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A faster product for π and a new integral for $\ln \frac{\pi}{2}$.

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In [“An infinite product for e^γ via hypergeometric formulas for Euler’s constant, γ ”, preprint, arxiv.org/abs/math/0306008], the author proved the infinite product identity

$$e^\gamma = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2^2}{1 \cdot 3}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3^3}\right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{2^4 \cdot 4^4}{1 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5}\right)^{1/5} \cdots,$$

where γ is Euler’s constant and the expression of the n -th term under the $(n + 1)$ -st root is

$$P_n = \prod_{k=0}^n (k + 1)^{(-1)^{k+1} \binom{n}{k}}.$$

In this note, he shows the identity

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2^2}{1 \cdot 3}\right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3^3}\right)^{1/8} \left(\frac{2^4 \cdot 4^4}{1 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5}\right)^{1/16} \cdots,$$

for which he provides three proofs (using respectively the alternate zeta function, Wallis integrals and certain integrals reminiscent of those of Beukers).

He also mentions the existence of a third identity based on P_n and due to J. Guillera:

$$e = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)^{1/1} \left(\frac{2^2}{1 \cdot 3}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3^3}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{2^4 \cdot 4^4}{1 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5}\right)^{1/4} \cdots.$$

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Reviewed by *Tanguy Rivoal*

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Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.