

# On the Complete Elliptic Integrals and Babylonian Identity V: The Complete Elliptic Integral of first kind and Approximation by Inverse Sine Function

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**Abstract.** I approximate the complete elliptic integral of first kind using inverse sine function.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

I developed the following approximation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K(k) &\cong \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1}(k) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3k} \sin^{-1}(k) \\
 &+ \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640} (15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24} (3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 1 \right] \\
 &+ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{30240} \left[ -1225k^8 - 2025k^6 - 4536k^4 + \frac{10080k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} - 6720k^2 - \frac{10080}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 10080k^2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \right) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

for  $0 < k < 1/2$ .

## 2. THEOREM

Theorem 1. For  $0 < k < 1/2$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
 K(k) &\cong \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1}(k) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3k} \sin^{-1}(k) \\
 &+ \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640} (15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24} (3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 1 \right] \\
 &+ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{30240} \left[ -1225k^8 - 2025k^6 - 4536k^4 + \frac{10080k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} - 6720k^2 - \frac{10080}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 10080k^2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \right) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $K(k)$  denotes the complete elliptic integral of first kind,  $\sin^{-1}(k)$  denotes the inverse sine function and  $\ln(k)$  denotes the logarithm function.

*Proof.* In previous paper [1], Corollary 3, I proved that

$$K(k) = \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} k^{2n}. \tag{1}$$

On the other hand, I calculated that

$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1} k = \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 \Gamma(n+1)}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} k^{2n}. \tag{2}$$

I subtract (1) of (2), and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} K(k) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1}(k) &= \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} k^{2n} - \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 \Gamma(n+1)}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} k^{2n} \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) - \Gamma(n+1) \right] \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^4 \left[ \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) - \Gamma(n+1) \right] \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} + \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \left[ \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) - \Gamma(n+1) \right] \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} \\ &= \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640} (15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24} (3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - 1 \right] + \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \left[ \Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) - \Gamma(n+1) \right] \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!}. \tag{3} \end{aligned}$$

I note that: (i) for  $n \geq 5$ , then

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right) - \Gamma(n+1) > \frac{n \cdot n!}{n-1},$$

From (i) and (3), I can write

$$\begin{aligned} &K(k) - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1}(k) \\ &> \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640} (15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24} (3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - 1 \right] + \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n \cdot n!}{n-1} \right) \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{(1)_n \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640}(15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24}(3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 1 \right] + \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \binom{n}{n-1} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n^2 k^{2n}}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_n n!} \\
&= \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640}(15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24}(3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 1 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{30240} \left[ -1225k^8 - 2025k^6 - 4536k^4 + \frac{10080k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} - 6720k^2 - \frac{10080}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 10080k^2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \right) + \frac{10080 \sin^{-1}(k)}{k} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

accordingly, since  $0 < k < 1/2$ , I deduced easily that

$$\begin{aligned}
&K(k) \cong \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k} \sin^{-1}(k) + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3k} \sin^{-1}(k) \\
&+ \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)k^8}{294912} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)k^6}{3584} + \frac{3}{640}(15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)k^4 + \frac{1}{24}(3\sqrt{\pi} - 4)k^2 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 1 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{30240} \left[ -1225k^8 - 2025k^6 - 4536k^4 + \frac{10080k^2}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} - 6720k^2 - \frac{10080}{\sqrt{1-k^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - 10080k^2 \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-k^2}}{2} \right) \right]. \square
\end{aligned}$$

Remark: to the delight of the reader, I left the Table 1. In this table, I used

$$\begin{aligned}
&G\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^* \cong m\sqrt{\pi} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) + \frac{m\sqrt{\pi}}{3} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \\
&+ \sqrt{\pi} \left[ \frac{35(315\sqrt{\pi} - 256)}{294912m^8} + \frac{5(35\sqrt{\pi} - 32)}{3584m^6} + \frac{3(15\sqrt{\pi} - 16)}{640m^4} + \frac{3\sqrt{\pi} - 4}{24m^2} + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - 1 \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{30240} \left[ -\frac{1225}{m^8} - \frac{2025}{m^6} - \frac{4536}{m^4} + \frac{10080}{m^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2}} - \frac{6720}{m^2} - \frac{10080}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2}} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{10080}{m^2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^2}}{2} \right) \right]. \square
\end{aligned}$$

Table 1

In this table, I have: first column:  $m$ ; second column:  $k = 1/m$ ; third column:  $K\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$ ; fourth column:  $G\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^*$ ; fifth column:  $\frac{K\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)}{G\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)^*}$ .

