

# How\_I\_found\_A157852\_sum.nb

Mission: integrate the terms of the Taylor series and find a pattern for their sum.

```
In[1]:= 12 = Normal[Series[Exp[I Pi x] (x^(1/x) - 1), {x, Infinity, 3}]];
```

```
In[2]:= 13 = NIntegrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity I}]
```

```
Out[2]= 0.070776 - 0.0473806 I
```

```
In[3]:= 12
```

```
Out[3]= E^(I \[Pi] x) \left( \frac{\text{Log}[x]}{x} + \frac{\text{Log}[x]^2}{2 x^2} + \frac{\text{Log}[x]^3}{6 x^3} \right)
```

```
In[4]:= Integrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity I}]
```

```
Out[4]= MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I \[Pi] - I \[Pi] MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I \[Pi] - \[Pi]^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I \[Pi]]
```

The above is the pattern for the sum. What does it look like?

```
In[5]:= 12 = Normal[Series[Exp[I Pi x] (x^(1/x) - 1), {x, Infinity, 3}]];
```

The following are the same!

$$\int_1^\infty (x^{1/x} - 1) \exp(i \pi x) dx = \int_1^{i\infty} (x^{1/x} - 1) \exp(i \pi x) dx$$

```
In[6]:= FullSimplify[N[NIntegrate[Exp[I Pi x] (x^(1/x) - 1),
{x, 1, Infinity}, WorkingPrecision \rightarrow 160, MaxRecursion \rightarrow 300], 60] -
NIntegrate[Exp[I Pi x] (x^(1/x) - 1), {x, 1, Infinity I}, WorkingPrecision \rightarrow 60]]
```

```
Out[6]= 0. \times 10^{-61} + 0. \times 10^{-61} I
```

```
In[1]:= NIntegrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity}] - NIntegrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity I}]
```

... **NIntegrate**: DoubleExponentialOscillatory returns a finite integral estimate, but the integral might be divergent.

... **NIntegrate**: DoubleExponentialOscillatory returns a finite integral estimate, but the integral might be divergent.

```
Out[1]= -1.04802 × 10-11 - 1.62902 × 10-9 I
```

```
In[2]:= 12
```

```
Out[2]= eI π x  $\left( \frac{\text{Log}[x]}{x} + \frac{\text{Log}[x]^2}{2 x^2} + \frac{\text{Log}[x]^3}{6 x^3} \right)$ 
```

```
In[1]:= Integrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity}]

Out[1]= 
$$\frac{1}{3840} \times \left( -80 \text{EulerGamma}^4 \pi^2 + 3 \pi^6 + 160 \text{EulerGamma}^3 \pi (-4 \text{i} + \text{i} \pi^2 + \pi (3 - 2 \text{Log}[\pi])) + 20 \text{i} \pi^5 (-3 + 2 \text{Log}[\pi]) + 10 \pi^4 \right.$$


$$\left( 6 + \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\{1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}, \{2, 2, 2, 2, \frac{5}{2}, 3\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] - 12 \text{Log}[\pi] + 4 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 \right) +$$


$$240 \times \left( 1 + 16 \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] + 8 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 \right) +$$


$$40 \text{EulerGamma}^2$$


$$(48 + \pi^4 - 48 \text{i} \pi (-1 + \text{Log}[\pi]) + 6 \text{i} \pi^3 (-3 + 2 \text{Log}[\pi]) - 6 \pi^2 (11 - 6 \text{Log}[\pi] + 2 \text{Log}[\pi]^2)) +$$


$$640 \text{i} \pi \left( 6 + 6 \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] + \right.$$


$$6 \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right\}, \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] -$$


$$\left. 9 \text{Log}[\pi] + 3 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 - \text{Log}[\pi]^3 - 2 \text{Zeta}[3] \right) +$$


$$40 \text{i} \pi^3 \left( -49 + 2 \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\{1, 1, 1, 1\}, \{2, 2, 2, 2, \frac{5}{2}\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] + \right.$$


$$46 \text{Log}[\pi] - 18 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 + 4 \text{Log}[\pi]^3 + 8 \text{Zeta}[3] \left. \right) -$$


$$40 \pi^2 \left( 145 + 12 \text{HypergeometricPFQ}\left[\{1, 1, 1\}, \left\{\frac{3}{2}, 2, 2, 2\right\}, -\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right] + 66 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 - \right.$$


$$12 \text{Log}[\pi]^3 + 2 \text{Log}[\pi]^4 - 24 \text{Zeta}[3] + 2 \text{Log}[\pi] (-69 + 8 \text{Zeta}[3]) \left. \right) +$$


$$40 \text{EulerGamma} (\text{i} \pi^5 + 96 \text{Log}[\pi] + \pi^4 (-3 + 2 \text{Log}[\pi]) - 48 \text{i} \pi (3 - 2 \text{Log}[\pi] + \text{Log}[\pi]^2) + 2 \text{i} \pi^3$$


$$(23 - 18 \text{Log}[\pi] + 6 \text{Log}[\pi]^2) - 2 \pi^2 (-69 + 66 \text{Log}[\pi] - 18 \text{Log}[\pi]^2 + 4 \text{Log}[\pi]^3 + 8 \text{Zeta}[3])) \right)$$


