

Some infinite series

Edgar Valdebenito

January 4 , 2022

Abstract. We present a family of infinite series

Introduction: A general formula

Entry 1. For $p > q > 0, 0 < \theta \leq \pi/2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{p^2 - q^2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{p-q}{p+q}} \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{p^2 - q^2}} + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{q}{2p} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)\theta)}{2n-2k} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{q}{2p} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)\theta)}{2n-2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

Recall that

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$$

Examples

Entry 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{-4n-2} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2n-2k+1} \\ \pi &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{-3n} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2n-2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 3.

$$\frac{(-1)^n 2^{4n+1}}{(2n+1)\binom{2n}{n}} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{2n-2k+1}$$

Entry 4.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi}{12} \sqrt{11 - 4\sqrt{6}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{14 - 4\sqrt{6}}}{10} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/4))}{2n-2k+1} \\ & - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{14 - 4\sqrt{6}}}{10} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/4))}{2n-2k} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 5.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{12} \sqrt{3 - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}-2}{14} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k+1} \\ & - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}-2}{14} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 6.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi}{8} \left(2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} - 1 \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{100 + 62\sqrt{2}} - 5\sqrt{2} + 4}{34} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/4))}{2n-2k+1} \\ & - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{100 + 62\sqrt{2}} - 5\sqrt{2} + 4}{34} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/4))}{2n-2k} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 7.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5\pi}{9} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(2\pi/3))}{2n-2k+1} \\ & - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(2\pi/3))}{2n-2k} \end{aligned}$$

Entry 8.

$$\frac{5\pi}{9} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5} \right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k}$$

Entry 9.

$$\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-4n-2} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-4n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/3))}{2n-2k}$$

Entry 10.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\pi}{3} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k+1)(\pi/6))}{2n-2k+1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)^{2n} \sum_{k=0, k \neq n}^{2n} \binom{2n}{k} \frac{\sin((2n-2k)(\pi/6))}{2n-2k} \end{aligned}$$

References

- [1] Arndt, J., and Haenel, C. : π unleashed. Springer-Verlag , 2001.
- [2] Beckmann, P. : A History of π . 2nd ed., Golem Press, Boulder, CO, 1971.
- [3] Berggren, L., Borwein, J., and Borwein, P. : Pi: a Source Book. Springer-Verlag, 1997.
- [4] Gradshteyn, I.S., and Ryzhik, I.M. : Table of Integrals, Series and Products. 5th ed., ed. Alan Jeffrey. Academic Press , 1994.