

Mathematical Formulas:Part 1

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abstract

In this paper we give some formulas related with the constant pi:

$$\pi = 3.1415926535 \dots$$

I. Introducción

Notación

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}, \mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \quad (1)$$

función zeta de Riemann:

$$\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-x}, \quad x > 1 \quad (2)$$

función zeta alternada:

$$\zeta^*(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n^{-x}, \quad x > 0 \quad (3)$$

$$s_k = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}, \quad k - \text{radicales}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (4)$$

$$c_k = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}, \quad k - \text{radicales}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (5)$$

$$(a)_0 = 1, \quad (a)_n = a(a+1)(a+2) \dots (a+n-1), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (6)$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 2.7182 \dots \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Li}_2(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n 2^n} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{z^k}{k^2} = z \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(u)}{1-zu} du, \quad 0 < z < 1 \quad (8)$$

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (9)$$

$$H_{n,m} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^m}, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (10)$$

números de Bernoulli:

$$B_k = \left\{ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{5}{66}, \frac{691}{2730}, \dots \right\} \quad (11)$$

constante de Catalan:

$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} \quad (12)$$

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right) = 0.5772 \dots \quad (13)$$

función gamma:

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dx, \quad x > 0 \quad (14)$$

función Psi:

$$\psi(x) = \Gamma'(z)/\Gamma(z) = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\Gamma(x)) \quad (15)$$

II. Fórmulas

$$\pi = 3 + \sum_{k=0}^m 6^{-2k-1} \zeta^*(2k+2) + 6^{-2m-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^{-2m-2}}{36n^2-1}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad (16)$$

$\zeta^*(x)$ es la función zeta alternada

$$\pi \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{s_{k+1}}{c_{k+1}} \right) = 2^{m+3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n}-1)(2^{(2n-1)(m+1)}-1)\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n(m+2)}(2^{2n-1}-1)}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad (17)$$

$\zeta(x)$ es la función zeta de Riemann

$$\pi \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{s_{k+1}}{c_{k+1}} \right) = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n}-1)\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n}(2^{2n-1}-1)} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{70}{2197} \pi^3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{7\pi n}{13} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{8\pi n}{13} \right) \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{10}{343} \pi^3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{3\pi n}{7} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{5\pi n}{7} \right) \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{140}{6859} \pi^3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{5\pi n}{19} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{16\pi n}{19} \right) \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{2^8}{\pi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_n^3 (2n+1)(84n^2+164n+81)}{2^{6n}(n!)^3(n+1)^2} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(1/14))^2}{\Gamma(1/7)} \right) = 11 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3/7)_n^2 (1/2)_n (10/7)_n (343n^2-11)}{2^{6n}(n!)^3 (1/28)_n (15/28)_n (28n+1)} \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen}(a) \operatorname{sh}(b) + \cos(a) \operatorname{ch}(b) + \operatorname{sen}(b) \operatorname{sh}(a) - \cos(b) \operatorname{ch}(a)}{\operatorname{sen}(a) \operatorname{sh}(b) - \cos(a) \operatorname{ch}(b) + \operatorname{sen}(b) \operatorname{sh}(a) + \cos(b) \operatorname{ch}(a)}\right) \quad (24)$$

$$a = \frac{\pi \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}}{2}, \quad b = \frac{\pi \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}}{2} \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{32} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{m=k+1}^n \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k}{n+1}\right)^2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{m}{n+1}\right)^2} \quad (26)$$

Sean:

$$F(a) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{(1+x^2 y^2 a^2)(-\ln(xy))} dx dy, \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad (27)$$

$$G(a) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4n+1}{4n+2}\right)^{a^{4n+1}} \left(\frac{4n+4}{4n+3}\right)^{a^{4n+3}}, \quad 0 < a < 1 \quad (28)$$

se tiene:

$$\frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3} F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(G\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) G\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right) \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{2}{3} F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{7} F\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right)^2 G\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)\right) \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{5}{7} F\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + \frac{6}{79} F\left(\frac{3}{79}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)\right)^5 \left(G\left(\frac{3}{79}\right)\right)^2\right) \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} F\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} F\left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)\right)^2 G\left(\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\right)\right) \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{5}{7} F\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + \frac{4}{53} F\left(\frac{1}{33}\right) + \frac{2}{4443} F\left(\frac{1}{4443}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{7}\right)\right)^5 \left(G\left(\frac{1}{53}\right)\right)^4 \left(G\left(\frac{1}{4443}\right)\right)^2\right) \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{4}{5} F\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) - \frac{1}{239} F\left(\frac{1}{239}\right) - \frac{4}{515} F\left(\frac{1}{515}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)\right)^8 \left(G\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)\right)^{-1} \left(G\left(\frac{1}{515}\right)\right)^{-4}\right) \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{44}{57} F\left(\frac{1}{57}\right) + \frac{7}{239} F\left(\frac{1}{239}\right) - \frac{6}{341} F\left(\frac{1}{682}\right) + \frac{24}{12943} F\left(\frac{1}{12943}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln\left(\left(G\left(\frac{1}{57}\right)\right)^{44} \left(G\left(\frac{1}{239}\right)\right)^7 \left(G\left(\frac{1}{682}\right)\right)^{-12} \left(G\left(\frac{1}{12943}\right)\right)^{24}\right) \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} s_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{c_{n-k}}{2^{2k}-1} - \frac{2}{2^{2n+2}-1} + \sum_{k=n+2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{2k}-1} = 1 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos((2m+1)2^{k-n-1}\pi)}{2^{2k}(2m+1)^2-1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (36)$$

