

Mathematical Formulas: Part 6

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Abstract-Resumen

In this paper we give some formulas for the number pi

En esta nota mostramos una colección de fórmulas para la constante pi:

$$\pi = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots \right) = 3.141592 \dots$$

Introducción

Descripción y Notación:

En las fórmulas (1)-(2)-(3)-(5)-(10)-(11)-(18)-(19)-(20)-(21)-(24)-(25) , aparecen los números de Bernoulli B_n :

$$B_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{5}{66}, \dots \right\}$$

En las fórmulas (6)-(7)-(8) , aparece la sucesión:

$$u_n = \text{Im}((1+i)^n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\{u_n\} = \{1, 2, 2, 0, -4, -8, -8, 0, 16, 32, 32, 0, -64, -128, -128, \dots\}$$

El símbolo de Pochhammer es:

$$(a)_n = a(a+1)(a+2) \dots (a+n-1), \quad (a)_0 = 1$$

Los números H_n , se definen como:

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

Si $z = x + iy$, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, entonces: $\text{Re}(z) = x$, $\text{Im}(z) = y$

En las fórmulas (26)-(27)-(28)-(29)-(30)-(31)-(37)-(38)-(48)-(49)-(50) , aparece la función hipergeométrica de Gauss:

$$F(a, b; c; x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n n!} x^n, |x| < 1, c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$$

que es solución de la ecuación diferencial

$$x(1-x)y'' + (c - (a+b+1)x)y' - aby = 0$$

Una representación integral para $F(a, b; c; x)$, es:

$$F(a, b; c; x) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c-a)} \int_0^1 t^{a-1} (1-t)^{c-a-1} (1-xt)^{-b} dt$$

donde $Re(a) > 0, Re(c-a) > 0, |x| < 1$, y $\Gamma(x)$ es la clásica función Gamma.

En las fórmulas (68),(69),(117),(118),(119),(120), aparecen las funciones de Bessel:

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \theta - n\theta) d\theta, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + x \frac{dw}{dx} + (x^2 - n^2)w = 0, w = J_n(x)$$

En las fórmulas (74)-(75)-(76) , aparece la función Gamma incompleta:

$$\gamma(a, x) = \int_0^x e^{-t} t^{a-1} dt, a > 0$$

$$\gamma(n+1, x) = n! \left(1 - e^{-x} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{k!} \right), n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} + \left(1 + \frac{1-a}{x} \right) \frac{dw}{dx} = 0, w = \gamma(a, x)$$

En las fórmulas (83),(84),(90),(91), aparecen los números de Euler:

$$E_n = \{1, 5, 61, 1385, 50521, \dots\}$$

Fórmulas

$$(1) \quad \pi = \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{6n} B_{2n-1} a^{4n-2}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!}$$

donde $a = 0.888539 \dots$, satisfice la ecuación: $\tanh a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan a$

$$(2) \quad \pi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{6n} B_{2n-1} a^{4n-2}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!}$$

donde $a = 1.091769 \dots$, satisfice la ecuación: $\tanh a = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \tan a$

$$(3) \quad \pi = \frac{3}{8} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{6n} B_{2n-1} a^{4n-2}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!}$$

donde $a = 1.266367 \dots$, satisfice la ecuación: $\tanh a = (2 - \sqrt{3}) \tan a$

$$(4) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} u_n(a) v_n(b) I_n(a, b)$$

donde

$$u_{n+1}(a) = 2a u_n(a) - 2n u_{n-1}(a), u_0(a) = 1, u_1(a) = 2a, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$v_{n+1}(b) = 2b v_n(b) - 2n v_{n-1}(b), v_0(b) = 1, v_1(b) = 2b, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I_n(a, b) = \int_0^{1/2} x^n \exp\left(-\frac{2abx - (a^2 + b^2)x^2}{1 - x^2}\right) dx, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Si $a = b = 0$, entonces (4) se reduce a:

$$\pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_n^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$(5) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{2n} (2^{2n} - 1) B_n}{n (2n)!} \operatorname{Im}(z^{2n})$$

donde

$$z = \ln(\varphi + \sqrt{\varphi}) + i \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{\varphi}), \varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(6) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{6} \right)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1}$$

