determining_pi_chudnovsky_algorithm

May 29, 2025

1 Chudnovsky Algorithm

The Chudnovsky algorithm is a very fast method for calculating the digits of (pi), based on Ramanujan's formulae. It was published by the Chudnovsky brothers in 1988 and has been used to set numerous world records for the most digits of ever computed.

1.0.1 Working Formula:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = 12 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (6k)! \cdot (13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)! \cdot (k!)^3 \cdot 640320^{3k+3/2}}$$

Purpose:

The Chudnovsky algorithm is designed for extremely rapid computation of to millions, billions, or even trillions of digits.

How it works:

It uses a special infinite series (a generalized hypergeometric series) where each term is constructed from large factorials, specific constants, and powers. The denominator grows so fast that each term contributes about 14 new correct digits of , making the series converge extremely quickly.

```
[1]: import math # importing required modules
from decimal import Decimal, getcontext

getcontext().prec = 50 # set precision to 50 decimal places
```

```
[2]: def f(x): # defining a factorial function for cleaner code return math.factorial(x)
```

```
[3]: sum = Decimal(0) # Decimal() sets the precision of these variables

term = None

n = 10 # summation upto n terms

for k in range(0, n+1):

numerator = Decimal(((-1)**k) * (f(6*k)) * (13591409 + 545140134*k)) #__

→numerator term
```

Actual PI = 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510 Estimated PI = 3.1415926535897933423370572421727650964472867774837 Difference = 0.0000000000000010387441385889326221225011737810860