Ejemplos:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2}{63} + \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{2k}-1} = 1 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos((2m+1)2^{k-3}\pi)}{2^{2k}(2m+1)^2-1} \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{15} - \frac{2}{255} + \sum_{k=5}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{2k}-1} = 1 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos((2m+1)2^{k-4}\pi)}{2^{2k}(2m+1)^2-1} \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}} + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}{15} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{63} - \frac{2}{1023} + \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^{2k} - 1} =$$

$$1 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos((2m+1)2^{k-5}\pi)}{2^{2k}(2m+1)^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+b)\Gamma((n+c+1)/a)}{a\Gamma(1+b+(n+c+1)/c)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-b)_k}{k!(ak+n+c+1)} \quad (40)$$

$$a > 0, b > -1, c > -1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma((n+c+1)/a)}{a\Gamma(m + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{n+c+1}{a})} = \frac{2^{2m+2}(m+1)!}{(2m+2)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2m+1/2)_k}{k!(ak+n+c+1)} \quad (41)$$

$$a > 0, c > -1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0, m \in \mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{-1\}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma((n+c+1)/a)}{a\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n+c+1}{a})} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_k}{k!(ak+n+c+1)} \quad (42)$$

$$a > 0, c > -1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(1+b)}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2} + m + b)} = \frac{2^{2m+1}m!}{(2m)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-b)_k}{k!(2k+2m+1)} \quad (43)$$

$$b > -1, m \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\pi \Gamma(\frac{n_1+c_1+1}{a_1}) \Gamma(\frac{n_2+c_2+1}{a_2})}{a_1 a_2 \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n_1+c_1+1}{a_1}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n_2+c_2+1}{a_2})} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-2k} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{2m}{m} \binom{2k-2m}{k-m} \frac{1}{(a_1 m + n_1 + c_1 + 1)(a_2(k-m) + n_2 + c_2 + 1)} \quad (44)$$

$$a_1, a_2 > 0, c_1, c_2 > -1, n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\pi (\Gamma((n+c+1)/a))^2}{a^2 (\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n+c+1}{a}))^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2k}{k}^2 \frac{2^{-4k}}{(ak+n+c+1)^2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{2k+2}{k+1} \binom{2m}{m} \frac{2^{-2k-2m-1}}{(ak+a+n+c+1)(am+n+c+1)} \quad (45)$$

$$a > 0, c > -1, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\pi = \frac{2^{2(n+m)+1} n! m! (n+m)!}{(2n)! (2m)!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2n-1/2)_k}{k!(2k+2m+1)} \quad (46)$$

$$n, m \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+b)\Gamma(m-b-1/2)}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{(2m)!}{2^{2m-1}m!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-b)_k}{k!(2k+2m-2b-1)} \quad (47)$$

$$b > -1, m-b > 1/2, m \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(x_1)\Gamma(x_2)\dots\Gamma(x_n)}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1/2}{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^{n-1}(2k+1)}{2(k+x_1)\dots(k+x_n)} \quad (48)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, x_1 + \dots + x_n = 1/2$$

$$\pi = 11 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(121(2n-1)^2 - 81)}{(2n-1)^2(121n^2 - 9)} - \frac{44}{3} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(121(2n-1)^2 - 81)^3}{11^4(2n-1)^6(121n^2 - 9)} \quad (49)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{3}{11} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)^2(121n^2 - 1)}{n^2(121(2n-1)^2 - 25)} - \frac{4}{11} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(121n^2 - 1)(121(2n-1)^2 - 81)^2}{11^4 n^2(2n-1)^2(121(2n-1)^2 - 25)} \quad (50)$$

$$\pi = \frac{(n+2)}{2} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2\pi}{n+2}\right) + 2(n+2) \int_0^{\operatorname{sen}(\pi/(n+2))} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (51)$$

$$\pi = (n+2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n+2}\right) - (n+2) \int_0^{\operatorname{sen}(\pi/(n+2))} \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (52)$$

$$\pi = \frac{(n+2)}{2} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{2\pi}{n+2}\right) + 2(n+2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_k}{k!(2k+3)} \left(\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{n+2}\right)\right)^{2k+3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (53)$$

$$\pi = (n+2) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{n+2}\right) - (n+2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3/2)_k}{k!(2k+3)} \left(\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{n+2}\right)\right)^{2k+3}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (54)$$

$$\pi = 3\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_k (3/4)^{k+1}}{k!(2k+3)} \right) \quad (55)$$

$$\pi = 2^n s_n + 2^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_k s_{n+1}^{2k+3}}{k!(2k+3)2^{2k}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (56)$$

$$\pi = \frac{7n}{2} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \left(\frac{7n-4}{7n(2k-1)} \right)^2 \right) + 14n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_k a_n^{2k+3}}{k!(2k+3)}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (57)$$

$$a_n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \left(\frac{7n-2}{7n(2k-1)} \right)^2 \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{\pi^3}{\lambda^4} = 36 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi}{\lambda}\right), \quad \lambda = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3} + \dots}}} \quad (58)$$

