

FASTER AND FASTER CONVERGENT SERIES FOR $\zeta(3)$

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ABSTRACT. Using WZ pairs we present accelerated series for computing $\zeta(3)$

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Alf van der Poorten [P] gave a delightful account of Apéry's proof [A] of the irrationality of $\zeta(3)$. Using WZ forms, that came from [WZ1], Doron Zeilberger [Z] embedded it in a conceptual framework.

We recall [Z] that a discrete function $A(n,k)$ is called Hypergeometric (or Closed Form (CF)) in two variables when the ratios $A(n+1,k)/A(n,k)$ and $A(n,k+1)/A(n,k)$ are both rational functions. A pair (F,G) of CF functions is a WZ pair if $F(n+1,k) - F(n,k) = G(n,k+1) - G(n,k)$. In this paper, after choosing a particular F (where its companion G is then produced by the amazing Maple package EKHAD accompanying [PWZ]), we will give a list of accelerated series calculating $\zeta(3)$. Our choice of F is

$$F(n,k) = \frac{(-1)^k k!^2 (sn - k - 1)!}{(sn + k + 1)!(k + 1)}$$

where s may take the values $s=1,2,3, \dots$ [AZ] (the section pertaining to this can be found in <http://www.math.temple.edu/~tewodros>). In order to arrive at the desired series we apply the following result:

Theorem: ([Z], Theorem 7, p.596) For any WZ pair (F,G)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} G(n,0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (F(n,n-1) + G(n-1,n-1)),$$

whenever either side converges.

The case $s=1$ is Apéry's celebrated sum [P] (see also [Z]):

$$\zeta(3) = \frac{5}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{n} n^3}$$

where the corresponding G is

$$G(n,k) = \frac{2(-1)^k k!^2 (n-k)!}{(n+k+1)!(n+1)^2}.$$

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For s=2 we obtain

$$\zeta(3) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{56n^2 - 32n + 5}{(2n-1)^2} \frac{1}{\binom{3n}{n} \binom{2n}{n} n^3}$$

where G is

$$G(n, k) = \frac{(-1)^k k!^2 (2n-k)! (3+4n)(4n^2+6n+k+3)}{2(2n+k+2)!(n+1)^2(2n+1)^2}.$$

For s=3 we have

$$\zeta(3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{72 \binom{4n}{n} \binom{3n}{n}} \left\{ \frac{6120n + 5265n^4 + 13761n^2 + 13878n^3 + 1040}{(4n+1)(4n+3)(n+1)(3n+1)^2(3n+2)^2} \right\},$$

and so on.

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The package EKHAD is available by the www at <http://www.math.temple.edu/~zeilberg/programs.html>
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