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

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

$$(9) \quad \pi = 4 - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{Im}(z_n)}{\text{Re}(z_n)} \right) = 4 - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b_n}{a_n} \right)$$

donde

$$z_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{i}{n+2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_n} \right), z_1 = \frac{3+i}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = (n+2)(a_n^2 + b_n^2) - (n+1)b_n(a_{n-1}^2 + b_{n-1}^2) \\ b_{n+1} = (a_n^2 + b_n^2) - (n+1)a_n(a_{n-1}^2 + b_{n-1}^2) \\ a_0 = 1, b_0 = 1, a_1 = 3, b_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(10) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n} B_n}{n (2n)!} \text{Im}(z^{2n})$$

donde

$$z = 1.93737197 \dots + i 1.04467026 \dots$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n - \frac{z_n - (1+i) \sin z_n}{1 - (1+i) \cos z_n}, z_1 = 2 + i, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$

$$(11) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n} B_n}{n (2n)!} \text{Im}(z^{2n})$$

donde

$$z = 1.04467026 \dots - i 1.93737197 \dots$$

$$z_{n+1} = z_n - \frac{z_n - (1+i) \sinh z_n}{1 - (1+i) \cosh z_n}, z_1 = 1 - 2i, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$

$$(12) \quad \pi = 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tanh 1}{\tan 1} \right) - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(z_n)}{\operatorname{Re}(z_n)} \right)$$

donde

$$z_{n+1} = 1 - \frac{i}{(n+1)(2n+3)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_n} \right), z_1 = \frac{3-i}{3}$$

$$(13) \quad \pi = 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tanh 1}{\tan 1} \right) + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}(z_n)}{\operatorname{Re}(z_n)} \right)$$

donde

$$z_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{i}{(n+1)(2n+3)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z_n} \right), z_1 = \frac{3+i}{3}$$

$$(14) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} H_n \operatorname{Im}((z-1)^n)$$

donde

$$z = 0.641026 \dots + i 0.523628 \dots$$

$$z_{n+1} = (1+i)^{z_n}, z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$

$$(15) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} H_n \operatorname{Im}((z-1)^n)$$

donde

$$z = 0.800814 \dots + i 0.416047 \dots$$

$$z_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{z_n}, z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$

$$(16) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} H_n \operatorname{Im}((z-1)^n)$$

donde

$$z = 0.874399 \dots + i 0.339395 \dots$$

$$z_{n+1} = \left(1 + i(\sqrt{2} - 1)\right)^{z_n}, z_1 = \frac{1+i}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$

$$(17) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \frac{y_n}{(1-x_n)^2 + y_n^2} - 4 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_n}{1+x_n} \right) \\ = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \frac{y_n}{1 + (x^2 + (1-x)^2)^n - 2x_n} - 4 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_n}{1+x_n} \right)$$

donde

$$x_{n+1} = -x x_n - (1-x)y_n, y_{n+1} = (1-x)x_n - x y_n, x_1 = -x, y_1 = 1-x \\ 0 < x < 1$$

Ejemplo: $x = 1/3$,

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \frac{y_n}{1 + (5/9)^n - 2x_n} - 4 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_n}{1+x_n} \right)$$

$$x_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{3}x_n - \frac{2}{3}y_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}x_n - \frac{1}{3}y_n$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad y_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(18) \quad \pi = 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sinh x}{\sin x} \right) - 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n-1} - 1)B_n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{2n-1}{2k}$$