Sean

$$a = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} = \frac{\pi}{\operatorname{sh}(\pi)} = 0.2720290549 \dots \quad (59)$$

$$a = 1 + \frac{i}{2} \left(\psi\left(1 - \frac{i}{2}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{1-i}{2}\right) \right) - \frac{i}{2} \left(\psi\left(1 + \frac{i}{2}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right) \right) \quad (60)$$

$$a = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (1 - (1 - 2^{1-2n}) \zeta(2n)) \quad (61)$$

$$b = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2} = \frac{\pi}{\operatorname{th}(\pi)} = 3.1533480949 \dots \quad (62)$$

$$b = 1 - i(\psi(1+i) - \psi(1-i)) \quad (63)$$

$$b = 2 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (\zeta(2n) - 1) \quad (64)$$

se tiene:

$$x_{n+1} = \ln\left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} x_n\right), \quad x_1 = 0 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \pi \quad (65)$$

$$y_{n+1} = b - a e^{-y_n}, \quad y_1 = 0 \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \pi \quad (66)$$

$$z_{n+1} = b \operatorname{th}(z_n), \quad z_1 = b \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \pi \quad (67)$$

$$\pi = \ln\left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \ln\left(\frac{b}{a} + \dots\right)\right)\right) \quad (68)$$

$$\pi = b - a e^{-b+a e^{-b+a e^{-b+\dots}}} \quad (69)$$

$$a e^\pi = b + \pi \quad (70)$$

$$a + b = \frac{\pi}{\operatorname{th}(\pi/2)} \quad (71)$$

$$b - a = \pi \operatorname{th}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (72)$$

$$b^2 - a^2 = (b + a)(b - a) = \pi^2 \quad (73)$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \operatorname{ch}(\pi) \quad (74)$$

$$a b = \frac{\pi^2 \operatorname{ch}(\pi)}{(\operatorname{sh}(\pi))^2} \quad (75)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2n(n+1)+1} + 2 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{((2k+2)^2+1)(2(n-k)(n-k+1)+1)} \right] \quad (76)$$

Sea

$$\alpha = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)((4n-2)^2+1)}{(4n^2-1)^2} + \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2(16n^2+1)}{(2n+1)^4} \quad (77)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2((4n-2)^2+1)}{(2n-1)^3(2n+1)} + \frac{1}{4} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2(16n^2+1)}{(4n^2-1)^2} \quad (78)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} e^{\pi/4} = 1.7225981236 \dots \quad (79)$$

se tiene:

$$\pi = 4 \alpha e^{-\alpha e^{-\alpha e^{-\alpha \dots}}} \quad (80)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(e^{-1}) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - e^{-1}) - 6 \ln(1 - e^{-1}) \quad (81)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(a) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - a) + 6 a \ln(1 - a) \quad (82)$$

$$a = e^{-e^{-e^{-\dots}}} = 0.567143 \dots, \quad a e^a = 1 \quad (83)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - z) + 18 (\ln z)^2 \quad (84)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{6} \left(108 + 12 \sqrt{93}\right)^{1/3} - 2 \left(108 + 12 \sqrt{93}\right)^{-1/3} \quad (85)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - z) + 2 (\ln z)^2 \quad (86)$$

$$z = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \left(108 + 12 \sqrt{93}\right)^{1/3} + 2 \left(108 + 12 \sqrt{93}\right)^{-1/3} \quad (87)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1-z) + 9 (\ln z)^2 \quad (88)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \left(44 + 12 \sqrt{69}\right)^{1/3} - \frac{10}{3} \left(44 + 12 \sqrt{69}\right)^{-1/3} \quad (89)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1-z) + 4 (\ln z)^2 \quad (90)$$

$$z = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \left(44 + 12 \sqrt{69}\right)^{1/3} + \frac{10}{3} \left(44 + 12 \sqrt{69}\right)^{-1/3} \quad (91)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(1-z) + \frac{6x}{y} (\ln z)^2 \quad (92)$$

$$x > 0, \quad y > 0, \quad 0 < z < 1, \quad z^x = (1-z)^y \quad (93)$$

$$\pi^2 = 24 \ln(\operatorname{sen}(\theta)) \ln(\cos(\theta)) + 6 + 6 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(\operatorname{sen}(\theta))^{2n} + (\cos(\theta))^{2n}}{n^2}, \quad 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (94)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2(z^m) + 6m (\ln z)^2 \quad (95)$$

$$m > 0, \quad 0 < z < 1, \quad z^m = 1-z \quad (96)$$

$$\pi^2 = 6 \operatorname{Li}_2\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) + 6 \operatorname{Li}_2\left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right) + 6m(m-1) (\ln x)^2 \quad (97)$$

$$m = 2, 3, 4, \dots, \quad x = \sqrt[m]{1 + \sqrt[m]{1 + \sqrt[m]{1 + \dots}}} \quad (98)$$

