

Fractals and Pi

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Abstract

This note presents a collection of fractals related with constant pi

1.

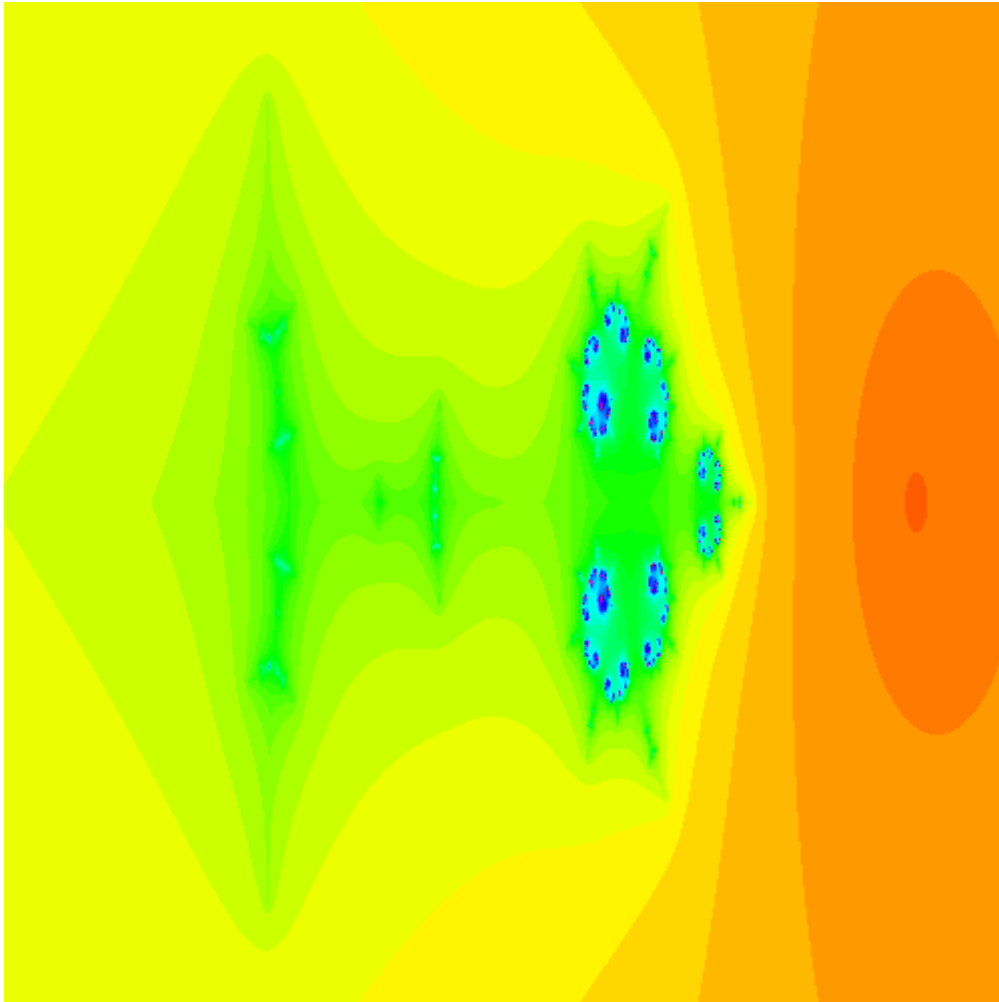


Figure 1. $f(z) = z \ln z - z - 1$

$$(bl, ur) = (-11 - 3i, 5 + 3i)$$

2

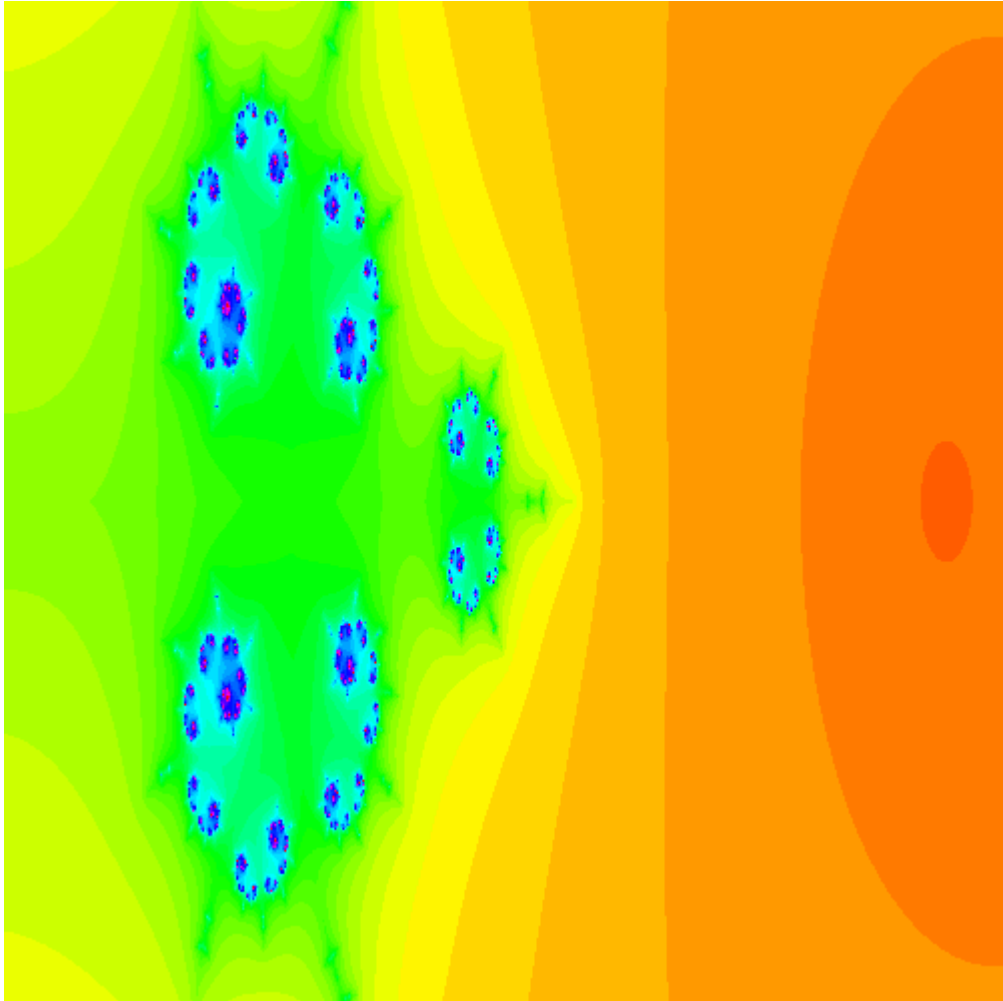


Figure 2. $f(z) = z \ln z - z - 1$

$$(bl, ur) = (-3 - 1.5i, 4 + 1.5i)$$

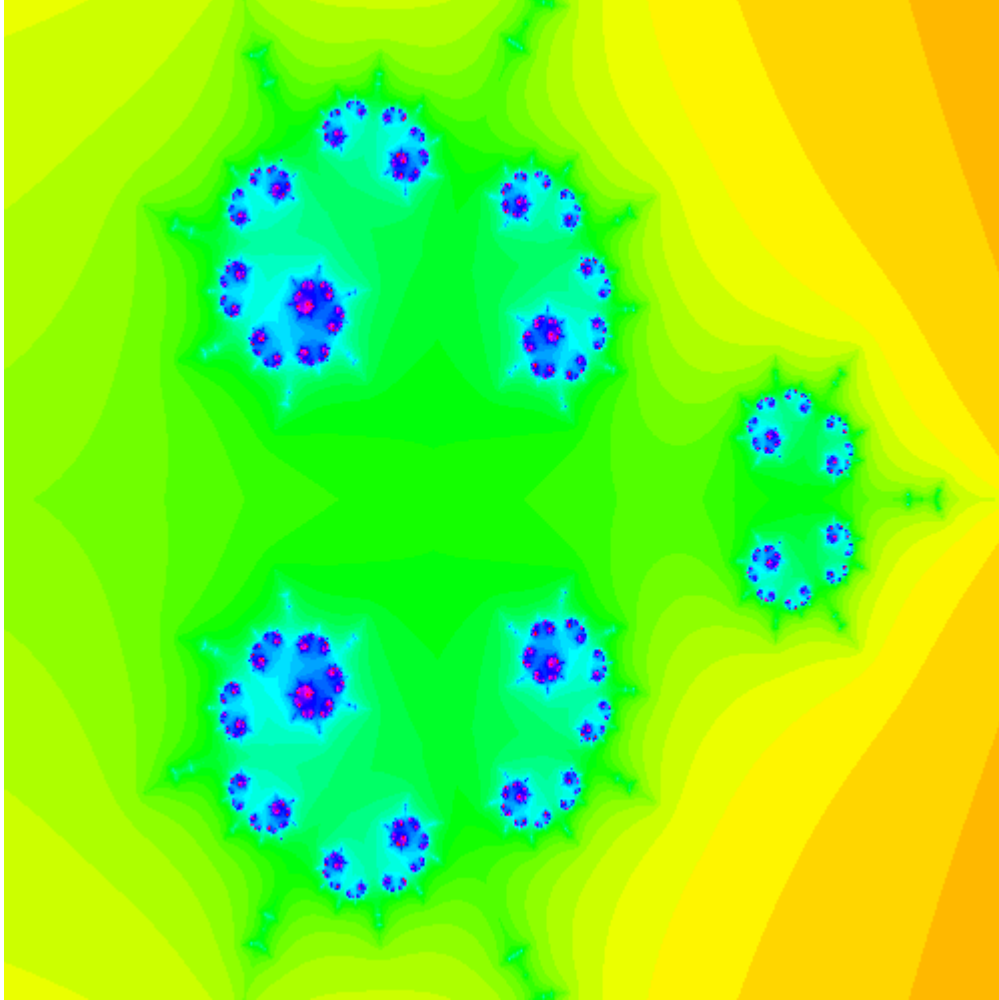


Figure 3. $f(z) = z \ln z - z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-2.5 - 1.5i, 1 + 1.5i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \ln x \ln \left(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2} \right) dx \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = e^{1+e^{-1}e^{-1}e^{-1}\dots} = 3.591121\dots \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \ln \alpha - \alpha - 1 = 0 \quad (3)$$

2.

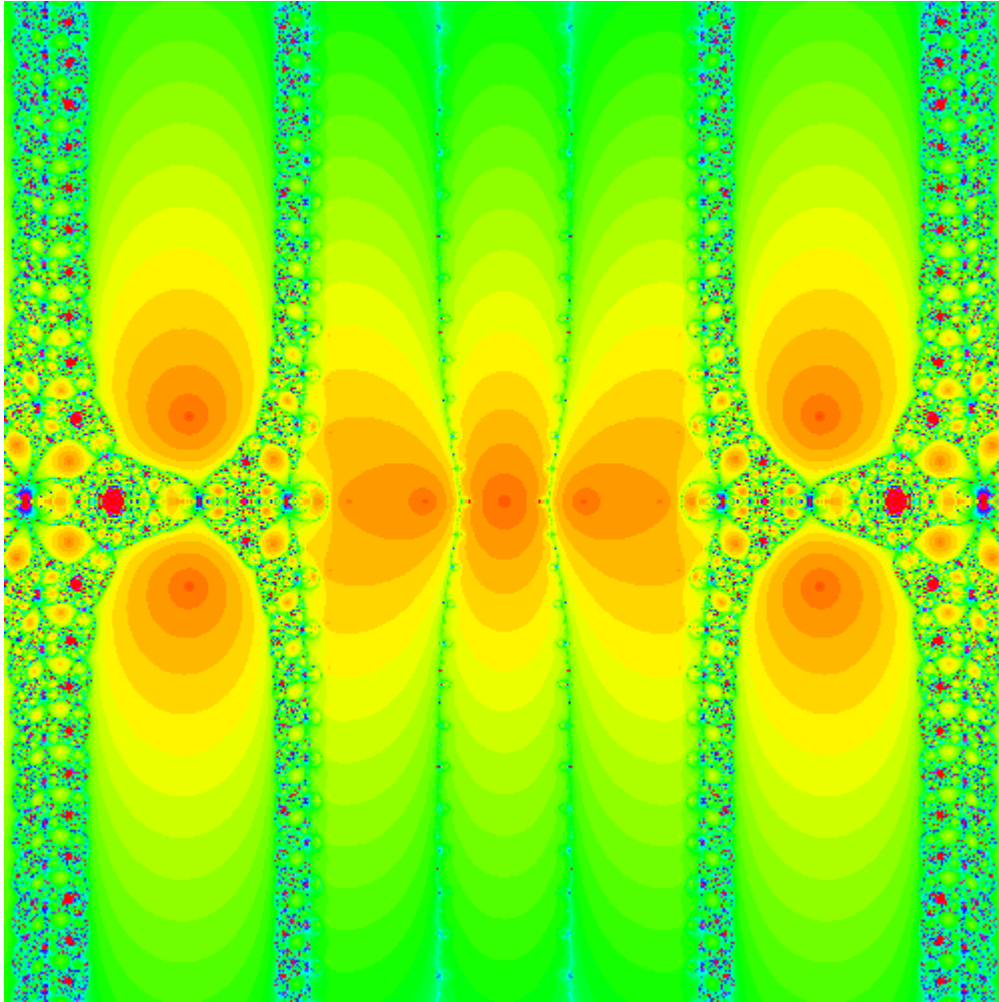


Figure 4. $f(z) = \sin(2z) - z$, $(bl, ur) = (-6 - 6i, 6 + 6i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\alpha x) \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-2} \right| dx \quad (4)$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) - \alpha = 0, \alpha = 0.947747... \quad (5)$$

$$\alpha = \sin(2 \sin(2 \sin(2...))) \quad (6)$$

3.

