On the mathematical connections between further Ramanujan expressions and various parameters of Particle Physics, ϕ and $\zeta(2)$. II

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Abstract

In this paper we describe and analyze the mathematical connections between further Ramanujan expressions and various parameters of Particle Physics, ϕ and $\zeta(2)$.

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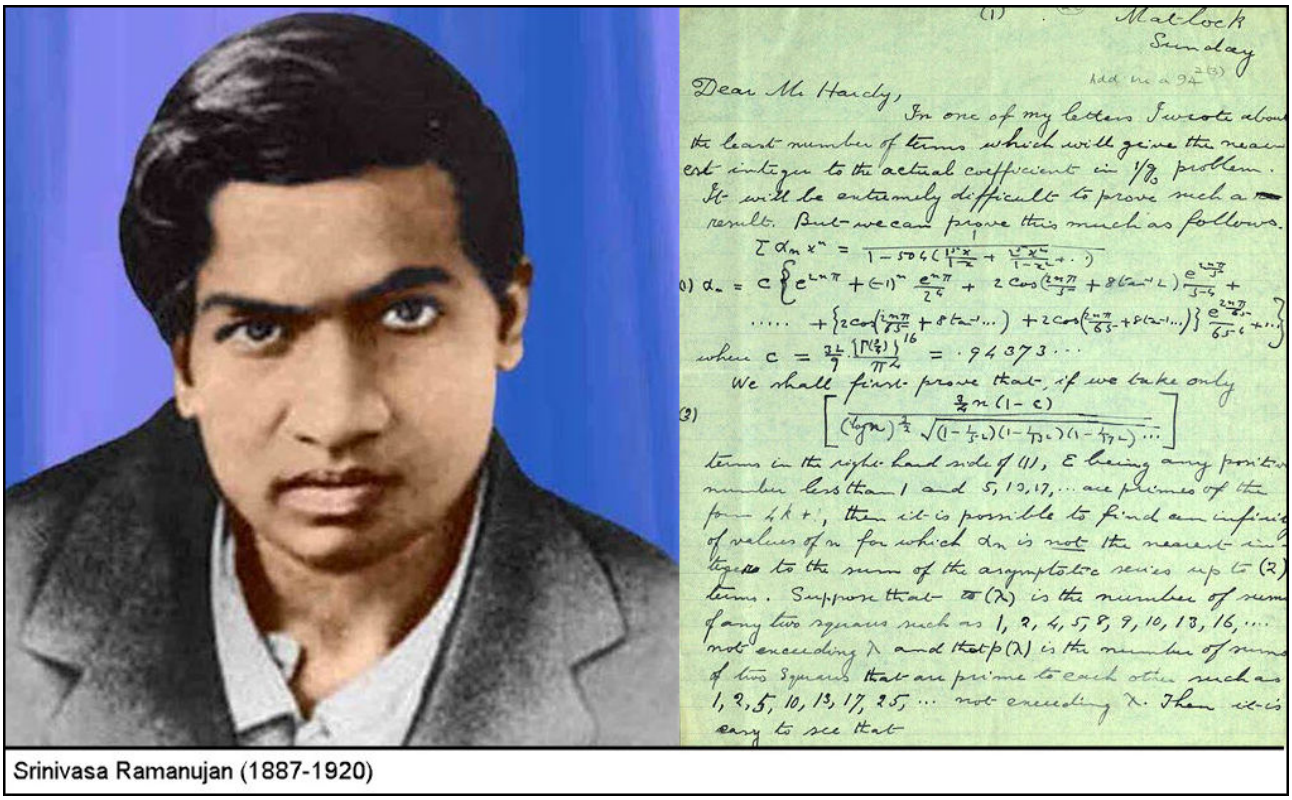

Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1920)

https://the-1000-year-view.com/2020/04/25/ramanujan-and-me/

We want to highlight that the development of the various equations was carried out according an our possible logical and original interpretation

For more information on the data entered for the development of the various equations, see the "Observations" section.

From:

https://www.trin.cam.ac.uk/library/wren-digital-library/modern-manuscripts/ramanujan/

Therefore, by substituting (6) and (7) in (5) we see

$$\phi(x) - \phi(2x) + \phi(3x) - \phi(4x) + \&c$$

$$= \log 2\left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}-1} - \frac{1}{e^{4x}-1} - \frac{1}{e^{8x}-1} - \&c\right)$$

$$+ \log 3\left(\frac{1}{e^{3x}+1} + \frac{1}{e^{9x}+1} + \frac{1}{e^{27x}+1} + \&c\right)$$

$$+ \log 5\left(\frac{1}{e^{5x}+1} + \frac{1}{e^{25x}+1} + \frac{1}{e^{125x}+1} + \&c\right)$$

$$+ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$- \frac{2\log 2}{e^{2x}-1}.$$

$$= e^{-x}\log 1 - e^{-2x}\log 2 + e^{-3x}\log 3 - \&c. \text{ by (3).} \quad (8)$$

= a finite quantity when x approaches 0.

Hence $\phi(x)$ is finite when x approaches 0. — (8)

Applying (8) in (4) we see that,

$$\log 2\left(e^{-2x} + e^{-4x} + e^{-8x} + \ldots\ldots\right)$$

$$+ \log 3\left(e^{-3x} + e^{-9x} + e^{-27x} + \ldots\ldots\right)$$

$$+ \log 5\left(e^{-5x} + e^{-25x} + e^{-125x} + \ldots\ldots\right)$$

$$+ \log 7\left(e^{-7x} + e^{-49x} + e^{-343x} + \ldots\ldots\right)$$

$$+ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

$$- \log 2\left(2e^{-2x} + 4e^{-4x} + 8e^{-8x} + 16e^{-16x} + \ldots\right)$$

is finite when x approaches 0. ——— (9).

Now let us suppose that Z is a function of n such that there are n prime numbers within Z. Then from (9) we see that.

For x = 2, we obtain:

ln (2) (((e^(-4)+e^(-8)+e^(-16)))) + ln (3) (((e^(-6)+e^(-18)+e^(-54)))) + ln (5) (((e^(-10)+e^(-50)+e^(-250)))) + ln (7) (((e^(-14)+e^(-98)+e^(-686))))

Input:

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Decimal approximation:

0.015725927216079826820202204549153874357793813986247708391...