Sea

$$a = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\dots}} = 0.3517337 \dots, \quad 2a = e^{-a} \quad (99)$$

se tiene:

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{a^2 + x^2} dx \quad (100)$$

$$\pi = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (101)$$

$$\pi = \frac{2a}{1-2a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(ax)}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{4a}{1-2a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\operatorname{sen}(x/2))^2}{a^2 + x^2} dx \quad (102)$$

$$\pi = \frac{2}{1-2a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(ax)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{4}{1-2a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(\operatorname{sen}(ax/2))^2}{1+x^2} dx \quad (103)$$

$$\pi = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{sen} x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx \quad (104)$$

$$\pi = \frac{1}{a^2} - 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x(1 - \operatorname{sen} x)}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} dx \quad (105)$$

$$\pi = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos(x^2)}{a^2 + x^4} dx \quad (106)$$

$$\pi \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{16a^2} \right) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1} + \frac{1}{a} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (107)$$

$$\pi = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y \cos x}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy dx \quad (108)$$

$$\pi = \frac{2}{1-2a} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^a \frac{x \operatorname{sen}(xy)}{1+x^2} dy dx \quad (109)$$

$$\pi = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} \operatorname{sen}(ay) \cos(x) dy dx \quad (110)$$

fórmulas con números de Stirling de primera clase:

$$(-1)^m \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2m} = \sum_{n=2m}^{\infty} \frac{s(n, 2m)}{n! 2^n} (a_n + b_n \sqrt{2}), \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (111)$$

$$(-1)^{m-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right)^{2m-1} = \sum_{n=2m-1}^{\infty} \frac{s(n, 2m-1)}{n! 2^n} (c_n + d_n \sqrt{2}), \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (112)$$

donde

$$s(n, k) = 0, \quad \forall n \leq k - 1 \quad (113)$$

$$s(n+1, k) = s(n, k-1) - n s(n, k), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \quad (114)$$

$$s(n+1, 1) = -n s(n, 1), \quad s(n+1, n+1) = s(n, n) \quad (115)$$

$$x(x-1) \dots (x-n+1) = \sum_{k=0}^n s(n, k) x^k \quad (116)$$

$$s(1, 1) = 1, s(2, 1) = -1, s(2, 2) = 1, s(3, 1) = 2, s(3, 2) = -3, s(3, 3) = 1, \dots \quad (117)$$

$$x_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ b_n \\ c_n \\ d_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (118)$$

$$x_{n+1} = A x_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (119)$$

$$x_n = A^n x_0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (120)$$

$$G + \frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(e/x)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (121)$$

$$G - \frac{\pi}{4} = - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(ex)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (122)$$

$$G - \frac{\pi}{4} = -e \int_0^e \frac{\ln(x)}{e^2+x^2} dx \quad (123)$$

$$G + \frac{\pi}{4} = e \int_e^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{e^2+x^2} dx \quad (124)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \ln \left(\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right) + \ln \left(\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + (-1)^n \operatorname{th} \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right) \right) \quad (125)$$

$$\frac{1-x^2}{2(1+x^2)} \ln \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) + \frac{x \ln x}{1+x^2} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n+3)} \left(\frac{4x^3}{1+x^2} x^{4n} + \frac{2(1-x)^3}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^{4n} \right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad (126)$$

$$\frac{5}{8}\pi - \frac{3}{4}\ln 3 - \ln 2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-4n} + 3^{-4n-1}}{(4n+1)(4n+3)} \quad (127)$$

$$\pi \cos^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n!)^2}{(2n+2)!} \left(\left(1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}\right)^{n+1} \right), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (128)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{k^2 - m^2}} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{m}{k} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n!)^2}{(2n+2)! k^{n+1}} u_n(m, k) \quad (129)$$

$$u_{n+2}(m, k) = 2k u_{n+1}(m, k) - m^2 u_n(m, k) \quad (130)$$

$$u_0(m, k) = 2, \quad u_1(m, k) = 4k, \quad m, k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m < k \quad (131)$$

$$\frac{2^{2k-1} B_k}{(2k)!} \pi^{2k} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2k} \right)^{n-1} \zeta(2k(n+1)) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2k}{2k n^{2k} + 1}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (132)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} \zeta(2n+2) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n^2 + 1} \quad (133)$$

$$\frac{\pi^4}{90} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} \zeta(4n+4) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{4n^4 + 1} \quad (134)$$

$$\frac{e^{-(2k+1)\gamma}}{\pi} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{k+1}^2 \left(k + \frac{1}{2} \right)_{n+1}^2 * \frac{e^{-(2k+1)H_n}}{(n!)^2} \prod_{m=n+1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2k+1}{2m} \right)^2 e^{-(2k+1)/m} \quad (135)$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1/3)_n (2/3)_n 3^{3n}}{(3/2)_n n! 2^{2n}} P(n) \quad (136)$$

$$P(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{\binom{2n}{k}}{2n+2k+1} \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{2n+2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{7} \right)^{2n+2k+1} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^{2n+2k+1} \right) \quad (137)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = -\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_2} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x_3} \right) \quad (138)$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[3]{11 + 10 \sqrt[3]{11 + 10 \sqrt[3]{11 + \dots}}} \quad (139)$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10 - \frac{33}{x_1}} \quad (140)$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{x_1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{10 - \frac{33}{x_1}} \quad (141)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \zeta(4m) = 2\zeta(2m+1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^{2m} - n}{n^{2m+1}} \right)^2, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (142)$$

$$G + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \beta(n+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \ln \left(\frac{2n+2}{2n+1} \right) \quad (143)$$

