

Question 477: Some Mathematical Formulas

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Abstract. This note presents a collection of mathematical formulas

1. Introduction

Notation:

- The number pi:

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 3.1415... \quad (1)$$

- The Catalan constant G :

$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^2} = 0.9159... \quad (2)$$

- The Euler-Mascheroni constant γ :

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right) = 0.5772... \quad (3)$$

- The hypergeometric function:

$${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n} \frac{x^n}{n!}, |x| < 1 \quad (4)$$

- The Fibonacci numbers:

$$F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n, F_1 = F_2 = 1 \quad (5)$$

- $z \in \mathbb{C}, z = x + iy; x, y \in \mathbb{R}, i = \sqrt{-1}; x = \operatorname{Re}(z), y = \operatorname{Im}(z)$.

2. Formulas

Entry 1.

$$\pi\sqrt{3} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-12)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, n + \frac{1}{2}; 2n + \frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$\pi\sqrt{3} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-36)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(n+1, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-36)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(n+\frac{1}{2}, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$\pi\sqrt{5} = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-60)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{5}\right) \quad (9)$$

$$\pi\sqrt{5} = 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-100)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(n+1, 2n+\frac{1}{2}; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; \frac{2}{5}\right) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-60)^{-n}}{4n+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, n+1; 2n+\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{2}{3}\right) \quad (11)$$

Entry 2.

$$2G - \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{4 - e^{-2\sqrt{x}}} dx - \int_0^{(\ln\sqrt{2})^2} e^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{4 - e^{2\sqrt{x}}} dx \quad (12)$$

Entry 3.

$$\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \int_0^1 \tanh\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - 1}\right) dx \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{24} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} \tanh\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) dx \quad (14)$$

Entry 4.

$$\ln 2 = \int_0^u (\cosh^{-1} f(x) - \cosh^{-1} g(x)) dx \quad (15)$$

where

$$u = \frac{1}{\phi} \sqrt{\frac{\phi-1}{\phi+1}}, \quad \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (16)$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3x^2}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1} \frac{x(18+x^2)}{(3+x^2)^{3/2}}\right) \quad (17)$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{3} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3x^2}} \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-1} \frac{x(18+x^2)}{(3+x^2)^{3/2}}\right) \quad (18)$$

Entry 6.

$$\pi - 2 = \int_0^1 \ln(2 - x^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2}) dx = \int_0^{2\ln 2} \sqrt{2e^{x/2} - e^{2x}} dx \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\pi - 2}{2 \ln 2} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2^{x+1} - 2^{2x}} dx \quad (20)$$

Entry 7. If $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\pi = 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \psi_k(x) e^{-\sum_{n=1}^k a_n x^{2^n}} dx \quad (21)$$

where

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 3^{-n}}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (22)$$

$$\psi_k(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{-n} f_n x^{2^n}, k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (23)$$

$$f_{n+k+1} = \frac{(-1)^{n+k+1}}{n+k+1} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m f_m, f_0 = 1, f_1 = f_2 = \dots = f_k = 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \quad (24)$$

Example $k=1$:

$$\pi = 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \psi_1(x) e^{-x^2/3} dx \quad (25)$$

$$\psi_1(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 3^{-n} f_n x^{2^n} = 1 + \frac{3^{-2} x^4}{2} - \frac{3^{-3} x^6}{3} + \dots \quad (26)$$

$$f_{n+2} = \frac{(-1)^n}{n+2} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m f_m, f_0 = 1, f_1 = 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \quad (27)$$

Example $k=2$:

$$\pi = 2\sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \psi_2(x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{18}} dx \quad (28)$$

$$\psi_2(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} 3^{-n} f_n x^{2^n} = 1 - \frac{3^{-3} x^6}{3} + \dots \quad (29)$$

$$f_{n+3} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+3} \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m f_m, f_0 = 1, f_1 = f_2 = 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \quad (30)$$

Entry 8.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} - \frac{8}{9} &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{-n}}{2n+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, 1 + \frac{1}{2n}; 2 + \frac{1}{2n}; (-3)^{-n}\right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3^{-n^2}}{2n^2+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, n + \frac{1}{2n}; n + 1 + \frac{1}{2n}; (-3)^{-n}\right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3^{-n^2-n}}{2n^2+2n+1} {}_2F_1\left(1, n + 1 + \frac{1}{2n}; n + 2 + \frac{1}{2n}; (-3)^{-n}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Entry 9. If $0 < a < 1$, then

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x^2 y} \sinh(ay)}{\cosh y} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1-a}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1+a}} \right) \quad (32)$$

Entry 10.