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

$$(19) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n-1} - 1)B_n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{2n-1}{2k}$$

donde $x = 1.280021 \dots$, es solución de la ecuación no lineal: $\sinh x = \sqrt{3} \sin x$

$$(20) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n-1} - 1)B_n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{2n-1}{2k}$$

donde $x = 1.614027 \dots$, es solución de la ecuación no lineal: $\sinh x = (\sqrt{2} + 1) \sin x$

$$(21) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{2n-1} - 1)B_n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{2n-1}{2k}$$

donde $x = 1.954759 \dots$, es solución de la ecuación no lineal: $\sinh x = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \sin x$

$$(22) \quad \pi = 2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k} \left(\frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+3}\right)$$

$$(23) \quad \pi = 2 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \binom{n}{2k} \left(\frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+3}\right)$$

$$(24) \quad \pi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{4n} (2^{4n-2} - 1) B_{2n-1}}{(2n-1)(4n-2)!} \operatorname{Im}(z^{4n-2})$$

donde

$$z = 0.791035 \dots + i 0.501872 \dots$$

z , es solución de la ecuación no lineal:

$$\cosh z - (1 + i) \cos z = 0$$

$$(25) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{4n} (2^{4n} - 1) B_{2n}}{(2n)(4n)!} \operatorname{Im}(z^{4n})$$

donde

$$z = 1.159277 \dots + i 0.482198 \dots$$

z , es solución de la ecuación no lineal:

$$\cosh z \cos z - (1 - i(\sqrt{2} - 1)) = 0$$

$$(26) \quad a \pi$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} (\tan(a \pi))^{2k+1} F(n, 2k+1; 2k+2; -\tan(a \pi))$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} (\tan(a \pi))^{k+1} F\left(1, \frac{k+1}{2}; \frac{k+3}{2}; -(\tan(a \pi))^2\right)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(27) \quad a\pi = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\tan(a\pi))^{2k+1}}{2k+1 (1 + \tan(a\pi))^n} F\left(n, 1; 2k+2; \frac{\tan(a\pi)}{1 + \tan(a\pi)}\right) \\ + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} \frac{(\tan(a\pi))^{k+1}}{1 + (\tan(a\pi))^2} F\left(1, 1; \frac{k+3}{2}; (\sin(a\pi))^2\right)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(28) \quad a\pi \\ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{\tan(a\pi)}{1 + \tan(a\pi)}\right)^{2k+1} F\left(2k+1, 2k+2-n; 2k+2; \frac{\tan(a\pi)}{1 + \tan(a\pi)}\right) \\ + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} (\sin(a\pi))^{k+1} F\left(\frac{k+1}{2}, \frac{k+1}{2}; \frac{k+3}{2}; (\sin(a\pi))^2\right)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{4}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(29) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 3^{-k}}{2k+1} F\left(n, 2k+1; 2k+2; -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ + 6 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{k+1} F\left(1, \frac{k+1}{2}; \frac{k+3}{2}; -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

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

$$(30) \quad \pi = \frac{2(\sqrt{3})^{n+1}}{(1 + \sqrt{3})^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k 3^{-k}}{2k+1} F\left(n, 1; 2k+2; \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right) \\ + \frac{9}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{k+1} F\left(1, 1; \frac{k+3}{2}; \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

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

$$(31) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right)^{2k+1} F\left(2k+1, 2k+2-n; 2k+2; \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{3}}\right) \\ + 6 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k+1} \binom{n+k-1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} F\left(\frac{k+1}{2}, \frac{k+1}{2}; \frac{k+3}{2}; \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

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

$$(32) \quad a \pi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{n}{k} \left(1 - (1 - \sin(a\pi))^{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(33) \quad a \pi = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} I_n$$

donde

$$I_n = -\frac{2(\sin(a\pi))^n \sqrt{1 - \sin(a\pi)}}{2n+1} + \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$I_0 = 2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \sin(a\pi)}\right)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(34) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{n}{k} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

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

$$(36) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \binom{n}{k} \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}}{2}\right)^{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

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

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(38) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{k} \frac{(1/2)^{2k+1}}{2k+1} F\left(-n + \frac{1}{2}, k + \frac{1}{2}; k + \frac{3}{2}; \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

