

Romanian Mathematical Magazine, July 2021

Problem proposed by: *Vasile Mircea Popa, Romania*

Prove that

$$\sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{13}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{13}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{14 - 6\sqrt[3]{13}}}{2}$$

Solutions proposed by: *Surjeet Singhania, Himachal Pradesh, India*

Denote  $\alpha = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{13}\right)$ ,  $\beta = -\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{13}\right)$  and

$\gamma = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{13}\right)$  Now we will use  $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{n}\right) = 2^{1-n} \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \sqrt{2^{-12} \sin\left(\frac{13\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{64}$$

Now  $\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)}{2}$  applying this formula for  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\gamma$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^6 (-1)^{k-1} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{13}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{12} (-1)^{k-1} \cos\left(\frac{k\pi}{13}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Similarly  $\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \gamma\beta = -\frac{1}{4}$  Now we can find a cubic polynomial with real roots  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\gamma$

polynomial we have  $x^3 - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{64} = 0$  this is well known polynomial RCP

RCP or *Ramanujan cubic polynomials* defined by *Vladimir Shevelev* in his *article*

The cubic equation  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$  is RCP if it has real roots and satisfy the equation

$$p\sqrt[3]{r} + 3\sqrt[3]{r^2} + q = 0$$

if  $x_1, x_2$  and  $x_3$  are real roots then  $\sqrt[3]{x_1} + \sqrt[3]{x_2} + \sqrt[3]{x_3} = \sqrt[3]{-p - 6\sqrt[3]{r} + 3\sqrt[3]{(9r - pq)}}$

we have  $p = q = -\frac{1}{4}$  and  $r = -\frac{1}{64}$  this satisfying equation of RCP hence we can apply result

$$\sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{13}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{6\pi}{13}\right)} - \sqrt[3]{\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{13}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{13}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{14 - 6\sqrt[3]{13}}}{2}$$

## References

- [1] V. Shevelev, On Ramanujan Cubic Polynomials, preprint, <http://arxiv.org/abs/0711.3420>, 2007 .
- [2] Roman Witula Full Description of Ramanujan Cubic Polynomials Journal of Integer Sequences, <https://cs.uwaterloo.ca/journals/JIS/VOL13/Witula/witula30>, 2010 .