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A CUBIC COUNTERPART OF JACOBI'S IDENTITY AND THE AGM

J. M. BORWEIN AND P. B. BORWEIN

ABSTRACT. We produce exact cubic analogues of Jacobi's celebrated theta function identity and of the arithmetic-geometric mean iteration of Gauss and Legendre. The iteration in question is

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + 2b_n}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad b_{n+1} := \sqrt[3]{b_n \left(\frac{a_n^2 + a_n b_n + b_n^2}{3} \right)}.$$

The limit of this iteration is identified in terms of the hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; \cdot)$, which supports a particularly simple cubic transformation.

0. INTRODUCTION

The crux of this paper is a surprisingly simple cubic analogue of the arithmetic-geometric mean iteration of Gauss and Legendre and is given in Theorem 2.1(b) and Theorem 2.3(a). The arithmetic-geometric mean iteration lies at the heart of elliptic function and theta function theory [4]. In Chapter 21 of Ramanujan's second notebook [3] and in his 1914 paper on π [9], Ramanujan indicates the existence of hypergeometric functions that admit transformations and modular equations similar to those possessed by the complete elliptic integral of the first kind, K , which in hypergeometric terms is $(\pi/2) {}_2F_1(1/2, 1/2; 1; k^2)$. This similar behaviour occurs for the function ${}_2F_1(s + 1/2, -s + 1/2; 1; k^2)$, when $s := 1/3, 1/4, 1/6$, and essentially for no other hypergeometric functions.

For $s := 1/3, 1/4$, the simple explicit algebraic relationship between K and the corresponding hypergeometric function is given in §5.5 of [4], wherein, for $s := 1/6$, a less simple relationship is also given. These considerations lead to what Ramanujan calls "corresponding theories" [8, 9] of elliptic functions based on ${}_2F_1(s + 1/2, -s + 1/2; 1; k^2)$, when $s := 1/3, 1/4, 1/6$, and to his many remarkable series for $1/\pi$, including that used by Gosper (see §5.5 of

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[4]) and extending to the series used by the Chudnovskys in recent large scale computations of pi (see [7]).

In this paper we primarily analyse the case $s := 1/6$, which gives rise to a correspondingly simple cubic transformation of ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; \cdot)$. The outline of this work is as follows. We first introduce a general parametric family of iterations ($N > 1$) that specialize to the classical AGM ($N = 2$) and to our iteration for ($N = 3$). We then indicate the preferred role of these two parameters; establish the underlying cubic transformation possessed by ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; \cdot)$; provide identification (uniformization) of ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; \cdot)$ and of the cubic transformation in terms of both one-dimensional and two-dimensional theta functions, and list some related identities including Lambert series. We also include its precise logarithmic asymptotic behaviour. We briefly consider the corresponding results for $s := 1/4$. (For $s := 1/3$ everything reduces to a study of Klein’s absolute invariant [4, 10] as follows from Proposition 5.7 in [4]; this also leads to the Chudnovskys’ series [7, 6].) Finally, we write down three very simple iterations for π (one quadratic, one cubic, and one quartic) which obtain from the previous analysis.

As much as possible our notation and terminology are as in Whittaker and Watson [11] and in [4]. Some arguments are similar to ones detailed in [4] and these will be given fairly briefly. In addition, we list a few extra verifiable assertions whose derivations will be detailed in [5]. Those familiar with the classical AGM will observe that to an uncanny degree our results are what obtains if “twos” are replaced by “threes.”