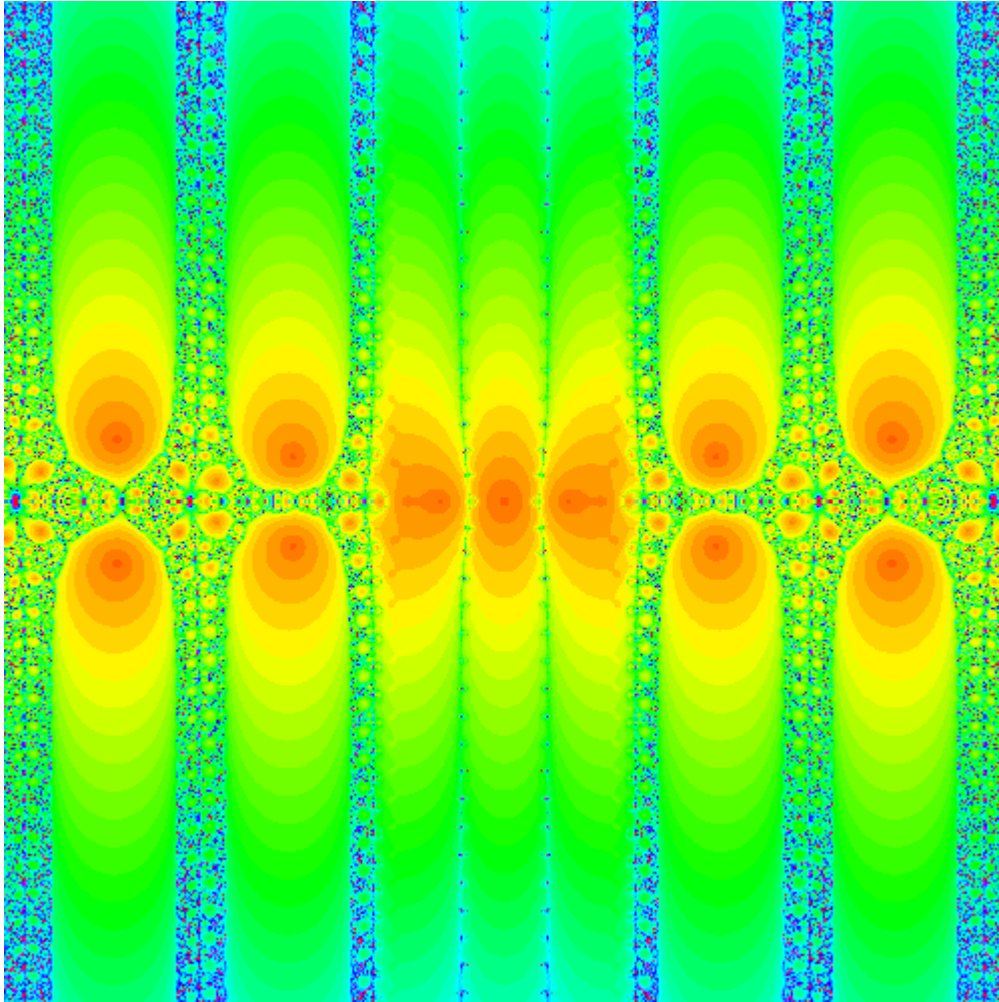


Figure 5. $f(z) = \sin(3z) - z$, $(bl, ur) = (-6 - 6i, 6 + 6i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\alpha x) \ln \left| \frac{x+3}{x-3} \right| dx \quad (7)$$

$$\sin(3\alpha) - \alpha = 0, \alpha = 0.759620... \quad (8)$$

4.

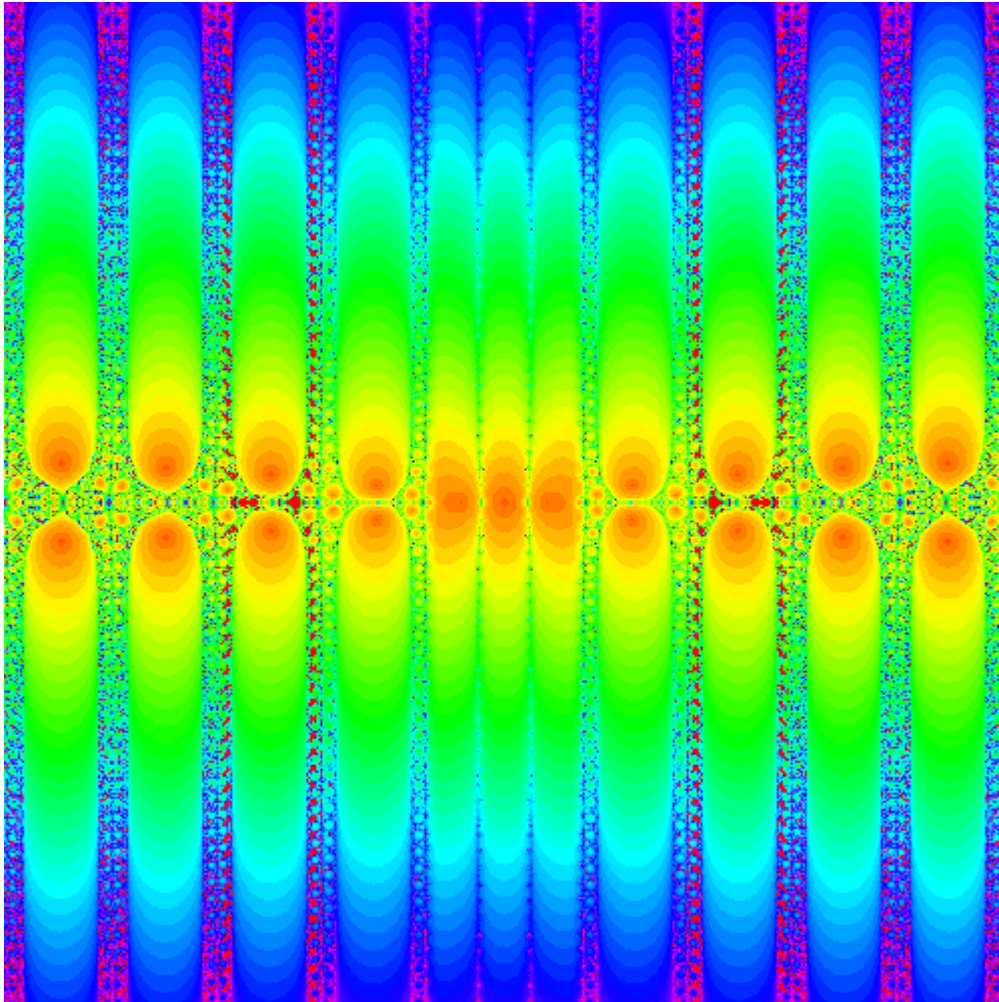


Figure 6. $f(z) = \sin(5z) - z$, $(bl, ur) = (-6 - 6i, 6 + 6i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\alpha x) \ln \left| \frac{x+5}{x-5} \right| dx \quad (9)$$

$$\sin(5\alpha) - \alpha = 0, \alpha = 0.519147... \quad (10)$$

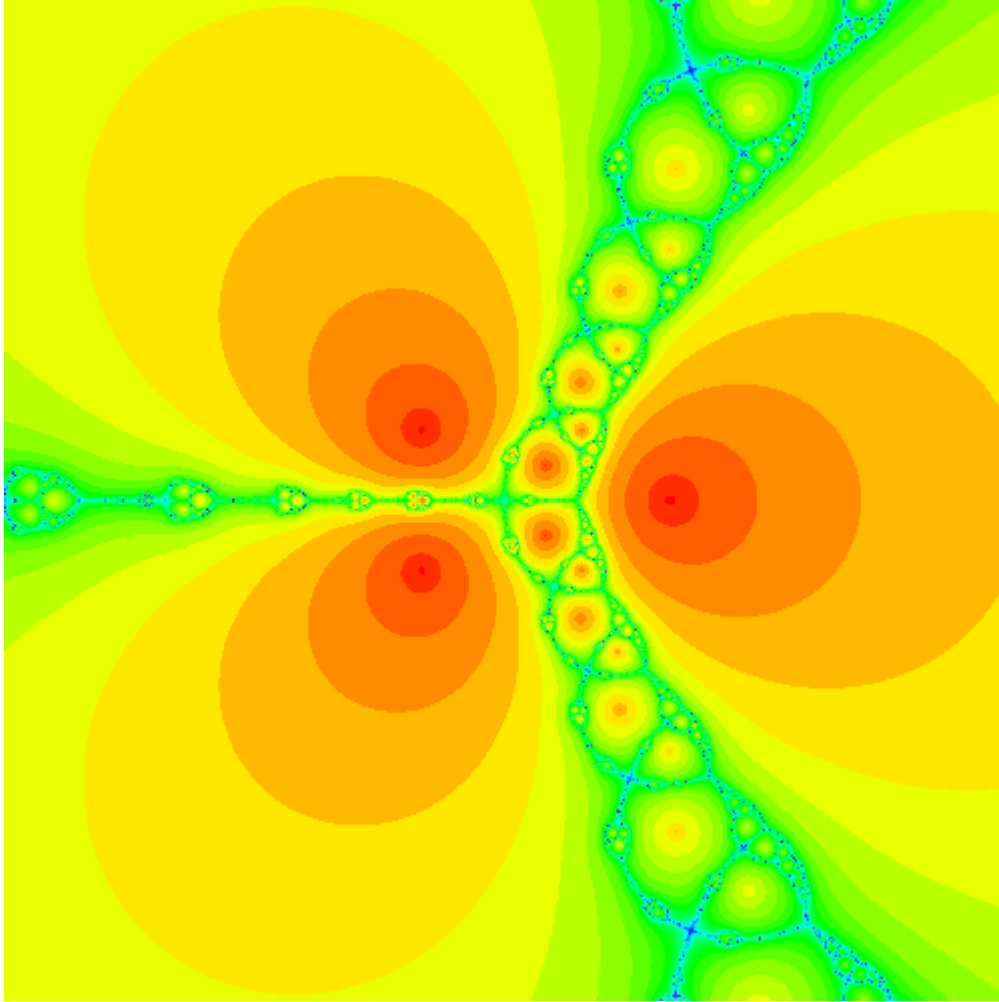


Figure 7. $f(z) = z^3 - z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = \alpha^2 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{4x^3 - 3x}{(1 + \alpha^2 - 2\alpha x)\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx \quad (11)$$

$$\alpha^3 - \alpha - 1 = 0, \alpha = 1.324717... \quad (12)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \dots}}} \quad (13)$$

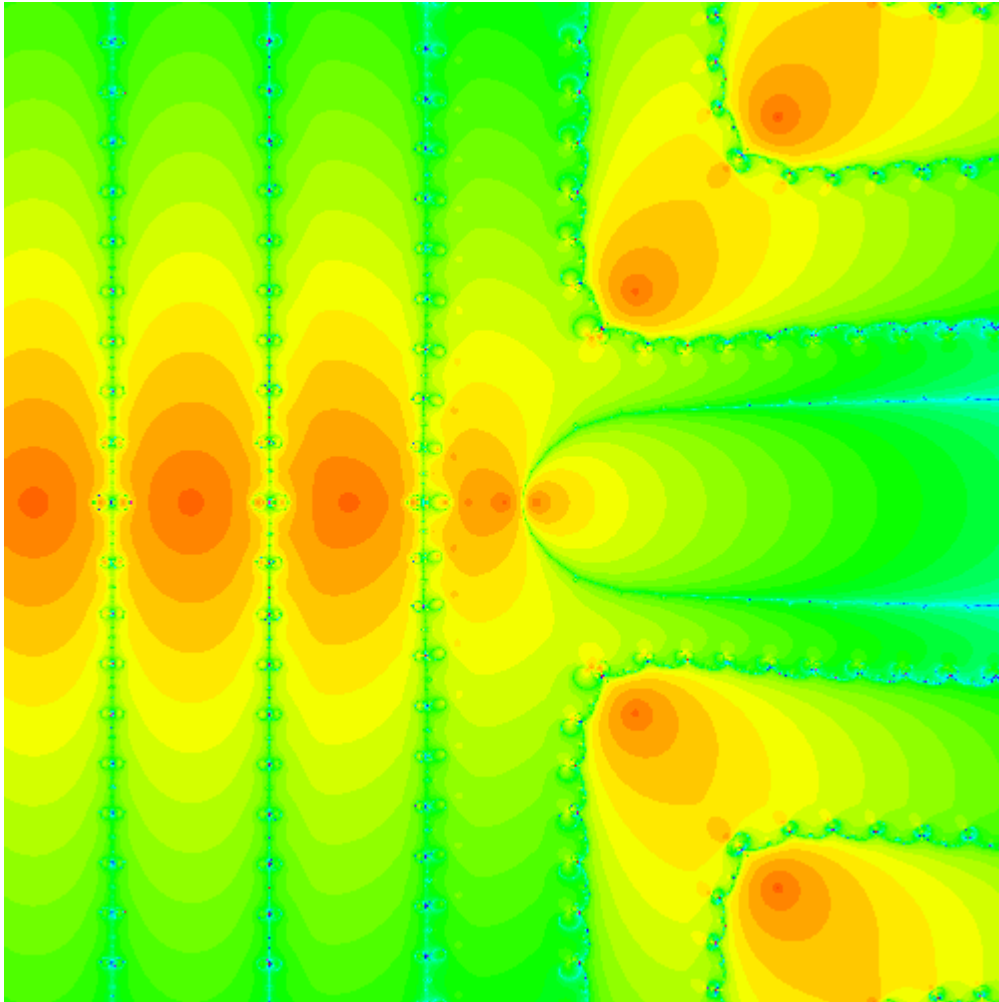


Figure 8. $f(z) = ze^z - 2 \sin z$, $(bl, ur) = (-10 - 10i, 10 + 10i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \sin(\alpha x) \ln \left(\frac{1 + (x+1)^2}{1 + (x-1)^2} \right) dx \quad (14)$$

$$\alpha e^{\alpha} - 2 \sin \alpha = 0, \alpha = 0.626790... \quad (15)$$

7.