0.015725927…

Alternate forms:

$$\frac{\left(1+e^8+e^{12}\right)\log(2)}{e^{16}}+\frac{\left(1+e^{36}+e^{48}\right)\log(3)}{e^{54}}+\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)\log(5)+\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)\log(7)$$

$$\frac{\log(2)}{e^{16}}+\frac{\log(2)}{e^8}+\frac{\log(2)}{e^4}+\frac{\log(3)}{e^{54}}+\frac{\log(3)}{e^{18}}+\frac{\log(3)}{e^6}+\frac{\log(5)}{e^{250}}+\frac{\log(5)}{e^{50}}+\frac{\log(5)}{e^{10}}+\frac{\log(7)}{e^{686}}+\frac{\log(7)}{e^{98}}+\frac{\log(7)}{e^{14}}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{686}}\left(e^{670}\log(2)+e^{678}\log(2)+e^{682}\log(2)+e^{632}\log(3)+e^{668}\log(3)+e^{680}\log(3)+e^{436}\log(5)+e^{636}\log(5)+e^{676}\log(5)+\log(7)+e^{588}\log(7)+e^{672}\log(7)\right)$$

Alternative representations:

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$\log(a)\log_a(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)+\log(a)\log_a(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)+$$
$$\log(a)\log_a(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^{54}}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^6}\right)+\log(a)\log_a(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^{16}}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^4}\right)$$

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$\log_e(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)+\log_e(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)+$$
$$\log_e(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^{54}}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^6}\right)+\log_e(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^{16}}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^4}\right)$$

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$-\mathrm{Li}_1(-6)\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)-\mathrm{Li}_1(-4)\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)-$$
$$\mathrm{Li}_1(-2)\left(\frac{1}{e^{54}}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^6}\right)-\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)\left(\frac{1}{e^{16}}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^4}\right)$$

Series representations:

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{e^{16}}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^4}\right)\left(\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)\right)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)+$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{e^{54}}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^6}\right)$$
$$\left(\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)\right)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)+$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)\left(\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(5-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)\right)-\right.$$
$$\left.\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)$$
$$\left(\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(7-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)\right)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)$$

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$\frac{1}{e^{686}}\left(2\,i\,e^{670}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{678}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{682}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+\right.$$
$$2\,i\,e^{632}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{668}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{680}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,e^{436}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(5-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{636}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(5-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{676}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(5-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(7-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{588}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(7-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{672}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(7-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$\log(x)+e^{436}\log(x)+e^{588}\log(x)+e^{632}\log(x)+e^{636}\log(x)+e^{668}\log(x)+$$
$$e^{670}\log(x)+e^{672}\log(x)+e^{676}\log(x)+e^{678}\log(x)+e^{680}\log(x)+$$
$$e^{682}\log(x)-e^{670}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-e^{678}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{682}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-e^{632}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{668}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-e^{680}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{436}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-e^{636}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{676}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$\left.e^{588}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}-e^{672}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+$$
$$\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=$$
$$\frac{1}{e^{686}}\left(2\,i\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{436}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+\right.$$
$$2\,i\,e^{588}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{632}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,e^{636}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{668}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,e^{670}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{672}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,e^{676}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{678}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$2\,i\,e^{680}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+2\,i\,e^{682}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$\log(z_0)+e^{436}\log(z_0)+e^{588}\log(z_0)+e^{632}\log(z_0)+e^{636}\log(z_0)+$$
$$e^{668}\log(z_0)+e^{670}\log(z_0)+e^{672}\log(z_0)+e^{676}\log(z_0)+e^{678}\log(z_0)+$$
$$e^{680}\log(z_0)+e^{682}\log(z_0)-e^{670}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{678}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{682}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{632}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{668}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{680}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(3-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{436}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$e^{636}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{676}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(5-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-$$
$$\left.\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{588}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-e^{672}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(7-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)$$

Integral representations:

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=\int_1^7\left(\frac{1}{e^{98}\,t}+\frac{1}{e^{14}\,t}+\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{6}{e^{16}\,(5+t)}+\frac{6}{e^{8}\,(5+t)}+\frac{6}{e^{4}\,(5+t)}+\frac{2}{e^{54}\left(-1+\frac{5+t}{3}\right)}\right)+\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{6}{e^{18}\,(4+2\,t)}+\frac{6}{e^{6}\,(4+2\,t)}+\frac{4}{e^{250}\left(-2+\frac{2}{3}\,(4+2\,t)\right)}+2\left(\frac{2}{e^{50}\left(-2+\frac{2}{3}\,(4+2\,t)\right)}+\frac{2}{e^{10}\left(-2+\frac{2}{3}\,(4+2\,t)\right)}+\frac{6}{e^{686}\left(-2+3\left(-2+\frac{2}{3}\,(4+2\,t)\right)\right)}\right)\right)\right)dt$$

$$\log(2)\left(\frac{1}{e^4}+\frac{1}{e^8}+\frac{1}{e^{16}}\right)+\log(3)\left(\frac{1}{e^6}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{54}}\right)+\log(5)\left(\frac{1}{e^{10}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{250}}\right)+\log(7)\left(\frac{1}{e^{14}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{686}}\right)=\int_{-i\,\infty+\gamma}^{i\,\infty+\gamma}\left(-\frac{i\,2^{-1-s}\times 3^{-s}\left(\frac{1}{e^{686}}+\frac{1}{e^{98}}+\frac{1}{e^{14}}\right)\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\pi\,\Gamma(1-s)}-\frac{i\,2^{-1-2\,s}\left(\frac{1}{e^{250}}+\frac{1}{e^{50}}+\frac{1}{e^{10}}\right)\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\pi\,\Gamma(1-s)}-\frac{i\,2^{-1-s}\left(\frac{1}{e^{54}}+\frac{1}{e^{18}}+\frac{1}{e^{6}}\right)\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\pi\,\Gamma(1-s)}-\frac{i\left(\frac{1}{e^{16}}+\frac{1}{e^{8}}+\frac{1}{e^{4}}\right)\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{2\,\pi\,\Gamma(1-s)}\right)ds \quad \text{for } -1<\gamma<0$$

Thence:

0.015725927216– ln (2) (((2e^(-4)+4e^(-8)+8e^(-16)+16e^(-32))))

Input interpretation:

$$0.015725927216-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Result:

−0.010595663622...

-0.010595663622….

Alternative representations:

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 - \log_e(2)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)$$

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 - \log(a)\log_a(2)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)$$

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 + \mathrm{Li}_1(-1)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)$$

Series representations:

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 - \frac{2\left(8+4e^{16}+2e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\left(2i\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+\log(x)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}\right)}{e^{32}} \quad \text{for } x<0$$

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 - \frac{1}{e^{32}}2\left(8+4e^{16}+2e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\left(\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\left(\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)\right)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)$$

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 - \frac{2\left(8+4e^{16}+2e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\left(2i\pi\left\lfloor-\frac{-\pi+\arg\left(\frac{2}{z_0}\right)+\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+\log(z_0)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)}{e^{32}}$$

Integral representations:

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) =$$
$$0.0157259272160000 - \frac{2\left(8 + 4\,e^{16} + 2\,e^{24} + e^{28}\right)}{e^{32}} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t}\,dt$$

$$0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{16}{e^{32}}\right) = 0.0157259272160000 -$$
$$\frac{8 + 4\,e^{16} + 2\,e^{24} + e^{28}}{e^{32}\,i\,\pi} \int_{-i\,\infty+\gamma}^{i\,\infty+\gamma} \frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds \quad \text{for } -1 < \gamma < 0$$

From:

$$0.015725927216 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)$$

we obtain:

-sqrt3/(((0.015725927216– ln (2) (((2e^(-4)+4e^(-8)+8e^(-16)+16e^(-32)))))))-24

Input interpretation:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.015725927216 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)} - 24$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Result:

139.46789303...