1. A GENERAL ITERATION

Let $N > 1$ be given. Consider the two term (mean) iteration AG_N which begins with $a \geq b > 0$, sets $a_0 := a$ and $b_0 := b$, and computes

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + (N - 1)b_n}{N} \quad \text{and} \quad c_{n+1} := \frac{a_n - b_n}{N},$$

where

$$b_n^N := a_n^N - c_n^N.$$

Then the values a_n (and b_n) converge to a limit, $AG_N(a, b)$, with order N , essentially because

$$a_{n+1}^N - b_{n+1}^N = \left(\frac{a_n - b_n}{N} \right)^N.$$

If (suppressing N) we introduce the involution

$$x^* := \sqrt[N]{1 - x^N}$$

we may observe that the ratio $k_n := c_n/a_n$ is computable from

$$k_{n+1} = \frac{1 - k_n^*}{1 + (N - 1)k_n^*}.$$

Also, the ratio $R_N(x) := AG_N(1, x^*)/AG_N(1, x)$ satisfies the functional equation:

$$R_N(y) = NR_N(x)$$

when

$$y = \frac{1 - x^*}{1 + (N - 1)x^*}.$$

This much is true for any N : to analyse $AG_N(1, x)$ further it is relevant to ask if $R_N(x)$ is asymptotic to a power of a logarithm as $x \rightarrow 0$. This, given the superlinear convergence of the underlying iteration, can be numerically checked and one discovers that such appears to be the case for $N := 2, 3$ and for no other small integer or reasonable fraction. Given the existence of a logarithmic asymptote, one knows that $AG_N(1, x)$ must be expressible in terms of elliptic functions; as is classical for $N = 2$ and as we now make explicit for $N = 3$.

In fact, this is not the route we initially followed in discovering these results. We began with Ramanujan's quadratic modular equation listed in Remark 2.4(i) below and working by analogy with the AGM we symbolically discovered (in MAPLE) Theorem 2.3(a) and then Theorem 2.1(b). At some level this was a proof of the results, given the modular underpinnings as described in the proof of Theorem 2.3. We have, however, indicated more conventional proofs. These are still verificational and simple direct proofs would be much more satisfactory.

2. THE QUADRATIC AND CUBIC ITERATIONS

In the case of AG_2 we begin with $a_0 := a, b_0 := b$ and compute

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad b_{n+1} := \sqrt{a_n b_n},$$

while in the case of AG_3 we compute

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + 2b_n}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad b_{n+1} := \sqrt[3]{b_n \left(\frac{a_n^2 + a_n b_n + b_n^2}{3} \right)}.$$

What is remarkable about these two iterations is that they both have limits easily expressible in terms of familiar nonalgebraic special functions. The former is classical and well appreciated; the latter appears both new and unlikely. The appropriate identification of the limits follows:

Theorem 2.1. (a) For $0 < k < 1$

$$AG_2(1, k) = 1/2 F_1(1/2, 1/2; 1; 1 - k^2).$$

(b) For $0 < s < 1$

$$AG_2(1, s) = 1/2 F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; 1 - s^2).$$

Proof. Many proofs of (a) are presented in the first chapter of [4].

Several of these can be adjusted to verify (b). It is perhaps easiest to establish (b) as follows. First, note that $AG_3(x, y)$ is positively homogeneous and invariant under the iteration. Thus, observe that $G(x) := 1/AG_3(1/x)$ satisfies

$$(2.1) \quad G(r) = (1 + 2s^*)G(s) \quad \text{if } (1 + 2r)(1 + 2s^*) = 3,$$

that is when

$$r = \frac{1 - s^*}{1 + 2s^*}.$$

Next, we use either Theorem 1.5 in [4] or the hypergeometric differential equation [1, 4, 11] to verify that ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; 1 - s^3)$ and $1/AG_3(1, s)$ satisfy the same functional equation and agree at 1. Hence they coincide. Since the underlying differential equation is of second order with algebraic coefficients this identification reduces to an entirely elementary though fairly complicated calculation. \square

From (2.1) we may easily derive the following products for

$$F(s) := {}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; s^3),$$

which is expressible as

$$F(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n!)}{(n!)^3} \left(\frac{s}{3}\right)^{3n}.$$

In terms of F (2.1) becomes the promised cubic transformation:

$$F(s) = (1 + 2r)F(r) \quad \text{if } (1 + 2r)(1 + 2s^*) = 3.$$

In explicit form this is the lovely cubic equation: for $x \in (0, 1)$

$${}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; 1 - x^3\right) = \frac{3}{1 + 2x} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \left(\frac{1 - x}{1 + 2x}\right)^3\right).$$

It also follows that for $s_0 := s$ one has

$$F(s) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{1 + 2s_n^*} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + 2s_n) \quad \text{if } s_{n+1} := \frac{1 - s_n^*}{1 + 2s_n^*}.$$

These give practical cubically convergent algorithms for F and so for ${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; x)$.