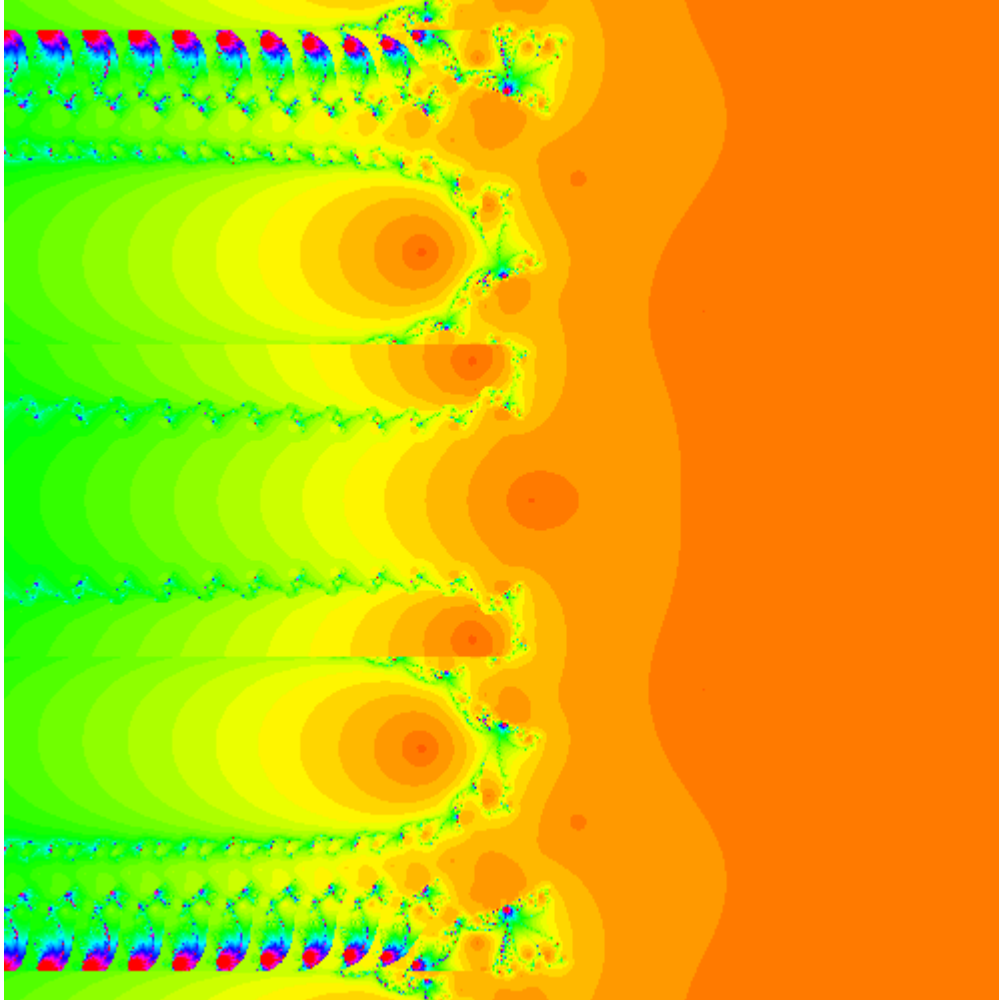


Figure 9. $f(z) = z - \cosh(z) \ln(1 + e^{-z})$, $(bl, ur) = (-10 - 10i, 10 + 10i)$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\alpha^2 + x^2} \ln(2 + 2 \cos x) dx \quad (16)$$

$$\alpha - \cosh(\alpha) \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha}) = 0, \alpha = 0.529486... \quad (17)$$

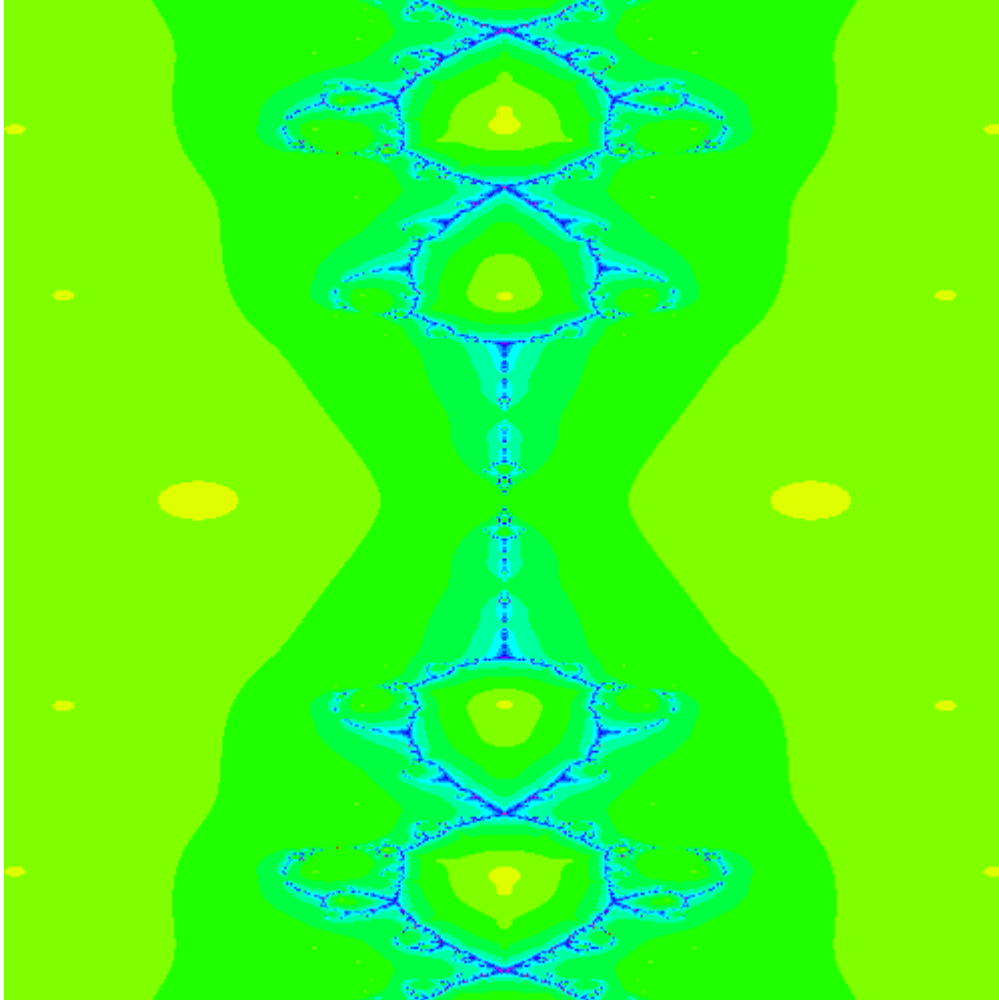


Figure 10. $f(z) = z\left(1 + \frac{2}{e^{2z} - 1}\right) - 3$, $(bl, ur) = (-5 - 10i, 5 + 10i)$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin(\alpha x)}{\sinh(\pi x)} \right)^2 dx \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha \left(1 + \frac{2}{e^{2\alpha} - 1} \right) - 3 = 0, \alpha = 2.984704... \quad (19)$$

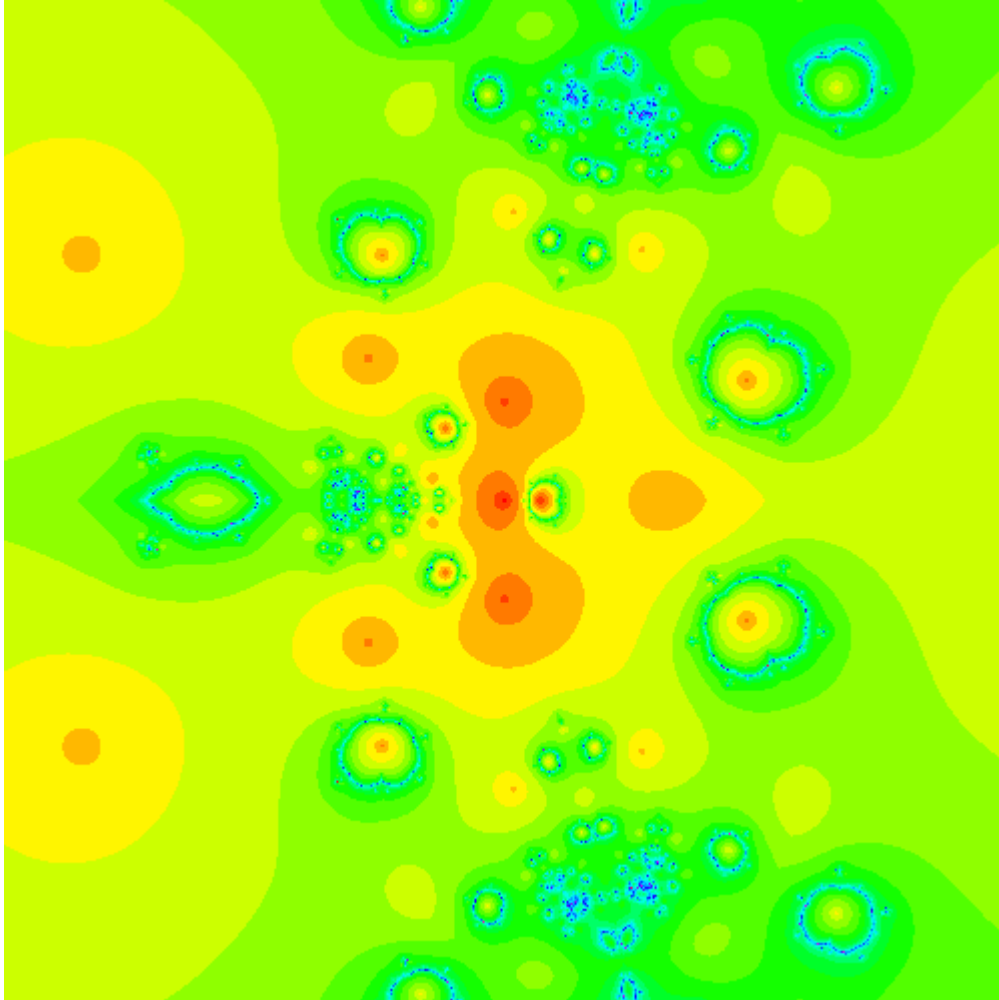


Figure 11. $f(z) = z + \ln(1 - z^2)$, $(bl, ur) = (-10 - 10i, 10 + 10i)$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \int_0^{\infty} J_1(\alpha x) N_0(x) dx \quad (20)$$

$$\alpha + \ln(1 - \alpha^2) = 0, \alpha = 0.714556... \quad (21)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{1 - e^{-\sqrt{1 - e^{-\sqrt{1 - e^{-\dots}}}}}} \quad (22)$$

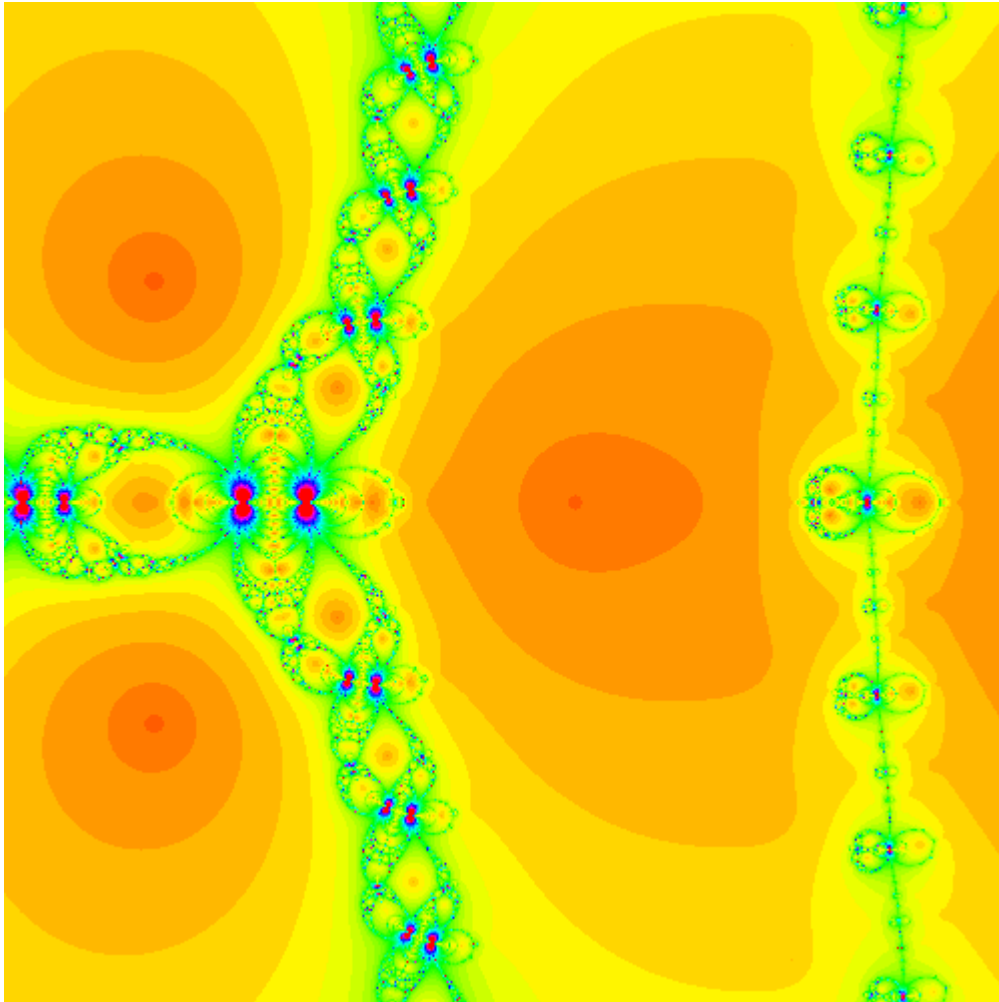


Figure 12. $f(z) = z + \sin z + z \sin z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-3 - 3i, 3 + 3i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\alpha) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\sin \alpha) \quad (23)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0 \quad , \quad \alpha = 0.420362... \quad (24)$$