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{(1+x)e^{-x}}{2+2x+x^2} dx = -e \left(\left(\gamma + \frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) \cos 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \sin 1 \right) + e \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n n!} \operatorname{Re} \left(e^i (1+i)^n \right) \quad (33)$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{2+2x+x^2} dx = e \left(\left(\gamma + \frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) \sin 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} \cos 1 \right) - e \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n n!} \operatorname{Im} \left(e^i (1+i)^n \right) \quad (34)$$

Entry 11.

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{e}} \sin^{-1} (2W(x/2)) dx = \frac{\pi \sqrt{e}}{2} - \sum_{n=0}^\infty \binom{2n}{n}^{-2} \frac{1}{(n!)^2 (2n+1)} - \frac{\pi}{8} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{2^{-4n}}{n!(n+1)!} \quad (35)$$

where $W(x)$ is the Lambert function.

Entry 12.

$$\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \sum_{n=0}^k \frac{1}{2^{k-n} (2n+1) \binom{2^{k-n+1} (2n+1)}{2^{k-n} (2n+1)}} \quad (36)$$

Entry 13.

$$\pi + 4 - 5\sqrt{2} = \int_{1/4}^{(2+\sqrt{2})^{-1}} \frac{\sqrt{16x^3 - 20x^2 + 8x - 1}}{x^2} dx \quad (37)$$

Entry 14. If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})^{2n} dx &= \\ &= 2^{n-1} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} \binom{2k+2}{k+1}^{-1} \frac{2^{2k+2}}{k+1} + \pi \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k+1} \binom{2k+2}{k+1} 2^{-2k-2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x})^{2n} dx &= \\ &= 2^{n-1} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} \binom{2k+2}{k+1}^{-1} \frac{2^{2k+2}}{k+1} - \pi \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k+1} \binom{2k+2}{k+1} 2^{-2k-2} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

Entry 15.

$$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+x^2 - x\sqrt{8+x^2}}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(1/4))^2}{\pi\sqrt{8}} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{8}}{(\Gamma(1/4))^2} \right) \quad (40)$$

$$\int_0^1 \cos^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x\sqrt{8+x^2}-x^2}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(1/4))^2}{\pi\sqrt{8}} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{8}}{(\Gamma(1/4))^2} \right) \quad (41)$$

Entry 16. If F_n is the Fibonacci number, then

$$\pi = 6 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{n+1}} - (\sqrt{3})^{F_n}}{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{n+2}} + 1} \right) \quad (42)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{F_n} - (\sqrt{2}-1)^{F_{n+1}}}{1 + (\sqrt{2}-1)^{F_{n+2}}} \right) \quad (43)$$

$$\pi = 12 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(2-\sqrt{3})^{F_n} - (2-\sqrt{3})^{F_{n+1}}}{1 + (2-\sqrt{3})^{F_{n+2}}} \right) \quad (44)$$

Entry 17. If F_n is the Fibonacci number, then

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{F_{n+2}} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n}} + (\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+1}}}{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+2}} - 1} \right) \quad (45)$$

Entry 18. If F_n is the Fibonacci number, then

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+1}} - (\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n}}}{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+2}} + 1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+2}} - (\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+1}}}{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+3}} + 1} \right) \quad (46)$$

Entry 19. If F_n is the Fibonacci number, then

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \tan^{-1} \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{F_{n+2}} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+1}} - (\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n}}}{(\sqrt{3})^{F_{2n+2}} + 1} \right) \quad (47)$$

Entry 20. If $\sinh u = \frac{1}{6} (54 + 6\sqrt{129})^{1/3} - 2(54 + 6\sqrt{129})^{-1/3}$, then

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} (\tanh u)^{2n-1} \cosh((2n-1)u) \quad (48)$$

Entry 21. If $\sinh u = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{6} \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{18} \sqrt[3]{6^2} \sqrt{3^5}$, then

$$\pi = 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} (\tanh u)^{2n-1} \cosh((2n-1)u) \quad (49)$$