Let us recall the following theta function definitions. The *special theta functions* are defined by

$$\theta_3(q) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2}, \quad \theta_4(q) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n^2}, \quad \theta_2(q) := \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(n+1/2)^2}$$

and satisfy

$$\theta_3^4(q) = \theta_4^4(q) + \theta_2^4(q) \quad (\text{Jacobi's identity}).$$

We also will use the Lambert series

$$P(q) := 1 - 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nq^{2n}}{1 - q^{2n}}$$

and Ramanujan's evaluation $P(e^{-\pi}) = 3/\pi$ (see [4, 9]). The standard theory is recapitulated as

Theorem 2.2. *Let $|q| < 1$ be given.*

(a) *Then*

$${}_2F_1(1/2, 1/2; 1; k^2) = \theta_3^2(q) \quad \text{for } k = \frac{\theta_2^2(q)}{\theta_3^2(q)} \text{ and } k^* = \frac{\theta_4^2(q)}{\theta_3^2(q)}.$$

Moreover, if $q := e^{-\pi t}$ then $k^*(t) = k(1/t)$, for $\text{re } t > 0$.

(b)

$$\theta_3^2(q) = 1 + 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{q^{2n+1}}{1 - q^{2n+1}}$$

and

(c)

$$\theta_3^4(q) = \frac{4P(q^4) - P(q)}{3}.$$

Proof. These are classical. Proofs of (a) are presented in the second chapter of [4]. In large part this reduces to the parametrization of the AGM via theta functions. Proofs of (b) and (c) are to be found in Chapter 9 of [4]. (In particular, see (9.1.1) and the identity preceding it.) \square

Before giving our main result we need to introduce the appropriate multidimensional theta functions. First, we sum over the norms $(n^2 - nm + m^2)$ of integers in $Q(\omega)$, where ω is the principal cube root of unity:

$$L(q) := \sum_{n, m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2+nm+m^2}$$

(analogously θ_3^2 sums over the norms $(n^2 + m^2)$ of integers in $Q(i)$). We may also write

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} L(q) &= \theta_3(q)\theta_3(q^3) + \theta_2(q)\theta_2(q^3), \\ L(q^4) &= [\theta_3(q)\theta_3(q^3) + \theta_4(q)\theta_4(q^3)]/2. \end{aligned}$$

For notational convenience we set

$$a(q) := L(q), \quad b(q) := [3L(q^3) - L(q)]/2, \quad c(q) := [L(q^{1/3}) - L(q)]/2.$$

Theorem 2.3. *Let $|q| < 1$ be given.*

(a) *If $s = c(q)/a(q)$ then $s^* = b(q)/a(q)$ and*

$${}_2F_1(1/3, 2/3; 1; s^3) = a(q).$$

Moreover, if $q := e^{-\pi 2t/\sqrt{3}}$ then $s^*(t) = s(1/t)$, for $\text{re } t > 0$.

(b)

$$L(q) = 1 + 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{q^{3n+1}}{1 - q^{3n+1}} - \frac{q^{3n+2}}{1 - q^{3n+2}} \right\}$$

and
(c)

$$L^2(q^2) = \frac{3P(q^3) - P(q)}{2}.$$

Proof. Part (a) goes as follows. By definition

$$a(q^3) = [a(q) + 2b(q)]/3 \quad \text{and} \quad c(q^3) = [a(q) - b(q)]/3.$$

We assert that

$$(2.3) \quad a(q)^3 = b(q)^3 + c(q)^3 \quad (\text{basic cubic identity}).$$

Once this has been established, we argue as follows. As $q \rightarrow q^3$ we have a parametric (cubically convergent) solution of AG_3 with the additional property that $a(0) = b(0) = 1$. More explicitly,

$$AG_3(a(q), b(q)) = AG_3(a(q^3), b(q^3)) = \dots = AG_3(a(0), b(0)).$$

Here we have used the facts that AG_3 is continuous and $|q| < 1$. It follows that $AG_3(a(q), b(q)) = 1$. Since AG_3 is positively homogeneous,

$$AG_3(1, b(q)/a(q)) = 1/a(q).$$

Moreover the basic cubic identity (2.3) becomes

$$[b(q)/a(q)]^* = c(q)/a(q),$$

and (a) now follows from Theorem 2.1(b).

