Euler's Identity

Andy Chong Sam

2021-12-10

1 Euler's Identity

Euler's Identity is an equality that brings together several mathematical ideas: Euler's constant (e), the imaginary number unit (i) and the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of the circle (π). Expression 1 below is Euler's formula, and expression 2 is Euler's identity (where $x = \pi$):

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \tag{1}$$

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{2}$$

Deriving the identity requires the application of the Maclaurian series for cos(x), sin(x), and e^x. The Maclaurian series is a specific case of the Taylor Series centered at 0. The purpose of both series is to provide approximations for functions by using the n-order derivatives of the original function. The bigger the n, the closer the approximation. Given a function f(x) the form of the Maclaurian series is as follows:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n \tag{3}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f''''(0)}{4!}x^4 + ... \tag{4}$$

The analysis of $f^{(n)}$ reveals a cyclical pattern, taking exactly 4 differentiations to revert to the original function.

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin x] = \cos x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[\cos x] = -\sin x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[-\sin x] = -\cos x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[-\cos x] = \sin x \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos x] = -\sin x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[-\sin x] = -\cos x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[-\cos x] = \sin x \quad \frac{d}{dx}[\sin x] = \cos x \tag{6}$$

Since the Maclaurian series is centered at 0, we can compute f(0) for all three of the functions: $e^0 = 1$, $\cos(0) = 1$, $sin(0) = 1$. We can now plug these values into the Maclaurian expansion, shown here in expression 7 and 8 for *cos* and *sin* respectively:

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!}... \tag{7}$$

$$\sin x = 1 - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!}... \tag{8}$$

In expression 7, the portions of the sequence related to odd powers of n disappear, as they require the evaluation of +/- sin 0, which results in 0. On expression 8, the portion related to even numbers disappear for the same reason.

If the Maclaurian series is applied to e^{ix}, we get:

$$e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} + \frac{(ix)^2}{2!} + \frac{(ix)^3}{3!} + \frac{(ix)^4}{4!} + \frac{(ix)^5}{5!}... \tag{9}$$

$$e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} + \frac{i^2x^2}{2!} + \frac{i^3x^3}{3!} + \frac{i^4x^4}{4!} + \frac{i^5x^5}{5!}... \tag{10}$$

When we raise the imaginary unit to increasing powers, a cyclical pattern is observed as well. Starting by raising i to the 1st power, the pattern resets and starts anew on the 5th power:

$$\begin{aligned}
&i^1 = i\\
&i^2 = -1\\
&i^3 = i^1 i^2 = -i\\
&i^4 = i^2 i^2 = 1\\
&i^5 = i^4 i^1 = i\\
&i^6 = i^2 i^4 = -1
\end{aligned}$$

With this in mind, we can simplify expression 10:

$$e^{ix} = 1 + ix - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{ix^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{ix^5}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{6!}... \tag{11}$$

$$e^{ix} = (1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + ...) + i(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!}...) \tag{12}$$

It can be observed that the pattern grouped on the left corresponds to expression 7, the Maclaurian series expansion for cos x, and the right group corresponds to expression 8, the expansion of sin x.

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

When x = $x = \pi$, cos x becomes -1, $isinx$ becomes 0, leaving us with Euler's identity:

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$