Entry 22. If

$$\sinh u = \frac{1}{6} \left(-54 + 54\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{291-162\sqrt{2}} \right)^{1/3} - 2 \left(-54 + 54\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{291-162\sqrt{2}} \right)^{-1/3}$$

then

$$\pi = 16 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} (\tanh u)^{2n-1} \cosh((2n-1)u) \quad (50)$$

Entry 23. If

$$\sinh u = \frac{1}{6} \left(108 - 54\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{615 - 324\sqrt{3}} \right)^{1/3} - 2 \left(108 - 54\sqrt{3} + 6\sqrt{615 - 324\sqrt{3}} \right)^{-1/3}$$

then

$$\pi = 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} (\tanh u)^{2n-1} \cosh((2n-1)u) \quad (51)$$

Entry 24. If $u^2 (\cos(2u) - \sin(2u)) + 2u (\sin u + \cos u) \cosh u - 1 = 0$, then

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{u^{2n-1} \cosh((2n-1)u) \cos((2n-1)u)}{2n-1} + \frac{u^{2n} \cosh(2nu) \sin(2nu)}{2n} \right) \quad (52)$$

Remark: $u = 0.35993392348862\dots$.

Entry 25. If

$$a = (2 - \sqrt{3}) \cos\left(\left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right) \cos\left(\left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right) \cos\left(\left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right) \dots\right)\right)\right) \quad (53)$$

$$b = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cos\left(\left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right) \cos\left(\left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right) \cos\left(\left(\sqrt{2} - 1\right) \dots\right)\right)\right) \quad (54)$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \dots\right)\right)\right) \quad (55)$$

$$d = 1 \cos(1 \cos(1 \cos(1 \dots))) \quad (56)$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= 12 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n h_{2n} a^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n h_{2n} b^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \\ &= 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n h_{2n} c^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n h_{2n} d^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

where

$$h_0 = 1, h_1 = 0, h_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, h_3 = \frac{2}{3}, h_4 = -\frac{11}{24}, h_5 = \frac{2}{15}, \dots \quad (58)$$

$$h_n = g_n - h_{n-1} - \sum_{k=2}^n h_{n-k} f_k, \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots \quad (59)$$

$$f_1 = 1, f_{2n+1} = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}, f_{2n} = \frac{1}{(2n)!}, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (60)$$

$$g_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)!}, n \in \mathbb{N}, g_{2n} = 0, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (61)$$

Entry 26.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1}(3x)}{1+9x^2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4x}{1+\sqrt{1+8x^2}}\right) dx = \\ & = \frac{\pi}{6} \left(\frac{(\tan^{-1} 3)^2}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\left((\sqrt{2}-1)(\sqrt{5}-2)\right)^{2n-1} + (3-\sqrt{8})^{2n-1} + (9-\sqrt{80})^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

Entry 27.

$$\pi G = \int_0^{\pi} x \tan x \tan^{-1}(\cos x) dx \quad (63)$$

Entry 28.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tanh x - x \operatorname{sech}^2 x}{x^2 + \tanh^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cosh x \sinh x - x}{x^2 \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh(2x) - 2x}{(1+x^2) \cosh(2x) + x^2 - 1} dx \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

Entry 29.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(1-(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t)t \sin t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t + (x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(x^2+y^2)} \left\{ \frac{x}{2} \ln \left(\frac{(1+x)^2 + y^2}{(1-x)^2 + y^2} \right) + y \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1+x} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2xyt \sin t \cos^2 t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t + (x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(x^2+y^2)} \left\{ x \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1+x} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1-x} \right) - \frac{y}{2} \ln \left(\frac{(1+x)^2 + y^2}{(1-x)^2 + y^2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t + (x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{2x} \ln \left(\frac{(1+x)^2 + y^2}{(1-x)^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{1}{y} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1+x} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^3 t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t+(x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \\
& = \frac{\pi}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2x(x^2+y^2)} \right) \ln \left(\frac{(1+x)^2+y^2}{(1-x)^2+y^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y(x^2+y^2)} \right) \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1+x} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \right\} \\
& \hspace{15em} (68)
\end{aligned}$$

