

# Some infinite sum series for Pi

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Abstract. We give some infinite series for Pi.

## 1. Introduction

The number Pi is defined by ( Gregory and Leibniz ):  $\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 3.141592\dots$  , in this note we recall six series for Pi.

## 2. Series

Entry 1. If  $u^2 = \frac{3(e^{-2} + e^{-4} + e^{-6})}{1 + e^{-4} + e^{-8}}$  , then

$$\pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-4n} u^{2n+1} \sinh(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (1)$$

Entry 2. If  $u^2 = \frac{3(e^{-2} - e^{-4} + e^{-6})}{1 + e^{-4} + e^{-8}}$  , then

$$\pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-4n} u^{2n+1} \cosh(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (2)$$

Entry 3. If  $u^2 = \frac{e^{-2} + e^{-4} \sqrt{3} + e^{-6}}{1 - e^{-4} + e^{-8}}$  , then

$$\pi = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-4n} u^{2n+1} \sinh(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (3)$$

Entry 4. If  $u^2 = \frac{e^{-2} - e^{-4} \sqrt{3} + e^{-6}}{1 - e^{-4} + e^{-8}}$  , then

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

Entry 5. If  $u^2 = \frac{e^{-2} + e^{-4} \sqrt{2} + e^{-6}}{2(1 + e^{-8})}$  , then

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n} u^{2n+1} \sinh(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (5)$$

Entry 6. If  $u^2 = \frac{e^{-2} - e^{-4}\sqrt{2} + e^{-6}}{2(1+e^{-8})}$ , then

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n} u^{2n+1} \cosh(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (6)$$

Remarks:

- $e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 2.718281\dots$  ( Euler number ).
- $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$  is the hyperbolic-sine.
- $\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$  is the hyperbolic-cosine.

## References

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