

# R M M

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**Prove that:**

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin(\pi x^2) - x^3 \cos(\pi x^2)}{x^6 + 1} - \frac{\cos(\pi x^2)}{x^3 + 1} \right) dx = \frac{\pi e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{3}$$

*Proposed by Angad Singh-India*

*Solution by proposer*

Consider the complex line integral,

$$J = \oint_C \frac{e^{inz^2}}{z^3 + a^3} dz$$

where  $a > 0$  and  $n \geq 0$  and  $C$  is a quarter circle of radius  $R$  in the first quadrant centered at the origin traversed anti-clockwise. Hence,

$$J = \int_0^R \frac{e^{inx^2}}{x^3 + a^3} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{in(Re^{i\theta})^2}}{(Re^{i\theta})^3 + a^3} Rie^{i\theta} d\theta + \int_R^0 \frac{e^{in(iy)^2}}{(iy)^2 + a^3} idy$$

$$\text{Let } I_1 = \int_0^R \frac{e^{inx^2}}{x^3 + a^3} dx$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{in(Re^{i\theta})^2}}{(Re^{i\theta})^3 + a^3} Rie^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$I_3 = \int_R^0 \frac{e^{in(iy)^2}}{(iy)^2 + a^3} idy$$

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Now, using the residue theorem,

$$J = 2\pi i \frac{\omega e^{ina^2\omega^2}}{3a^2}, \text{ where } \omega = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{3}. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(J) = \frac{\pi e^{-\frac{na^2\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{3a^2} \left( \sqrt{3} \cos\left(\frac{na^2}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{na^2}{2}\right) \right)$$

Similarly,

$$\operatorname{Re}(I_1) = \int_0^R \frac{\cos(nx^2)}{x^3 + a^3} dx$$

Now, observe that

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| &= \left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{in(Re^{i\theta})^2}}{(Re^{i\theta})^3 + a^3} Rie^{i\theta} d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left| \frac{e^{in(Re^{i\theta})^2}}{(Re^{i\theta})^3 + a^3} \right| |Rie^{i\theta}| d\theta \leq \\ &\leq \frac{R}{R^3 - a^3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-nR^2 \sin 2\theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$|I_2| \leq \frac{\pi R}{2(R^3 - a^3)}, \text{ since } \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi R}{2(R^3 - a^3)} = 0, \text{ thus } I_2 \text{ vanishes.}$$

Now,

$$I_3 = \int_R^0 \frac{e^{in(iy)^2}}{(iy)^2 + a^3} idy \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(I_3) = - \int_0^R \frac{a^3 \sin(n\pi^2) - x^3 \cos(nx^2)}{x^6 + a^6} dx$$

Finally, we have,

$$\operatorname{Re}(J) = \operatorname{Re}(I_1) + \operatorname{Re}(I_2) + \operatorname{Re}(I_3)$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\pi e^{-\frac{na^2\sqrt{3}}{2}}}{3a^2} \left( \sqrt{3} \cos\left(\frac{na^2}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{na^2}{2}\right) \right) = \\ &= \int_0^R \frac{\cos(nx^2)}{x^3 + a^3} dx - \int_0^R \frac{a^3 \sin(n\pi^2) - x^3 \cos(nx^2)}{x^6 + a^6} dx \end{aligned}$$

Substituting  $n = \pi$ ,  $a = 1$  and letting  $R \rightarrow \infty$  we complete the proof.