

Question 411: Integrals

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abstract

This note presents a collection of integrals for pi

Collection of Integrals for Pi

$$\frac{11}{32} \pi = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}} - 1 dx \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{973}{4096} \pi = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}}} - 1 dx \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{39766083}{134217728} \pi = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{1-\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}}}}} - 1 dx \quad (3)$$

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi} e^{-2}}{4} = \int_1^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \sqrt{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}} \right) e^{-2x} dx \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4+(1-x)^4}} \right) dx \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^4 + (1-x)^4}} \right) dx \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\Gamma(1/4)^2}{4\sqrt{\pi}} = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{2-2x^{-2}} dx \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma(1/4)^2}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} = \int_0^1 \frac{x \sin^{-1} x}{(2-x^2)^{3/2}} dx \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^1 \left(\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x - \sqrt{4-5x+x^2}}{2} \right) - \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{4-5x+x^2}}{2} \right) \right) dx \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+x^2-x\sqrt{8+x^2}}{2}} \right) dx &= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \left(F \left(\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \{1\}, \frac{1}{2} \right) - F \left(\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \{1\}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 - \pi\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-2} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + x\sqrt{8+x^2}} \right) dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - 2F \left(\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \{1\}, \frac{1}{2} \right) + F \left(\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}, \{1\}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{-2} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+4x^2}-1}{2x^2}} \right) dx \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\pi \sqrt[3]{4}} \Gamma \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 = \int_0^{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \left(\sqrt[3]{1+x^{-2} \sqrt[3]{1+x^{-2} \sqrt[3]{1+x^{-2} \dots}}} \right)^{-1} \right\} dx \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{3\pi^2}{32} - \ln 2 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left\{ x \sin \left(x + x \sin \left(x + x \sin \left(x + \dots \right) \right) \right) \right\} dx \quad (15)$$

$$\pi = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{1}{2x}}} - \sqrt[3]{\sqrt{\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{4x^2} - \frac{1}{2x}}} \right)^2 dx \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2 + \sqrt{x^4-1}} dx \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{10} - \frac{3\ln 2}{10} + \frac{\ln 3}{5} + \frac{1}{18} &= \\ &= \int_{1/6}^{1/2} \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{26}{27} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{27} - \frac{26}{27x} + \frac{1}{4x^2}}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{26}{27} - \sqrt{\frac{25}{27} - \frac{26}{27x} + \frac{1}{4x^2}}} \right) dx \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{10} - \frac{3\ln 2}{10} + \frac{\ln 3}{5} + \frac{1}{18} = \int_{1/6}^{1/2} \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{52}{27} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{52}{27} + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{52}{27} + \dots}}} \right) dx \quad (20)$$

$$\pi = \int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt[3]{2} \left(4x^2 + 2\sqrt[3]{2} \left(243x - 2x^3 + 9x\sqrt{729 - 12x^2} \right)^{2/3} \right)}{x \left(243x - 2x^3 + 9x\sqrt{729 - 12x^2} \right)^{1/3}}} - 40 dx \quad (21)$$

Remarks :

- ❖ $\Gamma(x)$ is the gamma function
- ❖ $F(\{a, b\}, \{c\}, x) \equiv {}_2F_1(\{a, b\}, \{c\}, x)$ is the hypergeometric function.

References

1. Boros, G. and Moll, V.: Irresistible Integrals, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
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.