139.46789303… result practically equal to the rest mass of Pion meson 139.57 MeV

Alternative representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000 - \log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)} - 24 =$$
$$-24 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000 - \log_e(2)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}} + \frac{8}{e^{16}} + \frac{4}{e^8} + \frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000+\text{Li}_1(-1)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-2\coth^{-1}(3)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

Series representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\sqrt{2}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}2^{-k}\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{2\left(8+4\,e^{16}+2\,e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\log(2)}{e^{32}}}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\exp\left(i\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\sqrt{x}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(3-x)^k x^{-k}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{k!}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{2\left(8+4\,e^{16}+2\,e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\log(2)}{e^{32}}}\quad\text{for}\ (x\in\mathbb{R}\ \text{and}\ x<0)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\exp\left(i\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\sqrt{x}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(3-x)^k x^{-k}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{k!}}{0.0157259272160000-\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)\log(2)}\quad\text{for}\ (x\in\mathbb{R}\ \text{and}\ x<0)$$

Integral representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$
$$-24-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-24=$$

$$-24-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}}{2i\pi}\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}\quad \text{for } -1<\gamma<0$$

-sqrt3/(((0.015725927216– ln (2) (((2e^(-4)+4e^(-8)+8e^(-16)+16e^(-32)))))))-34-5+1/golden ratio

Input interpretation:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.015725927216-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

ϕ is the golden ratio

Result:

125.08592702...

125.08592702… result very near to the Higgs boson mass 125.18 GeV

Alternative representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$

$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log_e(2)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$

$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000+\text{Li}_1(-1)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-2\coth^{-1}(3)\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)}$$

Series representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{2}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}2^{-k}\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{2\left(8+4\,e^{16}+2\,e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\log(2)}{e^{32}}}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\exp\left(i\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\sqrt{x}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(3-x)^k x^{-k}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{k!}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{2\left(8+4\,e^{16}+2\,e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\log(2)}{e^{32}}}\quad\text{for}\ (x\in\mathbb{R}\ \text{and}\ x<0)$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-$$
$$\frac{\exp\left(i\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\sqrt{x}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(3-x)^k x^{-k}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{k!}}{0.0157259272160000-\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)\log(2)}\quad\text{for}\ (x\in\mathbb{R}\ \text{and}\ x<0)$$

Integral representations:

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-5+\frac{1}{\phi}=-39+\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\frac{\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}}{2i\pi}\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}\quad\text{for}\quad -1<\gamma<0$$

27*1/2*(((-sqrt3/(((0.015725927216– ln (2) (((2e^(-4)+4e^(-8)+8e^(-16)+16e^(-32)))))))-34-2+1/golden ratio)))

Input interpretation:

$$27\times\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.015725927216-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

ϕ is the golden ratio

Result:

1729.1600147...

1729.1600147…

This result is very near to the mass of candidate glueball **$f_0(1710)$ scalar meson.** Furthermore, 1728 occurs in the algebraic formula for the j-invariant of an elliptic curve. The number 1728 is one less than the Hardy–Ramanujan number 1729 (taxicab number)

With regard 27 (From Wikipedia):

"The fundamental group of the complex form, compact real form, or any algebraic version of E_6 is the cyclic group $\boldsymbol{Z}/3\boldsymbol{Z}$, and its outer automorphism group is the cyclic group $\boldsymbol{Z}/2\boldsymbol{Z}$. Its fundamental representation is 27-dimensional (complex), and a basis is given by the 27 lines on a cubic surface. The dual representation, which is inequivalent, is also 27-dimensional. In particle physics, E_6 plays a role in some grand unified theories".

Series representations:

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)=$$
$$-486+\frac{27}{2\phi}-\frac{27\sqrt{2}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}2^{-k}\binom{\frac{1}{2}}{k}}{2\left(0.0157259272160000-\frac{2\left(8+4e^{16}+2e^{24}+e^{28}\right)\log(2)}{e^{32}}\right)}$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)=$$
$$-486+\frac{27}{2\phi}-\frac{27\exp\left(i\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(3-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\right)\sqrt{x}\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(3-x)^k x^{-k}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{k!}}{2\left(0.0157259272160000-\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)\log(2)\right)}$$
for $(x\in\mathbb{R}$ and $x<0)$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)=$$
$$-486+\frac{27}{2\phi}-\frac{27\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)^{1/2\left[\arg(3-z_0)/(2\pi)\right]}z_0^{1/2\left(1+\left[\arg(3-z_0)/(2\pi)\right]\right)}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)_k(3-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k!}}{2\left(0.0157259272160000-\left(\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\right)\log(2)\right)}$$

Integral representations:

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)=$$
$$-486+\frac{27}{2\phi}-\frac{27\sqrt{3}}{2\left(0.0157259272160000-\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt\right)}$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.0157259272160000-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)=-486+\frac{27}{2\phi}-$$
$$\frac{27\sqrt{3}}{2\left(0.0157259272160000-\frac{\frac{16}{e^{32}}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{2}{e^4}}{2i\pi}\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds\right)}\quad\text{for}\ -1<\gamma<0$$

$\Gamma(x)$ is the gamma function

[27*1/2*(((-sqrt3/((((0.015725927216– ln (2) (((2e^(-4)+4e^(-8)+8e^(-16)+16e^(-32)))))))-34-2+1/golden ratio)))]^1/15

Input interpretation:

$$\sqrt[15]{27\times\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{0.015725927216-\log(2)\left(\frac{2}{e^4}+\frac{4}{e^8}+\frac{8}{e^{16}}+\frac{16}{e^{32}}\right)}-34-2+\frac{1}{\phi}\right)}$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

ϕ is the golden ratio

Result:

1.64382537038...

$1.64382537038\ldots \approx \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934\ldots$

$$\int^{\infty} \log z \left(e^{-zx} + e^{-z^2x} + e^{-z^3x} + e^{-z^4x} + \&c\right) dx$$

(1) $-\log z \int^{\infty} z^y e^{-z^y x}\, dy$ is finite when x becomes 0.

that is,

$$\int^{\infty} \log z \left(e^{-zx} + e^{-z^2x} + e^{-z^3x} + \dots\right) dx.$$

$-\frac{1}{x}$ is finite when x becomes 0. —(10)

Again supposing $\frac{dn}{dz} = \frac{\psi(z)}{\log z}$ and substituting this in (10) we see that $\psi(z)$ is such a function that,

$$\int^{\infty} \left(e^{-zx} + e^{-z^2x} + e^{-z^3x} + \dots\right) \psi(z)\, dz$$

$-\frac{1}{x}$ is finite when x becomes 0. —(11)

Hence from (11) we see that

$$\psi(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} - \frac{1}{3 z^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{1}{5 . z^{\frac{4}{5}}} + \&c.$$

Therefore $\frac{dn}{dz} = \frac{z - \frac{\sqrt{z}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{z}}{3} - \&c}{z \log z}$ —(12)

