

Variations on a Theme of Toloza

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In 2023 a generalisation of Toloza's formula for π was discovered. Toloza's formula for π is $2 + \binom{2}{2}^{-1} + \binom{3}{2}^{-1} - \binom{4}{2}^{-1} - \binom{5}{2}^{-1} + \binom{6}{2}^{-1} + \binom{7}{2}^{-1} - \dots = \pi$ and relates π to one diagonal of Pascal's triangle [1]. I gave a simplified proof in [2].

It can also be written as $2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^1 (-1)^{n-1} \binom{2n+r}{2}^{-1} = \pi$.

Suppose we define $T_p := \frac{2p}{2p-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{2p-1} (-1)^{n-1} \binom{2pn+r}{2p}^{-1}$ for positive integers p .

Toloza's formula is now $T_1 = \pi$.

One may explore a generalisation of the formula to find similar formulae from the

Proposition. For $p > 1$, $T_p = 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} (-1)^{i-1} \binom{2p-2}{i-1} (\csc \frac{\pi i}{2p} - 1)$.

This has now been proved in [3].

What this means is that not only is π related to one diagonal of Pascal's triangle, but to infinitely many of them - in particular, every second diagonal.

For example, with $p = 2$ we find that $T_2 = 2\pi \left(\binom{2}{0} \csc \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 \right) = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi$.

So instead of a 2-fold alternating sum as in Toloza's formula (where pairs of terms are added, then subtracted, then added, etc.) we now have a 4-fold alternating sum

$$\frac{4}{3} + \binom{4}{4}^{-1} + \binom{5}{4}^{-1} + \binom{6}{4}^{-1} + \binom{7}{4}^{-1} - \binom{8}{4}^{-1} - \binom{9}{4}^{-1} - \binom{10}{4}^{-1} - \binom{11}{4}^{-1} + \dots = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)\pi$$

Likewise,

$$\begin{aligned} T_3 &= 2 \left(\binom{4}{0} (\csc \frac{\pi}{6} - 1) - \binom{4}{1} (\csc \frac{2\pi}{6} - 1) \right) \pi \\ &= 2 \left(3 + \csc \frac{\pi}{6} - 4 \csc \frac{2\pi}{6} \right) \pi \\ &= 2 \left(5 - \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{3} \right) \pi \text{ giving the 6-fold alternating sum} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} + \binom{6}{6}^{-1} + \binom{7}{6}^{-1} + \binom{8}{6}^{-1} + \binom{9}{6}^{-1} + \binom{10}{6}^{-1} + \binom{11}{6}^{-1} - \binom{12}{6}^{-1} - \binom{13}{6}^{-1} - \binom{14}{6}^{-1} - \binom{15}{6}^{-1} - \binom{16}{6}^{-1} - \binom{17}{6}^{-1} + \dots = 2 \left(5 - \frac{8}{3} \sqrt{3} \right) \pi$$

and so on.

References

[1] <https://docs.google.com/file/d/1mnJBpUsWjLDhmpT2-6u9qDpGvtSHiWUTvbYCG2pEXtWGovrluS9u57E0paJf>

[2] <https://www.angelfire.com/ab7/fourunit/binomial-formula-for-pi.pdf>

[3] <https://4unitmaths.com/generalised-toloza-sum-proof.pdf>