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An Infinite Product for the Golden Ratio

We give a Wallis-type infinite product for the golden ratio ϕ , in which the number 25, the number 9, and twice the triangular numbers $T_k = k(k + 1)/2$ play a crucial role.

Theorem 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{100k(k + 1) + 5^2}{100k(k + 1) + 3^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{25}{9} \cdot \frac{225}{209} \cdot \frac{625}{609} \cdot \frac{1225}{1209} \cdot \frac{2025}{2009} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Substituting Euler’s infinite product for the gamma function [1, p. 357]

$$\Gamma(x) = \frac{1}{x} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + 1/k)^x}{1 + x/k}, \quad x \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$$

into the reflection formula [1, p. 364] $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1 - x) = \pi \csc \pi x$, $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$, with the choice $x = 1/n$, $n > 1$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi/n}{\sin \pi/n} &= \frac{n}{n - 1} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 2n}{(n + 1)(2n - 1)} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{2n \cdot 3n}{(2n + 1)(3n - 1)} \cdot \frac{3n \cdot 4n}{(3n + 1)(4n - 1)} \cdots \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Since $\sin \pi/10 = (\sqrt{5} - 1)/4$, then $\csc \pi/10 = 2\phi$. Thus, the division of (11) with $n = 10$ by (11) with $n = 2$ gives, after straightforward manipulations, the desired conclusion. ■

REFERENCES

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