## Five More Proofs of the Cosine Addition Formula (Inspired by Mark Levi's Perpetuum Mobile Proof)

## Doron ZEILBERGER

Dedicated to my hero Mark Levi

Every time I get SIAM News, I immediately turn to Mark Levi's wonderful column Mathematical Curiosities https://www.marklevimath.com/sinews. In the current issue, Levi [L] gave a proof from the book of the trigonometric identity  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\beta \cdot \cos\alpha - \sin\beta \cdot \sin\alpha$ , by showing that it follows from the non-existence of **Perpetual Motion**. This reminded me of five other proofs, none of them, admittedly, as nice as Mark Levi's proof (although the last one is a close second).

**Pre-calculus**: See the Wikipedia article List of Trigonometric Identities.  $\Box$ 

**Linear Algebra**: Rotating the vector  $[1,0]^T$  by an angle of  $\alpha$  gives the vector  $[\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha]^T$ . Rotating the vector  $[0,1]^T$  by an angle of  $\alpha$  gives the vector  $[-\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha]^T$ . By **linearity**, the **rotation matrix**,  $R_{\alpha}$  is

$$R_{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Now use **matrix multiplication** and the fact that  $R_{\alpha+\beta} = R_{\alpha}R_{\beta}$ .  $\Box$ 

**Complex Variable**: Take the real parts of both sides of  $e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} = e^{i\alpha}e^{i\beta}$ 

**Differential Equations**: Both sides satisfy the differential equation (viewed as a function of  $\alpha$ ) y'' + y = 0, subject to the initial conditions  $y(0) = \cos \beta$ ,  $y'(0) = -\sin \beta$ . Now use uniqueness.  $\Box$ 

Combinatorics:  $\cos \alpha$  (resp.  $\sin \alpha$ ) is the exponential generating function of increasing sequences of integers of even length (resp. of odd length) with weight  $(-1)^{length/2}$  (resp.  $(-1)^{(length-1)/2}$ ), see [Z]. Hence  $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$  is the exponential generating function of two-colored increasing sequences of even length, with say, colors  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . If the number of integers colored  $\alpha$  is even (resp. odd) we get the first term (resp. second term) on the right.  $\Box$ 

## References

 [L] Mark Levi, Cosine Addition Formula and Perpetual Motion, SIAM News 55 #3 (April 2022), p.7.

 [Z] Doron Zeilberger, Enumerative and Algebraic Combinatorics, in: "Princeton Companion to Mathematics", (Timothy Gowers, ed.), Princeton University Press, 2008, 550-561.
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D. Zeilberger, Mathematics Department, Rutgers University, DoronZeil@gmail.com; April 17, 2022. Exclusively published in the Personal Journal of Shalosh B. Ekhad and Doron Zeilberger.