To establish (2.3) we resort to some modular function theory. We first use the two factorizations of L given in (2.2) and the one-dimensional theta transform (in §2.3 of [4]) to deduce that

$$ta(t) = a(1/t), \quad tb(t) = c(1/t), \quad tc(t) = b(1/t).$$

In particular, it follows that

$$(2.4) \quad c(t)/a(t) = s(1/t).$$

We re-express $b(q)$ as

$$b(q) = \sum_{n, m=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{(n-m)} q^{n^2+nm+m^2}$$

and use the multidimensional theta transform as given in [2] to deduce that

$$c(q) = \sum_{n, m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(n+1/3)^2+(n+1/3)(m+1/3)+(m+1/3)^2}$$

which shows that $c(q) = q^{1/3}f(q)$ with f analytic at 0. (This also follows from the number-theoretic considerations of Remark 2.4(ii).) Thus $c^3(q)$ is analytic. On setting $\Delta(t) := s^3(t) + s^3(1/t)$ and using (2.4) we have

$$(2.5) \quad \Delta(t) = \Delta(1/t)$$

while, for trivial reasons,

$$(2.6) \quad \Delta(t + i\sqrt{3}) = \Delta(t).$$

We observe from the cubic modular equation (p. 110 of [4]) that $a(q)$ has a single zero in the λ -fundamental region at $q_0 = -e^{2\pi/3}$ and check that $b(q_0) = c(q_0)$. Thus $\Delta(it)$ is a modular function for the group generated by the transformations $t \rightarrow 1/t$ and $t \rightarrow t + i\sqrt{3}$. Additionally, Δ has no poles. This implies that Δ is bounded and so constant. Letting $t \rightarrow 0$ allows us to identify the constant: $\Delta(t) = 1$.

Part (b) is once again classical and can be deduced from the Lambert series for $\theta_3(q)\theta_3(q^3)$ due to Lorenz given on p. 287 of [4]. Part (c) then follows from exercise 4b) on the same page, which itself follows from a more general identity of Ramanujan's. \square

Remarks 2.4. (i) Ramanujan gives modular equations of order 2, 5, 7, 11 for F , but not the fundamental cubic equation (see [3, Chapter 21]). Having found the basic modular function $s(t)$, we can verify these identities much as in Theorem 2.3. The two nicest are in our notation:

$$s(t)s(2t) + s^*(t)s^*(2t) = 1 \quad (\text{quadratic})$$

and

$$s(t)s(5t) + s^*(t)s^*(5t) + 3[s(t)s(5t)s^*(t)s^*(5t)]^{1/2} = 1 \quad (\text{quintic}).$$

(ii) The Lambert series in (b) is equivalent to $r_3(k) = 6[d_1(k) - d_2(k)]$, where $r_3(k)$ counts representations of $k = n^2 + nm + m^2$ including sign and permutation and d_j is the number of divisors congruent to $j \pmod 3$.

Also

$$a(q) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r_3(k)q^k.$$

Elementary arguments show that $r_3(3k) = r_3(k)$ and that $r_3(3k + 2) = 0$ so that

$$c(q) = q^{1/3} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_3(3k + 1)}{2} q^k,$$

which again establishes the analyticity of $c^3(q)$.

Correspondingly recall that $r_2(k) = 4[d_1(k) - d_3(k)]$, where $r_2(k)$ counts representations of $k = n^2 + m^2$ and d_j is the number of divisors congruent to $j \pmod 4$ (this is the number theoretic equivalent to (b) of Theorem 2.2).