Entry 30.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{(x-(x^3+xy^2)\cos^2 t)t \sin t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t+(x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \left(\frac{(1+x)^2+y^2}{(1-x)^2+y^2} \right) \quad (69)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{(y+(x^2y+y^3)\cos^2 t)t \sin t}{1-2(x^2-y^2)\cos^2 t+(x^2+y^2)^2 \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1+x} + \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{1-x} \right) \quad (70)$$

Entry 31.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(1+(2\sqrt{3}-3)\cos^2 t)t \sin t}{1+(4\sqrt{3}-6)\cos^2 t+(229-132\sqrt{3})\cos^4 t} dt = \\
& \hspace{15em} = \frac{\pi(5(7+5\sqrt{3})\pi+6(4+\sqrt{3})\ln 2)}{312} \quad (71)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t \cos^2 t}{1+(4\sqrt{3}-6)\cos^2 t+(229-132\sqrt{3})\cos^4 t} dt = \\
& \hspace{15em} = \frac{\pi(5(29+17\sqrt{3})\pi-12(40+23\sqrt{3})\ln 2)}{1248} \quad (72)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1+(4\sqrt{3}-6)\cos^2 t+(229-132\sqrt{3})\cos^4 t} dt = \\
& \hspace{15em} = \frac{\pi(5(1+\sqrt{3})\pi+12(2+\sqrt{3})\ln 2)}{96} \quad (73)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{(2+\cos^2 t)t \sin t}{1+\cos^2 t+\cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi(\pi\sqrt{3}+\ln 3)}{4} \quad (74)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t \cos^2 t}{1+\cos^2 t+\cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi(\pi\sqrt{3}-3\ln 3)}{12} \quad (75)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t}{1+\cos^2 t+\cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln 3 \right) \quad (76)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^3 t}{1 + \cos^2 t + \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi \ln 3}{2} \quad (77)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^3 t}{1 + \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad (78)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t (2 - \sin^2 t)}{1 + \cos^2 t + \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t (1 + \cos^2 t)}{1 + \cos^2 t + \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad (79)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^3 t}{9 - 2\cos^2 t + \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{24} (4\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \pi) \quad (80)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^3 t}{7 + \cos(4t)} dt = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{3}} \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad (81)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t (8 - \cos^2 t)}{81 + 4\cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{12} \ln \frac{17}{5} \quad (82)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sin t (2 + \cos^2 t)}{4 + \cos^4 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad (83)$$

Entry 32.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{J_0^2(x) - e^{-x^2} \cos x}{x} dx = \ln 2 - \frac{\gamma}{2} + \frac{1}{4} {}_2F_2 \left(1, 1; \frac{3}{2}, 2; -\frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{1}{(2n-2k)!k!} - \frac{2^{-2n}}{((n-k)!k!)^2} \right) \quad (84)$$

Remarks:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!(2n-2k)!} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n}}{n(2n)!} U \left(-n, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (85)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^{-2n}}{(k!(n-k)!)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 2^{-2n}}{n(n!)^2} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} {}_3F_4 \left(1, 1, \frac{3}{2}; 2, 2, 2, 2; -1 \right) \quad (86)$$

- $U(a, b, z)$ is the confluent hypergeometric function:

$$U(a, b, z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(a)} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-zt} t^{a-1} (1+t)^{b-a-1} dt \quad , \operatorname{Re}(a) > 0 \quad (87)$$

$$U(-n, b, z) = (-1)^n \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (b+k)_{n-k} (-z)^k \quad (88)$$

- $J_0(x)$ is the Bessel function.

Entry 33. If $|x| < \pi, |a| < 1$, then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a^n \sin x}{1 - a^n \cos x} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1 - a^n} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \quad (89)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a^n \sin x}{1 - a^n \cos x} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{1 + a^n} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \quad (90)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2a^n \sin x}{1 - a^{2n}} \right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n+1}}{1 - a^{2n+1}} \frac{\sin((2n+1)x)}{2n+1} \quad (91)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2a^n \sin x}{1 - a^{2n}} \right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n+1}}{1 + a^{2n+1}} \frac{\sin((2n+1)x)}{2n+1} \quad (92)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2a^n \cos x}{1 - a^{2n}} \right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n a^{2n+1}}{1 - a^{2n+1}} \frac{\cos((2n+1)x)}{2n+1} \quad (93)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2a^n \cos x}{1 - a^{2n}} \right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n a^{2n+1}}{1 + a^{2n+1}} \frac{\cos((2n+1)x)}{2n+1} \quad (94)$$

