

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

Solve for real numbers:

$$4^{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + \cos x = 4$$

*Proposed by Khaled Abd Imouti-Syria*

*Solution by Pham Duc Nam-Vietnam*

$4^{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + \cos(x) = 4 \Leftrightarrow 2^{1+\cos(x)} + \cos(x) = 4, t = \cos(x), -1 \leq t \leq 1$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 2^{1+t} + t = 4, f(t) = 2^{1+t} + t, f'(t) = 2^{t+1} \ln(2) + 1 > 0, \forall t \in [-1, 1] \Rightarrow f(t)$  is strictly increasing on  $[-1, 1] \Rightarrow 2^{1+t} + t = 4$  has unique root, and  $g(t) = 2^{1+t} + t - 4, g(0) = -2, g(1) = 1 \Rightarrow$  The root lies on  $(0, 1)$ .

We have:  $2^{1+t} + t = 4 \Leftrightarrow 2^{1+t} = 4 - t \Leftrightarrow \ln(2) 2^{1+t} = \ln(2) (4 - t) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{4-t} \ln(2) (4 - t) = 32 \ln(2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2) (4 - t) e^{(\ln(2)(4-t))} = 32 \ln(2) \xrightarrow{x e^x = z \Rightarrow x = W(z)} W(\ln(2)(4 - t) e^{(\ln(2)(4-t))}) =$$
$$= W(32 \ln(2))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln(2) (4 - t) = W(32 \ln(2)) \Leftrightarrow t = 4 - \frac{W(32 \ln(2))}{\ln(2)} \approx 0.7156207332755864$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \arccos\left(4 - \frac{W(32 \ln(2))}{\ln(2)}\right) + k2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}. W(z) \text{ is the Lambert W function.}$$