

Three Identities, Number Pi, Appell Function

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abstract

We give three identities that involving number Pi and Appell function:

$$F_1\left(n + \frac{3}{2}, -n - \frac{1}{2}, 2, n + \frac{5}{2}; \frac{x}{2}, x\right)$$

keywords: Number Pi , Appell function , Identities

I. Introduction

Recall that:

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

$$F_1(a, b, c, d; x, y) = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{m+n} (b)_m (c)_n}{(d)_{m+n} m! n!} x^m y^n, \quad \max(|x|, |y|) < 1 \quad (2)$$

where $F_1(a, b, c, d; x, y)$ is the Appell hypergeometric function.

In this note we give three formulas that involving the number Pi and the Appell function.

II. Three identities

Entry 1. For

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad x = \sqrt{3} - 1 \quad (3)$$

$$u = 2 \sqrt{\frac{3\sqrt{3} - 4}{11}}, \quad v = \frac{2}{11} \sqrt{\frac{164 + 97\sqrt{3}}{11}} \quad (4)$$

$$p = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 4}{11}}, \quad q = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{3(164 + 97\sqrt{3})}{1331}} \quad (5)$$

we have

$$\frac{(1+2x)\alpha}{\sqrt{1-u^2\sin^2\alpha}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-v^2\sin^2\beta}} = \frac{(1+2x)2p\sqrt{2p}}{u} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(p/(2u^2))^n}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} F_1\left(n+\frac{3}{2}, -n-\frac{1}{2}, 2, n+\frac{5}{2}; \frac{p}{2}, p\right) - \frac{2q\sqrt{2q}}{v} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(q/(2v^2))^n}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} F_1\left(n+\frac{3}{2}, -n-\frac{1}{2}, 2, n+\frac{5}{2}; \frac{q}{2}, q\right) \quad (6)$$

Entry 2. For

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad x = (\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1) \quad (7)$$

$$u = ((\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1))^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{2+(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)}{1+2(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)}} \quad (8)$$

$$v = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)} \left(\frac{2+(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)}{1+2(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)} \right)^{3/2} \quad (9)$$

$$p = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^3(\sqrt{3}-1)^3(2+(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1))}{2(1+2(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1))}} \quad (10)$$

$$q = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{3(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1)(2+(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1))^3}{4(1+2(\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{3}-1))^3}} \quad (11)$$

equation (6) holds.

Entry 3. For

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x = \frac{4(1+\sqrt{2})}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} - 2 \quad (12)$$

$$u = 4 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} \right)^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{2(1+\sqrt{2})}{5+5\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{3}}} \quad (13)$$

$$v = 8 \sqrt{\frac{2(1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{5+5\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{3}} \right)^{3/2} \quad (14)$$

$$p = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{8(1+\sqrt{2})(1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})^3}{(5+5\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{3})(1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})^3}} \quad (15)$$

$$q = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{64(1+\sqrt{2})^3(1+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3})}{(5+5\sqrt{2}-3\sqrt{3})^3(1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})}} \quad (16)$$

equation (6) holds.

Entry 4. entry 1 is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{11\pi}{468} \sqrt{750 - 378\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{50 + 208\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3693 + 567\sqrt{3}}} \\
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \left(\frac{4 + 3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{39 + 21\sqrt{3}}}{8} \right)^n F_1\left(n + \frac{3}{2}, -n - \frac{1}{2}, 2, n + \frac{5}{2}; \frac{p}{2}, p\right) - \\
& \frac{1}{11} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{22}} \left(77 - 33\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{9130 - 5214\sqrt{3}} \right)^{3/2} \\
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \left(\frac{-164 + 97\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{55615 - 32107\sqrt{3}}}{8} \right)^n F_1\left(n + \frac{3}{2}, -n - \frac{1}{2}, 2, n + \frac{5}{2}; \frac{q}{2}, q\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

where

$$p = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{3(5 - \sqrt{3})}{11}}, \quad q = 1 - \frac{1}{11} \sqrt{\frac{839 - 291\sqrt{3}}{11}} \tag{18}$$

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