$\beta(x)$, función beta de dirichlet

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^a \frac{(1+x)e^x}{1+x^2 e^{2x}} dx, \quad a = e^{-e^{-e^{-\dots}}} = 0.567143 \dots \quad (144)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_1^e \frac{1}{x(1+(\ln x)^2)} dx \quad (145)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)(n+1)(\sqrt{h_n} + \sqrt{h_{n+1}})} = 1 + \frac{1!}{2(2\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{5})} + \frac{2!}{3(3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{49})} + \dots \quad (146)$$

$$h_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{n!}{k}\right)^2, \quad h_{n+1} = (n+1)^2 h_n + (n!)^2, \quad h_1 = 1 \quad (147)$$

$$\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{16} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/5)_n (2/5)_n (3/5)_n (4/5)_n}{(1/2)_n (3/4)_n (5/4)_n n!} \left(\frac{3125}{2304}\right)^n a_n \quad (148)$$

$$a_n = \sum_{k=0}^{4n} \binom{4n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k (n+k+1)}{3^{2k} (4n+4k+1)(4n+4k+3)} \quad (149)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_b^{\infty} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^{2x} - 2e^x(a+x) + (a+x)^2 + 1} dx, \quad a > 0, \quad b = \ln(1+a+b) \quad (150)$$

$$b = \ln(1+a + \ln(1+a + \ln(1+a + \dots))) \quad (151)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{x(1-x)}\right) = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n-3} \left(x^{4n-3} + \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^{4n-3}\right), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (152)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(6) = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n-3} (2^{-(4n-3)} + 3^{-(4n-3)}) \quad (153)$$

$$\ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n+1}{(2n-1)(2n^2+1)+n}\right) \quad (154)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n+1}{(2n-1)(2n^2+1)+n}\right) \quad (155)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n}{n^2+1+(-1)^n}\right) \quad (156)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((x+i(1-x))^{2^n})}{1 + \operatorname{Re}((x+i(1-x))^{2^n})}\right), \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (157)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((p+i(q-p))^{2^n})}{q^{2^n} + \operatorname{Re}((p+i(q-p))^{2^n})}\right), \quad 0 < p < q; \quad p, q \in \mathbb{N} \quad (158)$$

$$\frac{2^{m+1}}{\pi} \frac{s_m}{c_{m+1}} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2m+4} n^2}\right), \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (159)$$

$$\pi^4 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2m+6} n^2}\right)^4 = 2^{4m+8} (6 + c_m - 4c_{m+1}), \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (160)$$

$$\pi^4 (2^{m+2} - 1)^4 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{(2^{m+2} - 1)^2}{2^{2m+6} n^2}\right)^4 = 2^{4m+8} (6 + c_m + 4c_{m+1}), \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (161)$$

$$\pi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(m-1)!}{(1/2)_m} \right)^2 \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{k=0}^n (k+2m)^{(-1)^k \binom{n}{k}} \right)^{2^{-n}}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (162)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(1/2)_{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \right)^2 \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{k=0}^n (k+2m-1)^{(-1)^k \binom{n}{k}} \right)^{2^{-n}}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (163)$$

$$G = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1^4}{8 + \frac{3^4}{16 + \frac{5^4}{24 + \frac{7^4}{32 + \dots}}}}} \quad (164)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{G}{2} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1^4}{1^2 + 5^2 - \frac{5^4}{5^2 + 9^2 - \frac{9^4}{9^2 + 13^2 - \dots}}}} \quad (165)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{G}{2} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3^4}{3^2 + 7^2 - \frac{7^4}{7^2 + 11^2 - \frac{11^4}{11^2 + 15^2 - \dots}}}} \quad (166)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} - \frac{(-1)^m}{1 + \frac{(3+2m)^2}{2 + \frac{(5+2m)^2}{2 + \frac{(7+2m)^2}{2 + \dots}}}}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (167)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \ln \left(\frac{(1+a)(1+a+\sqrt{3}(a-1))}{(1-a)(1-a+\sqrt{3}(a+1))} \right) - \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} 2^{n-1} \int_a^u \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n-1}}} dx \quad (168)$$

$$u = \frac{1+a\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-a}, \quad 1 < a < \sqrt{3} \quad (169)$$

$$\pi = 2 \ln \left(\frac{(a+1)^2(2a-1)(3a-1)}{(a-1)^2(2+a)(3+a)} \right) - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left(\int_a^u \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n+1}}} dx + \int_a^v \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n+1}}} dx \right) \quad (170)$$

