

problem corner solution

Solution to
Problem
158

by Dave Lindell, L.S.

$$1) \quad J^2 - 2 = H$$

$$\text{Let } J = 2 \cos m$$

$$2^2 \cos^2 m - 2 = H$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 m - 1) = H = 2 \cos 2m$$

$$(\text{In general, } \cos 2a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1)$$

$$2) \quad H^2 - 2 = -B$$

$$(2 \cos 2m)^2 - 2 = -B$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 2m - 1) = -B$$

$$2 \cos 4m = -B$$

$$3) \quad B^2 - 2 = -T$$

$$(-2)^2 \cos^2 4m - 2 = -T$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 4m - 1) = -T$$

$$2 \cos 8m = -T$$

$$4) \quad T^2 - 2 = J$$

$$4 \cos^2 8m - 2 = J$$

$$2(2 \cos^2 8m - 1) = 2 \cos m$$

$$\cos 16m = \cos m$$

$$\text{In general, } \cos(s + t) = (\cos s)(\cos t) - (\sin s)(\sin t)$$

$$\text{and } \cos(s - t) = (\cos s)(\cos t) + (\sin s)(\sin t)$$

$$\cos(s + t) - \cos(s - t) = -2(\sin s)(\sin t)$$

$$\text{Let } s + t = x \text{ and } s - t = y, \text{ so that } s = \frac{1}{2}(x + y), \quad t = \frac{1}{2}(x - y)$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \left[\frac{1}{2}(x + y) \right] \sin \left[\frac{1}{2}(x - y) \right]$$

$$\text{if } \cos 16m = \cos m, \quad \cos 16m - \cos m = 0$$

$$\cos 16m - \cos m = -2 \sin \frac{16m+m}{2} \sin \frac{16m-m}{2} = 0$$

$$-\sin \left[\frac{(16m + m)}{2} \right] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sin \left[\frac{(16m - m)}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\sin 8.5m = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sin 7.5m = 0$$

$$\sin m \text{ is } 0 \text{ when } m = 0, 180, 360, 540, 720, 900 \text{ etc.}$$

$$m \text{ is then } 0^\circ \text{ or } 21^\circ 10' 35.3'' \text{ or } 24^\circ \text{ or multiples thereof.}$$

$\cos m$ and $\cos 2m$ must be positive and $\cos 4m$ and $\cos 8m$ must be negative, satisfied only if $m = 24^\circ$

$$J = 2 \cos 24^\circ = 1.827090915, \quad T = 1.9562955201,$$

$$B = 0.209056927, \quad H = 1.338261213$$

Single Digit Quality: Factorials

The factorial of a number is the value of that number when it is multiplied by all of its preceding numbers. The factorial operation is designated by an exclamation mark. Thus, 5 factorial means the value obtained by the operation $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ and is written as $5!$

The following table lists the first 22 numbers and their factorial values. Your problem is to fill in the missing values for the SUM OF DIGITS and SDQ columns.

Review: SDQ or Single Digit Quality for any number is obtained by adding all of the digits until a single digit remains, the SDQ of that number.

SDQ OF FACTORIALS

n	n!	SUM OF DIGITS	SDQ
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	6	6	6
4	24	6	6
5	120	3	3
6	720	9	9
7	5,040	9	9
8	40,320	9	9
9	362,880	27	9
10	3,628,800	27	9
11	39,916,800	36	9
12	479,001,600	27	9
13	6,227,020,800	27	9
14	87,178,291,200	45	9
15	1,307,674,368,000	45	9
16	20,922,789,888,000	63	9
17	355,687,428,096,000	63	9
18	6,402,373,705,728,000	54	9
19	121,645,100,408,832,000	45	9
20	2,432,902,008,176,640,000	54	9
21	51,090,942,171,709,440,000	63	9
22	1,124,000,727,777,607,680,000	72	9