Entry 34. If $f(k) = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} \sin x \ln(x + k\pi) dx$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \gamma - \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} e^{-k\pi} f(k) \quad (95)$$

Entry 35. If $f(k) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln(x + k\pi)}{x + k\pi} \sin x dx$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then

$$-\pi \gamma = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} f(k) \quad (96)$$

Entry 36. If $f(k) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln(x + (k+1)\pi)}{x + (k+1)\pi} \sin x dx$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then

$$\pi \gamma = -2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln x \sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} f(k) \quad (97)$$

Entry 37. If $f(k) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\ln(x + k\pi)}{x + k\pi} \sin 2x \sin x dx$, $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, then

$$-\ln 3 \left(\gamma + \frac{\ln 3}{2} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} f(k) \quad (98)$$

Entry 38.

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{15}}{4} \right)^{2n+1} \right) \quad (99)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{-2n}}{2n+1} \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(\frac{3+i\sqrt{7}}{4} \right)^{2n+1} \right) \quad (100)$$

Entry 39. If $0 < a < b < 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{b}{a} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (b^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1})}{(2n+1)^2} + \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \left\{ \ln \left(\left(\frac{1+a}{1+b} \right)^2 \frac{b}{a} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \left(\left(\frac{4b}{(1+b)^2} \right)^k - \left(\frac{4a}{(1+a)^2} \right)^k \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (101)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{b}{a} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (b^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1})}{(2n+1)^2} + \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(n+1)} \left\{ \left(\frac{1-a}{1+a} \right)^{2n+2} {}_2F_1 \left(1, n+1; n+2; \left(\frac{1-a}{1+a} \right)^2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{1-b}{1+b} \right)^{2n+2} {}_2F_1 \left(1, n+1; n+2; \left(\frac{1-b}{1+b} \right)^2 \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (102)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \ln \frac{b}{a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (b^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1})}{(2n+1)^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\left(\frac{1-a}{1+a} \right)^{2n+2} - \left(\frac{1-b}{1+b} \right)^{2n+2} \right) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \quad (103)$$

Entry 40.

$$\pi - 2 \tan^{-1} u = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_u^{\infty} \left(\tanh \frac{1}{2+2x^2} \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (104)$$

$$\pi = 24 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_{2+\sqrt{3}}^{\infty} \left(\tanh \frac{1}{2+2x^2} \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (105)$$

Entry 41. If $0 < z < 1$, then

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{z\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{(x+k\pi)^z} dx \quad (106)$$

Entry 42.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^4}}{1+x^4} dx \quad (107)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+2x^2+\sqrt{1+8x^2}}} dx \quad (108)$$

Entry 43.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \int_0^1 \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1+8x-1}} \right) dx \quad (109)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} = \int_0^1 \ln \left(2 + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-4x} + \sqrt{1+8x} \right) dx \quad (110)$$

Entry 44.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2n(2n+1)+1} \right) = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1-2^{-2n}) \zeta(2n+1)}{2n+1} \quad (111)$$

Entry 45.

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}} - 1 + i \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2}} \right)^n \right) \quad (112)$$

$$\pi = 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{n} \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(2 - \sqrt{\sqrt{2}+1} + i \sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1} \right)^n \right) \quad (113)$$

Entry 46. If $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\pi = 2^k \sqrt{\underbrace{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}_{(k-1)\text{-radicals}}} \left(1 + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh x}{1 + e^{2^{k+1}x}} dx \right) \quad (114)$$

$$\pi = 2^k \sqrt{\underbrace{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}_{(k-1)\text{-radicals}}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2^{2k+2} n^2 - 1} \right) \quad (115)$$

$$\pi = 2^k \sqrt{\underbrace{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots + \sqrt{2}}}}_{(k-1)\text{-radicals}}} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \prod_{m=0}^n \left(1 - \frac{2^{-2(n-m+k)}}{(4m+2)^2} \right) \quad (116)$$

Entry 47. If $0 < x < \tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{2})$, then