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

$$(39) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k a^{-k-1}}{k+1} \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$a > 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$(40) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k a^{-k-1}}{k+1} \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$a > 1$$

$$(41) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k a^{-k-1}}{k+1} \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$a > 1/\sqrt{3}$$

$$(42) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} a^{2n}}{n} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\ + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^k a^{k+2m+1}}{k+2m+1} \sin\left(\frac{(k+2m+1)\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$0 < a < 0.66338 \dots$$

$$(43) \quad \pi = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} a^{2n}}{n} \sin\left(\frac{2n\pi}{3}\right) \\ + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{m=0}^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{m} \frac{(-1)^k a^{k+2m+1}}{k+2m+1} \sin\left(\frac{(k+2m+1)\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$0 < a < 0.53568 \dots$$

$$(44) \quad \frac{4}{(4n+1)} \left(\frac{2^{2n}}{\binom{2n}{n}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\pi} = 1 + \frac{2(8n+2)^{-2}}{1 + \frac{9(8n+2)^{-2}}{1 + \frac{25(8n+2)^{-2}}{1 + \frac{49(8n+2)^{-2}}{1 + \dots}}}}$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$(45) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{64}\right)^n c_n I_n$$

donde

$$I_n = \int_0^{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})/4} \frac{x^{2n}(8+x^2)^{3n}}{(1-x^2)^{3n}} dx, n = 0,1,2,3, \dots$$

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(1/4)_{n-k}(1/4)_k(-1/12)_{n-k}(-1/12)_k}{(2/3)_{n-k}(2/3)_k(n-k)!k!}$$

$$(46) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(1/2)_n(-1/6)_n}{(2/3)_n n!} I_n$$

donde

$$I_n = \int_0^{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2})/4} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{2n} \frac{(4-x^2)^{3n}}{(1-x^2)^{3n}} dx, n = 0,1,2,3, \dots$$

$$(47) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(1/2)_n(-1/6)_n}{(2/3)_n n!} I_n$$

donde

$$I_n = \int_0^{\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}}/2} \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^{2n} \frac{(4-x^2)^{3n}}{(1-x^2)^{3n}} dx, n = 0,1,2,3, \dots$$

$$(48) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-6n}}{4n+1} F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$(49) \quad \pi = 2\sqrt{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-4n}}{4n+1} F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(50) \quad \pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(3/8)^{2n}}{4n+1} F\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(51) \quad \pi &= -12i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{e^{i\pi/4}}^{e^{i\pi/3}} e^{-x} (1 - x e^{-x})^n dx \\
&= -12i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \int_{e^{i\pi/4}}^{e^{i\pi/3}} x^k e^{-(k+1)x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$(52) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/3)_n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+1} \operatorname{Im}(z^{3k+1})$$

donde

$$z = 1 + i \left(2 \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} - 2 - \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$(53) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/3)_n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{3k+1} \sin\left(\frac{(3k+1)\pi}{24}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(54) \quad \pi &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{k-1} (1-a)^{n-k} \sin\left(\frac{k\pi}{4}\right) \\
&\quad - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n} \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(\frac{a\sqrt{2} + 1 - i}{(1+a^2)\sqrt{2} + 2a} \right)^n \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$0 < a < 1$$

$$(55) \quad \pi = \frac{4}{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} + \alpha^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{5\alpha}\right)^{2n} I_n$$

donde $\alpha = 0.76903994 \dots$, es solución de la ecuación no lineal: $\alpha - \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} + \alpha^2} \tan \alpha = 0$,

$$I_n = \int_0^{\alpha} (\sin x)^{2n} dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$I_n = -\frac{1}{2\alpha n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} + \alpha^2} \left(\frac{25\alpha^2}{1 + 50\alpha^2} \right)^n + \frac{2n-1}{2n} I_{n-1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$I_0 = \alpha$$

$$(56) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(a^{2n+1}-1)} - 4 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(a^{-n})$$

donde

$$a = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + (19 - 3\sqrt{33})^{1/3} + (19 + 3\sqrt{33})^{1/3} \right) = 1.83928675 \dots$$

