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 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 α, β and γ

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

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

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 .