

# 一则奇妙的数学八卦

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以下一则引自科学网之科学博客 (2013-06)

*The Royal Australian Air Force last week published an impressively complicated maths formula online.*

*It invited engineers to solve the problem to find a phone number to call and apply for a job.*

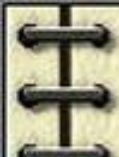
*Defence Force recruiters obtained the formula from a University of Melbourne professor. Business Insider Australia understands it was intended as a means of driving engagement, and not a formal test.*

*The formula involves infinite sums, integrals, complicated trigonometry and imaginary numbers.*

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If you have what it takes to be an engineer  
in the Air Force call the number below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{9}{3} + 2^{13} + 14^3 + 5 + \left( \sinh x - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right) \cdot \int_0^{12.4} \int_0^4 (x^2 y^3 + y^{3/2} x^3 + (y+1)^6) dx dy \\
 & + \left( \int_0^\pi \sin x dx - 2 \right) \cdot \int_{-6}^6 \int_{-6}^6 (x+y)(x-y) dx dy + \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5 \log(-1)}{2} \right) \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 72!} \\
 & + \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \cdot \int_{-2}^6 (x^4 + 3x^4 + 2x^2) dx + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} - e \right) \cdot \int_{-4}^5 (y^5 + y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y) dy \\
 & + \left( \cos x - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k} \right) \cdot \sum_{k=20}^{30} \frac{(1+k^2)}{(1-k)} 2^k 3^{-k} + \left( 2 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \right) \cdot (3^2 + 4^3 + 5^4)^{16} \\
 & + \left( \cos x - \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{(4^6 + 3^2)(2^3 + 3^{-3})^2}{131,901} + (\cot^2 x + 1 - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) \cdot \int_4^2 \int_1^6 4xy^{3/2} dx dy \\
 & + (1 + \tan^2 x - \sec^2 x) \cdot \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-2}^2 (3xy^2 + 2x^2y^4 + 3x) dx dy + (\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x) \\
 & + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k-1)!} x^{2k+1} - \sin x \right) \cdot \int_{-4}^5 (x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x) dx + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} - e \right) \cdot 53^{42} \\
 & + \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} - e \right) \cdot \int_{-4}^5 (y^5 + y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y) dy + \left( \cosh x - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \right) \cdot (3^{3/2} + 5^{3/2})^2
 \end{aligned}$$

=

sin	cos	tan	log
ln	$\pi$	M+	M-
M.rcl	$e$	$x^4$	$x^2$
%	$\sqrt{\phantom{x}}$	$x$	/
7	8	9	-
4	5	6	+
1	2	3	AC
0	.		
			0



*If you have what it takes to be engineer in the Air Force call the number below.*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{9!}{3} + 2^{13} + 14^3 + 5 + \left( \sinh x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \int_0^{12} \int_0^4 \left( x^2 y^3 + x^3 y^{\frac{1}{x}} + (1+y)^6 \right) dx dy \\
& + \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx - 2 \right) \int_{-6}^6 \int_{-6}^6 (x+y)(x-y) dx dy + \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i \operatorname{Log}(-1)}{2} \right) \sqrt{3^2 + 72!} \\
& + \left( \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \int_{-2}^6 (2x^{-2} + 4x^4) dx + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) \int_4^5 (y + y^2 + y^3 + y^4 + y^5) dy \\
& + \left( \cos x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \right) \left( \sum_{n=30}^{30} \frac{1+n^3}{(1-n)!} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right) + \left( 2 - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) (3^2 + 4^3 + 5^4)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
& + \left( \cos x - \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right) \frac{(4^6 + 3^2)^3 (2^3 + 3^{-2})^2}{131901} + (\cot^2 x + 1 - \csc^2 x) \int_4^2 \int_1^6 \left( 4xy^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx dy \\
& + (\tan^2 x + 1 - \sec^2 x) \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-2}^2 (3xy^2 + 2x^2 y^4 + 3x) dx dy + (\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x) \\
& + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n+1} - \sin x \right) \int_4^5 (x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5) dx + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) 53^{42} \\
& + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) \int_4^5 (y + y^2 + y^3 + y^4 + y^5) dy + \left( \cosh x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) \left( 3^{\frac{1}{3}} + 5^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 = ?
\end{aligned}$$

*If you have what it takes to be engineer in the Air Force call the number below.*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{9!}{3} + 2^{13} + 14^3 + 5 + \left( \sinh x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \int_0^{12} \int_0^4 \left( x^2 y^3 + x^3 y^{\frac{1}{x}} + (1+y)^6 \right) dx dy \\
& + \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx - 2 \right) \int_{-6}^6 \int_{-6}^6 (x+y)(x-y) dx dy + \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{i \log(-1)}{2} \right) \sqrt{3^2 + 72!} \\
& + \left( \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) \int_{-2}^6 (2x^{-2} + 4x^4) dx + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) \int_4^5 (y + y^2 + y^3 + y^4 + y^5) dy \\
& + \left( \cos x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \right) \left( \sum_{n=30}^{30} \frac{1+n^3}{(1-n)!} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^n \right) + \left( 2 - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) (3^2 + 4^3 + 5^4)^{\frac{1}{x}} \\
& + \left( \cos x - \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right) \frac{(4^6 + 3^2)^3 (2^3 + 3^{-2})^2}{131901} + (\cot^2 x + 1 - \csc^2 x) \int_4^2 \int_1^6 \left( 4xy^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx dy \\
& + (\tan^2 x + 1 - \sec^2 x) \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-2}^2 (3xy^2 + 2x^2 y^4 + 3x) dx dy + (\sin 2x - 2 \sin x \cos x) \\
& + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} - \sin x \right) \int_4^5 (x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5) dx + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) 53^{42} \\
& + \left( \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} - e \right) \int_4^5 (y + y^2 + y^3 + y^4 + y^5) dy + \left( \cosh x - \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right) \left( 3^{\frac{1}{3}} + 5^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)^2 = \mathbf{131901}
\end{aligned}$$

澳大利亚皇家空军闹了一个大红脸，它的招募广告要求工程师申请者破解一个数学题目后给他们打电话，但数学问题由于两处输入错误而无解。数学公式里有两处写错了，如果用  $\sin(2x)$  替代  $\sin^2 x$ （倒数第三行）， $(2k+1)!$  替代  $(2k-1)!$ （倒数第二行）后，那么公式能成立，否则无解。皇家空军承认并修正了错误，并对识别出错误的Reddit用户说，你们就是我们想要找的人。