

# Question 443 : GOLDEN MEAN and PI

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abstract

In this note we recall some formulas for pi. they express pi in terms of the Golden Ratio.

## 1. Introduction.

❖ The number pi is defined by

$$\pi = 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 3.1415926535... \quad (1)$$

❖ The Golden mean is defined by

$$\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (2)$$

❖ Pi in terms of the Golden mean (Example)

$$\pi = \frac{5\sqrt{2+\phi}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \phi^{-2n-1} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{n+k+1} = \frac{5\sqrt{2+\phi}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\phi^{-2n-1}}{(2n+1) \binom{2n}{n}} \quad (3)$$

## 2. Some formulas for pi

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-2n-1} \quad (4)$$

$$c_0 = 1, c_1 = 2, c_2 = 1, c_3 = -1, c_n = -(c_{n-1} + c_{n-3} + c_{n-4}), n \geq 4 \quad (5)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-4n-2} \quad (6)$$

$$c_0 = 2, c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2, c_3 = -2, c_n = -(c_{n-1} + c_{n-3} + c_{n-4}), n \geq 4 \quad (7)$$

$$\pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-2n-1} \quad (8)$$

$$c_0 = 3, c_1 = -3, c_2 = -2, c_3 = -3, c_4 = 3, c_5 = -3, c_n = -(c_{n-1} + c_{n-5} + c_{n-6}), n \geq 6 \quad (9)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+3} \phi^{-2n-3} \quad (10)$$

$$c_0 = 9, c_1 = 5, c_2 = 0, c_3 = -9, c_4 = 0, c_5 = 0, c_6 = 4, c_7 = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$c_n = -(c_{n-3} + c_{n-5} + c_{n-8}), n \geq 8 \quad (12)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-2n-1} \quad (13)$$

$$c_n = (-1)^n + 3\varepsilon_n (-1)^{(n-1)/3}, \quad \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 1 & (n-1)/3 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 0 & (n-1)/3 \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-4n-2} \quad (15)$$

$$c_n = 2(-1)^n + 3\varepsilon_n (-1)^{(n-1)/3}, \quad \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 1 & (n-1)/3 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 0 & (n-1)/3 \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

$$\pi = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+1} \phi^{-2n-1} \quad (17)$$

$$c_n = 3(-1)^n - 5\varepsilon_n (-1)^{(n-2)/5}, \quad \varepsilon_n = \begin{cases} 1 & (n-2)/5 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 0 & (n-2)/5 \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{2n+3} \phi^{-2n-3} \quad (19)$$

$$c_n = 9\alpha_n (-1)^{n/3} + 5\beta_n (-1)^{(n-1)/5} \quad (20)$$

$$\alpha_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n/3 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 0 & n/3 \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases}, \quad \beta_n = \begin{cases} 1 & (n-1)/5 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 0 & (n-1)/5 \notin \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

## References

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4. F. Luca and P. Stanica, On Machin's formula with powers of the Golden section, International Journal of Number Theory 05(973), 2009.