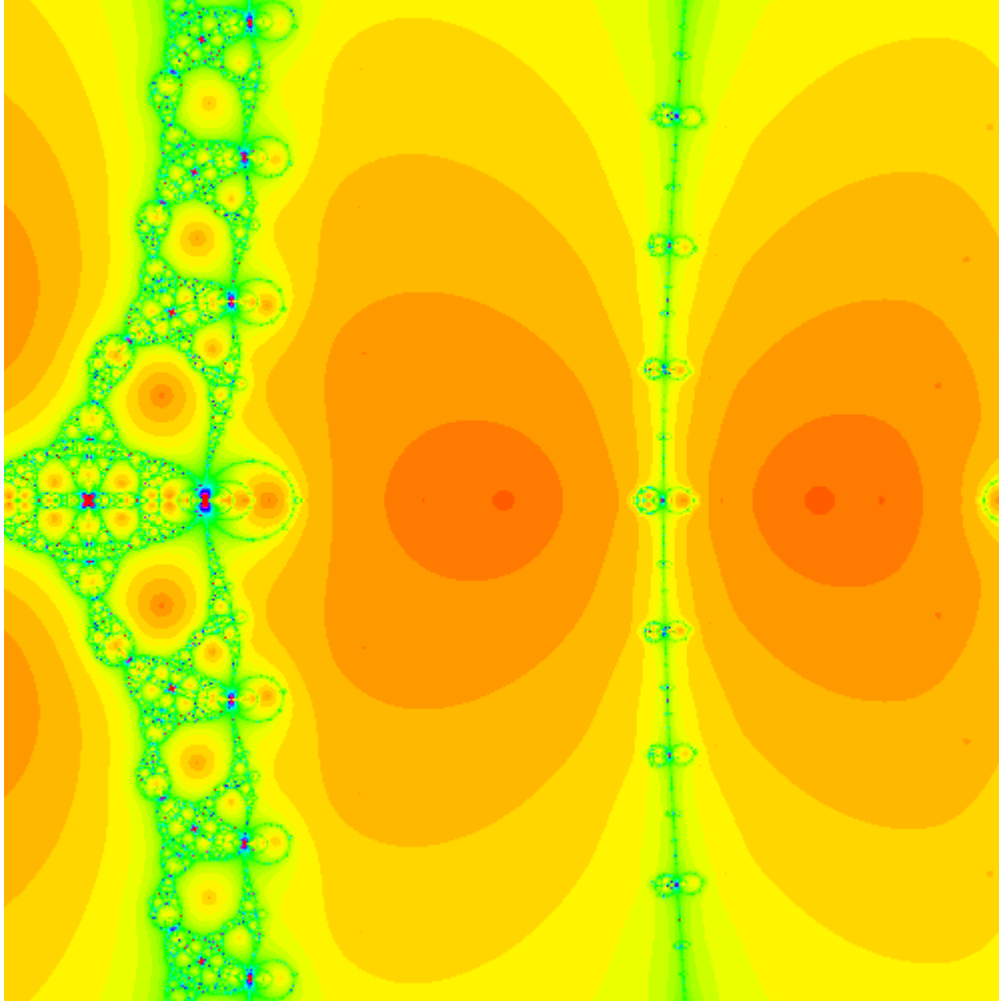


Figure 13. $f(z) = z + \cos z + z \cos z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-3 - 3i, 3 + 3i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\alpha) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\cos \alpha) \quad (25)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 1.881764... \quad (26)$$

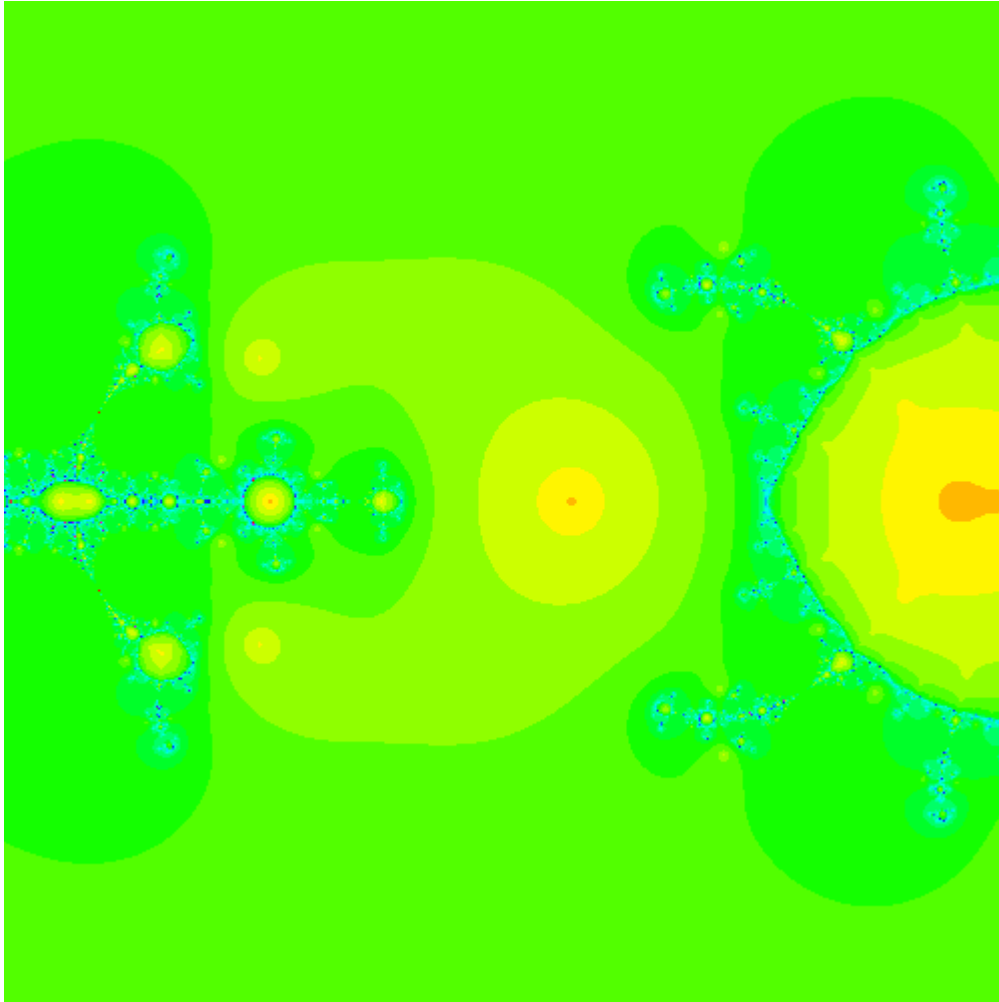


Figure 14. $f(z) = z + \tan z + z \tan z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-3 - 3i, 3 + 3i)$

$$\pi = 4\alpha + 4 \tan^{-1}(\alpha) \quad (27)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.402628... \quad (28)$$

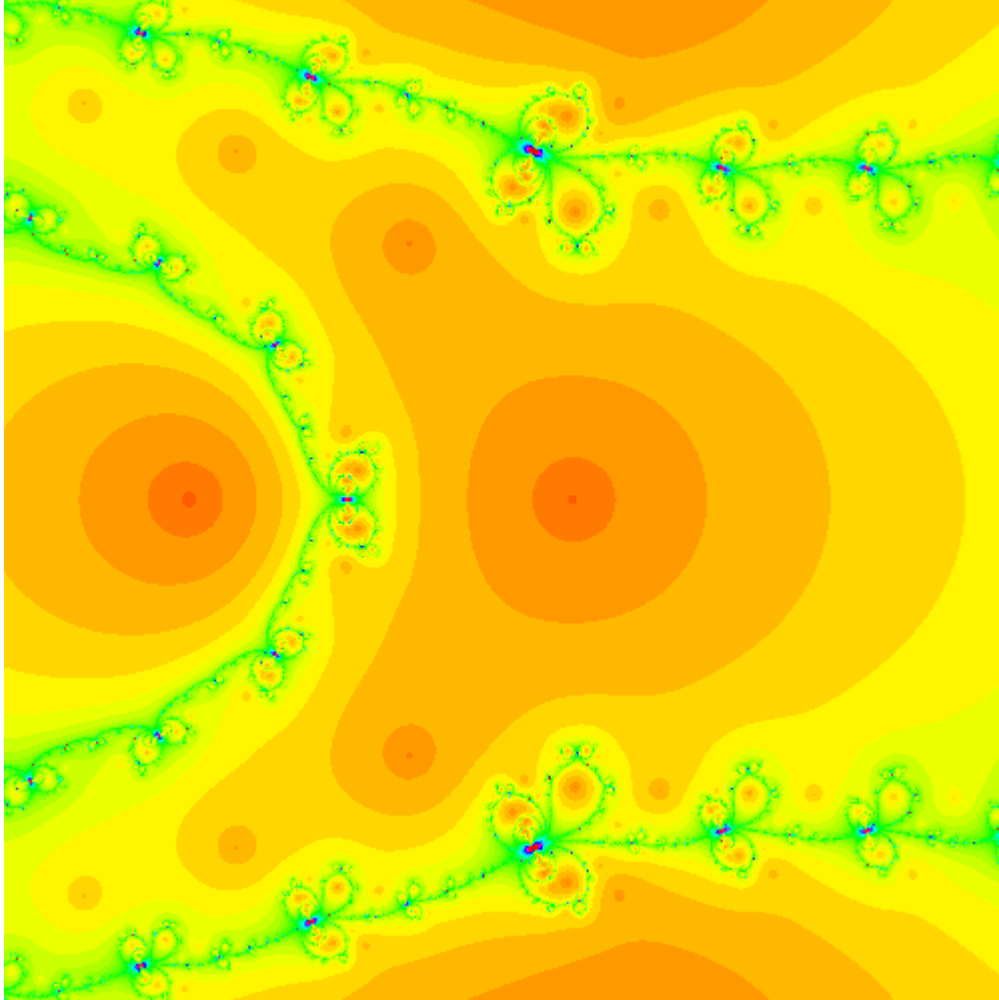


Figure 15. $f(z) = z + \sinh z + z \sinh z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-3 - 3i, 3 + 3i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\alpha) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\sinh \alpha) \quad (29)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.408497... \quad (30)$$

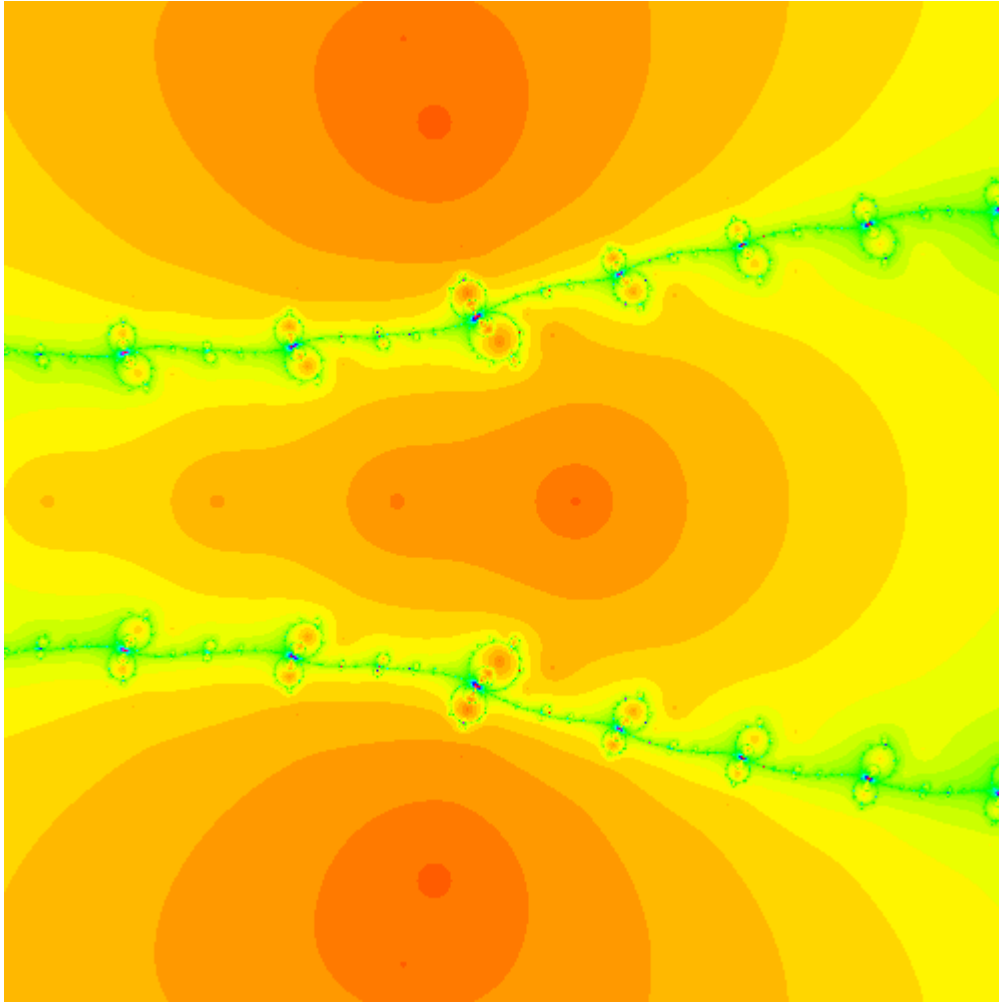


Figure 16. $f(z) = ze^z - e^{-z}$, $(bl, ur) = (-3 - 3i, 3 + 3i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\alpha) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) \quad (31)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.426302... \quad (32)$$

$$\alpha = e^{-2e^{-2e^{-2\alpha}}} \quad (33)$$

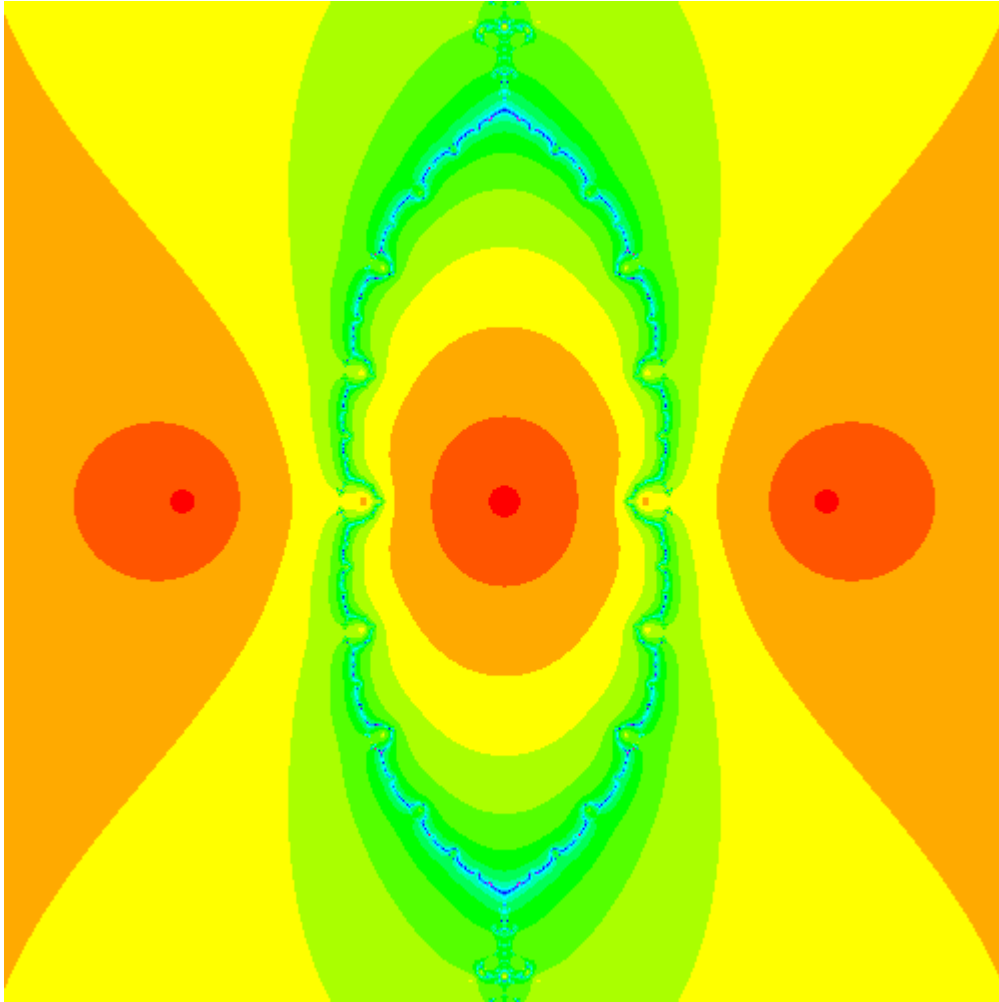


Figure 17. $f(z) = z - 3 \tanh\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\alpha}{3}\right) + 4 \tan^{-1}(e^{-\alpha}) \quad (34)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 2.575678... \quad (35)$$