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - 2 \tan^2 x}{1 + 2 \tan^2 x} \right) + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sin x)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)x \quad (117)$$

Entry 48. If $\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{2}) < x < \pi/2$, then

$$\pi = 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2 \tan^2 x} \right) + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sin x)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)x \quad (118)$$

Entry 49. If $0 < x < \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}$, then

$$\pi = 2 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan^2 x}{2} \right) + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\cos x)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cos(2n+1)x \quad (119)$$

Entry 50. If $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{2} < x < \pi/2$, then

$$\pi = 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1 - 2 \cot^2 x}{1 + 2 \cot^2 x} \right) + 8 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\cos x)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \cos(2n+1)x \quad (120)$$

Entry 51. If $0 < x < \pi/2, 0 < a < 1, 0 < b < 1, b = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2a \sin^2 x}{1-a^2}\right)^2} - \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{1-a^2}$, then

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \sin(2n+1)x \quad (121)$$

Entry 52. If $0 < x < \pi/2, 0 < a < 1, 0 < b < 1, b = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2a \cos^2 x}{1-a^2}\right)^2} - \frac{2a \cos^2 x}{1-a^2}$, then

$$\pi = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (a^{2n+1} + b^{2n+1})}{2n+1} \cos(2n+1)x \quad (122)$$

Entry 53.

$$G = 2(\sqrt{2}-1) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \left(2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \right) \quad (123)$$

Entry 54.

$$G = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{(1+\sqrt{1+x^2})^{2n+1}} dx \quad (124)$$

Entry 55. If $0 < x < \pi/2$, then

$$G = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^2 (\sin x)^n} {}_2F_1(n, n; n+1; -\cot x) \quad (125)$$

Entry 56. If $0 < x < \pi/2$, then

$$G = \tan x \ln(1 + \cot x) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n(\cos x)^n} \left(\ln(1 + \cot x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \left(1 - (1 + \cot x)^{-k} \right) \right) \quad (126)$$

Entry 57.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-1} \right)^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (\sqrt{5}-1)^{3n+3} \quad (127)$$

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}, \quad b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{4n+4}} \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} \binom{n}{n-2k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (128)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \phi^{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \phi^{-3n-3} \quad (129)$$

$$A_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)2^{2n}}, \quad B_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^{[n/2]} \binom{n}{n-2k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (130)$$

Remark: $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

Entry 58. If $N \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi + 2 \ln 2 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{N+1}}(2 + \ln(N+1)) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \ln(n+1) + \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} {}_2F_1(3/2, k+1; k+2; -1/n)}{k(k+1)n\sqrt{n}(n+1)^k} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{N+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (N+1)^{-n}}{n(2n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (131)$$

Entry 59.

$$G = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2 \cosh x} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (132)$$

Entry 60. If $N > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} G &= N^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_0^1 \left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2 \cosh(Nx)} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx + \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_N^{\infty} \left(\tanh \left(\frac{x}{2 \cosh x} \right) \right)^{2n+1} dx \end{aligned} \quad (133)$$

Entry 61.

$$\gamma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{nn!} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \int_1^{\infty} (x^{e^{-x}} - 1)^n dx \quad (134)$$

$$\gamma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{nn!} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_1^{\infty} (1 - x^{-e^{-x}})^n dx \quad (135)$$

$$\gamma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{nn!} - 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^{e^{-x}} - 1}{x^{e^{-x}} + 1} \right)^{2n+1} dx \quad (136)$$

Entry 62.

$$3\pi - 1 = \int_0^1 \frac{16\sqrt{1+8x} + 16 - 65x}{x + 4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+8x} + x - 4x^2} dx \quad (137)$$

Entry 63. If $u = \frac{1}{6} (108 + 12\sqrt{93})^{1/3} - 2(108 + 12\sqrt{93})^{-1/3}$, then

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + u^2 = \tan^{-1} u + \sqrt{u} \left(2 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{2n}{n} \frac{2^{-2n} u^{n+1}}{(n+1)(2n+3)} \right) \quad (138)$$

Entry 64.

$$\frac{\pi^2}{4} = \left(\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) \right)^2 + 2 \int_{\ln(\sqrt{2}+1)}^{\infty} \ln \left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} \right) dx \quad (139)$$

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