

# Elementary Formulas for Pi

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abstract

This note presents some formulas for  $\pi = 3.141592\dots$

## 1. Introduction

The sequence  $t_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$  :

$$t_{n+2} = \frac{2p}{q}t_{n+1} - t_n, n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (1)$$

$$p, q \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}, p < q, t_0 = 1, t_1 = \frac{p}{q} \quad (2)$$

Explicit formula:

$$t_n = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{p + i\sqrt{q^2 - p^2}}{q} \right)^n + \left( \frac{p - i\sqrt{q^2 - p^2}}{q} \right)^n \right\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, i = \sqrt{-1} \quad (3)$$

This note presents some formulas for  $\pi$  .

## 2. Pi Formulas

Let

- ❖  $p, q \in \mathbb{N}, p < q$
- ❖  $N \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$
- ❖  $t_N := t_N(p, q)$

$$\diamond m = \text{floor}\left(\frac{N \cos^{-1}(p/q)}{\pi}\right) = \left\lfloor \frac{N \cos^{-1}(p/q)}{\pi} \right\rfloor$$

$$\diamond k = \text{floor}\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) = \left\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \right\rfloor$$

Then:

Case 1:  $m = 2k \wedge t_N > 0$

$\diamond$  If  $N - 4k - 1 = 0$  then:

$$N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \sin^{-1}(t_N) \quad (4)$$

$$\pi = 2N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - t_N^2} \quad (5)$$

$\diamond$  If  $N - 4k - 1 \neq 0$  then:

$$\pi = \frac{2}{N - 4k - 1} \left( N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) - \sin^{-1}(t_N) \right) \quad (6)$$

Case 2:  $m = 2k \wedge t_N < 0$

$$\pi = \frac{2}{N - 4k - 1} \left( N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + \sin^{-1}(-t_N) \right) \quad (7)$$

Case 3:  $m = 2k + 1 \wedge t_N > 0$

$$\pi = \frac{2}{N + 1 - 4(k + 1)} \left( N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + \sin^{-1}(t_N) \right) \quad (8)$$

Case 4:  $m = 2k + 1 \wedge t_N < 0$

$\diamond$  If  $N + 1 - 4(k + 1) = 0$  then:

$$N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \sin^{-1}(-t_N) \quad (9)$$

$$\pi = 2N \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1 - t_N^2} \quad (10)$$

$\diamond$  If  $N + 1 - 4(k + 1) \neq 0$  then:

$$\pi = \frac{2}{N+1-4(k+1)} \left( N \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{p}{q} \right) - \sin^{-1}(-t_N) \right) \quad (11)$$

### 3. Examples

Example 1:  $p=1, q=3$ ,

$$t_n = \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{7}{9}, -\frac{23}{27}, \frac{17}{81}, \frac{241}{243}, \frac{329}{729}, \dots \right\} \quad (12)$$

❖  $N=2, t_2 = -7/9, m=0, k=0$  :

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{7}{9} \right) \quad (13)$$

❖  $N=3, t_3 = -23/27, m=1, k=0$  :

$$\pi = 6 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{27} \right) \quad (14)$$

❖  $N=4, t_4 = 17/81, m=1, k=0$  :

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{17}{81} \right) \quad (15)$$

❖  $N=5, t_5 = 241/243, m=1, k=0$  :

$$\pi = 5 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{241}{243} \right) \quad (16)$$

$$\pi = 10 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{22\sqrt{2}}{243} \right) \quad (17)$$

❖  $N=6, t_6 = 329/729, m=2, k=1$  :

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{329}{729} \right) \quad (18)$$

Example 2:  $p=1, q=4$ ,

$$t_n = \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{7}{8}, -\frac{11}{16}, \frac{17}{32}, \frac{61}{64}, -\frac{7}{128}, -\frac{251}{256}, \dots \right\} \quad (19)$$

❖  $N=2, t_2 = -7/8, m=0, k=0$  :

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) \quad (20)$$

❖  $N = 3, t_3 = -11/16, m = 1, k = 0$  :

$$\pi = 6 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{15}}{16}\right) \quad (21)$$

❖  $N = 4, t_4 = 17/32, m = 1, k = 0$  :

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{17}{32}\right) \quad (22)$$

❖  $N = 5, t_5 = 61/64, m = 2, k = 1$  :

$$\pi = 10 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5\sqrt{15}}{64}\right) \quad (23)$$

❖  $N = 6, t_6 = -7/128, m = 2, k = 1$  :

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{128}\right) \quad (24)$$

Example 3:  $p = 1, q = 5$  ,

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{23}{25}\right) \quad (25)$$

$$\pi = 5 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{42\sqrt{6}}{125}\right) \quad (26)$$

$$\pi = 16 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{15647}{5^8}\right) \quad (27)$$

Example 4:  $p = 1, q = 6$  ,

$$\pi = 16 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3007}{2 \cdot 3^8}\right) \quad (28)$$

$$\pi = 20 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{12223}{2 \cdot 3^{10}}\right) \quad (29)$$

Example 5:  $p = 1, q = 7$  ,

$$\pi = 20 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{38667887}{7^{10}}\right) \quad (30)$$

Example 6:  $p = 1, q = 8$

$$\pi = 24 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2241857}{2^{25}}\right) \quad (31)$$

Example 7:  $p = 1, q = 10$

$$\pi = 24 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{88008913}{5^{12}}\right) \quad (32)$$

$$\pi = 28 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2046592849}{2 \cdot 5^{14}}\right) \quad (33)$$

$$\pi = 32 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{9728091649}{2 \cdot 5^{16}}\right) \quad (34)$$

Example 8:  $p = 1, q = 11$

$$\pi = 32 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{11}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{5237881125969601}{11^{16}}\right) \quad (35)$$