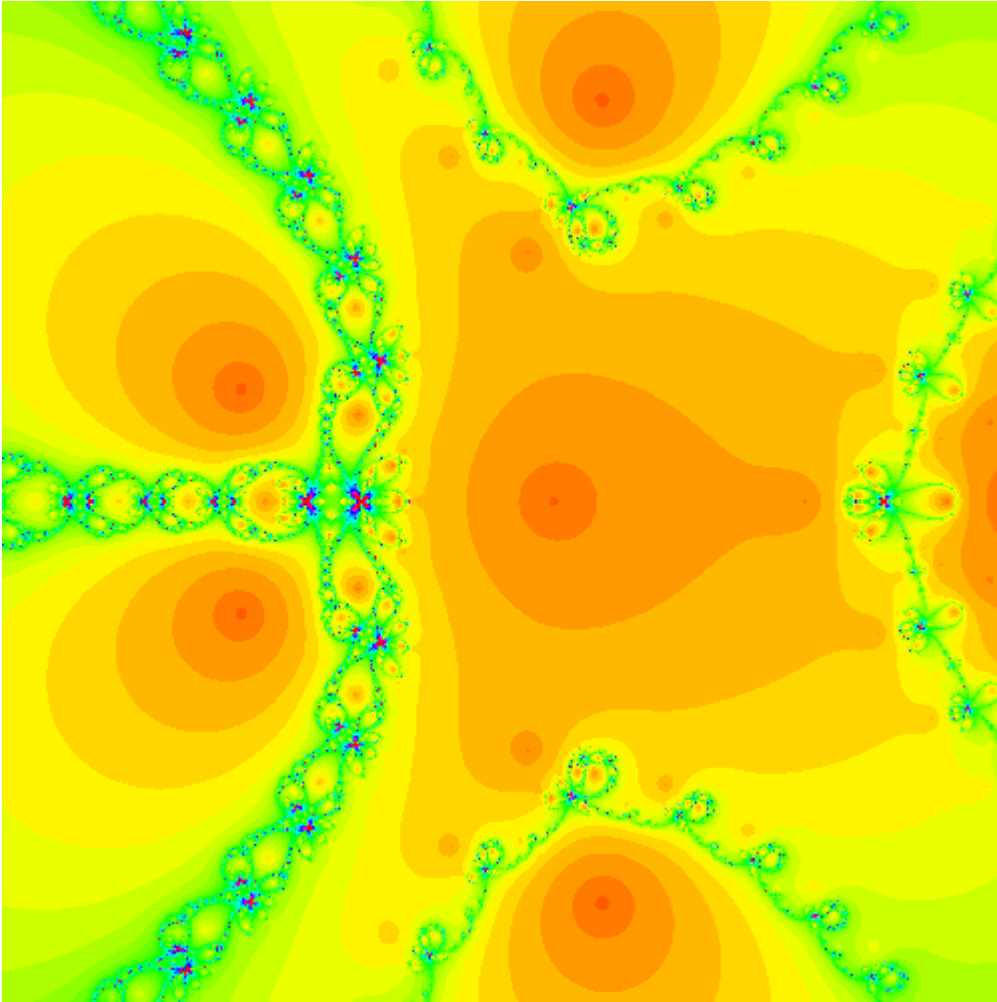


Figure 18. $f(z) = \sin z + \sinh z + \sin z \sinh z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(\sin \alpha) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\sinh \alpha) \quad (36)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.414161... \quad (37)$$

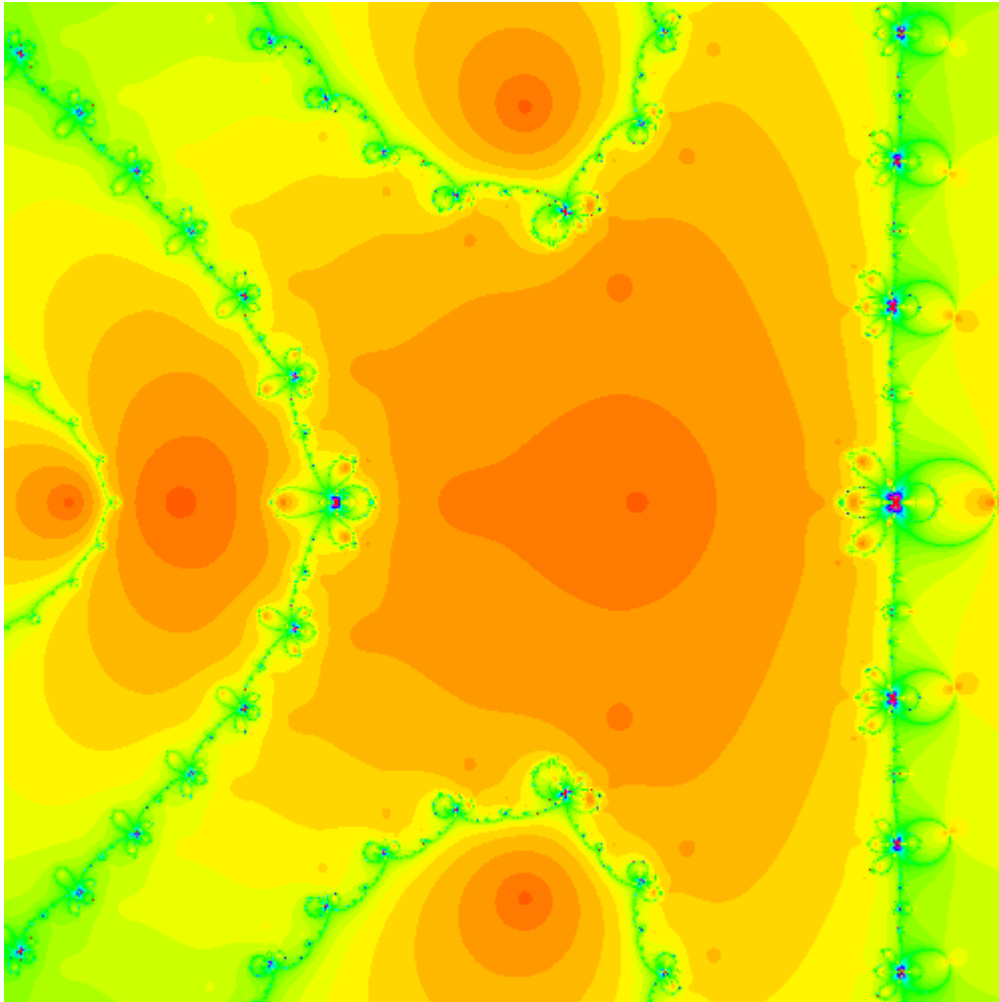


Figure 19. $f(z) = e^{-z} + \cos z + e^{-z} \cos z - 1, (bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(e^{-\alpha}) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\cos \alpha) \quad (38)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 1.062781... \quad (39)$$

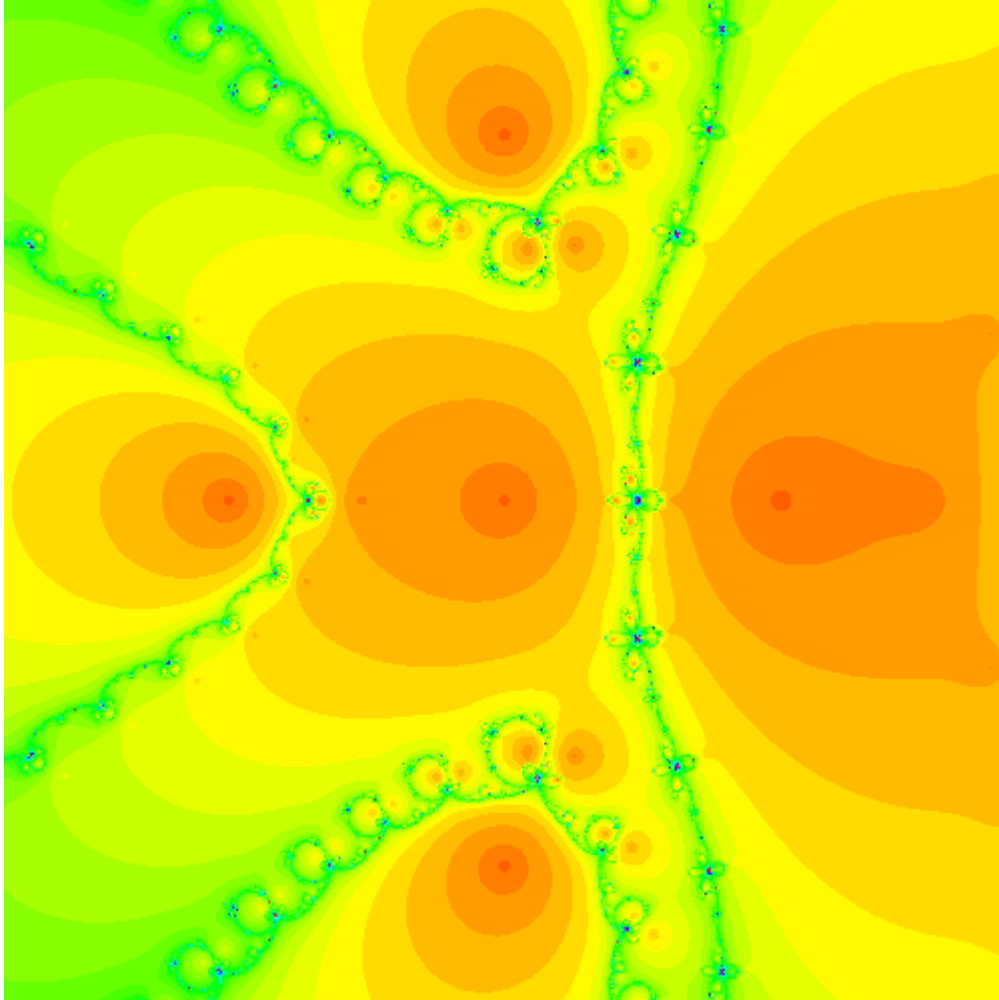


Figure 20. $f(z) = e^{-z} + \sin z + e^{-z} \sin z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1}(e^{-\alpha}) + 4 \tan^{-1}(\sin \alpha) \quad (40)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 2.210365... \quad (41)$$

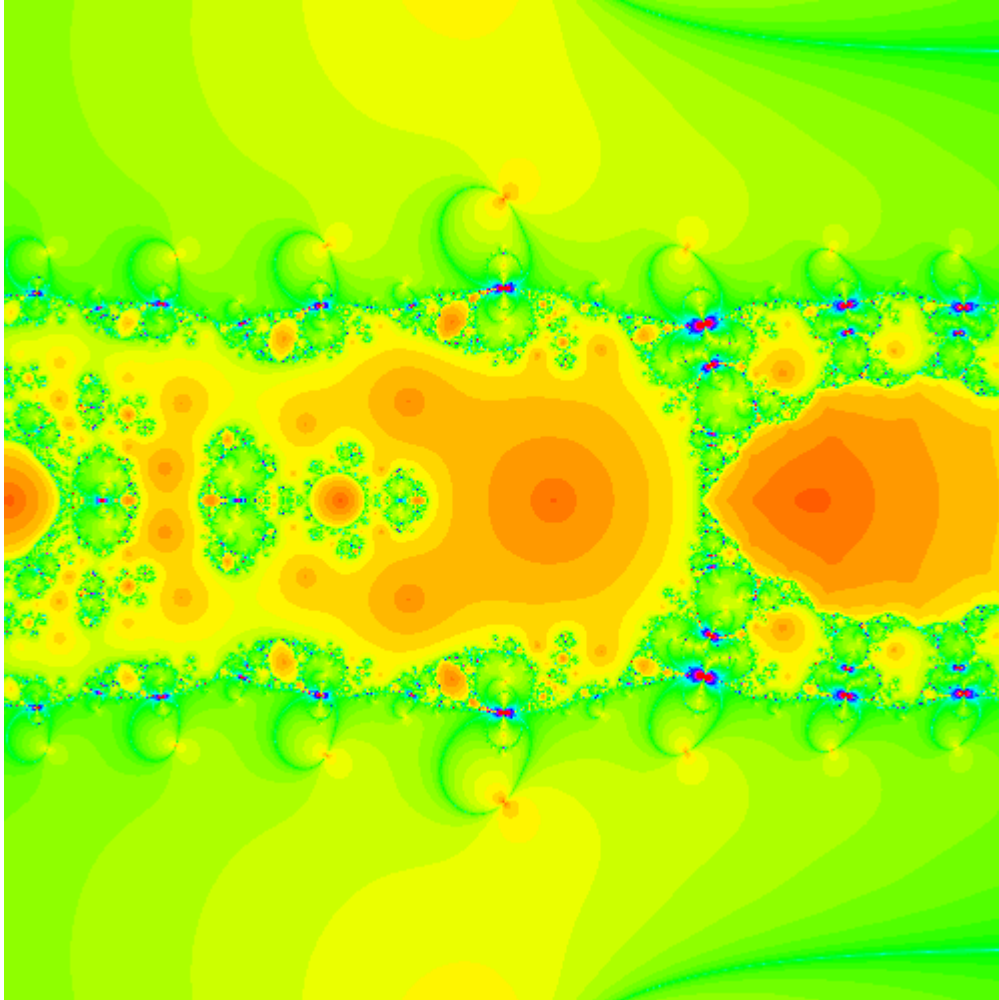


Figure 21. $f(z) = \tan z + \sinh z + \tan z \sinh z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4\alpha + 4 \tan^{-1}(\sinh \alpha) \quad (42)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.397744... \quad (43)$$

