

## Approximating $\pi$ with Machin's Formula

Dr. Bill Slough

Mathematics and Computer Science Department  
Eastern Illinois University

March 19, 2014

## John Machin



- ▶ 1680–1751
- ▶ English mathematician and astronomer
- ▶ Private tutor to Brook Taylor
- ▶ Best known for formulas he invented for calculating  $\pi$

Line drawing from [MacTutor History of Mathematics archive](#)

## Mathematical underpinnings

### Taylor's series for arctangent

$$\begin{aligned} \arctan x &= \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{2j+1}}{2j+1} \end{aligned}$$

### Machin's formula

$$\pi = 16 \arctan \frac{1}{5} - 4 \arctan \frac{1}{239}$$

## Partial sums

$$\arctan x = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j x^{2j+1}}{2j+1}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{x}{1} \quad j \text{ runs from 0 to 0}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} \quad j \text{ runs from 0 to 1}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \quad j \text{ runs from 0 to 2}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \quad j \text{ runs from 0 to 3}$$

...

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

## Computing partial sums with a recurrence

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= \frac{x}{1} \\
 a_2 &= a_1 - \frac{x^3}{3} \\
 a_3 &= a_2 + \frac{x^5}{5} \\
 a_4 &= a_3 - \frac{x^7}{7} \\
 &\dots \\
 a_{k+1} &= a_k + \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2k+1}, k \geq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

## MATLAB code

```

% Arguments for atan()
xA = 1/5;
xB = 1/239;

% Total number of desired approximations
n = 10;

% atan approximations for xA and xB using just one term
a(1) = xA;
b(1) = xB;

% ...and the corresponding approximation for pi
p(1) = 16*a(1) - 4*b(1);

% Improve the approximation by increasing the number of terms used
for k = 1:n-1
    a(k+1) = a(k) + (-1)^k * xA^(2*k+1)/(2*k+1);
    b(k+1) = b(k) + (-1)^k * xB^(2*k+1)/(2*k+1);
    p(k+1) = 16*a(k+1) - 4*b(k+1);
end

```

## Some numerical results

n	p(n)
1	3.18326359832636
2	3.14059702932606
3	3.14162102932503
4	3.14159177218218
5	3.14159268240440
6	3.14159265261531
7	3.14159265362355
8	3.14159265358860
9	3.14159265358984
10	3.14159265358979

## Summary

- ▶ For centuries, mankind has been fascinated with  $\pi$ .
- ▶ How can we compute accurate approximations of  $\pi$ ?
- ▶ We have observed Machin's formula leads to fast convergence.