$$(57) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(a^{2n+1}-1)} - 6 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(a^{-n})$$

donde

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 + (1 - 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3})^{1/3} + (1 + 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3})^{1/3} \right) = 2.56088267 \dots$$

$$(58) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(a^{2n+1}-1)} - 8 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(a^{-n})$$

donde

$$a = \frac{1}{3(\sqrt{2}-1)} \left(1 - (2 - 3\sqrt{2})b^{-1/3} + b^{1/3} \right) = 3.25133913 \dots$$

$$b = -98 + 72\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3(744 - 526\sqrt{2})}$$

$$(59) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(a^{2n+1}-1)} - 12 \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \tan^{-1}(a^{-n})$$

donde

$$a = \frac{1}{3(2-\sqrt{3})} \left(1 - (3\sqrt{3}-7)b^{-1/3} + b^{1/3} \right) = 4.59216986 \dots$$

$$b = 361 - 207\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3(9554 - 5516\sqrt{3})}$$

$$(60) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \sinh\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$(61) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \sin\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$(62) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \tan\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}(2^{2n}-1)B_n}{(2n)!} \tan^{-1}(3^{-n}\sqrt{3})$$

$$(63) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3^{-n}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$(64) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \tan^{-1}(2^{-2n-1}) - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \sin^{-1}(2^{-2n-1})$$

$$(65) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1) \left((\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n+1} + (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} - 2 \right)}$$

$$- 8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \tan^{-1}\left((\sqrt{2}-1)^n\right)$$

$$(66) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} \left(1 + (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}\right)}{(2n+1) \left(1 - (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}\right)^3}$$

$$- 8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 \tan^{-1}\left((\sqrt{2}-1)^n\right)$$

$$(67) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} \left(1 + 4(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} + (\sqrt{2}-1)^{4n+2}\right)}{(2n+1) \left(1 - (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}\right)^4}$$

$$- 8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^3 \tan^{-1}\left((\sqrt{2}-1)^n\right)$$

$$(68) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{2k-2n+1} J_{2n+1}\left(\frac{3^{n-k}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$(69) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)}{2k-2n+1} \left(J_{2n+1}(2^{2n-2k-1}) + J_{2n+1}(3^{2n-2k-1}) \right)$$

$$(70) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \binom{n}{2k-n} \frac{(-1/4)^k (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

$$(71) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \binom{n}{2k-n} \frac{(-1/4)^k (2-\sqrt{3})^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

$$(72) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n+k+1} \frac{\operatorname{Im}(i^{n+k+1})}{n+k+1}$$

$$(73) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{n+k+1} \frac{\operatorname{Im}(i^{n+k+1})}{n+k+1}$$

$$(74) \quad \pi$$

$$= 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(2n-2k+1)^{-(2k+1)}}{(2k+1)!} \operatorname{Im} \left(\gamma \left(2k+1, (2n-2k+1) \left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$(75) \quad \pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(2n-2k+1)^{-(2k+1)}}{(2k+1)!} \operatorname{Im} \left(\gamma \left(2k+1, (2n-2k+1) \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$(76) \quad \pi$$

$$= 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(2n-2k+1)^{-(2k+1)}}{(2k+1)!} \operatorname{Im} \left(\gamma \left(2k+1, (2n-2k+1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$(77) \quad \pi$$

$$= 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n+k+1)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^{n+k+1} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi(n+k+1)}{4}\right)$$

$$(78) \quad \pi$$

$$= 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n+k+1)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}\right)^{n+k+1} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi(n+k+1)}{4}\right)$$

$$(79) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{(n+k+1)} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{12} \right)^{n+k+1} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi(n+k+1)}{4}\right)$$

$$(80) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi &= A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} (\sin((2n+1)x) + (-1)^n \cos((2n+1)x)) \\ &= A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k (\sin x)^{2k} (\cos x)^{2n-2k} \left(\binom{2n+1}{2k+1} \sin x \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^n \binom{2n+1}{2k} \cos x \right) \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo1:

