

Some formulas related with theta functions and pi constant

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Abstract

This note presents some formulas for pi constant.

Introduction

Some formulas related with theta functions:

$$1. \quad (a; q)_{\infty} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - a q^n) \quad , |q| < 1$$

$$2. \quad \varphi(q) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} = \frac{(-q; -q)_{\infty}}{(q; -q)_{\infty}}$$

$$3. \quad \psi(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}}$$

The Ramanujan-Göllnitz-Gordon continued fraction:

$$4. \quad H(q) = \frac{q^{1/2}}{1 + q + \frac{q^2}{1 + q^3 + \frac{q^4}{1 + q^5 + \frac{q^6}{1 + q^7 + \dots}}}} \quad , |q| < 1$$

$$5. \quad H(q) = q^{1/2} \frac{(q; q^8)_{\infty} (q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3; q^8)_{\infty} (q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}$$

$$6. \quad H(e^{-\pi}) = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$

Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction:

$$7. \quad V(q) = \frac{q^{1/3}}{1 + \frac{q + q^2}{1 + \frac{q^2 + q^4}{1 + \dots}}}, \quad |q| < 1$$

$$8. \quad V(-e^{-\pi}) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Notation : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \Leftrightarrow x_n \rightarrow x$

Formulas for pi

$$9. \quad \pi = 2 \ln(\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}) - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n\pi} - e^{-3n\pi}}{n(1 + e^{-4n\pi})}$$

$$10. \quad \pi = 4 \ln(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{2}}) - 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{n\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{3n\pi}{2}}}{n(1 + e^{-2n\pi})}$$

$$11. \quad \pi = \sqrt{2} \ln((\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}})(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\sqrt{2}})) - \sqrt{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n\pi\sqrt{2}} - e^{-3n\pi\sqrt{2}}}{n(1 + e^{-4n\pi\sqrt{2}})}$$

$$12. \quad \pi = \left(\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)^4 (\varphi(e^{-\pi}))^4 = \left(\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)^4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n e^{-n\pi}$$

$$13. \quad c_0 = 1, \quad c_n = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (5k - n) a_k c_{n-k}$$

$$14. \quad a_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \{\sqrt{k}\} = 0 \\ 0 & \{\sqrt{k}\} > 0 \end{cases}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \{x\} = \text{fractional part of } x$$

$$15. \quad c_0 = 1, \quad c_n = \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{[\sqrt{n}]} (5k^2 - n) c_{n-k^2}$$

$$16. \quad [x] = \text{Integer part of } x$$

$$17. \quad c_n = \{1, 8, 24, 32, 24, 48, 96, 64, 24, 104, \dots\}$$

$$18. \quad \ln(\pi) = 4 \ln\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right) + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-(2n-1)\pi}}{(2n-1)(1 + e^{-(2n-1)\pi})}$$

$$19. \quad \ln(\pi) = 4 \ln\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right) + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n+k}}{2k+1} e^{-(2k+1)(n-k+1)\pi}$$

$$20. \quad \pi = 5 \ln(2) - 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} e^{-n\pi}}{n(1 + e^{-n\pi})}$$

$$21. \quad \pi = \ln(12 + 8\sqrt{2}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4 e^{-(4n-2)\pi}}{(2n-1)(1+e^{-(4n-2)\pi})} - \frac{2 e^{-4n\pi}}{n(1+e^{-4n\pi})} \right)$$

Let $\varphi(q) = \frac{(-q; -q)_{\infty}}{(q; -q)_{\infty}}$, $|q| < 1$, we have

$$22. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2x_n - \varphi(x_n) + \sqrt{5\sqrt{5} - 10} \varphi(x_n^5) \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\pi}$$

$$23. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2x_n - \varphi(x_n) + \sqrt{6\sqrt{3} - 9} \varphi(x_n^3) \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\pi}$$

$$24. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2x_n - \varphi(x_n) + \sqrt[4]{5} \varphi(x_n^5) \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$25. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(2x_n - \varphi(x_n) + \sqrt[4]{3} \varphi(x_n^3) \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$26. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{8} \left(8x_n - (\varphi(x_n))^2 + 3(\varphi(x_n^9))^2 \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$27. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{84} \left(84x_n - 5(\varphi(x_n))^4 + 15(\varphi(x_n^3))^4 \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$28. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{55} \left(55x_n - 2(\varphi(x_n))^4 + 10(\varphi(x_n^5))^4 \right), x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

Let $h(q) = 1 + q + \frac{q^2}{1 + q^3 + \frac{q^4}{1 + q^5 + \frac{q^6}{1 + q^7 + \dots}}}$, $|q| < 1$, we have

$$29. \quad x_{n+1} = \left(\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 (h(x_n))^2, x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\pi}$$

$$30. \quad x_{n+1} = \left(\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 (h(x_n))^2, x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Let $u(q) = 1 + \frac{q + q^2}{1 + \frac{q^2 + q^4}{1 + \frac{q^3 + q^6}{1 + \dots}}}$, $|q| < 1$, we have

$$31. \quad x_{n+1} = - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} - 5}{4} \right) (u(x_n))^3, x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow -e^{-\pi}$$

$$32. \quad \pi = \frac{3}{2} \ln(3) + 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{n\pi}{3}}}{1 + (-1)^n e^{-\frac{n\pi}{3}}} - \frac{e^{-3n\pi}}{1 + (-1)^n e^{-3n\pi}} \right)$$

$$33. \quad \pi = \ln(9 + 6\sqrt{3}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} e^{-n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n e^{-n\pi})}{n (1 + (-1)^n e^{-3n\pi})}$$

$$34. \quad \pi = \sqrt{3} \ln\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{4}-1}\right) + \sqrt{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} e^{-n\pi/\sqrt{3}} (1 - e^{-8n\pi/\sqrt{3}})}{n (1 + (-1)^n e^{-n\pi/\sqrt{3}}) (1 + (-1)^n e^{-3\sqrt{3}n\pi})}$$

$$35. \quad \pi = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{5} \cdot (1 + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})}{2}\right) + \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} e^{-3n\pi/\sqrt{5}} (1 - e^{-12n\pi/\sqrt{5}})}{n (1 + (-1)^n e^{-3n\pi/\sqrt{5}}) (1 + (-1)^n e^{-3\sqrt{5}n\pi})}$$

Let $\psi(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{n(n+1)/2}$, $|q| < 1$, we have

$$36. \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} (3x_n - \psi(x_n) - \sqrt{3} x_n \psi(x_n^9)), \quad x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow -e^{-\pi/3}$$

$$37. \quad \pi = \frac{4}{3} \ln(2) + 2 \ln(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt[4]{3}) - \frac{2}{3} \ln(\sqrt{3} - 1) + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} e^{-3n\pi}}{n (1 - e^{-3n\pi})}$$

Remark: $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$, $x > 0$, $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

References

- [1] C. Adiga, T. Kim, M.S. Mahadeva Naika, and H.S. Madhusudhan : On Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction and explicit evaluations of theta-functions. arXiv:math/0502323v1 [math.NT] 15 Feb 2005.
- [2] H.H. Chan and S.-S. Huang : On the Ramanujan-Göllnitz-Gordon continued fraction, Ramanujan J. 1 (1997), 75-90.