Hence the no. of prime numbers within z

$$= \int^{z} \frac{u - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{u}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt[5]{u}}{5} + \&c}{u \log u}\, du$$

$$= \int^{z} \frac{du}{\log u} - \frac{1}{2}\int^{\sqrt{z}} \frac{du}{\log u} - \frac{1}{3}\int^{\sqrt[3]{z}} \frac{du}{\log u} + \&c.$$

$$- \frac{1}{5}\int^{\sqrt[5]{z}} \frac{du}{\log u} + \&c \qquad \text{—(13)}$$

We have that:

integrate (1/ln(x)) x,[0,4] - 1/2 integrate (1/ln(x)) x,[0,2] - 1/3 integrate (1/ln(x)) x,[0,4^(1/3)] - 1/5 integrate (1/ln(x)) x,[0,4^(1/5)]

Input:

$$\int_0^4 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{\sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - \frac{1}{5}\int_0^{\sqrt[5]{4}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Exact result:

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx + \int_0^4 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - \frac{1}{5}\int_0^{2^{2/5}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{2^{2/3}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx$$

Alternate form:

$$\frac{1}{30}\left(-15\int_0^2 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx + 30\int_0^4 \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - 6\int_0^{2^{2/5}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx - 10\int_0^{2^{2/3}} \frac{x}{\log(x)}\,dx\right)$$

For x = 2, we obtain:

Input:

$$\int_0^4 \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{\sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{5}\int_0^{\sqrt[5]{4}} \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Result:

$$\frac{6}{\log(2)} - \frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)} - \frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)} \approx 6.36795$$

6.36795

Computation result:

$$\int_0^4 \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^2 \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{3}\int_0^{\sqrt[3]{4}} \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx - \frac{1}{5}\int_0^{\sqrt[5]{4}} \frac{2}{\log(2)}\,dx = \frac{6}{\log(2)} - \frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)} - \frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}$$

Alternate forms:

$$-\frac{2\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{15\log(2)}$$

$$\frac{6-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3}}{\log(2)}$$

From the two results, we obtain:

-0.010595663622; 6.36795

(-6.36795 / -0.010595663622)^1/13

Input interpretation:

$$\sqrt[13]{\frac{-6.36795}{-0.010595663622}}$$

Result:

1.635909765036874427855703426031962454234654682104582196484...

$1.635909765\ldots \approx \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934\ldots$

and:

1+(-6.36795 * -0.010595663622)^1/6

Input interpretation:

$$1+\sqrt[6]{-6.36795\times(-0.010595663622)}$$

Result:

1.638049884697573557234679510979607529952717399982247423912...

$1.6380498846\ldots \approx \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934\ldots$

1/2(((1+(-6.36795 * -0.010595663622)^1/6 + 1+(-6.36795 * -0.010595663622)^1/5)))

Input interpretation:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\sqrt[6]{-6.36795\times(-0.010595663622)}+1+\sqrt[5]{-6.36795\times(-0.010595663622)}\right)$$

Result:

1.610630344834799014503158305740788723740631985106819993396...

1.61063034483…. result that is a good approximation to the value of the golden ratio 1.618033988749...

From

$$\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\approx 6.36795$$

we obtain also:

21((((6/log(2) - (2*2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2*2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))))))+3+Pi

Input:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Exact result:

$$3+\pi+21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)$$

Decimal approximation:

139.868629885528136166507260042426267150219179450650211132 2...

139.868629…. result practically equal to the rest mass of Pion meson 139.57 MeV

Alternate forms:

$$3+\pi-\frac{14\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{5\log(2)}$$

$$\pi+\frac{630-42\times 2^{2/5}-70\times 2^{2/3}+15\log(2)}{\log(32)}$$

$$3+\pi+\frac{126}{\log(2)}-\frac{42\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{14\times 2^{2/3}}{\log(2)}$$

Alternative representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$3+\pi+21\left(\frac{6}{2\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{6\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{10\coth^{-1}(3)}\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=3+\pi+21\left(\frac{6}{\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log_e(2)}\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$3+\pi+21\left(\frac{-2\times 2^{2/5}}{-5\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}--\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}+-\frac{6}{\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}\right)$$

Series representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$\left(-630\,i+42\,i\,2^{2/5}+70\,i\,2^{2/3}+30\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+10\,\pi^2\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-15\,i\log(x)-\right.$$
$$\left.5\,i\,\pi\log(x)+15\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}+5\,i\,\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(5\left(2\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(x)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$\left(630-42\times 2^{2/5}-70\times 2^{2/3}+15\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+5\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\right.$$
$$15\log(z_0)+5\pi\log(z_0)+15\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)+5\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-$$
$$\left.15\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-5\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(5\left(\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$\left(-630\,i+42\,i\,2^{2/5}+70\,i\,2^{2/3}+30\,\pi\left|\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right|+\right.$$
$$10\,\pi^2\left|\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right|-15\,i\log(z_0)-5\,i\,\pi\log(z_0)+$$
$$\left.15\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}+5\,i\,\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(5\left(2\,\pi\left|\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right|-i\log(z_0)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)$$

Integral representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=$$
$$\frac{630-42\times 2^{2/5}-70\times 2^{2/3}+15\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt+5\,\pi\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}{5\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+3+\pi=3+\pi-\frac{28\,i\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)\pi}{5\int_{-i\,\infty+\gamma}^{i\,\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}$$

for $-1<\gamma<0$

21((((6/log(2) - (2*2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2*2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))))))-8

Input:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Decimal approximation:

125.72703723193834292804461665914676426602201005127510531 12...

125.72703723… result very near to the Higgs boson mass 125.18 GeV

Property:

$$-8+21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)$$ is a transcendental number

Alternate forms:

$$-8-\frac{14\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{5\log(2)}$$

$$-\frac{2\left(-315+21\times 2^{2/5}+35\times 2^{2/3}+20\log(2)\right)}{5\log(2)}$$

$$-\frac{2\left(7\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)+20\log(2)\right)}{5\log(2)}$$

Alternative representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=$$
$$-8+21\left(\frac{6}{2\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{6\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{10\coth^{-1}(3)}\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=-8+21\left(\frac{6}{\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log_e(2)}\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=-8+21\left(\frac{-2\times 2^{2/5}}{-5\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}--\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}+-\frac{6}{\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}\right)$$

Series representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=$$
$$-\left(\left(2\left(315\,i-21\,i\,2^{2/5}-35\,i\,2^{2/3}+40\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor-\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left.20\,i\log(x)+20\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left.\left(5\left(2\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(x)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\right)\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=$$
$$-\left(\left(2\left(-315+21\times 2^{2/5}+35\times 2^{2/3}+20\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+20\log(z_0)+\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left.20\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-20\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left.\left(5\left(\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-\right.\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left.\left.\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=$$
$$-\left(\left(2\left(315\,i-21\,i\,2^{2/5}-35\,i\,2^{2/3}+40\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor-\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left.20\,i\log(z_0)+20\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left.\left(5\left(2\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\,\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(z_0)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\right)$$

Integral representations:

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=-8-\frac{14\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{5\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}$$

$$21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-8=-8-\frac{28\,i\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)\pi}{5\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}$$

for $-1<\gamma<0$

(199+47+18+7)((((6/log(2) - (2*2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2*2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))))))+Pi

Input:

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Exact result:

$$\pi+271\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)$$

Decimal approximation:

1728.857168360984599595609839317982984602862156251544321980...