Para $A = 8, x = \pi/2$, y $A = 8, x = 0$, se tiene:

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

Ejemplo2:

$$A = 12$$

$$\sin x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6\sqrt{2}-7}}$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6\sqrt{2}-7}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

Ejemplo3:

$$A = 16$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{5 + 4\sqrt{2}} \left(2\sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1} - \sqrt{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)} - \sqrt{\frac{4\sqrt{2} - 5}{7}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{17293 - 12228\sqrt{2} - 15084\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2}} + 10666\sqrt{2(3 + \sqrt{2})}}{1451 - 1026\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2})\sqrt{5 + 4\sqrt{2}} \left(-2\sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1} + \sqrt{2(\sqrt{2} - 1)} + \sqrt{\frac{4\sqrt{2} - 5}{7}} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{17293 - 12228\sqrt{2} - 15084\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2}} + 10666\sqrt{2(3 + \sqrt{2})}}{1451 - 1026\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

Ejemplo4:

$$A = 24$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{26}\sqrt{11 - 6\sqrt{3}}(7 + 4\sqrt{3}) \left(\sqrt{39(12 + 6\sqrt{3})} - 2\sqrt{143 + 78\sqrt{3}} + 13(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} + r) \right)$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{11 - 6\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{7}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}\right) \left(-2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{\frac{11 + 6\sqrt{3}}{13}} - \sqrt{\frac{3(11 + 6\sqrt{3})}{13}} + r \right)$$

donde

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{6411723 - 3701810\sqrt{3} + 464812\sqrt{66 - 36\sqrt{3}} - 805078\sqrt{22 - 12\sqrt{3}}}{356952\sqrt{3} - 618259}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

Ejemplo5:

$$A = 6$$

$$\sin x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2\sqrt{10} - 5}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{10} - \sqrt{2\sqrt{10} - 5}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(81) \quad \pi = 6 \ln 2 - 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(82) \quad \pi = 6 \ln \frac{3}{2} + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$(83) \quad \pi = 4 - 9 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} E_n}{(2n)!} \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{(4+\sqrt{7})/3} \frac{(x^4 - 1)(\ln x)^{2n}}{x^2 \sqrt{46x^2 - 9(1+x^4)}} dx$$

$$(84) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} E_n}{(2n-1)!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(\ln x)^{2n-1}}{x} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right) dx$$

$$(85) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^u \frac{x^n}{1 + (\ln(1+x))^2} dx, u = e^{2-\sqrt{3}} - 1$$

$$(86) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^u \frac{x^n}{1 + (\ln(1-x))^2} dx, u = 1 - e^{-2+\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(87) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^u \frac{x^n}{1 + (\ln(1-x))^2} dx, u = 1 - e^{-1}$$

$$(88) \quad \pi = 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \int_0^u \frac{x^n (1-x)^2}{2-2x+x^2} dx, u = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(89) \quad \pi = 6 - 2\sqrt{3} + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) \int_0^u \frac{x^n (1-x)^2}{2-2x+x^2} dx, u = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(90) \quad \pi = 6\sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 3 \ln 2 - 6 + 3\sqrt{3} \\ + 12 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} E_n}{(2n-2)!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x(1+x^2)(\ln x)^{2n-2}}{6x^2-1-x^4} dx$$

$$(91) \quad \pi = 6\sqrt{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - 3 \ln 3 + 6 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} E_n}{(2n-2)!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1+x^2)^2 (\ln x)^{2n-2}}{x(6x^2-1-x^4)} dx$$

$$(92) \quad \pi = 3 \ln \left(\frac{5+4u}{5-4u} \right) + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \int_{-u}^u \frac{x^n}{5+4x} dx$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{-263 - 160\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{2321 + 1340\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$(93) \quad \pi = 3 \ln \left(\frac{5+4u}{5-4u} \right) + 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{16} \right)^n \binom{2n}{n} c_n$$

