Lambert function and quadratic summation for numbers from 1:N

Quadratic summation function from last article is

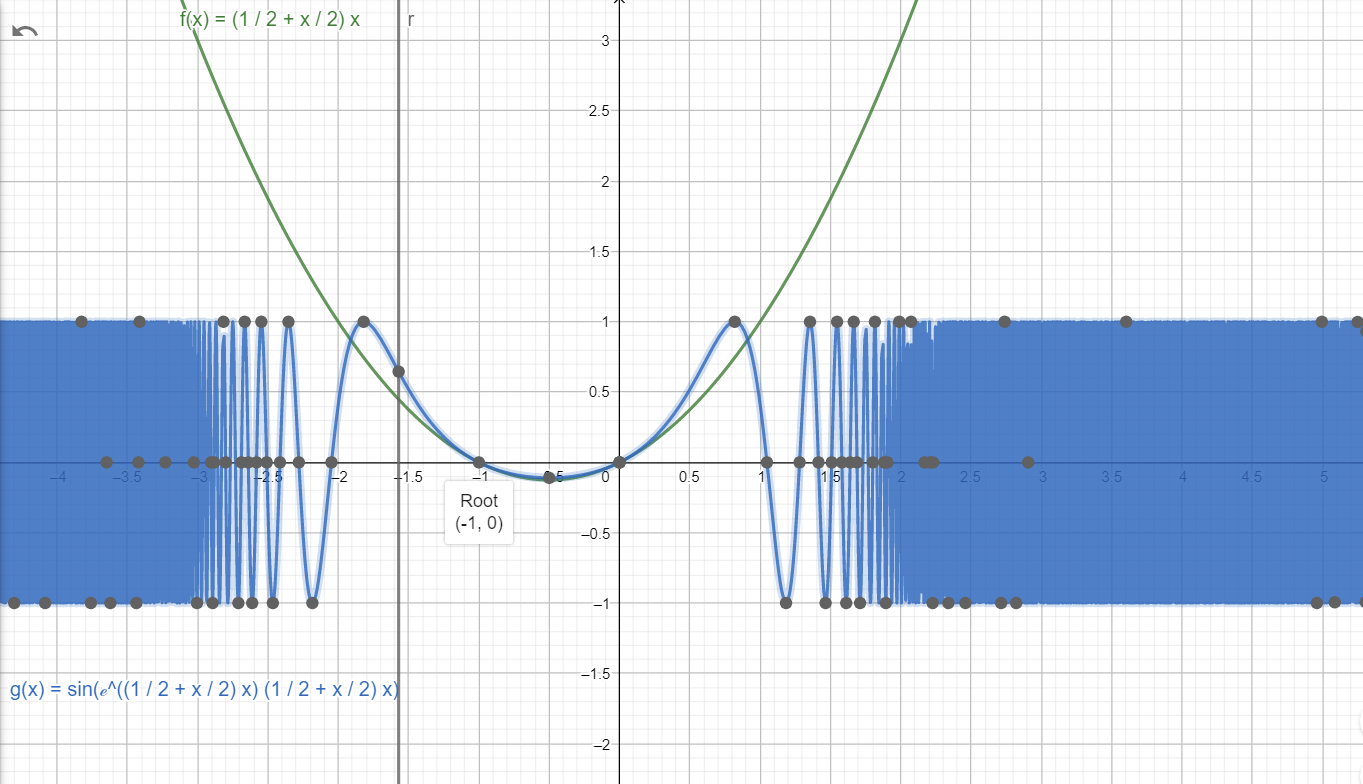
The value of the summation of all numbers from 1 up until N; is the intersection point between this quadratic summation function and its identical function f(x).

where , w is slope of linear function where X/2=N or N=X/2.

For example: - If we want to get the sum of all numbers from 1 up until N =X= 17, then our function will be = 153.

Now let us do this, write Lambert function using this f(X)

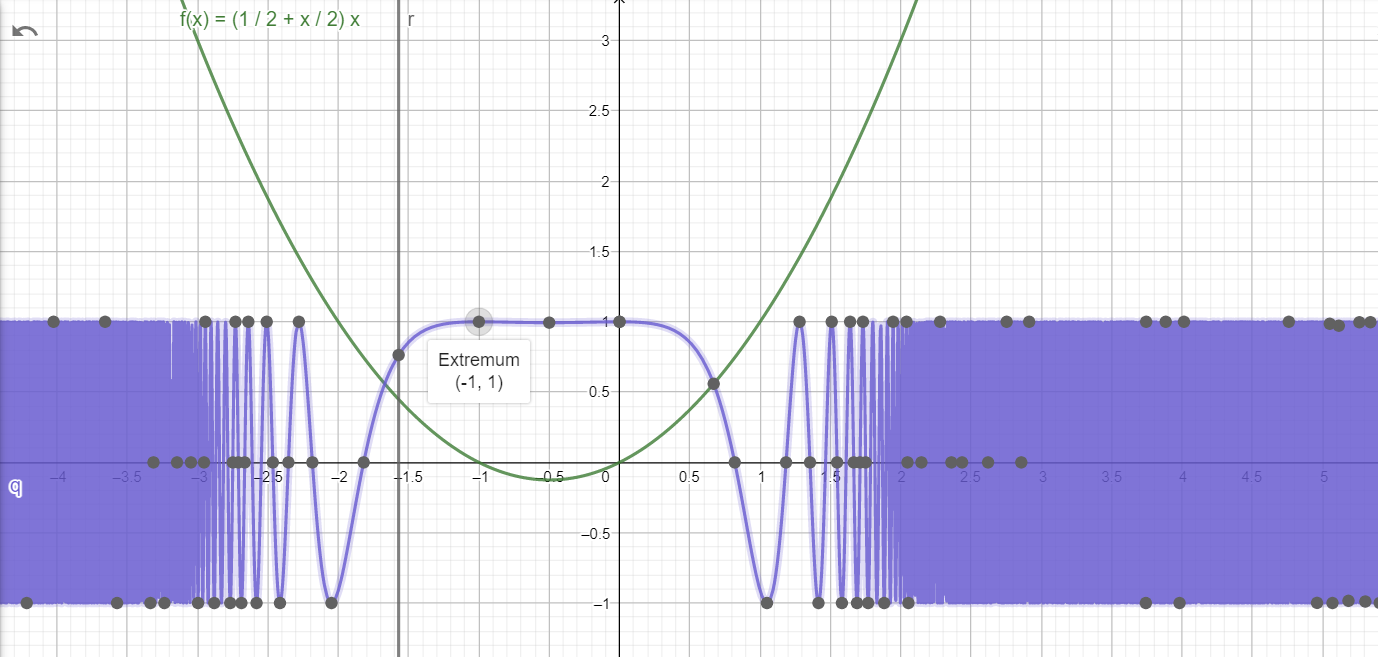
Now get SIN for this Lambert function



What is nice about this transformation is

1. It has root at point (-1, 0)

Now get COS for this Lambert function



What is nice about this transformation is

1. It has extremum at point (-1, 1)

And this two transformations SIN and COS intersects at