```

That is too messy!

```
In[2]:= 12 = Normal[Series[Exp[I Pi x] (x^(1/x) - 1), {x, Infinity, 6}]];
```

```
In[1]:= 13 = NIntegrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity I}]
```

```
Out[1]= 0.070776 - 0.0473807 I
```

```
In[2]:= 12
```

```
Out[2]= e^(π x) (Log[x]/x + Log[x]^2/(2 x^2) + Log[x]^3/(6 x^3) + Log[x]^4/(24 x^4) + Log[x]^5/(120 x^5) + Log[x]^6/(720 x^6))
```

```
In[3]:= Integrate[12, {x, 1, Infinity I}]
```

```
Out[3]= MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
π^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
I π^3 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
π^4 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π^5 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]
```

Above is more of the pattern.

```
MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
π^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]
```

The above is the pattern for the summand. What does it look like?

```
MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
π^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
I π^3 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
π^4 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π^5 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]
```

There is more of the pattern.

```
In[4]:= N[MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
π^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
I π^3 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +  
π^4 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -  
I π^5 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]]
```

```
Out[4]= 0.070776 - 0.0473807 I
```

## Trying to get traditional form

```
In[1]:= f[n_] := MeijerG[{{}, {Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -I π];
```

Where

```
MeijerG[{{}, {Table[1, {6+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, 6+1], -6+1], {}}, -I π];
```

$-i\pi^5$  MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]

is shown as

$$i\pi^5 G_{7,8}^{8,0} \left( \begin{matrix} 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \\ -5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \end{matrix} \middle| 0 \right).$$

$$i\pi^5 G_{7,8}^{8,0} \left( \begin{matrix} 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \\ -5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \end{matrix} \middle| 0 \right).$$

```
In[2]:= \sum_{n=1}^6 (i\pi^{1-n} \pi^{n-1}) f[n]
```

```
Out[2]= MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -
    I π MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1}}, {{-1, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -
    π^2 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-2, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +
    I π^3 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] +
    π^4 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π] -
    I π^5 MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1}}, {{-5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, {}}, -I π]
```

```
\sum_{n=1}^6 (i\pi^{1-n} \pi^{n-1}) f[n]
```

```
In[3]:= N[%]
```

```
Out[3]= 0.070776 - 0.0473807 I
```

```
\sum_{n=1}^6 (i\pi)^n MeijerG[{{}, {1, 1}}, {{n, n, n}, {}}, -I π]
```

$$i\pi^5 G_{7,8}^{8,0} \left( \begin{matrix} 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \\ -5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \end{matrix} \middle| 0 \right)$$

MeijerG - Wolfram Mathematica 12.3

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MeijerG

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## MeijerG

$\text{MeijerG}[\{\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}, \{a_{n+1}, \dots, a_p\}\}, \{\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}, \{b_{m+1}, \dots, b_q\}\}, z]$   
 is the Meijer G function  $G_{p,q}^{m,n}(z \mid \begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_p \\ b_1, \dots, b_q \end{matrix})$ .

