

# question 466: An Identity

**Edgar Valdebenito**

## abstract

This note presents a nontrivial identity that involve the number pi:

$$\pi = 3.1415926535 \dots$$

---

keywords: number pi , integrals.

## 1. Identity

Let  $u = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \int_u^\infty \left( 1 - \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{27}{16x^2} - 1\right)\right)} \right) dx + \\ & 2\sqrt{2} \int_u^\infty \left( \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{27}{16x^2} - 1\right)\right)} \right) dx \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

related integrals :

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \left( 1 - \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1} x\right)} \right) \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}} dx + \\ & \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{11/16}^1 \left( \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1} x\right)} \right) \frac{1}{(1+x)^{3/2}} dx \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Let  $v = \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{16}\right)$ , then

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{2\pi/3}^\pi \frac{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{-1-4\cos x}) \sin(3x)}{(1+\cos(3x))^{3/2}} dx + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{4\pi/3}^v \frac{\sqrt{-1-4\cos x} \sin(3x)}{(1+\cos(3x))^{3/2}} dx \quad (3)$$

Let  $w = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{16}\right)$ , then

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4\cos x - 1}) \sin(3x)}{(1-\cos(3x))^{3/2}} dx + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_w^{\pi/6} \frac{\sqrt{4\cos x - 1} \cos(3x)}{(1+\sin(3x))^{3/2}} dx \quad (4)$$

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{4x-1})(4x^2-1)}{(1+3x-4x^3)^{3/2}} dx + \frac{9}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{1/4}^{1/2} \frac{\sqrt{4x-1}(1-4x^2)}{(1+3x-4x^3)^{3/2}} dx \quad (5)$$

Let  $s = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{11}{16}\right)$ , then

$$\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^\pi \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^{3/2}} dx + \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{2} \int_0^s \left( \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^{3/2}} dx \\ & \pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^\pi \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \\ & \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^s \left( \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2}} \right) \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \sec\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

## References

- A. Boros, G. and Moll, V.H.: Irresistible Integrals, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- B. Gradshteyn, I.S. and Ryzhik, I.M.: Table of Integrals, Series and Products. 7th ed., ed. Alan Jeffrey and Daniel Zwillinger, Academic Press, 2007.