

Pi , Three Series

Edgar Valdebenito

JULY 16, 2019

ABSTRACT. We give three series for Pi.

1. Introduction. Euler numbers

The Euler numbers are defined by

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} E_n x^{2n} \quad , |x| < \pi / 2 \quad (1)$$

$$\{E_n : n \geq 0\} = \{1, 1, 5, 61, 1385, 50521, 2702765, \dots\} \quad (2)$$

$$E_0 = 1 \quad , E_n = (-1)^n \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \sum_{m=1}^k (-1)^m \binom{2k}{k-m} m^{2n} \quad , n \geq 1 \quad (3)$$

2. Three series for Pi

Recall that

$$\pi = 4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots \right) = 3.1415926535\dots \quad (4)$$

Entry 1. If $c_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^k 2^{2k} E_{n-2k}}{(4k+4)!(2n-4k)!}$, $n \geq 0$, then

$$\pi = 6 \sin\left(\frac{\ln 3}{2}\right) + 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+5} \left(\frac{\ln 3}{2}\right)^{2n+5} c_n \quad (5)$$

$$\pi = 4 \sin\left(\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right) + 16 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+5} \left(\ln(1+\sqrt{2})\right)^{2n+5} c_n \quad (6)$$

$$\pi = 3 \sin\left(\ln(2+\sqrt{3})\right) + 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+5} \left(\ln(2+\sqrt{3})\right)^{2n+5} c_n \quad (7)$$

Remark:

$$\{c_n : n \geq 0\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{24}, \frac{1}{48}, \frac{173}{20160}, \frac{421}{120960}, \frac{675691}{479001600}, \frac{4057}{7096320}, \dots \right\} \quad (8)$$

- $[x]$ is the integer part of x .

References

1. Andrews, G.E., Askey, R., and Roy, R.: Special functions. Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its applications, 71, 1999, Cambridge University Press.
2. Arndt, J., and Haenel, C.: π unleashed. Springer-Verlag, 2001.
3. Beckmann, P.: A History of π . 2nd ed., Golem Press, Boulder, CO, 1971.
4. Borwein, J., Borwein, P., and Dilcher, K.: Pi, Euler numbers, and asymptotic expansions. Amer. Math. Monthly, 96, 1989, 681-687.
5. Carlitz, L.: Eulerian numbers and polynomials. Math. Magazine, 32, 1959 , 247-260.
6. Chen, K.W.: Algorithms for Bernoulli numbers and Euler numbers. Journal of Integer Sequences, 4, 2001, Article 01.1.6.
7. Olver, F.W.J., et al.: NIST Handbook of Mathematical Functions. Cambridge University Press, 2010.