1728.8571683…

This result is very near to the mass of candidate glueball **$f_0(1710)$ scalar meson.** Furthermore, 1728 occurs in the algebraic formula for the j-invariant of an elliptic curve. The number 1728 is one less than the Hardy–Ramanujan number 1729 (taxicab number)

Alternate forms:

$$\frac{24\,390-1626\times 2^{2/5}-2710\times 2^{2/3}+15\,\pi\log(2)}{15\log(2)}$$

$$\frac{15\,\pi\log(2)-542\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{15\log(2)}$$

$$\pi+\frac{1626}{\log(2)}-\frac{542\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{542\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}$$

Alternative representations:

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi=$$
$$\pi+271\left(\frac{6}{2\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{6\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{10\coth^{-1}(3)}\right)$$

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi=$$
$$\pi+271\left(\frac{6}{\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log_e(2)}\right)$$

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi=$$
$$\pi+271\left(\frac{-2\times 2^{2/5}}{-5\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}--\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}+-\frac{6}{\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}\right)$$

Series representations:

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi=$$
$$\left(-24390\,i+1626\,i\,2^{2/5}+2710\,i\,2^{2/3}+30\,\pi^2\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-\right.$$
$$\left.15\,i\,\pi\log(x)+15\,i\,\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(15\left(2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(x)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-x)^k\,x^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi =$$
$$\left(24390-1626\times 2^{2/5}-2710\times 2^{2/3}+15\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\right.$$
$$\left.15\pi\log(z_0)+15\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-15\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(15\left(\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)$$

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi =$$
$$\left(-24390\,i+1626\,i\,2^{2/5}+2710\,i\,2^{2/3}+30\pi^2\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-\right.$$
$$\left.15\,i\pi\log(z_0)+15\,i\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(15\left(2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(z_0)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)$$

Integral representations:

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi=\pi-\frac{542\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{15\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}$$

$$(199+47+18+7)\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)+\pi =$$
$$\pi-\frac{1084\,i\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)\pi}{15\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}\quad\text{for}\quad -1<\gamma<0$$

or:

27*1/2(((21((((6/log(2) - (2*2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2*2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))))))-5)))-8-1/golden ratio

Input:

$$27\times\frac{1}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

ϕ is the golden ratio

Exact result:

$$-\frac{1}{\phi}-8+\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)$$

Decimal approximation:

1729.196968642417734680397738064115679473576826512408158839...

1729.1969686…. as above

Property:

$$-8-\frac{1}{\phi}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)\right)\text{ is a transcendental number}$$

Alternate forms:

$$-\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{151}{2}-\frac{189\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)}{\log(32)}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\phi}-\frac{151}{2}+\frac{1701-\frac{567\times 2^{2/5}}{5}-189\times 2^{2/3}}{\log(2)}$$

$$-\frac{\phi\left(378\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)+755\log(2)\right)+10\log(2)}{10\,\phi\log(2)}$$

Alternative representations:

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-8-\frac{1}{\phi}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{2\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{6\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{10\coth^{-1}(3)}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-8-\frac{1}{\phi}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log_e(2)}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-8-\frac{1}{\phi}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{-2\times 2^{2/5}}{-5\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}--\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}+-\frac{6}{\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}\right)\right)$$

Series representations:

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-\left(\left(17010\,i-1134\,i\,2^{2/5}-1890\,i\,2^{2/3}+17010\,i\sqrt{5}-\right.\right.$$
$$1134\,i\,2^{2/5}\sqrt{5}-1890\,i\,2^{2/3}\sqrt{5}+1550\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$1510\sqrt{5}\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-775\,i\log(x)-755\,i\sqrt{5}\log(x)+$$
$$\left.775\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}+755\,i\sqrt{5}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left(10\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\left(2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(x)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\right)\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-\left(\left(-17010+1134\times 2^{2/5}+1890\times 2^{2/3}-17010\sqrt{5}\ +\right.\right.$$
$$1134\times 2^{2/5}\sqrt{5}\ +1890\times 2^{2/3}\sqrt{5}\ +775\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+$$
$$755\sqrt{5}\ \left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+775\log(z_0)+755\sqrt{5}\ \log(z_0)+$$
$$775\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)+755\sqrt{5}\ \left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-$$
$$\left.775\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}-755\sqrt{5}\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(10\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\left(\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)+\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-\left(\left(17010\,i-1134\,i\,2^{2/5}-1890\,i\,2^{2/3}+17010\,i\sqrt{5}\ -1134\,i\,2^{2/5}\sqrt{5}\ -\right.\right.$$
$$1890\,i\,2^{2/3}\sqrt{5}\ +1550\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+$$
$$1510\sqrt{5}\ \pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-775\,i\log(z_0)-755\,i\sqrt{5}\ \log(z_0)+$$
$$\left.775\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}+755\,i\sqrt{5}\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left(10\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\left(2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(z_0)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k\,(2-z_0)^k\,z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\right)$$

Integral representations:

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-\frac{1}{10\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}\left(-17010+1134\times 2^{2/5}+1890\times 2^{2/3}-17010\sqrt{5}\ +\right.$$
$$\left.1134\times 2^{2/5}\sqrt{5}\ +1890\times 2^{2/3}\sqrt{5}\ +775\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt+755\sqrt{5}\ \int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt\right)$$

$$\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{\phi}=$$
$$-\left(\left(i\left(-34020\,\pi+2268\times 2^{2/5}\,\pi+3780\times 2^{2/3}\,\pi-34020\sqrt{5}\,\pi+2268\times 2^{2/5}\sqrt{5}\,\pi+\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.3780\times 2^{2/3}\sqrt{5}\,\pi-775\,i\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds-\right.$$
$$\left.\left.755\,i\sqrt{5}\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds\right)\right)\Big/$$
$$\left(10\left(1+\sqrt{5}\right)\int_{-i\infty+\gamma}^{i\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds\right)\text{ for }-1<\gamma<0$$

and:

(((27*1/2(((21((((6/log(2) - (2*2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2*2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))))))-5)))-8-1/2)))^1/15

Input:

$$\sqrt[15]{27\times\frac{1}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\log(x)$ is the natural logarithm

Exact result:

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}}$$

Decimal approximation:

1.643835192585358454553741646324666276359650718792581083504...

