

**Find:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x) \cdot \sqrt{\cos(2x)} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos(3x)} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[n]{\cos(nx)}}{x^2}$$

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$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x) \cdot \sqrt{\cos(2x)} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos(3x)} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[n]{\cos(nx)}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \prod_{k=1}^n (\cos(kx))^{\frac{1}{k}}}{x^2}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - f(nx)}{x^2} \rightarrow f(nx) = \prod_{k=1}^n (\cos(kx))^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

Using the Maclaurin series expansion for  $\cos(kx)$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\cos(kx) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m (kx)^{2m}}{(2m)!} \rightarrow \cos(kx) \sim 1 - \frac{(kx)^2}{2} \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0$$

The expression is evaluated by applying the generalized binomial expansion for  $|x| \ll 1$ . Specifically, we use the first-order linear approximation derived from Newton's binomial theorem:  $(1 + x\beta)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} \beta^k x^k \sim 1 - \alpha\beta x$ , as  $x \rightarrow 0$

$$f(nx) = \prod_{k=1}^n (\cos(kx))^{\frac{1}{k}} \sim \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{(kx)^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \sim \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{kx^2}{2}\right)$$

$$f(nx) \sim \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{kx^2}{2}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - x^2\right) \left(1 - \frac{3x^2}{2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{nx^2}{2}\right)$$

**Weierstrass Product Inequality:**  $\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - a_i) \geq 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n a_i$

$$f(nx) \sim \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{kx^2}{2}\right) \sim 1 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{kx^2}{2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 - \frac{x^2 n(n+1)}{4}$$

$$L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - f(nx)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2 n(n+1)}{4}\right)}{x^2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x) \cdot \sqrt{\cos(2x)} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos(3x)} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[n]{\cos(nx)}}{x^2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$