Example 9:  $p = 1, q = 12$

$$\pi = 40 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{12}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{714044432603951}{2^{21} \cdot 3^{20}}\right) \quad (36)$$

Example 10:  $p = 1, q = 20$

$$\pi = 60 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{20}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{140226102171309390838245952999}{2^{31} \cdot 5^{30}}\right) \quad (37)$$

Example 11:  $p = 2, q = 5$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{47}{5^4}\right) \quad (38)$$

$$\pi = 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{20158}{5^7}\right) \quad (39)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) - \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{54662833}{5^{12}}\right) \quad (40)$$

$$\pi = \frac{15}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3363290162}{5^{15}}\right) \quad (41)$$

$$\pi = \frac{23}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{478014292027682}{5^{23}}\right) \quad (42)$$

Example 12:  $p = 3, q = 7$

$$\pi = 7 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{33933}{7^7}\right) \quad (43)$$

$$\pi = \frac{36}{5} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) - \frac{2}{5} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{192381759695969}{7^{18}}\right) \quad (44)$$

Example 13:  $p = 3, q = 8$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{17}{2^9}\right) \quad (45)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3337423}{2^{25}}\right) \quad (46)$$

Example 14:  $p = 3, q = 10$

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{10}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3977}{5^6}\right) \quad (47)$$

$$\pi = 11 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{10}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{20359947}{2 \cdot 5^{11}}\right) \quad (48)$$

Example 15:  $p = 4, q = 11$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{11}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1201}{11^4}\right) \quad (49)$$

Example 16:  $p = 7, q = 10$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{10}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{50}\right) \quad (50)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{10}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{937}{5^6}\right) \quad (51)$$

Example 17:  $p = 353, q = 500$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{353}{500}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{391}{2^3 \cdot 5^6}\right) \quad (52)$$

Example 18:  $p = 12, q = 17$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{17}\right) + 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{17^2}\right) \quad (53)$$

Example 19:  $p = 29, q = 41$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{29}{41}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{41^2}\right) \quad (54)$$

Example 20:  $p = 70, q = 99$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{70}{99} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{3^4 \cdot 11^2} \right) \quad (55)$$

Example 21:  $p = 169, q = 239$

$$\pi = 4 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{169}{239} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{239^2} \right) \quad (56)$$

Example 22:  $p = 5, q = 13$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{5}{13} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{239}{13^4} \right) \quad (57)$$

Example 23:  $p = 13, q = 34$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{13}{34} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{239}{2 \cdot 17^4} \right) \quad (58)$$

Example 24:  $p = 31, q = 81$

$$\pi = 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{31}{81} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{6079}{3^{16}} \right) \quad (59)$$

Example 25:  $p = 7, q = 27$

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{7}{27} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1059449}{3^{18}} \right) \quad (60)$$

Example 26:  $p = 15, q = 58$

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{15}{58} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{732871}{29^6} \right) \quad (61)$$

Example 27:  $p = 22, q = 85$

$$\pi = 12 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{22}{85} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{10505503}{5^6 \cdot 17^6} \right) \quad (62)$$

Example 28:  $p = 7, q = 36$

$$\pi = 16 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{7}{36} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{116103649}{2^9 \cdot 3^{16}} \right) \quad (63)$$

Example 29:  $p = 8, q = 41$

$$\pi = 16 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{8}{41} \right) - 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2060044223}{41^8} \right) \quad (64)$$

Example 30:  $p = 5, q = 32$

$$\pi = 20 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{5}{32} \right) + 2 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{4106929927}{2^{41}} \right) \quad (65)$$

Example 31:  $p = 105, q = 307$

$$\pi = 9 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{105}{307} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{139054095093375945}{307^9} \right) \quad (66)$$

Example 32:  $p = 1, q = \sqrt{10}$

$$\pi = 9 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right) + \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{481}{625\sqrt{10}} \right) \quad (67)$$

#### 4. Series Representations

Inverse sine function:

$$\sin^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n}}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = x F \left( \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{3}{2} \right\}, x^2 \right), |x| \leq 1 \quad (68)$$

Remark:  $F(\{a, b\}, \{c\}, x)$  is the hypergeometric function.

Using (68) we obtain:

Formula (14):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left( \frac{1}{6} \right)^{2n+1} \left( 4 + \left( \frac{17}{27} \right)^{2n+1} \right) \quad (69)$$

Formula (23):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left( \frac{1}{8} \right)^{2n+1} \left( 6 + \left( \frac{7}{32} \right)^{2n+1} \right) \quad (70)$$

Formula (26):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^{2n+1} \left( 8 - \left( \frac{15647}{5^7} \right)^{2n+1} \right) \quad (71)$$

Formula (28):



$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^{2n+1} \left(10 - \left(\frac{12223}{3^9}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (72)$$

Formula (31):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^{2n+1} \left(12 + \left(\frac{2241857}{2^{22}}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (73)$$

Formula (38):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{2n+1} \left(4 - \left(\frac{47}{250}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (74)$$

Formula (45):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{2n+1} \left(4 + \left(\frac{17}{192}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (75)$$

Formula (65):

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{5}{64}\right)^{2n+1} \left(10 + \left(\frac{41069229927}{2^{36} \cdot 5}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (76)$$

Formula (67):

$$\pi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{1}{40}\right)^n \left(1 + \left(\frac{481}{625}\right)^{2n+1}\right) \quad (77)$$

## References

1. Abramowitz, M. and Stegun, I.A.: Handbook of Mathematical Functions. New York: Dover, 1965.
2. Gradshteyn, I.S. and Ryzhik, I.M.: Table of Integrals, Series, and Products. Seventh Edition. Edited by Alan Jeffrey and Daniel Zwillinger, Academic Press, 2007.