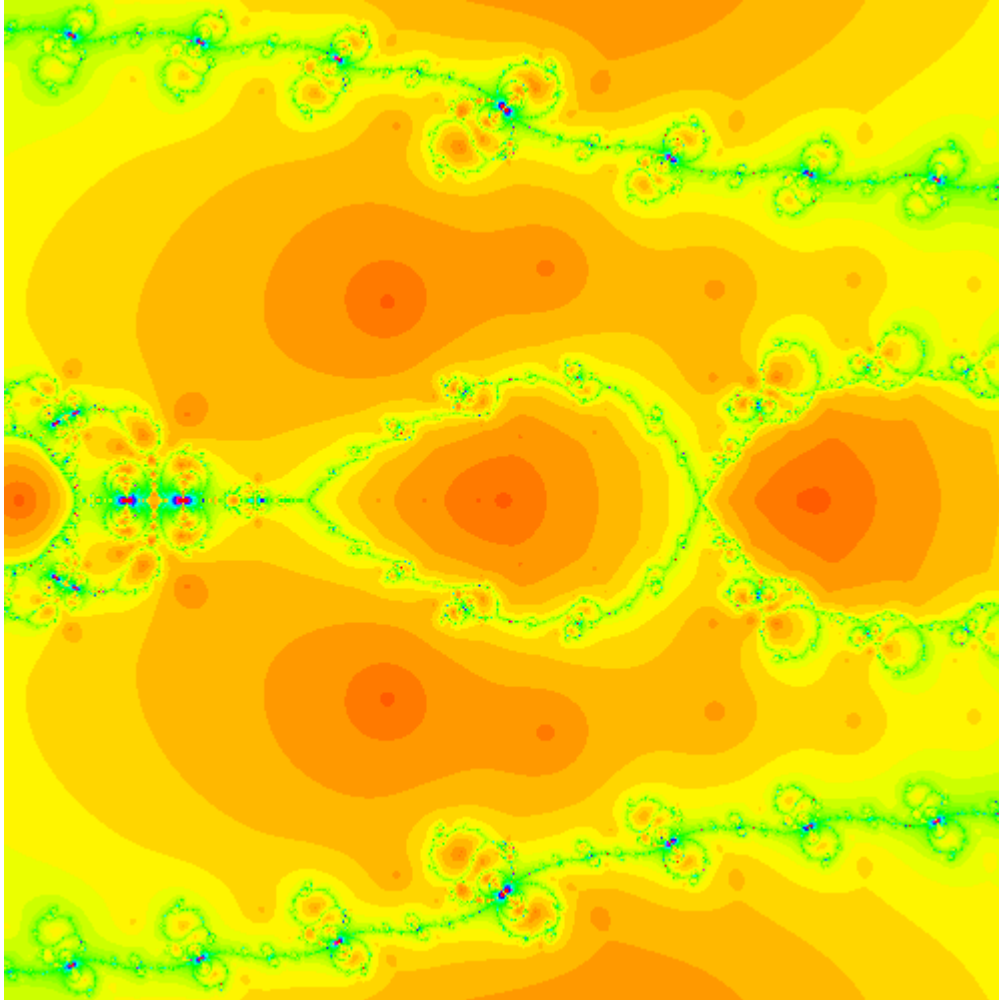


Figure 22. $f(z) = \tan z + \cosh z + \tan z \cosh z - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = \frac{4}{5}\alpha + \frac{4}{5}\tan^{-1}(\cosh \alpha) \quad (44)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 2.515440... \quad (45)$$

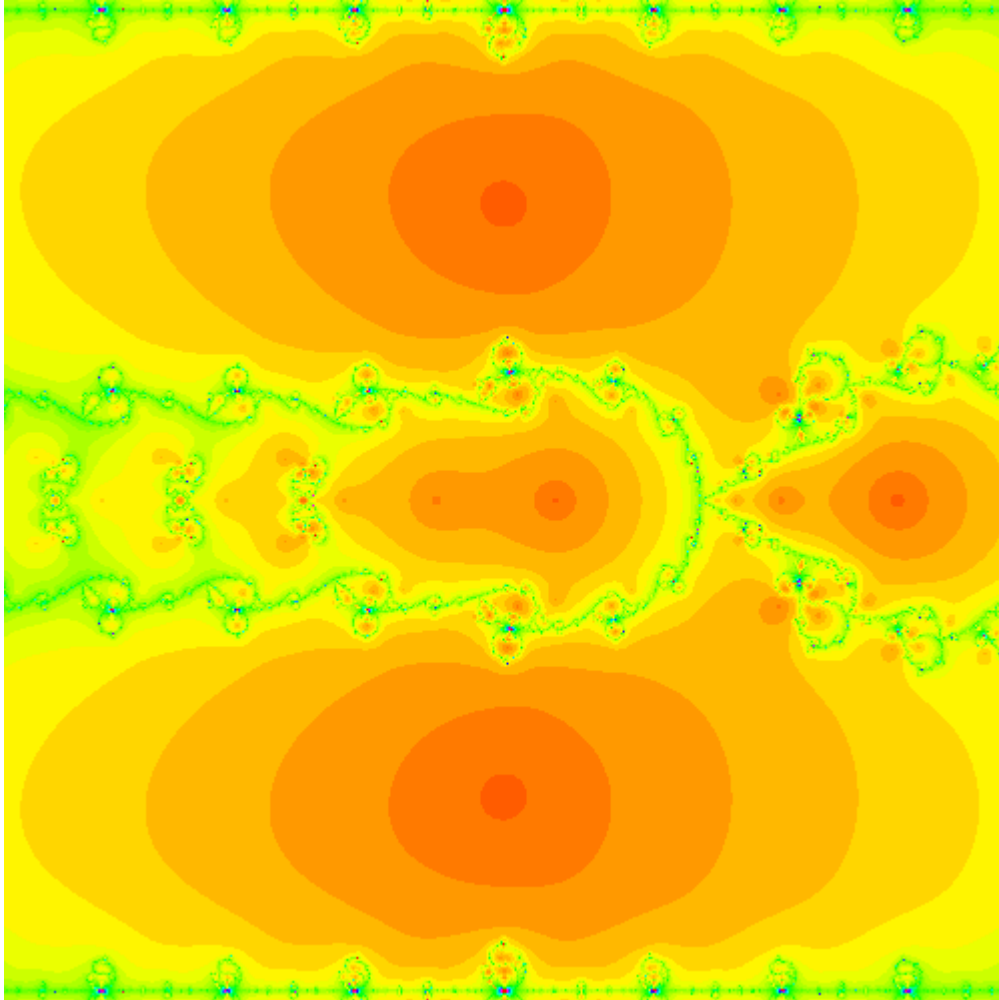


Figure 23. $f(z) = e^z \tan z - e^{-z}$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 4\alpha + 4 \tan^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) \quad (46)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.412803... \quad (47)$$

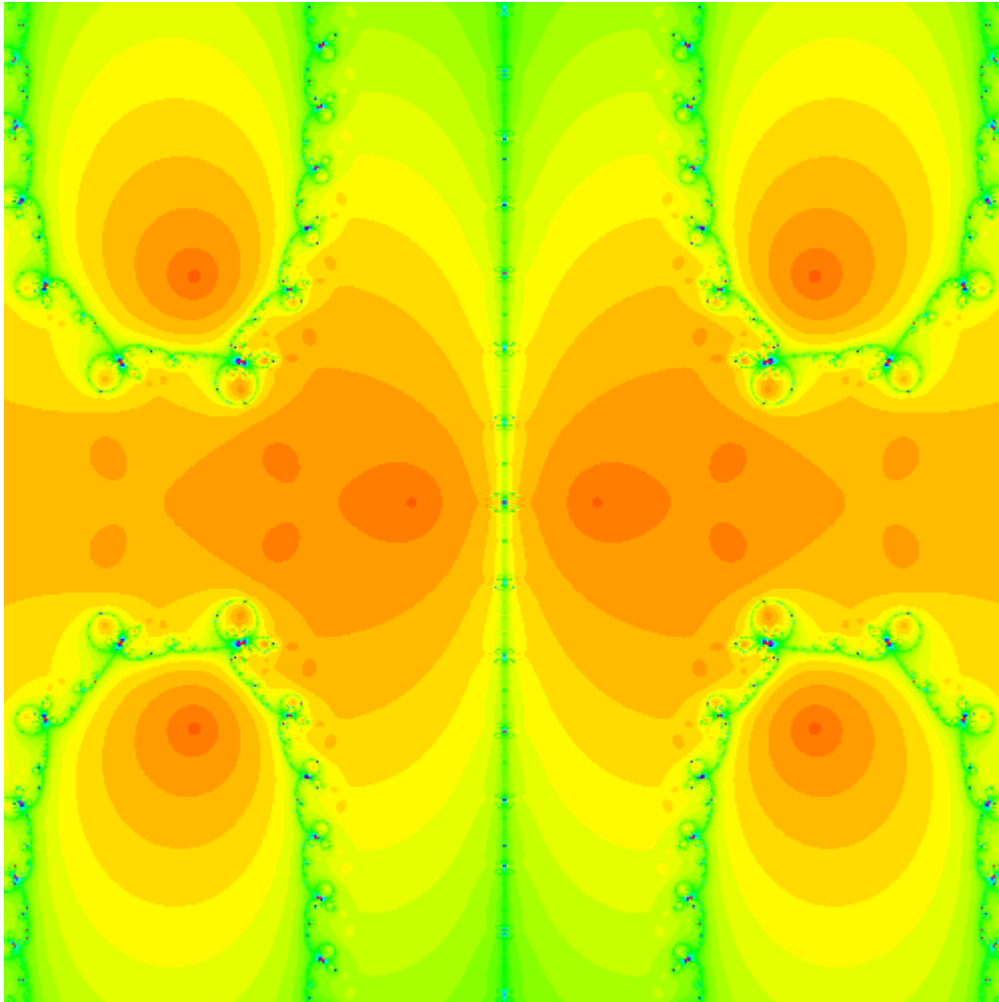


Figure 24. $f(z) = z^2 + (\sin z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2\alpha + 2\sin^{-1}(\alpha) \quad (48)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.739085... \quad (49)$$

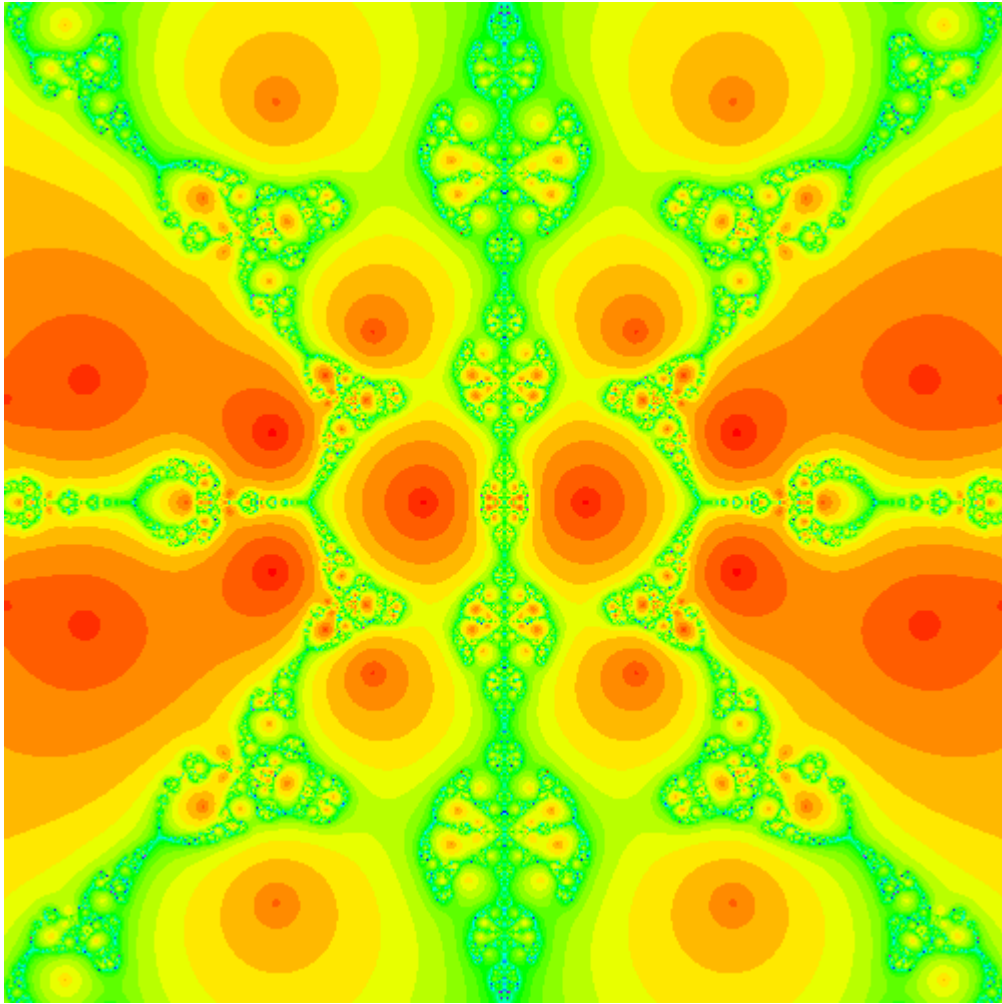


Figure 25. $f(z) = z^2 + (\tan z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2 \sin^{-1}(\alpha) + 2 \sin^{-1}(\tan \alpha) \quad (50)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.649888... \quad (51)$$

