

On the Equation $2\cosh(2x)(\tanh e^{-x})^2 - 1 = 0$

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Abstract

We give a formula for Pi

The number Pi “ π ” is defined by the integral

$$\pi = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad (1)$$

In this note we give a simple formula for π .

Formula

Entry 1. The unique real root of the equation

$$2\cosh(2x)(\tanh e^{-x})^2 = 1 \quad (2)$$

Is

$$x = a = 0.17187739414048189372... \quad (3)$$

Entry 2. Iteration

$$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots; x_0 = 0; x_{n+1} = -\ln \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\cosh(2x_n)}} \right) \Rightarrow x_n \rightarrow a \quad (4)$$

Entry 3.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n} (\tanh e^{-a})^{2n+1} \cosh((2n+1)a)}{2n+1} = \\ &= 4 \tanh e^{-a} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-3n} \cosh((2n+1)a)}{(2n+1)(\cosh(2a))^n} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Entry 4. Iteration - Convergence

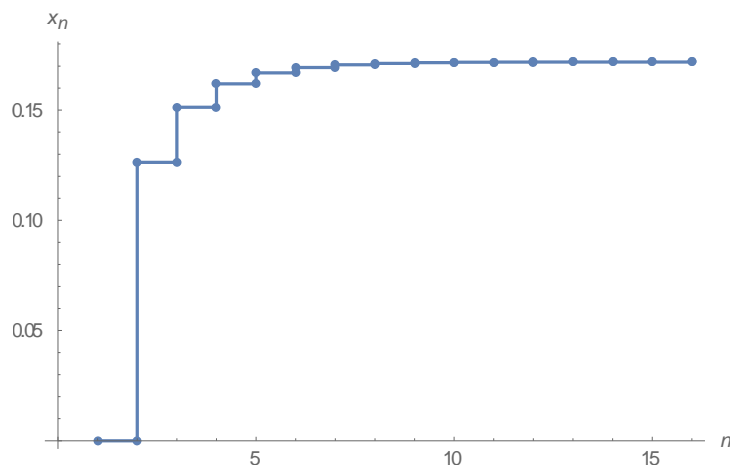


Figure 1. convergence iteration (4) .

References

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