(iii) Both $c^3(q)$ and $b^3(q)$ have simple Lambert series:

$$c^3(q) = 27 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 q^n (1 - q^n)}{1 - q^{3n}}, \quad b^3(q) = 1 - 9 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{-3}(n) n^2 q^n}{1 - q^n},$$

where $\chi_{-3}(n)$ is $(3|n)$ and

$$a^3(q) = \left[1 + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n(1-q^n)}{1-q^{3n}} \right]^3.$$

(iv) Note that (2.3) is the cubic analogue of Jacobi’s identity.

The following logarithmic asymptotes follow from the modularity of k and of s respectively.

Theorem 2.5. (a)

$$\frac{\pi/2}{AG_2(1, k)} \sim \log \left(\frac{4}{k} \right)$$

as $k \rightarrow 0^+$.

(b)

$$\frac{\pi/2}{AG_3(1, s)} \sim \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \log \left(\frac{3}{s} \right)$$

as $s \rightarrow 0^+$.

Proof. (b) Use Theorem 2.3 and Theorem 2.1(b) to write

$$1/AG_3(1, s(t)) \sim AG_3(1, s^*(t))/AG_3(1, s(t)) = a(1/t)/a(t) = t,$$

where $q = e^{2\pi t/\sqrt{3}}$. But $s \sim c(q) \sim 3q^{1/3}$. Thus $t2\pi \sim 3\sqrt{3} \log(3/s)$.

(a) is similar and is given in [4]. \square

In (a) the error is of the order $k^2 \log k$; in (b) the error is of the order $s^3 \log s$.

We finish this section by giving similar results for another hypergeometric function, ${}_2F_1(1/4, 3/4; 1; x)$, which corresponds to $s := 1/4$. We consider the mean iteration that commences with $a_0 := a, b_0 := b$ and computes

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + 3b_n}{4}, \quad b_{n+1} := \sqrt{b_n \left(\frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \right)}$$

and let the common quadratically attained limit be denoted by $A_4(a, b)$.

Theorem 2.6. (a) For $0 < h < 1$

$$A_4(1, h) = 1/2 F_1(1/4, 3/4; 1; 1 - h^2)^2.$$

(b) If $|q| < 1$ and we set

$$a(q) := \theta_3^4(q) + \theta_2^4(q), \quad b(q) := \theta_4^4(q), \quad c(q) := 2\theta_2^2(q)\theta_3^2(q),$$

then

$${}_2F_1^2(1/4, 3/4; 1; h^2) = a(q) \quad \text{for } h = \frac{c(q)}{a(q)} \text{ and } h^* = \frac{b(q)}{a(q)},$$

where $h^{*2} + h^2 = 1$.

Moreover, if $q := e^{-\pi t/\sqrt{2}}$, then $h^*(t) = h(1/t)$, for $\text{re } t > 0$.

(c)

$$a(q^2) = 2P(q^2) - P(q)$$

and

(d)

$$\frac{\pi/2}{\sqrt{A_4(1, h)}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left(\frac{8}{h} \right)$$

as $h \rightarrow 0^+$.

Proof. Proposition 5.7 in [4], when expressed in terms of theta functions, is precisely (b). Now one checks (using elementary theta function identities) that a and b provide a parametrization of the iteration in the sense that

$$a(q^2) = [a(q) + 3b(q)]/4 \quad \text{and} \quad b(q^2) = \{b(q)[a(q) + b(q)]/2\}^{1/2}$$

from which we deduce (a). Part (c) is a direct consequence of identities (3.2.20) and (3.2.21) for 4th powers of theta functions, coupled with (3.2.19) in [4]. Now (d) follows either from (a) or from the asymptote for AG . \square

Ramanujan [3] gives the corresponding cubic modular equation as

$$h(t)h(3t) + h^*(t)h^*(3t) + 4[h(t)h(3t)h^*(t)h^*(3t)]^{1/2} = 1.$$

3. THREE ITERATIONS FOR π

We observe that part (c) of Theorems 2.6, 2.3, and 2.2 may be written as $(N - 1)g_N(q) = N[P(q^N) - 1] - [P(q) - 1]$, where g_N is related to the corresponding iteration. On summing this identity,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N^n g_N(q^{N^n}) = \frac{1 - P(q)}{N - 1}$$

since $P(0) = 1$. For $q := e^{-\pi}$ the right-hand side is $(1 - \pi/3)/(N - 1)$. Using the exact form of g_N gives an iteration for π that converges with order N .