$1.6438351925\ldots \approx \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934\ldots$

Property:

$$\sqrt[15]{-\frac{17}{2}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)\right)} \text{ is a transcendental number}$$

Alternate forms:

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{8505-567\times 2^{2/5}-945\times 2^{2/3}-380\log(2)}{5\log(2)}}$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{-189\left(-45+3\times 2^{2/5}+5\times 2^{2/3}\right)-380\log(2)}{5\log(2)}}$$

$$\sqrt[15]{-76+\frac{1701}{\log(2)}-\frac{567\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{189\times 2^{2/3}}{\log(2)}}$$

All 15th roots of 27/2 (21 (6/log(2) - (2 2^(2/5))/(5 log(2)) - (2 2^(2/3))/(3 log(2))) - 5) - 17/2:

$$e^{0}\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}} \approx 1.64384 \text{ (real, principal root)}$$

$$e^{(2i\pi)/15}\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}} \approx 1.5017+0.6686\,i$$

$$e^{(4i\pi)/15}\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}} \approx 1.0999+1.2216\,i$$

$$e^{(2i\pi)/5}\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}} \approx 0.5080+1.5634\,i$$

$$e^{(8i\pi)/15}\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-\frac{17}{2}} \approx -0.17183+1.63483\,i$$

Alternative representations:

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=\sqrt[15]{-\frac{17}{2}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{2\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{6\coth^{-1}(3)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{10\coth^{-1}(3)}\right)\right)}$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=\sqrt[15]{-\frac{17}{2}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{6}{\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log_e(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log_e(2)}\right)\right)}$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=\sqrt[15]{-\frac{17}{2}+\frac{27}{2}\left(-5+21\left(\frac{-2\times 2^{2/5}}{-5\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}--\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\,\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}+-\frac{6}{\mathrm{Li}_1(-1)}\right)\right)}$$

Series representations:

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\sqrt[15]{\dfrac{-8505\,i+567\,i\,2^{2/5}+945\,i\,2^{2/3}-760\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+380\,i\log(x)-380\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}}{2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-x)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(x)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-x)^k x^{-k}}{k}}}}{\sqrt[15]{5}}\quad\text{for } x<0$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[15]{5}}\left(\left(\left(8505-567\times 2^{2/5}-945\times 2^{2/3}-380\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-380\log(z_0)-\right.\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.380\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)+380\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\Big/$$
$$\left.\left(\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)+\log(z_0)+\left\lfloor\frac{\arg(2-z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor\log(z_0)-\right.\right.$$
$$\left.\left.\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}\right)\right)\wedge(1/15)\Bigg)$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=$$
$$\frac{\sqrt[15]{\dfrac{-8505\,i+567\,i\,2^{2/5}+945\,i\,2^{2/3}-760\,\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor+380\,i\log(z_0)-380\,i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}}{2\pi\left\lfloor\frac{\pi-\arg\left(\frac{1}{z_0}\right)-\arg(z_0)}{2\pi}\right\rfloor-i\log(z_0)+i\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^k(2-z_0)^k z_0^{-k}}{k}}}}{\sqrt[15]{5}}$$

Integral representations:

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=$$
$$\frac{\sqrt[15]{\dfrac{8505-567\times 2^{2/5}-945\times 2^{2/3}-380\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}{\int_1^2\frac{1}{t}\,dt}}}{\sqrt[15]{5}}$$

$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{27}{2}\left(21\left(\frac{6}{\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/5}}{5\log(2)}-\frac{2\times 2^{2/3}}{3\log(2)}\right)-5\right)-8-\frac{1}{2}}=\sqrt[15]{\frac{2}{5}}$$
$$\sqrt[15]{\frac{8505\,i\,\pi-567\,i\,2^{2/5}\,\pi-945\,i\,2^{2/3}\,\pi-190\int_{-i\,\infty+\gamma}^{i\,\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}{\int_{-i\,\infty+\gamma}^{i\,\infty+\gamma}\frac{\Gamma(-s)^2\,\Gamma(1+s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}\,ds}}\quad\text{for}\quad -1<\gamma<0$$

From

(**The S Matrix of 6D Super Yang-Mills and Maximal Supergravity from Rational Maps** - *Freddy Cachazo, Alfredo Guevara, Matthew Heydeman, Sebastian Mizera, John H. Schwarz and Congkao Wen* - arXiv:1805.11111v2 [hep-th] 2 Oct 2018)

$$\int \left(\prod_{k=0}^{m} d^2\chi_k\right) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \delta^2\left(\eta_{i,a} - (W_i)_a^b \chi_b(\sigma_i)\right) = \prod_{k=0}^{m} \delta^2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (W_i)_a^b \sigma_i^k \eta_{i,b}\right). \qquad (5.29)$$

and

(George E. Andrews • Bruce C. Berndt - **Ramanujan's Lost Notebook - Part IV**)

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\left(\frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^3\right)\left\{1+3\left(\frac{\alpha}{2n+\alpha}\right)^2\right\} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}\alpha)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(1+\alpha))}\cdot\frac{\cosh\pi\alpha\sqrt{3}-\cos\pi\alpha}{2^{\alpha+2}\pi\alpha\sqrt{\pi}}. \qquad (16.3.3)$$

we obtain from,

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\left(\frac{\alpha}{n}\right)^3\right)\left\{1+3\left(\frac{\alpha}{2n+\alpha}\right)^2\right\} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}\alpha)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(1+\alpha))}\cdot\frac{\cosh\pi\alpha\sqrt{3}-\cos\pi\alpha}{2^{\alpha+2}\pi\alpha\sqrt{\pi}}.$$

for α = 19/2 :

gamma (19/4) / gamma (1/2(1+(19/2))) * ((cosh ((19/2)Pi*sqrt3) – cos ((19/2)Pi))) / ((2^(2+19/2)*(19/2)Pi*sqrtPi))

Input:

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)} \times \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{19}{2}\pi\sqrt{3}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19}{2}\pi\right)}{2^{2+19/2}\times\frac{19}{2}\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)}$$

$\Gamma(x)$ is the gamma function

$\cosh(x)$ is the hyperbolic cosine function

Exact result:

$$\frac{\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{19\,456\sqrt{2}\;\pi^{3/2}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)}$$

Decimal approximation:

$4.33356061303354679708568192200638192048814763697509 11\ldots \times 10^{16}$

$4.333560613\ldots *10^{16}$

Alternate forms:

$$\frac{77\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)}{1\,074\,944\sqrt{\pi}\;\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{21\times\frac{19}{4}!\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)}{369\,664\sqrt{2}\;\pi^{3/2}\;\frac{21}{4}!}$$

$$\frac{77\left(4+2\sqrt{2}\right)\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)}{8\,599\,552\left(2+\sqrt{2}\right)\pi K\left(\frac{\left(-2-2\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{\left(4+2\sqrt{2}\right)^2}\right)}$$

$n!$ is the factorial function

$K(m)$ is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind with parameter $m = k^2$

Alternative representations:

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{G\left(1+\frac{19}{4}\right)\left(\cos\left(\frac{19}{2}\,i\pi\sqrt{3}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(-e^{-(19\,i\,\pi)/2}-e^{(19\,i\,\pi)/2}\right)\right)}{\frac{G\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)G\left(\frac{25}{4}\right)\left(19\pi\,2^{23/2}\sqrt{\pi}\right)}{G\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)2}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{G\left(1+\frac{19}{4}\right)\left(-\cosh\left(-\frac{19\,i\,\pi}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\left(19\pi\sqrt{3}\right)/2}+e^{\left(19\pi\sqrt{3}\right)/2}\right)\right)}{\frac{G\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)G\left(\frac{25}{4}\right)\left(19\pi\,2^{23/2}\sqrt{\pi}\right)}{G\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)2}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=$$
$$\frac{e^{-\log G(19/4)+\log G(1+19/4)}\left(-\cosh\left(-\frac{19i\pi}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{-\left(19\pi\sqrt{3}\right)/2}+e^{\left(19\pi\sqrt{3}\right)/2}\right)\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\,e^{-\log G(21/4)+\log G(25/4)}\left(19\,\pi\,2^{23/2}\sqrt{\pi}\right)}$$