$$u = \frac{1+2a}{2-a}, \quad v = \frac{1+3a}{3-a}, \quad 1 < a < 2 \quad (171)$$

$$\pi = 4 \ln \left(\frac{10}{3} \right) - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \left(\int_{3/2}^8 \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n+1}}} dx + \int_{3/2}^{11/3} \frac{1}{1+x^{2^{n+1}}} dx \right) \quad (172)$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{((\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3})/2)^{3^n}}{1 - ((\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3})/2)^{2 \cdot 3^n}} \right) \quad (173)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^n \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1-2x^{2 \cdot 3^n})x^{2(3^n-1)}}{1-x^{2 \cdot 3^n} + x^{4 \cdot 3^n}} dx \quad (174)$$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \operatorname{sh}(\pi/3)}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{18n^2} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{9(2n-1)^2} \right) \quad (175)$$

$$\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh}(\pi/4)) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{32n^2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{8(2n-1)^2}\right) \quad (176)$$

$$\tan^{-1}(2 \operatorname{sh}(\pi/6)) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{72n^2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{18(2n-1)^2}\right) \quad (177)$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2 \operatorname{sh}(\pi 2^{-k-1})}{s_k}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2^{2k+3}n^2}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2^{2k+1}(2n-1)^2}\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (178)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3^n}\right) = \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3^{2n-2}}{(4n-3)(3^{4n-3}+1)} - \frac{3^{2n-1}}{(4n-1)(3^{4n-1}+1)}\right) \quad (179)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=2}^m \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n\sqrt{3}}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)3^n} H_{m,2n-1}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (180)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^m \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5n}{6n^2-1}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2^{-(2n-1)} + 3^{-(2n-1)})}{(2n-1)} H_{m,2n-1}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (181)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(x-1+ix)^n}{1+\operatorname{Re}(x-1+ix)^n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \operatorname{Im}(x-1+ix)^n}{n(1+(1-2x+2x^2)^2-2\operatorname{Re}(x-1+ix)^n)} \quad (182)$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{6} = \sqrt{2} \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-3n} \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^k \frac{(-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{m}}{(2m+1)(2k-2m+1)} \quad (183)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}-2-\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}-1}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n2^{2n}} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \quad (184)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{3}-3}}{\sqrt{3}-1}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n2^{2n}} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) \quad (185)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}-2-\sqrt{2}} + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}-2-\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}-1}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(-1/2)_n}{n!n} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) \quad (186)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{2\sqrt{3}-3} + \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(-1/2)_n}{n!n} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{n\pi}{3}\right) \quad (187)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{3^n}}{3^{3^n}-1}\right) \quad (188)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})^{3^n}}{1 - (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2 \cdot 3^n}} \right) \quad (189)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2^{-3^n}}{1 - 4^{-3^n}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3^{-3^n}}{1 - 9^{-3^n}} \right) \right) \quad (190)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((-1 + i)^n)}{2^n + \operatorname{Re}((-1 + i)^n)} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((-1 + i)^{2^{n-1}})}{2^{2^{n-1}} - \operatorname{Re}((-1 + i)^{2^{n-1}})} \right) \quad (191)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((-1 + (k-1)i)^n)}{k^n + \operatorname{Re}((-1 + (k-1)i)^n)} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((-1 + (k-1)i)^{2^{n-1}})}{k^{2^{n-1}} - \operatorname{Re}((-1 + (k-1)i)^{2^{n-1}})} \right) \quad (192)$$

$$k \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^n}{(\sqrt{3} + 1)^n + \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^n)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}((1 + i)^{2^{n-1}})}{(\sqrt{3} + 1)^{2^{n-1}} - \operatorname{Re}((1 + i)^{2^{n-1}})} \right) \quad (193)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^n}{3^n + \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^n)} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^n}{4^n + \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^n)} \right) = \\ & \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}}{3^{2^{n-1}} - \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}} \right) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}}{4^{2^{n-1}} - \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (194)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(3 - \sqrt{3})^n \operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^n}{2^n + (3 - \sqrt{3})^n \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^n)} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(3 - \sqrt{3})^{2^{n-1}} \operatorname{Im}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}}{2^{2^{n-1}} - (3 - \sqrt{3})^{2^{n-1}} \operatorname{Re}(1 + i)^{2^{n-1}}} \right) \quad (195)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^n 2^{(3^n-1)/2}}{2^{3^n} + (-1)^n 2^{(3^n-1)/2}} \right) \quad (196)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^n}{2n - 2k + 1} \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^k 2^{(3^k-1)/2}}{2^{3^k} + (-1)^k 2^{(3^k-1)/2}} \right)^{2n-2k+1} \quad (197)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^k}{2n + 1} \left(\frac{1 + (-1)^{k-n} 2^{(3^k-n-1)/2}}{2^{3^k-n} + (-1)^{k-n} 2^{(3^k-n-1)/2}} \right)^{2n+1} \quad (198)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b^{3^n} B_n + 2 A_n B_n}{b^{2 \cdot 3^n} + b^{3^n} A_n + A_n^2 - B_n^2} \right) \quad (199)$$