Sum 3.1 (cubic). For $a_0 := 1$, $b_0 := [(\sqrt{3} - 1)/2]^*$ with a_n computed from AG_3

$$\pi = \frac{3AG_3^2 \left(1, \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \right)^* \right)}{1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3^{n+1} (a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2)}.$$

We may truncate the sum after $k + 1$ terms and replace AG_3 by a_{k+1} to obtain an approximation π_k for π ; alternatively we may re-express this iteration as an iteration for $1/\pi_k$.

Iteration 3.2 (cubic). Let $\alpha_0 := 1/3$, $s_0 := (\sqrt{3} - 1)/2$ and

$$(1 + 2s_n)(1 + 2s_{n-1}^*) = 3 \quad \text{where} \quad s^3 + s^{*3} = 1,$$

$$\alpha_n := (1 + 2s_n)^2 \alpha_{n-1} - 3^{n-1} [(1 + 2s_n)^2 - 1].$$

Then $1/\alpha_n$ converges cubically to π .

The iteration gives 1, 5, 21, 70, ... digits correct and more than triples accuracy at each step.

Sum 3.3 (quartic). For $a_0 := 1$, $b_0 := (12\sqrt{2} - 16)^{1/4}$ with a_n computed from two steps of AG_2 , viz.,

$$a_{n+1} := \frac{a_n + b_n}{2}, \quad b_{n+1} := \sqrt[4]{\frac{a_n b_n^3 + b_n a_n^3}{2}},$$

$$\pi = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3a_{k+1}^4}{1 - \sum_{n=0}^k 4^{n+1}(a_n^4 - a_{n+1}^4)}.$$

We may re-express this iteration as

Iteration 3.4 (quartic). Let $\alpha_0 := 1/3$, $s_0 := \sqrt{2} - 1$ and

$$(1 + s_n)(1 + s_{n-1}^*) = 2 \quad \text{where } s^4 + s^{*4} = 1,$$

$$\alpha_n := (1 + s_n)^4 \alpha_{n-1} - 4^n [(1 + s_n)^4 - 1]/3.$$

Then $1/\alpha_n$ converges quartically to π .

The iteration gives 1, 8, 41, 171, ... digits correct and more than quadruples accuracy at each step.

Sum 3.5 (quadratic). For $a_0 := 1$, $b_0 := 1/3$ with a_n computed from A_4

$$\pi = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3a_{k+1}}{1 - \sum_{n=0}^k 2^n (a_n - a_{n+1})}.$$

We may re-express the iteration as

Iteration 3.6 (quadratic). Let $\alpha_0 := 1/3$, $s_0 := 1/3$ and

$$(1 + 3s_n)(1 + 3s_{n-1}^*) = 4 \quad \text{where } s^2 + s^{*2} = 1,$$

$$\alpha_n := (1 + 3s_n)\alpha_{n-1} - 2^n s_n.$$

Then $1/\alpha_n$ converges quadratically to π .

The iteration gives 1, 3, 8, 19, ... digits correct and more than doubles accuracy at each step.

These sums and iterations seem well suited for extended precision computation of pi.

Added in proof. 1. David Bailey has computed 98,300 digits of Pi by each of these six algorithms (and several previously discovered methods including the Brentt-Gauss-Salamin algorithm) using one processor of a CRAY Y-MP at NASA Ames. The fastest is Sum 3.3 which took 10.215 CPU seconds.

2. Bruce Brentt (private communication) has informed us that he can establish our key result (2.3) by Ramanujan's methods. Moreover, a version of (2.1) and of Theorem 2.3(a) can be found on page 258 of Ramanujan's Second Notebook. As with most of Ramanujan's results these are given without proof.

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