

## MAT 150C, Spring 2021 Solutions to homework 7

1. Suppose that  $\cos(\alpha)$  is a constructible number. Prove that  $\sin(\alpha)$  is constructible.

**Solution:** We have  $\sin(\alpha) = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\alpha)}$ . Since  $\cos(\alpha)$  is constructible, and the product of constructible numbers is constructible, we have that  $\cos^2(\alpha)$  and  $1 - \cos^2(\alpha)$  are constructible. Since the square root of a constructible number is constructible,  $\sin(\alpha)$  is also constructible.

2. Suppose that  $\cos(\alpha)$  is a constructible number. Prove that  $\cos(2\alpha)$  and  $\cos(\frac{\alpha}{2})$  are constructible.

**Solution:** We have  $\cos(2\alpha) = 2\cos^2(\alpha) - 1$  and  $\cos(\frac{\alpha}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos(\alpha)}{2}}$ , so similarly to problem 1 these are constructible.

3. Let  $z = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{5}}$  be the fifth root of unity, and  $x = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5})$ .

a) Prove that  $z + z^4 = 2x$ , and  $z^2 + z^3 = 2(2x^2 - 1)$ .

b) Use the equation  $1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 = 0$  and part (a) to find an algebraic equation for  $x$ . Solve it and find an explicit formula for  $x$ .

**Solution:** a) We have  $z = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}) + i \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5})$  and

$$z^4 = \cos(\frac{8\pi}{5}) + i \sin(\frac{8\pi}{5}) = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}) - i \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5}),$$

so  $z + z^4 = 2 \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}) = 2x$ . Similarly,  $z^2 + z^3 = 2 \cos(\frac{4\pi}{5})$  and by double angle formula we have

$$\cos(\frac{4\pi}{5}) = 2 \cos^2(\frac{2\pi}{5}) - 1 = 2x^2 - 1.$$

b) We have

$$0 = 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 = 1 + (z + z^4) + (z^2 + z^3) = 1 + 2x + 2(2x^2 - 1) = 4x^2 + 2x - 1.$$

Therefore  $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$ . Since  $x > 0$ , we get  $x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$ .

4. Use problem 3 to construct a regular pentagon by ruler and compass.

**Solution:** By Problem 3 we have  $x = \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}) = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$  is a constructible number, and we can construct a point  $A = (\cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}), \sin(\frac{2\pi}{5}))$ . Together with  $B = (1, 0)$ , these two points are vertices of a regular pentagon, and we can use compass to draw circles with radius  $AB$  and construct all other vertices of the pentagon.