▼ Details

- Mathematical function, suitable for both symbolic and numerical manipulation.
- The generalized form  $\text{MeijerG}[alist, blist, z, r]$  is defined for real  $r$  by  $\frac{r}{2\pi i} \int \frac{\Gamma(1-a_1-rs)\dots\Gamma(1-a_p-rs)\Gamma(b_1+rs)\dots\Gamma(b_m+rs)}{\Gamma(a_{n+1}+rs)\dots\Gamma(a_p+rs)\Gamma(1-b_{m+1}-rs)\dots\Gamma(1-b_q-rs)} z^{-s} ds$ , where in the default case  $r = 1$ .
- In many special cases,  $\text{MeijerG}$  is automatically converted to other functions.

### The MRB constant

$$\text{CMRB} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n g(n) == -\text{Im} \left( \int_1^{i\infty} \frac{x^{1/n}-1}{\sin(\pi x)} dx \right)$$

$$/ . g(n) = (n^{1/n} - 1).$$

The MRB constant's integrated analog

$$\text{M2} = \int_1^{\infty} (x^{1/x} - 1) e^{i\pi x} dx == \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{i}{\pi} \right)^{1-n} f(n)$$

$$/ . f(n) = \text{MeijerG}[\{\{\}, \{1, 1, \dots, 1 + n \text{ times}\}\}, \{\{1 - n, 0, 0, \dots, 1 + n \text{ times}\}, \{\}\}, -i\pi].$$

$$/ . f(n) = G_{n+1, n+2}^{n+2, 0} \left( -i\pi \middle| \begin{matrix} 1, \frac{n}{n} \\ -n+1, 0, \frac{n}{n} \end{matrix} \right)$$

```
In[1]:= f[n_] := MeijerG[\{\{\}, Table[1, {n+1}]], {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i\pi];
```

$$\text{In}[1]:= \text{Sum}\left[\left(\frac{i}{\pi}\right)^{1-n} f[n], \{n, 1, \text{Infinity}\}\right]$$

**Table:** Iterator  $\{1 + n\}$  does not have appropriate bounds.

**Table:** Iterator  $\{1 + n\}$  does not have appropriate bounds.

**Table:** Non-list iterator  $n + 1$  at position 2 does not evaluate to a real numeric value.

**Table:** Non-list iterator  $n + 1$  at position 3 does not evaluate to a real numeric value.

**MeijerG:** MeijerG[{}, Table[1, {1 + n}], {Table[1 - n, 0, n + 1], {}}, -i π] does not exist. Arguments are not consistent.

**Table:** Iterator  $\{1 + n\}$  does not have appropriate bounds.

**General:** Further output of Table::iterb will be suppressed during this calculation.

**Table:** Non-list iterator  $n + 1$  at position 3 does not evaluate to a real numeric value.

**General:** Further output of Table::nliter will be suppressed during this calculation.

**MeijerG:** MeijerG[{}, Table[1, {1 + n}], {Table[1 - n, 0, n + 1], {}}, -i π] does not exist. Arguments are not consistent.

$$\text{Out}[1]= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i}{\pi}\right)^{1-n} \text{MeijerG}[\{\{\}, \text{Table}[1, \{1+n\}], \{\text{Table}[1-n, 0, n+1], \{\}\}, -i \pi]$$

## Testing

$$\text{In}[1]:= f[n_]:= \text{MeijerG}[\{\{\}, \text{Table}[1, \{n+1\}]\}, \{\text{Prepend}[\text{Table}[0, n+1], -n+1], \{\}\}, -i \pi];$$