$$c_n = \ln \left(\frac{5+4u}{5-4u} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \left(\left(1 + \frac{4u}{5} \right)^k - \left(1 - \frac{4u}{5} \right)^k \right)$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{-263 - 160\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{2321 + 1340\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$(94) \quad \pi = 3 \ln 2 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n} \int_{1/4}^{3/4} \frac{x^n}{5-4x} dx$$

$$(95) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \left(\frac{5}{16} \right)^n \left(\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \left(\left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^k - \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^k \right) \right)$$

$$(96) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(97) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^{\sqrt{2/\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(98) \quad \pi = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^{\sqrt{2\sqrt{2}-2}} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(99) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-x}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(100) \quad \pi = 32 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(\tanh(x/2))^{2n+1}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(101) \quad \pi = 96 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(\tanh(x/2))^{2n+1}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(102) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(\tan x)^{2n+1}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(103) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(\sin x)^{2n+1}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(104) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(\sinh x)^{2n+1}}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(105) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^u \frac{x^{2n+1} \cosh x}{4+(\sinh x)^4} dx$$

$$u = \ln \left(\sqrt{3} - 1 + \sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$(106) \quad \pi = 48 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}-1} \frac{(1-e^{-x})^n}{4+x^4} dx$$

$$(107) \quad \pi = 2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} \int_1^u \frac{(x^2-1)(\ln x)^{2n}}{\sqrt{4x-x^2-1} (x^2+1)^{3/2}} dx, u = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(108) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_u^v \frac{(x^2+1)(\ln x)^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} (x^2-1)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$u = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, v = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$(109) \quad \pi = 6(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}) + 12 \ln \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{6}} \right) \\ + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{4n}{2n} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-1)}{2k+3} \binom{2n-1}{k} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(110) \quad \pi = 4\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}} - 4\sqrt{4-2\sqrt{2}} - 8 \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}} \right) \\ + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{4n}{2n} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-1)}{2k+3} \binom{2n-1}{k} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} - \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(111) \quad \pi = 12\sqrt{4-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}} - 12\sqrt{4+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}} + 24 \ln \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}}{2 + \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}} \right) \\ + 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{4n}{2n} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n-1} \frac{(-1)^k (2n-1)}{2k+3} \binom{2n-1}{k} \left(\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right. \\ \left. - \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(112) \quad \pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4n+2)}{(2n+1)} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+3} \binom{2n}{k} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(113) \quad \pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4n+2)}{(2n+1)} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+3} \binom{2n}{k} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(114) \quad \pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4n+2)}{(2n+1)} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+3} \binom{2n}{k} \left(\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} - \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^{k+\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$(115) \quad \pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2n}}{(2n+1)!} \int_1^u \frac{(\ln x)^{2n+1}}{x^2-1} dx = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^v \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sinh(2x)} dx$$

$$u = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}, v = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$(116) \quad \pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2n}}{(2n+1)!} \int_{u^2}^{v^2} \frac{(\ln x)^{2n+1}}{x^2-1} dx = 48 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_{\ln u}^{\ln v} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{\sinh(2x)} dx$$

$$u = 2 - \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}, v = \sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(117) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) \int_0^1 \frac{J_{2n+1}(x)}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$(118) \quad \pi = 96 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \int_0^1 \frac{J_{2n}(x)}{1+x^6} dx$$

$$(119) \quad \pi = 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^4} J_{2n+1}(x) dx$$

$$(120) \quad \pi = 96 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^6} J_{2n}(x) dx$$

$$(121) \quad \pi = 12m^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+m}{n} \int_u^v \frac{x^n (1-x)^{2m}}{1+m^2(1-x)^{2m}} dx$$

$$m \in \mathbb{N}, u = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^{1/m}, v = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{m\sqrt{3}}\right)^{1/m}$$

$$(122) \quad \pi = 6 \ln \frac{3}{2} + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$(123) \quad \pi = 6 \ln 2 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_{1/\sqrt{3}}^1 \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

Referencias

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