2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.6857503548125960428	1.6857403110718361953	1.0000059580593130987
3	$\frac{1}{3}$	1.6173867356247324265	1.6173866088101303537	1.0000000784071052536
4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.5962422221317835101	1.5962422157029001064	1.0000000040275112012
5	$\frac{1}{5}$	1.5868678474541662373	1.5868678467960866801	1.00000000041470344145
6	$\frac{1}{6}$	1.5818784363176980222	1.5818784362141167553	1.00000000006547991582
7	$\frac{1}{7}$	1.5789039188597221945	1.5789039188378899243	1.00000000001382748502
8	$\frac{1}{8}$	1.5769867712158131421	1.5769867712101267978	1.00000000000360582877
9	$\frac{1}{9}$	1.575678422624177276	1.5756784226224381409	1.00000000000110373739
10	$\frac{1}{10}$	1.5747455615173559526	1.5747455615167525137	1.00000000000038319772
11	$\frac{1}{11}$	1.5740569481969505752	1.5740569481967187635	1.00000000000014727026
12	$\frac{1}{12}$	1.5735341080428901972	1.573534108042793357	1.00000000000006154314
13	$\frac{1}{13}$	1.5731277560114288442	1.5731277560113854425	1.00000000000002758938
14	$\frac{1}{14}$	1.5728056640231232325	1.5728056640231025824	1.00000000000001312948
15	$\frac{1}{15}$	1.5725460328830585891	1.5725460328830482449	1.00000000000000657798
16	$\frac{1}{16}$	1.5723336873167065823	1.5723336873167011632	1.0000000000000034465
17	$\frac{1}{17}$	1.5721577982816330998	1.572157798281630147	1.00000000000000187817
18	$\frac{1}{18}$	1.5720104697444878613	1.5720104697444861953	1.00000000000000105975
19	$\frac{1}{19}$	1.5718858341464005877	1.5718858341463996181	1.0000000000000006168
20	$\frac{1}{20}$	1.5717794574832945285	1.5717794574832939483	1.00000000000000036912
21	$\frac{1}{21}$	1.5716879385035419064	1.5716879385035415504	1.00000000000000022651
22	$\frac{1}{22}$	1.5716086328456104228	1.5716086328456101994	1.0000000000000001422
23	$\frac{1}{23}$	1.5715394594947149985	1.5715394594947148552	1.00000000000000009114
24	$\frac{1}{24}$	1.5714787626279964161	1.5714787626279963226	1.00000000000000005953
25	$\frac{1}{25}$	1.5714252114413814438	1.5714252114413813816	1.00000000000000003957
26	$\frac{1}{26}$	1.5713777264737404576	1.5713777264737404156	1.00000000000000002673
27	$\frac{1}{27}$	1.5713354247087490886	1.5713354247087490598	1.00000000000000001832
28	$\frac{1}{28}$	1.571297578176380478	1.5712975781763804579	1.00000000000000001273
29	$\frac{1}{29}$	1.571263582388512046	1.5712635823885120319	1.00000000000000000896
30	$\frac{1}{30}$	1.5712329320261925969	1.5712329320261925869	1.00000000000000000639
31	$\frac{1}{31}$	1.5712052020348712371	1.5712052020348712299	1.0000000000000000046
32	$\frac{1}{32}$	1.5711800327950414382	1.5711800327950414329	1.00000000000000000335

**REFERENCES**

- [1] Guedes, Edigles, *On the Complete Elliptic Integrals and Babylonian Identity I: The  $1/\pi$  formulaes Involving Gamma functions and Summations*, 2013.