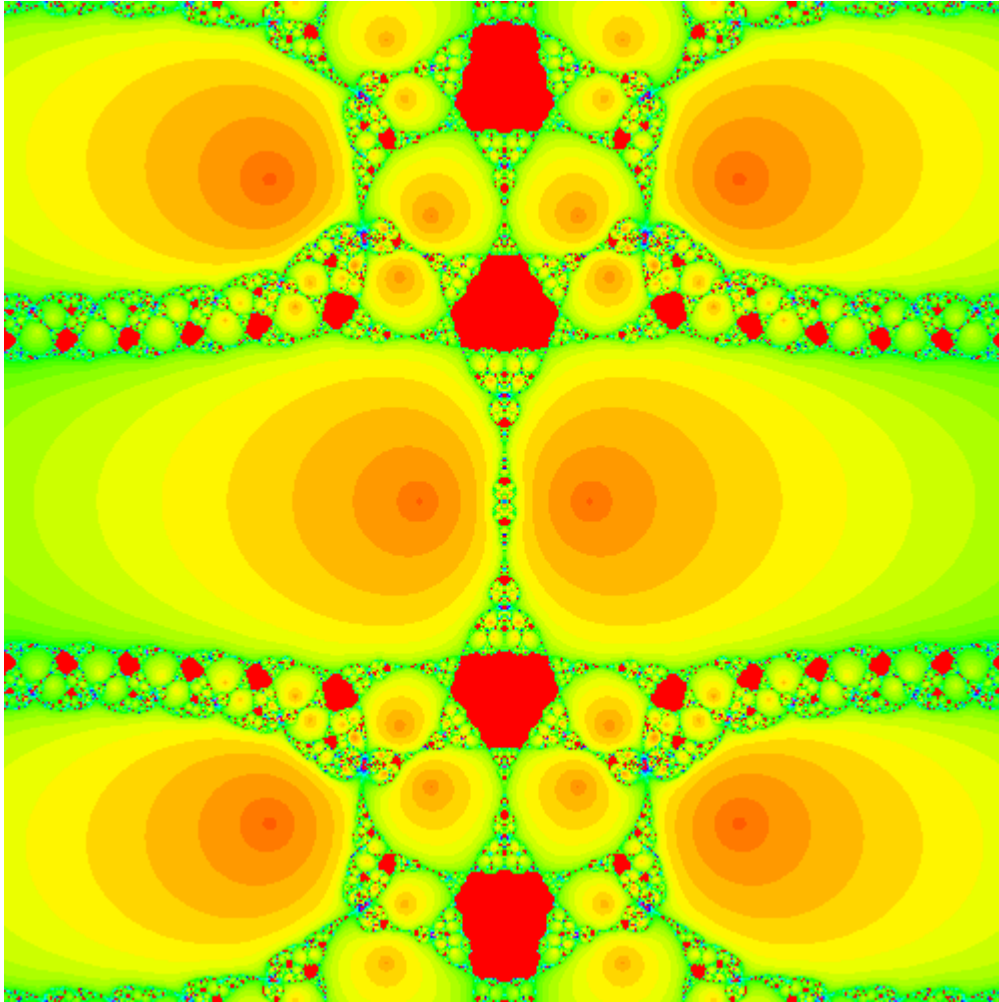


Figure 26. $f(z) = z^2 + (\sinh z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2 \sin^{-1}(\alpha) + 2 \sin^{-1}(\sinh \alpha) \quad (52)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.679807... \quad (53)$$

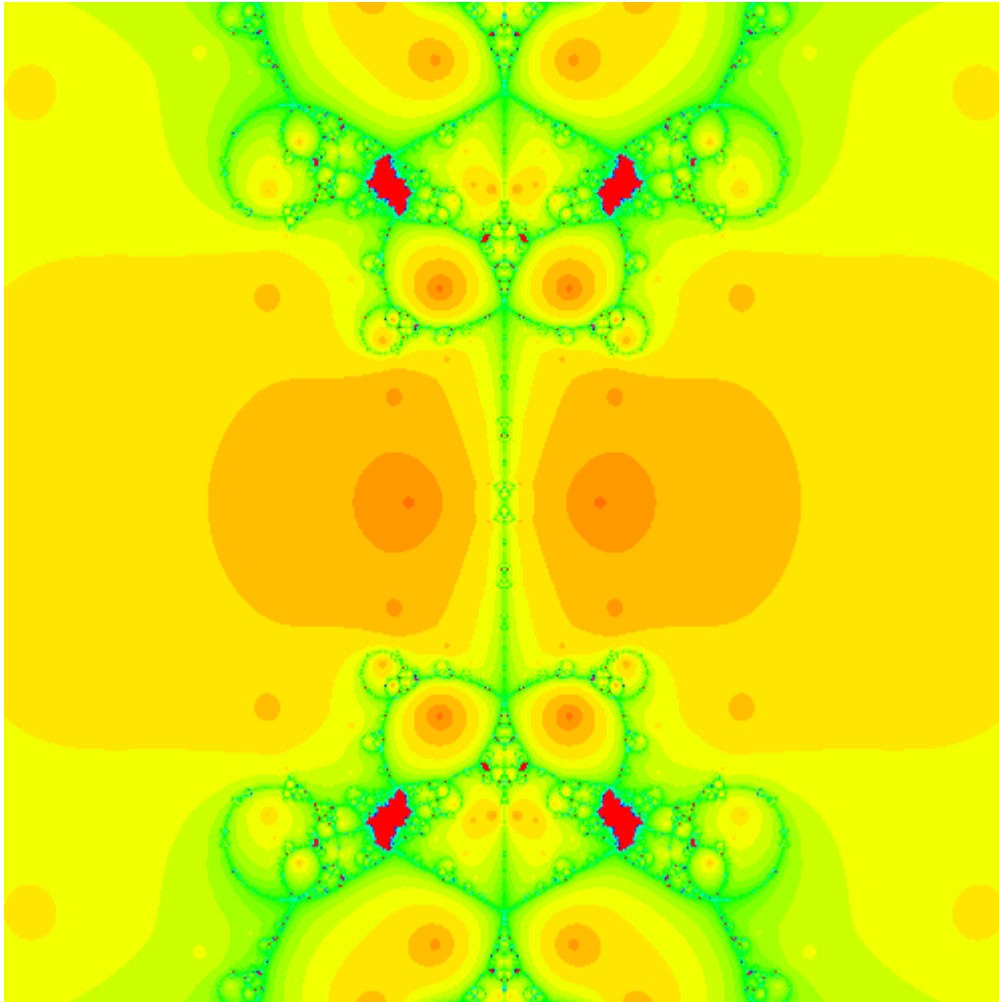


Figure 27. $f(z) = z^2 + (\tanh z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2\sin^{-1}(\alpha) + 2\sin^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) \quad (54)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.765009... \quad (55)$$

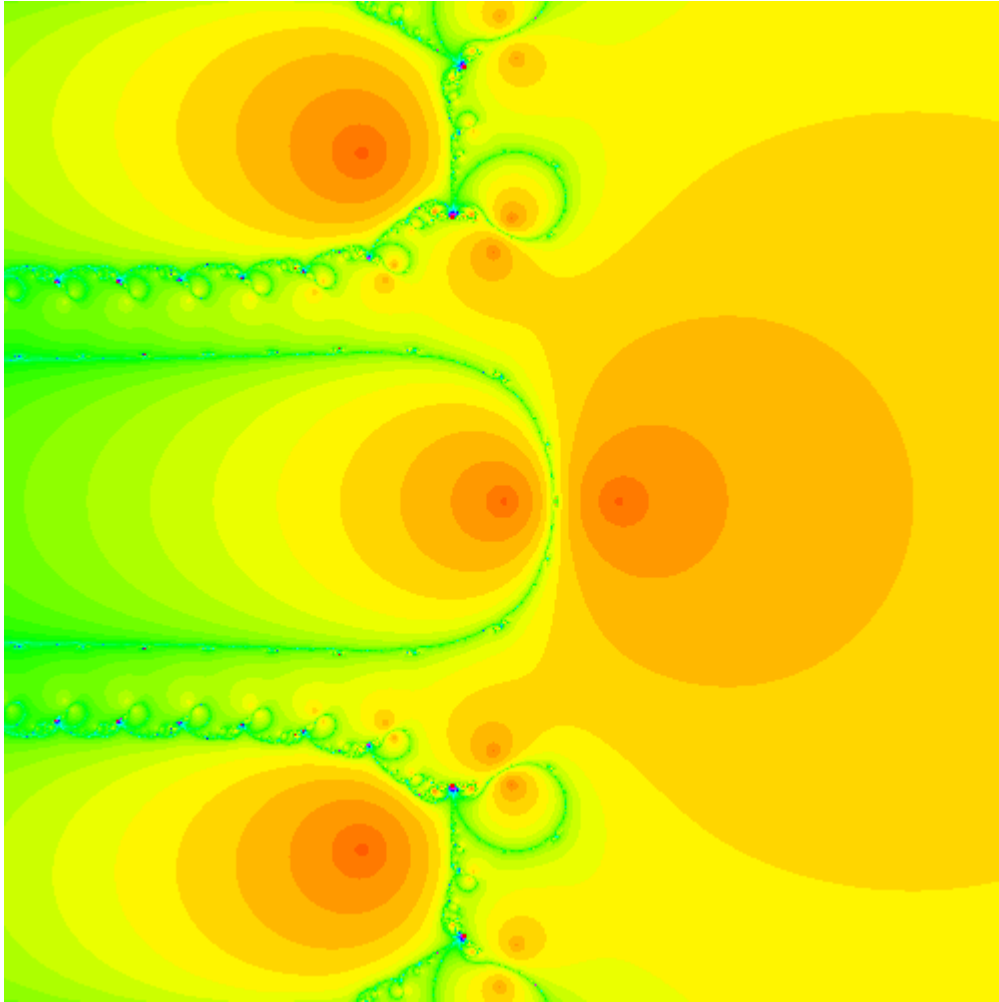


Figure 28. $f(z) = z^2 + e^{-2z} - 1, (bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2 \sin^{-1}(\alpha) + 2 \sin^{-1}(e^{-\alpha}) \quad (56)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.916562... \quad (57)$$

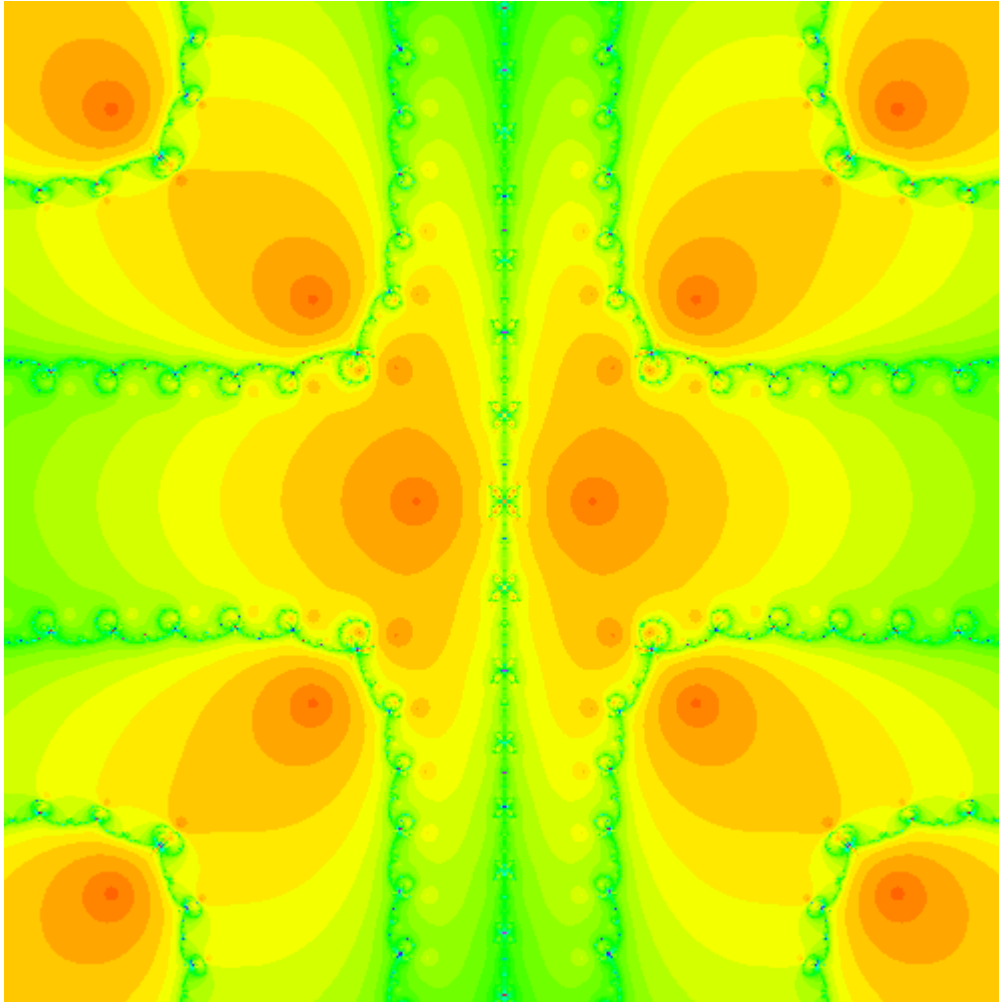


Figure 29. $f(z) = (\sin z)^2 + (\sinh z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2\alpha + 2\sin^{-1}(\sinh \alpha) \quad (58)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.703290... \quad (59)$$

