

$$\sqrt{?} = \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \cdots}}}}$$

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Consider:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{y} &:= \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \cdots}}}} && \# \text{ define } y \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{\frac{1}{9}} x^{\frac{1}{27}} \cdots && \# \text{ rewrite radicals as fractions} \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \cdots} && \# \text{ rewrite product as a sum } (x^a x^b = x^{a+b}) \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k} && \# \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \cdots \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k - 1} && \# \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k - (\frac{1}{3})^0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{3})^k - 1 \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{3}} - 1} && \# \text{ geometric series: } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ar^k = \frac{a}{1-r} \text{ for } |r| < 1; \text{ here } a = 1 \text{ and } r = \frac{1}{3} \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\frac{3}{2} - 1} && \# \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x^{\frac{1}{2}} && \# \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow y &= x && \# \text{ square both sides} \end{aligned}$$

and so apparently $\sqrt{x} = \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \sqrt[3]{x \cdots}}}}$