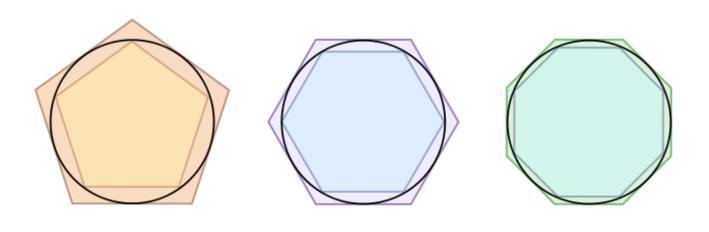
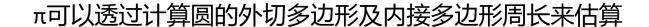
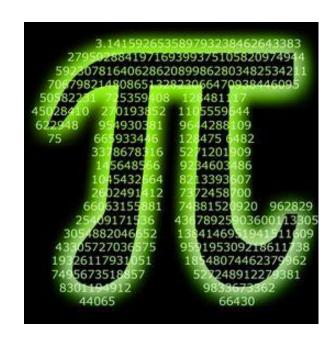
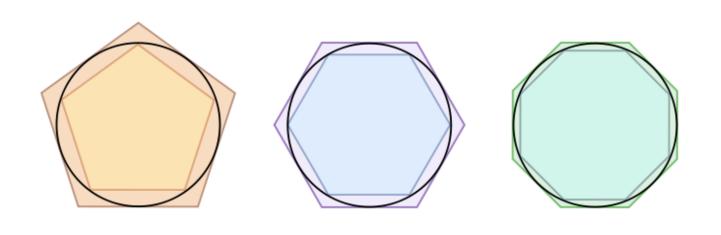
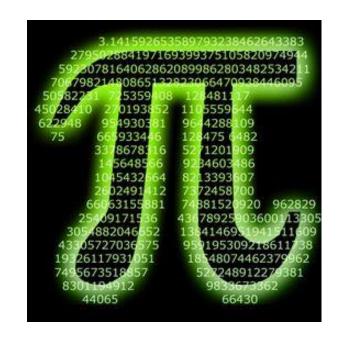
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50982241 25359 08 12 48117
45028410 270193852 1105559644
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145648566 9234603486
104543264 8213393607
2602491412 7372458700
66063155881 74881520920 962829
25409171536 436 7892590360013305
3057827036575 959195309218611738
19326117931051 18548074462379962
7495673518657 527248912279381
8301194912 9833673362
66430
```











π可以透过计算圆的外切多边形及内接多边形周长来估算

祖冲之在公元480年利用割圆术计算12,288形的边长,得到  $\pi \approx \frac{355}{113}$  (现在称为密率),其数值为3.141592920,小数点后的前六位数都是正确值。在之后的八百年内,这都是准确度最高的 $\pi$ 估计值。为纪念祖冲之对圆周率发展的贡献,日本数学家三上义夫将这一推算值命名为"祖冲之圆周率",简称"祖率"。

$$rctan(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k rac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = x - rac{1}{3} x^3 + rac{1}{5} x^5 - rac{1}{7} x^7 + \cdots$$

反正切泰勒级数

$$rctan(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k rac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = x - rac{1}{3}x^3 + rac{1}{5}x^5 - rac{1}{7}x^7 + \cdots$$

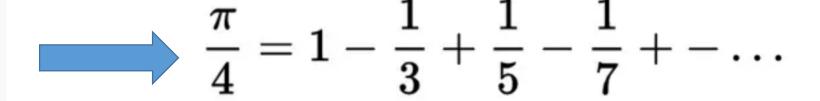
反正切泰勒级数

当
$$x=1$$
时,  $arctanx = \pi/4$ 

$$rac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \, rac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

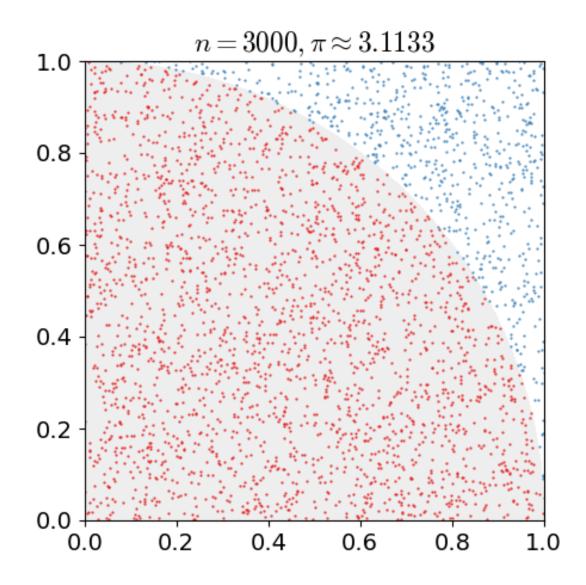
arctan1

$$rac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \, rac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$



arctan1

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + - \dots$$



$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\pi/4}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\therefore \pi \approx \frac{4N_1}{N_2}$$

当 $N_2$ =30000时, $\pi$ 的估计值与真实值只相差0.07%

```
import random
  v if __name__ == '__main__':
    N2 = 30000
  N1 = 0.
6 ▼ ····for·i·in·range(N2):
  x = random.random()
  y = random.random()
   if x*x+y*y<=1:
9
  N1+=1
10
    print("PI:",4*N1/N2)
11
```

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{\pi/4}{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \approx \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\therefore \pi \approx \frac{4N_1}{N_2}$$

当 $N_2$ =30000时, $\pi$ 的估计值与真实值只相差0.07%

Chudnovsky公式

$$\pi = \frac{426880\sqrt{10005}}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(6k)!(13591409 + 545140134k)}{(3k)!(k!)^{3}(-640320)^{3k}}}$$

这个公式可以做到每计算一项得出15位有效数字! 1994年,人们利用这个公式,得到了圆周率小数点后40.44亿位。

#### Chudnovsky公式

#### 迭代算法:

1. 设置初始值:

$$a_0=1 \qquad b_0=rac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad t_0=rac{1}{4} \qquad p_0=1.$$

2. 反复执行以下步骤直到 $a_n$ 与 $b_n$ 之间的误差到达所需精度:

$$egin{aligned} a_{n+1}&=rac{a_n+b_n}{2},\ b_{n+1}&=\sqrt{a_nb_n},\ t_{n+1}&=t_n-p_n(a_n-a_{n+1})^2,\ p_{n+1}&=2p_n. \end{aligned}$$

3. 则π的近似值为:

$$\pi pprox rac{(a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})^2}{4t_{n+1}}.$$

#### 迭代算法:

```
def Iterative_cal(number):
a_now = 1.
b_now = 1./math.sqrt(2)
t_now = .25
p_now = 1.
for i in range(number):
· · · · · · · a = (a_now+b_now)/2
b = math.sqrt(a_now*b_now)
t = t_now-p_now*math.pow((a_now-a),2)
p = 2*p_now
---- a_now = a
----b_now = b
••••t_now = • t
----p_now = p
print("Iterative PI:", math.pow(a_now+b_now, 2)/(4*t_now))
```