Series representations:

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty}\sum_{k_2=1}^{\infty}\frac{3^{k_1+k_2}\times 4^{-k_1-k_2}\times 7^{k_2}\times 361^{k_1}\,\pi^{2k_1}\,c_{k_2}}{(2k_1)!}}{19456\sqrt{2}\;\pi^{3/2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)^k c_k}$$
$$\text{for}\left(c_1=1\text{ and }c_2=1\text{ and }c_k=\frac{\gamma\,c_{-1+k}+\sum_{j=1}^{-2+k}(-1)^{1+j+k}\,c_j\,\zeta(-j+k)}{-1+k}\right)$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=$$
$$\frac{i\sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty}\sum_{k_2=1}^{\infty}\frac{2^{-1-2k_1-2k_2}\times 21^{k_2}\left(\left(-i+19\sqrt{3}\right)\pi\right)^{1+2k_1}\,c_{k_2}}{(1+2k_1)!}}{19456\sqrt{2}\;\pi^{3/2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)^k c_k}$$
$$\text{for}\left(c_1=1\text{ and }c_2=1\text{ and }c_k=\frac{\gamma\,c_{-1+k}+\sum_{j=1}^{-2+k}(-1)^{1+j+k}\,c_j\,\zeta(-j+k)}{-1+k}\right)$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{i\sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty}\sum_{k_2=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)^{k_2}\left(-\frac{i\pi}{2}+\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)^{1+2k_1}\,c_{k_2}}{(1+2k_1)!}}{19456\sqrt{2}\;\pi^{3/2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)^k c_k}$$
$$\text{for}\left(c_1=1\text{ and }c_2=1\text{ and }c_k=\frac{\gamma\,c_{-1+k}+\sum_{j=1}^{-2+k}(-1)^{1+j+k}\,c_j\,\zeta(-j+k)}{-1+k}\right)$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=$$
$$\frac{\sum_{j_1=0}^{\infty}\sum_{j_2=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)^{j_2}\left(\text{Res}_{s=-j_1}\frac{\left(-\frac{1083}{16}\right)^{-s}\pi^{-2s}\,\Gamma(s)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}-s\right)}\right)c_{j_2}}{19456\sqrt{2}\;\pi\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)^k c_k}$$
$$\text{for}\left(c_1=1\text{ and }c_2=1\text{ and }c_k=\frac{\gamma\,c_{-1+k}+\sum_{j=1}^{-2+k}(-1)^{1+j+k}\,c_j\,\zeta(-j+k)}{-1+k}\right)$$

$\zeta(s)$ is the Riemann zeta function

γ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant

$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} f$ is a complex residue

Integral representations:

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=$$
$$i\int_0^1\int_0^1\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+19\,i\sqrt{3}\right)\pi t_2\right)\log^{15/4}\left(\frac{1}{t_1}\right)dt_2\,dt_1$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\exp\left(\int_0^1\frac{1+\sqrt{x}-2x^{19/4}}{2\log(x)+2\sqrt{x}\log(x)}\,dx\right)\int_{\frac{i\pi}{2}}^{\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}}\sinh(t)\,dt}{19456\sqrt{2}\,\pi^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=$$
$$\frac{\left(\int_0^1\log^{15/4}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)dt\right)\left(2+19\sqrt{3}\,\pi\int_0^1\sinh\left(\frac{19}{2}\sqrt{3}\,\pi t\right)dt\right)}{38912\sqrt{2}\,\pi^{3/2}\int_0^1\log^{17/4}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)dt}$$

Multiple-argument formulas:

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\left(-1+2\cosh^2\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{4}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{19456\sqrt{2}\,\pi^{3/2}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)\left(1+2\sinh^2\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{4}\right)\right)}{19456\sqrt{2}\,\pi^{3/2}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{21}{4}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{8}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{23}{8}\right)}{38912\,\pi^{3/2}\,\Gamma\left(\frac{21}{8}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{25}{8}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{19\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)-\cos\left(\frac{19\pi}{2}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}\left(2^{2+19/2}\times 19\left(\pi\sqrt{\pi}\right)\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{19}{2}\right)\right)}=\frac{\cosh\left(\frac{19\sqrt{3}\,\pi}{2}\right)\prod_{k=0}^{0}\Gamma\left(\frac{19}{4}+k\right)}{19456\sqrt{2}\,\pi^{3/2}\prod_{k=0}^{0}\Gamma\left(\frac{21}{4}+k\right)}$$

Thence, we obtain:

$$\left[\int \left(\prod_{k=0}^{m} d^2\chi_k \right) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \delta^2 \left(\eta_{i,a} \quad (W_i)_a^b \chi_b(\sigma_i) \right) = \prod_{k=0}^{m} \delta^2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (W_i)_a^b \sigma_i^k \eta_{i,b} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \left[\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^3 \right) \left\{ 1 + 3 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2n+\alpha} \right)^2 \right\} = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}\alpha)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}(1+\alpha))} \cdot \frac{\cosh \pi\alpha\sqrt{3} - \cos \pi\alpha}{2^{\alpha+2}\pi\alpha\sqrt{\pi}}. \right] =$$

$= 4.333560613\ldots * 10^{16}$

We know that:

(**Large and infinite extra dimensions** - *V. A. Rubakov* - arXiv:hep-ph/0104152v2 5 Sep 2001)

A nice property of the four-dimensional Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM), and many of its extensions, is that the gauge couplings α_i, $i = 1, 2, 3$, corresponding to the gauge groups $U(1)_Y$, $SU(2)_L$ and $SU(3)_c$, respectively, unify at the Grand Unification scale $M_{GUT} \sim 10^{16}$ GeV (α_1 is actually defined as $(5/3)\alpha_Y$). This occurs through the logarithmic running of these couplings according to the renormalization group. Gauge coupling unification is a very strong argument in favor of both MSSM and Grand Unification.

From the above computation, where we have utilized a Ramanujan product formula, it is possible that $M_{GUT} \approx 10^{16}$ GeV, can be equal to the value 4.333560613…*10^{16}

Observations

From:
https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/mathematics-ramanujan/?fbclid=IwAR2caRXrn_RpOSvJ1QxWsVLBcJ6KVgd_Af_hrmDYBNyU8mpSjRs1BDeremA

Ramanujan's statement concerned the deceptively simple concept of partitions—the different ways in which a whole number can be subdivided into smaller numbers. Ramanujan's original statement, in fact, stemmed from the observation of patterns, such as the fact that p(9) = 30, p(9 + 5) = 135, p(9 + 10) = 490, p(9 + 15) = 1,575 and so on are all divisible by 5. Note that here the n's come at intervals of five units.

