

Weekly Problems

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1 Hard Question

HARD QUESTION: Let n be an odd positive integer. Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \tan^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n+1}$$

is an odd integer.

Proof: Let's begin De Moivre's Theorem, where we consider the following,

$$\left(\cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(2n+1)} = (e^{i\pi})^k = (-1)^k. \quad (1)$$

This helps establish a constant on the LHS of the equation, and a Binomial Series on the RHS, which can be used to determine the value of the series in question.

$$\sum_{a=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{a} \left(i \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(2n+1-a)} \left(\cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(a)} = (-1)^k, \quad (2)$$

the above can also be written as,

$$\sum_{a=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{a} i^a \tan^a \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{(-1)^k}{\cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right)^{2n+1}}$$

where $\cos \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right)^{2n+1} \neq 0$, taking the imaginary part of both sides of the equality,

$$\operatorname{Im} \left(\sum_{a=0}^{2n+1} \binom{2n+1}{a} \left(i \tan \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(2n+1-a)} \right) = 0$$

, we take the imaginary part of the above equation, because then we have the task of finding the roots of the polynomial in terms of $\tan(x)$, however as we also notice an important point, that the equation can be written as follows,

$$\sum_{a=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{2a} \left(i \tan \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(2n+1-2a)} = 0. \quad (3)$$

Note that the above is the re indexing of the terms containing only imaginary part . Factoring out $i \tan \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right)$ from (3) , we get the final form of equation (3),

$$\sum_{a=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{2a} \left(-\tan^2 \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n+1} \right) \right)^{(n-a)} = 0 \quad (4)$$

, and hence through Veita's Formula we conclude that, for $k \in [0, 2n]$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \tan^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n+1} = n(2n+1).$$

Using the formula derived we can see that $2n+1$ is odd for all $n \in \mathbb{R}$ and if we choose n to be an odd integer then $n(2n+1)$ will also be odd.