

## On the sequence

$$\{x_N \in (0, 1) \wedge 3 x_N^N + 3 x_N = 1, N = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

Edgar Valdebenito

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### Abstract

We study the sequence :

$$\{x_N \in (0, 1) \wedge 3 x_N^N + 3 x_N = 1, N = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

### Introduction

Let  $\{x_N\}$  be the sequence given by

$$0 < x_N < 1, 3 x_N^N + 3 x_N = 1, N \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

In this note we give some formulas related to  $\{x_N\}$ .

The number Pi is defined by

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

### Formulas

**Entry 1.**

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{6}, x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{21} - 3}{6}, x_\infty = \frac{1}{3}$$

**Entry 2.** for  $N = 3, 4, 5, \dots$  we have

$$x_N = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(Nk)! (-1)^k 3^{-(N-1)k-1}}{((N-1)k+1)! k!}$$

**Entry 3.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$\pi = 2\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x_N)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{N} \right\rfloor} \binom{n - (N-1)k}{k} \frac{(-1)^{(N-1)k}}{2n - 2(N-1)k + 1}$$

**Entry 4.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$\pi = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x_N)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{N} \right\rfloor} \binom{2n - 2(N-1)k}{n - (N-1)k} \binom{n - (N-1)k}{k} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{n - (N-1)k}}{2n - 2(N-1)k + 1}$$

**Entry 5.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$\pi = 6\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x_N^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{N}\right]} \binom{n - (N-1)k}{k} \frac{(-1)^{Nk} 3^k}{2n - 2Nk + 1}$$

**Entry 6.** for  $N \gg 1$  we have

$$x_N \approx \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3^{-N}}{1 + N 3^{-N+1}} + \frac{(N-1)N 3^{-3N+2}}{2(1 + N 3^{-N+1})^3} - \dots$$

**Entry 7.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$y_{N,0} = 0, y_{N,k+1} = \frac{(1 - 3y_{N,k})^N 3^{-N} + N 3^{-N+1} y_{N,k}}{1 + N 3^{-N+1}}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_{N,k} = \frac{1}{3} - x_N$$

**Entry 8.** for  $N = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  we have

$$x_N = z_N^{-\frac{1}{N-1}}$$

where

$$z_N = \left( 3 + 3 \left( 3 + 3 \left( 3 + \dots \right)^{\frac{N-1}{N}} \right)^{\frac{N-1}{N}} \right)^{\frac{N-1}{N}}$$

**Entry 9.** for  $N = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  we have

$$x_N = \frac{1}{3} - \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{3} - \left( \frac{1}{3} - \left( \frac{1}{3} - \dots \right)^N \right)^N \right)^N \right\}$$

**Entry 10.**

$$\begin{aligned} x_N &< x_{N+1}, \quad N = 1, 2, 3, \dots \\ (x_N)^N &> (x_{N+1})^{N+1}, \quad N = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

**Entry 11.** for  $N = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  we have

$$c(N, k) = 3c(N, k-1) + 3c(N, k-N), \quad c(N, 0) = 1, \quad c(N, -k) = 0, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c(N, k)}{c(N, k+1)} = x_N$$

Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} c(2, k) &= \{1, 3, 12, 45, 171, 648, 2457, 9315, \dots\} \\ c(3, k) &= \{1, 3, 9, 30, 99, 324, 1062, 3483, \dots\} \\ c(4, k) &= \{1, 3, 9, 27, 84, 261, 810, 2511, \dots\} \end{aligned}$$

**Entry 12.** for  $N = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  we have

$$f(N, z) = \frac{1}{1 - 3z - 3z^N}$$

$$g(N) = \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(N, \frac{1}{4} + \frac{e^{ix}}{6}\right) e^{ix} dx, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$x_N = \left( \frac{1}{N} \left( -1 - \frac{4\pi}{g(N)} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{N-1}}$$

**Entry 13.**

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{-n} \cdot (n+1)}{4n^2 - 1} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} x_n + 18 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \left( \frac{x_n}{3} \right)^n$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3^{-n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x_k}{2k-1} + 18 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} \left( \frac{x_n}{3} \right)^n$$

**Entry 14.** for  $N = 2, 3, 4, \dots$  we have

$$y_{N,0} = 0, \quad y_{N,k+1} = \frac{1}{3 + 3(y_{N,k})^{N-1}}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_{N,k} = x_N$$

$$y_{N,2k} < x_N < y_{N,2k+1}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

**Entry 15.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$\frac{1}{x_N} = 3 + 3 \left( 3 + 3 \left( 3 + 3 \left( 3 + 3 \left( 3 + \dots \right)^{1-N} \right)^{1-N} \right)^{1-N} \right)^{1-N}$$

**Entry 16.** for  $N = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  we have

$$\pi = 6 \sqrt{x_N} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x_N)^n \sum_{k=0}^{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{N} \right\rfloor} \binom{2n - 2(N-1)k}{n - (N-1)k} \binom{n - (N-1)k}{k} \frac{(-1)^{Nk} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^k}{(2n - 2Nk + 1) \binom{2n - 2Nk}{n - Nk}}$$

## References

- [1] Milton Abramowitz and Irene Stegun, A Handbook of Mathematical Functions, U.S. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC, 1970.
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- [3] J. M. Borwein and D. H. Bailey, Mathematics by Experiment: Plausible Reasoning in the 21st century. AK Peters Ltd, Natick, MA, 2003.