

# Question 405: pi and G

Edgar Valdebenito

abstract

This note presents some formulas involving pi and G (Catalan constant).

## I. Introduction

Pi constant:

1. 
$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 3.14159265 \dots$$

Catalan constant:

2. 
$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} = 0.91596559 \dots$$

In Ref.1, page 375 (formulas 3521.1,3521.2) appears:

3. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sinh x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

4. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cosh x} dx = 2G$$

Using (3) and (4) we obtain some formulas involving pi and G.

## II. Formulas

5. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{xy}{\sinh(x+y) + \sinh(x-y)} dx dy = \frac{\pi^2 G}{4}$$

6. 
$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_{-y}^y \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\sinh y + \sinh x} dx dy = 2\pi^2 G$$

$$7. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^y \frac{(y^2 - x^2) \sinh y}{(\sinh y)^2 - (\sinh x)^2} dx dy = \pi^2 G$$

$$8. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - x^2) y^3 \sinh y}{(\sinh y)^2 - (\sinh(xy))^2} dx dy = \pi^2 G$$

$$9. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{x \sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 4G$$

$$10. \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})}{x \sqrt{1 + x^2} \sqrt{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 4G$$

$$11. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{-\ln(x)}{1 - x^4} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln(x)}{x^4 - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{G}{2}$$

$$12. \quad \int_0^1 \frac{-x^2 \ln(x)}{1 - x^4} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^4 - 1} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{G}{2}$$

$$13. \quad \frac{\pi^2}{8} + G = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^x}{\sinh(2x)} dx$$

$$14. \quad \frac{\pi^2}{8} - G = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{\sinh(2x)} dx$$

$$15. \quad \frac{\pi^2}{8} + G = \int_0^a \frac{x e^x}{\sinh(2x)} dx + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + (4n + 1)a) e^{-(4n + 1)a}}{(4n + 1)^2}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$16. \quad \frac{\pi^2}{8} - G = \int_0^a \frac{x e^{-x}}{\sinh(2x)} dx + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + (4n + 3)a) e^{-(4n + 3)a}}{(4n + 3)^2}$$

$$a \geq 0$$

$$17. \quad \frac{\pi^4}{16} - 4 G^2 = \int_0^\infty \int_{-y}^y \frac{(y^2 - x^2) e^x}{\cosh(2y) - \cosh(2x)} dx dy$$

$$18. \quad \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \ln \left( \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \tanh \left( \frac{n+1}{2} \right) \coth \left( \frac{n}{2} \right) \right)^n \right) + \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sinh(x+n)} \right) dx$$

$$19. \quad 2 G = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{e^{-n}(1 - e^{-1})}{1 + e^{-2n-1}} \right) + \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cosh(x+n)} \right) dx$$

### References.

[1] 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.