$$\text{M2} = \text{NIntegrate}\left[E^{(I \text{Pi} x)} \left(x^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1\right), \{x, 1, \text{Infinity}\}, \text{WorkingPrecision} \rightarrow 100\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out}[1]= & 0.07077603931152880353952802183028200136575469620336302758317278816361845726438203658083 \\ & 188126617723821 - \\ & 0.0473806170703507861072094065026036785731528996931736393319610009025658675880704977905 \\ & 0462314770913485 \pm \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{A157852} = M2 - 21/\text{Pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Out}[1]= & 0.07077603931152880353952802183028200136575469620336302758317278816361845726438203658083 \\ & 188126617723821 - \\ & 0.6840003894379321291827444599926611267109914826549994343226303771381530581249766381509 \\ & 5983421272147867 \pm \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{In}[1]:= f[n_]:= N[\text{MeijerG}[\{\{\}, \text{Table}[1, \{n+1\}]\}, \{\text{Prepend}[\text{Table}[0, n+1], -n+1], \{\}\}, -i \pi], 30];$$

In[ $\#$ ]:=  $\text{Sum}\left[\left(\frac{i}{\pi}\right)^{1-n} f[n], \{n, 1, 10\}\right] - 2 I / \text{Pi}$

Out[ $\#$ ]=  $0.0707760393115461182041741292508 - 0.6840003894380241257856365790945 i$

In[ $\#$ ]:= **Abs**[%]

Out[ $\#$ ]=  $0.6876523689277876599345116734241$

```
f[n_] :=
N[MeijerG[{{}, Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i π], 60];
A157852 - Sum[(i/π)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 20}] - 2 I / Pi
```

Out[ $\#$ ]= \$Aborted

```
f[n_] :=
N[MeijerG[{{}, Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i π], 40];
A157852 - Sum[(i/π)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 20}] - 2 I / Pi
```

Out[ $\#$ ]= \$Aborted

```
f[n_] :=
N[MeijerG[{{}, Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i π], 30];
A157852 - Sum[(i/π)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 20}] - 2 I / Pi
```

Out[ $\#$ ]= \$Aborted

In[ $\#$ ]:=  $f[n_] := N[MeijerG[{{}, Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i π], 30];$   
 $A157852 - \text{Sum}\left[\left(\frac{i}{\pi}\right)^{1-n} f[n], \{n, 1, 15\}\right] + 2 I / \text{Pi}$

Out[ $\#$ ]=  $-7.004855743 \times 10^{-22} + 1.2673662687 \times 10^{-21} i$

```
f[n_] :=
N[MeijerG[{{}, Table[1, {n+1}]}, {Prepend[Table[0, n+1], -n+1], {}}, -i π], 30];
M2 + 2 I / Pi - Sum[(i/π)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 16}] - 2 I / Pi
```

Out[ $\#$ ]= \$Aborted

```
In[1]:= f[n_] := N[MeijerG[{{}, {}}, Table[1, {n + 1}], {Prepend[Table[0, n + 1], -n + 1], {}}, -I π], 22];
A157852 = Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 15}] + 2 I / Pi
Out[1]= -7.0 × 10-22 + 1.27 × 10-21 I

In[2]:= Abs[A157852]
Out[2]= 0.68765236892769436980931240936544016493963738490362254179507101010743366253478493706862 +
729824049846819

In[3]:= f[n_] := N[MeijerG[{{}, {}}, Table[1, {n + 1}], {Prepend[Table[0, n + 1], -n + 1], {}}, -I π], 22];
Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 15}] - 2 I / Pi
Out[3]= 0.07077603931152880354023 - 0.68400038943793212918401 I
```

```
f[n_] := MeijerG[{{}, {}}, Table[1, {n + 1}], {Prepend[Table[0, n + 1], -n + 1], {}}, -I π];
In[1]:= M2 = N[Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 30}]
Out[1]= 9.7363265318811615798137 × 10-9 + 3.32301202826282224580827 × 10-8 I

In[2]:= M2 - N[Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 30}]
Out[2]= -1.73146646461074205 × 10-14 + 9.19966028921191019 × 10-14 I

In[3]:= Timing[M2 - N[Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 30}]]
Out[3]= {237.734, -7.004855743 × 10-22 + 1.2673662687 × 10-21 I}
```

The following took several hours .

```
In[6] := M2 - N[Sum[(I/n)^1-n f[n], {n, 1, 30}]
```

```
Out[6] = -2.9 * 10-30 + 3.6 * 10-30 I
```