Ramanujan posited that this pattern should go on forever, and that similar patterns exist when 5 is replaced by 7 or 11—there are infinite sequences of p(n) that are all divisible by 7 or 11, or, as mathematicians say, in which the "moduli" are 7 or 11.

Then, in nearly oracular tone Ramanujan went on: "There appear to be corresponding properties," he wrote in his 1919 paper, "in which the moduli are powers of 5, 7 or 11...and no simple properties for any moduli involving primes other than these three." (Primes are whole numbers that are only divisible by themselves or by 1.) Thus, for instance, there should be formulas for an infinity of n's separated by 5^3 = 125 units, saying that the corresponding p(n)'s should all be divisible by 125.
In the past methods developed to understand partitions have later been applied to physics problems such as the theory of the strong nuclear force or the entropy of black holes.

From Wikipedia

In particle physics, Yukawa's interaction or Yukawa coupling, named after Hideki Yukawa, is an interaction between a scalar field ϕ and a Dirac field ψ. The Yukawa interaction can be used to describe the nuclear force between nucleons (which are fermions), mediated by pions (which are pseudoscalar mesons). The Yukawa interaction is also used in the Standard Model to describe the coupling between the Higgs field and massless quark and lepton fields (i.e., the fundamental fermion particles). Through spontaneous symmetry breaking, these fermions acquire a mass proportional to the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field.

Can be this the motivation that from the development of the Ramanujan's equations we obtain results very near to the dilaton mass calculated as a type of Higgs boson: 125 GeV for T = 0 and to the Higgs boson mass 125.18 GeV and practically equal to the rest mass of Pion meson 139.57 MeV

Note that:

$$g_{22} = \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{2})}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} 64g_{22}^{24} &= e^{\pi\sqrt{22}} - 24 + 276e^{-\pi\sqrt{22}} - \cdots, \\ 64g_{22}^{-24} &= 4096e^{-\pi\sqrt{22}} + \cdots, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$64(g_{22}^{24} + g_{22}^{-24}) = e^{\pi\sqrt{22}} - 24 + 4372e^{-\pi\sqrt{22}} + \cdots = 64\{(1+\sqrt{2})^{12} + (1-\sqrt{2})^{12}\}.$$

Hence

$$e^{\pi\sqrt{22}} = 2508951.9982\ldots.$$

Thence:

$$64g_{22}^{-24} = 4096e^{-\pi\sqrt{22}} + \cdots$$

And

$$64(g_{22}^{24} + g_{22}^{-24}) = e^{\pi\sqrt{22}} - 24 + 4372e^{-\pi\sqrt{22}} + \cdots = 64\{(1+\sqrt{2})^{12} + (1-\sqrt{2})^{12}\}$$

That are connected with 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024 and 4096 = 64^2

(Modular equations and approximations to π - S. Ramanujan - Quarterly Journal of Mathematics, XLV, 1914, 350 – 372)

All the results of the most important connections are signed in blue throughout the drafting of the paper. We highlight as in the development of the various equations we use always the constants π, ϕ, 1/ϕ, the Fibonacci and Lucas numbers, linked to the golden ratio, that play a fundamental role in the development, and therefore, in the final results of the analyzed expressions.

In mathematics, the Fibonacci numbers, commonly denoted F_n, form a sequence, called the Fibonacci sequence, such that each number is the sum of the two preceding ones, starting from 0 and 1. Fibonacci numbers are strongly related to the golden ratio: Binet's formula expresses the nth Fibonacci number in terms of n and the golden ratio, and implies that the ratio of two consecutive Fibonacci numbers tends to the golden ratio as n increases.
Fibonacci numbers are also closely related to Lucas numbers ,in that the Fibonacci and Lucas numbers form a complementary pair of Lucas sequences

The beginning of the sequence is thus:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765, 10946, 17711, 28657, 46368, 75025, 121393, 196418, 317811, 514229, 832040, 1346269, 2178309, 3524578, 5702887, 9227465, 14930352, 24157817, 39088169, 63245986, 102334155...

The Lucas numbers or Lucas series are an integer sequence named after the mathematician François Édouard Anatole Lucas (1842–91), who studied both that sequence and the closely related Fibonacci numbers. Lucas numbers and Fibonacci numbers form complementary instances of Lucas sequences.

The Lucas sequence has the same recursive relationship as the Fibonacci sequence, where each term is the sum of the two previous terms, but with different starting values. This produces a sequence where the ratios of successive terms approach the golden ratio, and in fact the terms themselves are roundings of integer powers of the golden ratio.[1] The sequence also has a variety of relationships with the Fibonacci numbers, like the fact that adding any two Fibonacci numbers two terms apart in the Fibonacci sequence results in the Lucas number in between.

The sequence of Lucas numbers is:

2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, 123, 199, 322, 521, 843, 1364, 2207, 3571, 5778, 9349, 15127, 24476, 39603, 64079, 103682, 167761, 271443, 439204, 710647, 1149851, 1860498, 3010349, 4870847, 7881196, 12752043, 20633239, 33385282, 54018521, 87403803……

All Fibonacci-like integer sequences appear in shifted form as a row of the Wythoff array; the Fibonacci sequence itself is the first row and the Lucas sequence is the second row. Also like all Fibonacci-like integer sequences, the ratio between two consecutive Lucas numbers converges to the golden ratio.

A Lucas prime is a Lucas number that is prime. The first few Lucas primes are:

2, 3, 7, 11, 29, 47, 199, 521, 2207, 3571, 9349, 3010349, 54018521, 370248451, 6643838879, ... (sequence A005479 in the OEIS).

In geometry, a golden spiral is a logarithmic spiral whose growth factor is φ, the golden ratio.[1] That is, a golden spiral gets wider (or further from its origin) by a factor of φ for every quarter turn it makes. Approximate logarithmic spirals can occur in nature, for example the arms of spiral galaxies[3] - golden spirals are one special case of these logarithmic spirals

We observe that 1728 and 1729 are results very near to the mass of candidate glueball **f_0(1710) scalar meson.** Furthermore, 1728 occurs in the algebraic formula for the j-invariant of an elliptic curve. As a consequence, it is sometimes called a Zagier as a pun on the Gross–Zagier theorem. The number 1728 is one less than the Hardy–Ramanujan number 1729 (taxicab number).

Furthermore, we obtain as results of our computations, always values very near to the Higgs boson mass 125.18 GeV and practically equals to the rest mass of Pion meson 139.57 MeV. In conclusion we obtain also many results that are very good approximations to the value of the golden ratio 1.618033988749... and to $\zeta(2) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.644934\ldots$

We note how the following three values: 137.508 (golden angle), 139.57 (mass of the Pion - meson Pi) and 125.18 (mass of the Higgs boson), are connected to each other. In fact, just add 2 to 137.508 to obtain a result very close to the mass of the Pion and subtract 12 to 137.508 to obtain a result that is also very close to the mass of the Higgs boson. We can therefore hypothesize that it is the golden angle (and the related golden ratio inherent in it) to be a fundamental ingredient both in the structures of the microcosm and in those of the macrocosm.

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