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n (2s_{n+1} \Gamma(1+2^{-n-2}) - s_n \Gamma(1+2^{-n-1}))$$

donde s_n , se define como en (2), y $\Gamma(x)$ es la función Gama.

$$(48) \quad \pi = \left(\frac{2^{2k+1} k!}{(2k+1)!} \right)^2 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4(n+1)^{2k+1}}{(2n+2k+1)^2 n^{2k-1}}$$

$k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(49) \quad \frac{216}{\pi^2} \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \dots - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{4}} \dots \right)$$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{12n} \right)^2 \right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{36n} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$(50) \quad \pi = 6e^a \sin b$$

donde

$$a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 3^{-n-1}}{2n+2} c_{2n+1}, \quad b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{-n}}{2n+1} c_{2n}$$

$$c_0 = 1, \quad c_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{c_{n-k}}{k}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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