

# Problem for 2003 January

Proposed by Dan Jurca

Simplify the following expression.

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} + \sqrt{\frac{1614456522554908032}{5}}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} - \sqrt{\frac{1614456522554908032}{5}}}$$

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Solution by the proposer

Observing that  $16144565225549080325 = 4018030018^2 + 1$  and writing  $x$  for the value of the given expression, we have

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} - \sqrt{u^2 + 1}}$$

where  $u = 4018030018$ . Then from  $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &= \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right)^3 + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon}} \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} - \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right) + \\ &\quad + 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon}} \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right) \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} - \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4018030018}{\epsilon} - \sqrt{u^2 + 1}\right)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2u+3 \sqrt[3]{\epsilon} (2u^2+1+2u \sqrt{u^2+1})(u-\sqrt{u^2+1}) + \\
&\quad 3 \sqrt[3]{\epsilon} (u+\sqrt{u^2+1})(2u^2+1-2u \sqrt{u^2+1}) \\
&= \dots \\
&= 2u+3 \left[ \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}^{-u-\sqrt{u^2+1}} + \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}^{-u+\sqrt{u^2+1}} \right] \\
&= 2u-3 \left[ \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}^{u+\sqrt{u^2+1}} + \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}^{u-\sqrt{u^2+1}} \right] \\
&= 2u-3x.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the real number  $x$  satisfies the equation  $x^3+3x-2u=0$ . Since the function  $f:\mathbf{R}\rightarrow\mathbf{R}$  by  $f(t)=t^3+3t-2u$  strictly increases on  $\mathbf{R}$  ( $0 < 3t^2+3=f'(t)$ ), the equation has a unique real root. When  $u=4018030018$  one finds the unique real root equals 2003; therefore the given expression simplifies to the number 2003.

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Also solved by Farid El-Mouchrif and Dangthu Ta