donde

$$A_{n+1} = A_n^3 - 3 A_n B_n^2, \quad B_{n+1} = 3 A_n^2 B_n - B_n^3, \quad A_0 = a, \quad B_0 = b - a \quad (200)$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{N}, \quad a < b \quad (201)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{2})^{3^n}}{(2 + \sqrt{2})^{3^n} - (2 - \sqrt{2})^{3^n}} \right) \quad (202)$$

$$\pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\left(\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}\right)^{3^n}}{\left(2+\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}\right)^{3^n} - \left(2-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}\right)^{3^n}} \right) \quad (203)$$

$$\pi = 2^{k+2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(s_k)^{3^n}}{(2+c_k)^{3^n} - (2-c_k)^{3^n}} \right), \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (204)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^1 (\ln(1+x^2))^n dx \quad (205)$$

$$\int_0^1 (\ln(1+x^2))^n dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(\ln(1+x))^n}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{(\ln x)^n}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^x x^n}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx \quad (206)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} \int_1^{\infty} \left(e^{(1+x^2)^{-1}} - 1\right)^n dx \quad (207)$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \left(e^{(1+x^2)^{-1}} - 1\right)^n dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\left(e^{(1+x)^{-1}} - 1\right)^n}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^{\infty} \frac{\left(e^{x^{-1}} - 1\right)^n}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{1/2} \frac{(e^x - 1)^n}{x \sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (208)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} H_n \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{\ln(1+x^2)} dx \quad (209)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{\ln(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{x} \ln(1+x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{(x-1)^{n-1/2}}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{(e^x - 1)^{n-1/2} e^x}{2x} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (210)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2 + 2x^2 + x^4}}{1 + x^2} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (211)$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2 + 2x^2 + x^4}}{1 + x^2} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx = \quad (212)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{2 + 2x + x^2}}{1 + x} \right) \right)^{2n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}{x} \right) \right)^{2n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 + x^2 + \sqrt{3 + 2x^2}}{1 + x^2} \right) \right)^{2n} dx \quad (213)$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 + x^2 + \sqrt{3 + 2x^2}}{1 + x^2} \right) \right)^{2n} dx = \quad (214)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\ln \left(\frac{2 + x + \sqrt{3 + 2x}}{1 + x} \right) \right)^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left(\ln \left(\frac{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + 2x}}{x} \right) \right)^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{th} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (215)$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{th} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\operatorname{th} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right)^{2n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/2}^1 (\operatorname{th}(x))^{2n+1} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x(x-1)}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad (216)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}{e^{1+x^2} - 1} dx \quad (217)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}{e^{1+x^2} - 1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x)^{n-1}}{2(e^{1+x} - 1)\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^{n-1}}{2(e^x - 1)\sqrt{x-1}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (218)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}{1 - e^{-1-x^2}} dx \quad (219)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}{1 - e^{-1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x)^{n-1}}{2(1 - e^{-1-x})\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^{n-1}}{2(1 - e^{-x})\sqrt{x-1}} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (220)$$

$$\pi = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{(\operatorname{ch} 1) \cos x + (\operatorname{sh} 1) x \operatorname{sen} x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (221)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-1)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^2)(\operatorname{sen} 1) \operatorname{ch} x + 2(\cos 1) x \operatorname{sh} x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \quad (222)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{(\cos 1) \operatorname{ch} x - (\operatorname{sen} 1) x \operatorname{sh} x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (223)$$

$$\pi = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-1)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x^2)(\operatorname{sh} 1) \cos x + 2(\operatorname{ch} 1) x \operatorname{sen} x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \quad (224)$$

$$\pi = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} 4^n \left(\frac{1}{(4n-1)(4n-1)!} + \frac{1}{(4n-2)(4n-2)!} + \frac{1/2}{(4n-3)(4n-3)!} \right) + 4e \int_0^1 \frac{\cos x + x \operatorname{sen} x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (225)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(2n-1)!} + \frac{4}{e} \int_0^1 \frac{(\cos(2x) - x \operatorname{sen}(2x)) e^{x^2}}{1+x^2} dx \quad (226)$$

$$\pi = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(2n-1)!} + 4e \int_0^1 \frac{(\cos(2x) + x \operatorname{sen}(2x)) e^{-x^2}}{1+x^2} dx \quad (227)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (m)_n}{n! n 2^n} \sum_{k=0}^{[(n-1)/2]} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1} + 2^{m+2} \int_0^1 \frac{P_m(x)}{(1+x^2)(9+x^2)^m} dx \quad (228)$$

$$P_m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{[m/2]} (-1)^k \binom{m}{2k} 3^{m-2k} x^{2k} - \sum_{k=0}^{[(m-1)/2]} (-1)^k \binom{m}{2k+1} 3^{m-2k-1} x^{2k+2}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N} \quad (229)$$