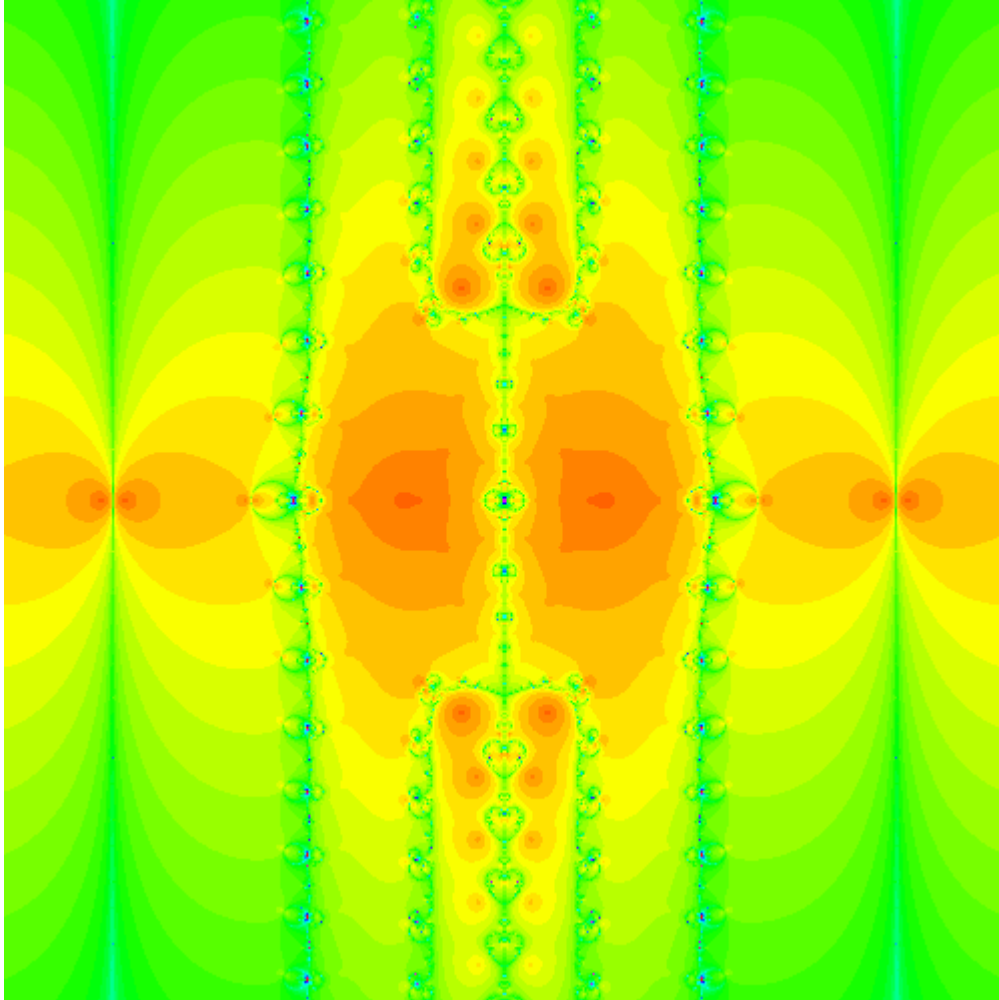


Figure 30. $f(z) = (\sin z)^2 + (\tanh z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-4 - 4i, 4 + 4i)$

$$\pi = 2\alpha + 2\sin^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) \quad (60)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.825607... \quad (61)$$

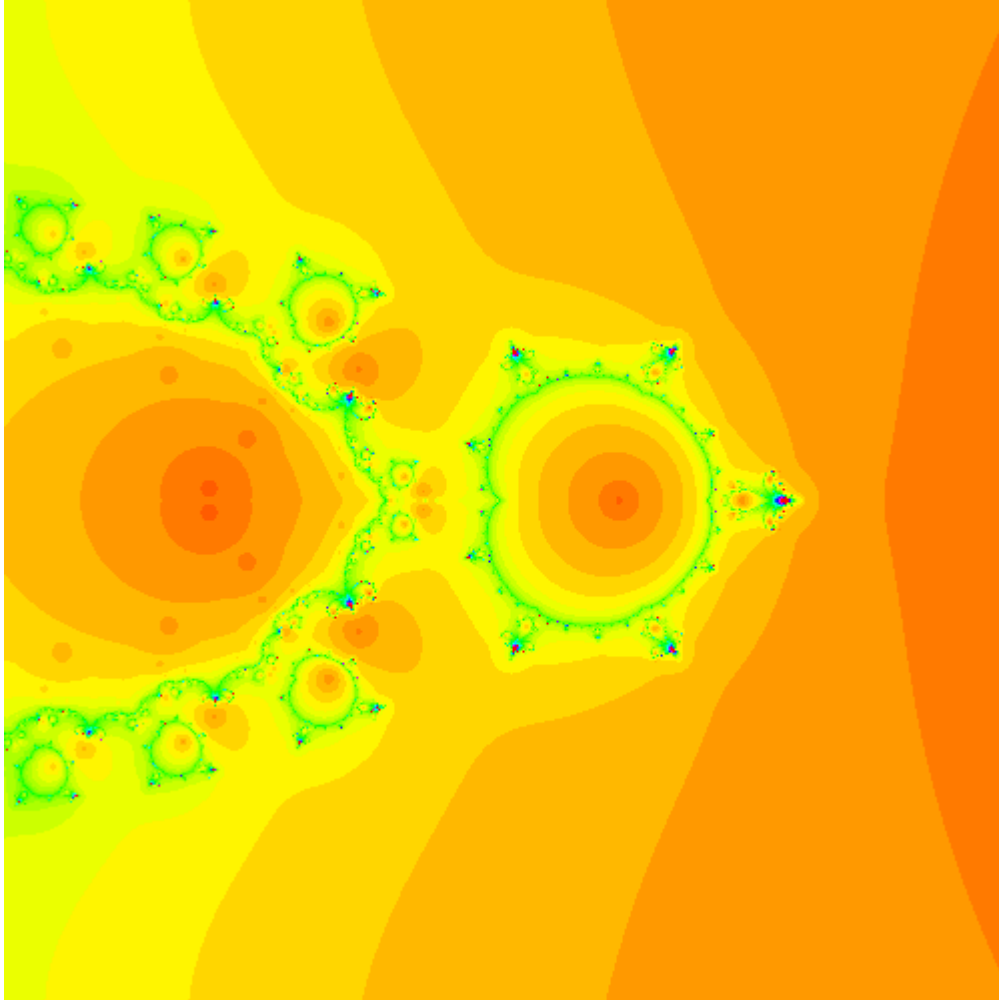


Figure 31. $f(z) = e^{-2z} + (\ln z)^2 - 1$, $(bl, ur) = (-2 - 2i, 2 + 2i)$

$$\pi = 2 \sin^{-1}(e^{-2\alpha}) - 2 \sin^{-1}(\ln \alpha) \quad (62)$$

$$f(\alpha) = 0, \alpha = 0.460363... \quad (63)$$

Part 2: Iterative Formulas

1. $f(x) = x \ln x - x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1+x_n}{\ln x_n}, x_1 = 4 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 3.5911... \quad (64)$$

2. $f(x) = \sin(2x) - x = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n \cos(2x_n) - \sin(2x_n)}{2 \cos(2x_n) - 1}, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.9477... \quad (65)$$

3. $f(x) = \sin(3x) - x = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3x_n \cos(3x_n) - \sin(3x_n)}{3 \cos(3x_n) - 1}, x_1 = 3/4 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.7596... \quad (66)$$

4. $f(x) = \sin(5x) - x = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{5x_n \cos(5x_n) - \sin(5x_n)}{5 \cos(5x_n) - 1}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.5191... \quad (67)$$

5. $f(x) = x^3 - x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^3 + 1}{3x_n^2 - 1}, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 1.3247... \quad (68)$$

6. $f(x) = xe^x - 2 \sin x = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{e^{x_n} x_n^2 - 2x_n \cos x_n + 2 \sin x_n}{e^{x_n} + x_n e^{x_n} - 2 \cos x_n}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.6267... \quad (69)$$

7. $f(x) = x - \cosh x \ln(1 + e^{-x}) = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n e^{x_n} \cosh x_n - (1 + e^{-x_n})(x_n \sinh x_n - \cosh x_n) \ln(1 + e^{-x_n})}{1 + e^{-x_n} (1 + \cosh x_n) - \sinh x_n (1 + e^{-x_n}) \ln(1 + e^{-x_n})} \quad (70)$$

$$x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.6267...$$

8. $f(x) = x \left(1 + \frac{2}{e^{2x} - 1} \right) - 3 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3e^{4x_n} - 6e^{2x_n} - 4x_n^2 e^{2x_n} + 3}{e^{4x_n} - 4x_n e^{2x_n} - 1}, x_1 = 3 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 2.9847... \quad (71)$$

9. $f(x) = x + \ln(1 - x^2) = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^2 + (1 - x_n^2)\ln(1 - x_n^2)}{x_n^2 + 2x_n - 1}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.7145... \quad (72)$$

10. $f(x) = x + \sin x + x \sin x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 - \sin x_n + x_n \cos x_n + x_n^2 \cos x_n}{1 + \sin x_n + \cos x_n + x_n \cos x_n}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4203... \quad (73)$$

11. $f(x) = x + \cos x + x \cos x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{(x_n^2 + x_n)\sin x_n + \cos x_n - 1}{(x_n + 1)\sin x_n - \cos x_n - 1}, x_1 = 2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 1.8817... \quad (74)$$

12. $f(x) = x + \tan x + x \tan x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n + x_n^2 + \cos x_n (\cos x_n - \sin x_n)}{1 + x_n + \cos x_n (\cos x_n + \sin x_n)}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4026... \quad (75)$$

13. $f(x) = x + \sinh x + x \sinh x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 - \sinh x_n + (x_n + x_n^2)\cosh x_n}{1 + e^{x_n} + x_n \cosh x_n}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4084... \quad (76)$$

14. $f(x) = xe^x - e^{-x} = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 + x_n + x_n^2 e^{2x_n}}{1 + (1 + x_n)e^{2x_n}}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4263... \quad (77)$$

15. $f(x) = x - 3 \tanh\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3 \sinh x_n - 3x_n}{\cosh x_n - 2}, x_1 = 5/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 2.5756... \quad (78)$$

16. $f(x) = \sin x + \sinh x + \sin x \sinh x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 - \sin x_n + x_n \cos x_n + (x_n \cos x_n - \sin x_n - 1)\sinh x_n + (1 + \sin x_n)x_n \cosh x_n}{(1 + \sin x_n)\cosh x_n + (1 + \sinh x_n)\cos x_n} \quad (79)$$

$$x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4141...$$

17. $f(x) = e^{-x} + \cos x + e^{-x} \cos x - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{e^{-x_n} (1 + x_n + x_n \sin x_n + (1 + x_n) \cos x_n) + x_n \sin x_n + \cos x_n - 1}{\sin x_n + e^{-x_n} (1 + \sin x_n + \cos x_n)}$$

$$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 1.0627\dots$$
(80)

18. $f(x) = e^{-x} + \sin x + e^{-x} \sin x - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{e^{-x_n} (x_n \cos x_n - (1 + x_n)(1 + \sin x_n)) + x_n \cos x_n - \sin x_n + 1}{\cos x_n + e^{-x_n} (\cos x_n - \sin x_n - 1)}$$

$$x_1 = 2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 2.2103\dots$$
(81)

19. $f(x) = \tan x + \sinh x + \tan x \sinh x - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1 - \sinh x_n - (1 + \sinh x_n) \tan x_n}{1 + e^{x_n} + \tan x_n \cosh x_n + (1 + \sinh x_n) (\tan x_n)^2}$$

$$x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.3977\dots$$
(82)

20. $f(x) = \tan x + \cosh x + \tan x \cosh x - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1 - \cosh x_n - (1 + \cosh x_n) \tan x_n}{1 + e^{x_n} + \tan x_n \sinh x_n + (1 + \cosh x_n) (\tan x_n)^2}$$

$$x_1 = 5/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 2.5154\dots$$
(83)

21. $f(x) = e^x \tan x - e^{-x} = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 + x_n + e^{2x_n} (x_n + (x_n - 1) \tan x_n + x_n (\tan x_n)^2)}{1 + e^{2x_n} (1 + \tan x_n + (\tan x_n)^2)}$$

$$x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4128\dots$$
(84)

22. $f(x) = x^2 + (\sin x)^2 - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + (\cos x_n)^2 + x_n \sin(2x_n)}{2x_n + \sin(2x_n)}, x_1 = 3/4 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.7390\dots$$
(85)

23. $f(x) = x^2 + (\tan x)^2 - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1 - x_n^2 - (\tan x_n)^2}{2x_n + 2 \tan x_n + 2(\tan x_n)^3}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.6498\dots$$
(86)

24. $f(x) = x^2 + (\sinh x)^2 - 1 = 0$:

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n \sinh(2x_n) - (\cosh x_n)^2 + x_n^2 + 2}{2x_n + \sinh(2x_n)}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.6798... \quad (87)$$

25. $f(x) = x^2 + (\tanh x)^2 - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1 - x_n^2 - (\tanh x_n)^2}{2x_n + 2 \tanh x_n - 2(\tanh x_n)^3}, x_1 = 3/4 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.7650... \quad (88)$$

26. $f(x) = x^2 + e^{-2x} - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1 + x_n^2 - (1 + 2x_n)e^{-2x_n}}{2x_n - 2e^{-2x_n}}, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.9165... \quad (89)$$

27. $f(x) = (\sin x)^2 + (\sinh x)^2 - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n \sinh(2x_n) - (\cosh x_n)^2 + 1 + x_n \sin(2x_n) + (\cos x_n)^2}{\sin(2x_n) + \sinh(2x_n)} \quad (90)$$

$$x_1 = 3/4 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.7032...$$

28. $f(x) = (\sin x)^2 + (\tanh x)^2 - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1 - (\sin x_n)^2 - (\tanh x_n)^2}{\sin(2x_n) + 2 \tanh x_n - 2(\tanh x)^3}, x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.8256... \quad (91)$$

29. $f(x) = e^{-2x} + (\ln x)^2 - 1 = 0 :$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n (2x_n e^{-2x_n} + (\ln x_n)^2 + e^{-2x_n} - 2 \ln x_n - 1)}{2x_n e^{-2x_n} - 2 \ln x_n}, x_1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow 0.4603... \quad (92)$$

❖ Remark: formula(20), $J_1(x)$ Bessel function of the first kind, $N_0(x)$ Bessel function of second kind (also called Neumann function).

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