

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(f(x)) + f(x) = -x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ then find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\pi} f\left(f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{2 + \cos x}\right)\right)\right) dx$$

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$$\begin{cases} f(f(x)) + f(x) = -x \\ f(f(x)) = -x - f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$f(f(f(x))) + f(f(x)) = -f(x), \quad f(f(f(x))) + (-x - f(x)) = -f(x)$$

$$f(f(f(x))) - x - f(x) + f(x) = 0, \quad f(f(f(x))) - x = 0, \quad f^3(x) = x$$

$$\text{Identity function : } x \xrightarrow{f} f(x) \xrightarrow{f} f(f(x)) \xrightarrow{f} f(f(f(x))) \xrightarrow{f} x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \int_0^{\pi} f\left(f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{2 + \cos x}\right)\right)\right) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx \stackrel{x=\pi-y}{=} \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2 + \cos(\pi - y)} dy = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{-\pi-\varepsilon}^{\pi+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2 + \cos(\pi - y)} dy \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{-\pi-\varepsilon}^{\pi+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2 - \cos y} dy \stackrel{y=2\arctan z}{=} \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{\tan\frac{-\pi-\varepsilon}{2}}^{\tan\frac{\pi+\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+z^2} dz = \\ &= \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{\tan\frac{-\pi-\varepsilon}{2}}^{\tan\frac{\pi+\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{2}{2 + 2z^2 - 1 + z^2} dz = 2 \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{\tan\frac{-\pi-\varepsilon}{2}}^{\tan\frac{\pi+\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + 3z^2} dz = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \int_{\tan\frac{-\pi-\varepsilon}{2}}^{\tan\frac{\pi+\varepsilon}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + z^2} dz = \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} \left(\arctan \left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi - \varepsilon}{2} \right) - \arctan \left(\sqrt{3} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi - \varepsilon}{2} \right) \right) = \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$