$$\pi = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2 - x \operatorname{sen}(2x)}{(1+x^2)((\operatorname{sh} 1)^2 + (\operatorname{sen} x)^2)} dx - 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-2n} \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(2nx) - x \operatorname{sen}(2nx)}{1+x^2} dx \quad (230)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{-2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-1)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \operatorname{ch} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \quad (231)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{-2n}}{(2n-1)(4n-1)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx \quad (232)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n+1}}{(2n-1)(4n)!} + 8 \int_0^1 \frac{(1-3x^2)((\operatorname{ch} 1) \cos x - 1) - (x^3 - 3x) (\operatorname{sh} 1) \operatorname{sen} x}{(1+x^2)^3} dx \quad (233)$$

$$\pi = -\frac{4}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-3n}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1} + 128 \int_0^1 \frac{33 - 15x^2 + 15x^4 - x^6}{(1+x^2)(1089 - 635x^2 + 330x^4 + 10x^6 + 5x^8 + x^{10})} dx \quad (234)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n}}{(2n-1)(8n-3)(4n-2)!} + 4 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{ch}(xy^2) \cos(y^2) - x \operatorname{sh}(xy^2) \operatorname{sen}(y^2)}{1+x^2} dx dy \quad (235)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{-2n+2}}{(2n-1)(4n-1)} + 16 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{4 + (1-3x^2)y^2}{(1+x^2)((4+(1-x^2)y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^4)} dx dy \quad (236)$$

$$\pi^2 = -16 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! n^2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1} \right)^2 + 16 e \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{f(x, y)}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} dx dy \quad (237)$$

$$f(x, y) = \operatorname{ch}(xy) (\cos x + x \operatorname{sen} x) (\cos y + y \operatorname{sen} y) + \operatorname{sh}(xy) (x \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x) (y \cos y - \operatorname{sen} y) \quad (238)$$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\operatorname{th} x_1) + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{m-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sh}(x_{n+1} - x_n)}{\operatorname{ch}(x_{n+1} + x_n)}\right) + 4 \tan^{-1}(e^{-2x_m}) \quad (239)$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m$$

$$\pi = 12 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - e^{2mx}}{1 + \sqrt{3} e^{2mx}}\right) + 12 \sum_{n=1}^m \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch}((2n-1)x)}\right) \quad (240)$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < x < \frac{\ln 3}{4m}$$

$$\pi = 4 - 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-2k+2)^{k+1}} \quad (241)$$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(e^{-2mx}) + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch}((2n+1)x)}\right) \quad (242)$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, x > 0$$

$$\pi = 2 \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh} x) + 2\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} e^{-(2n+1)x}}{2n+1}, x > 0 \quad (243)$$

$$\pi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} 2^{n+3}}{(2n+1)(1+\sqrt{3})^{2n+1}} \quad (244)$$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh} x - 1}{\sqrt{2} \operatorname{sh} x + 1}\right) + 4\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} e^{-(2n+1)x}}{2n+1} \quad (245)$$

$$x > \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$$

$$\pi = 2 \tan^{-1}(e^x) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(\operatorname{ch} x)^{-2n-1}}{2^{2n} (2n+1)}, \quad x \geq 0 \quad (246)$$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(e^x) - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(\operatorname{th} x)^{2n+1}}{2^{2n} (2n+1)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (247)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \coth\left(\frac{(2n+1)x}{2}\right) - 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(e^{-nx}), \quad x > 0 \quad (248)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \operatorname{th}\left(\frac{(2n+1)x}{2}\right) + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan^{-1}(e^{-nx}), \quad x > 0 \quad (249)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^n}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2k} (2+\sqrt{3})^{2n-2k+1}} + \frac{1}{3^{2k} (3+2\sqrt{2})^{2n-2k+1}} \right) \quad (250)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^n}{(2k+1)(n-k)!} \left(\frac{(\ln 2)^{n-k}}{2^{2k}} + \frac{(\ln 3)^{n-k}}{3^{2k}} \right) \quad (251)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{(2k+1)!(2n-2k+1)} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-2k} \left(\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2n-2k} \left(\ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)\right)^{2k+1} \right) \quad (252)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n}{n} \binom{2n+1}{2k+1} \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{2^{2n} (2n+1)} \left(\frac{2x^2-1}{4x} \right)^{2n-2k} \left(\frac{2x^2+1}{4x} \right)^{2k+1} \quad (253)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n}{n} \binom{2n+1}{2k+1} \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{2^{2n} (2n+1)} \left(\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{2n-2k} \left(\frac{9}{20}\right)^{2k+1} + \left(\frac{1}{20}\right)^{2n-2k} \left(\frac{19}{60}\right)^{2k+1} \right) \quad (254)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^n}{2k+1} \left(\frac{4}{4^{n-k+1} 5^{2k}} - \frac{1}{238^{n-k+1} 239^{2k}} \right) \quad (255)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{n}{2k} (1-x)^{n-2k} x^{2k+1}, \quad 0 < x < 1 \quad (256)$$

$$\pi = 2\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/4 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{4k+1} x^{4k+1} - \sqrt{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-2)/4 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{4k+2} x^{4k+2} + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-3)/4 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{4k+3} x^{4k+3} \right) \quad (257)$$

$$0 < x < \sqrt{2}$$

$$\pi = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/3 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{3k+1} x^{3k+1} - \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-2)/3 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{3k+2} x^{3k+2} \right) \quad (258)$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

to be continued

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