

Trigonometrische Produkte und Summen

1. Ganzrationale Funktionen mit trigonometrischen Nullstellen
2. Gewinnung spezieller trigonometrischer Summen und Produkte
3. Auswahl spezieller trigonometrischer Summen und Produkte

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \tan^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \tan^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \tan^2\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \tan^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \tan^2\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) = 7 \cdot 7$$

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{4\pi}{7}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{7}\right) + \tan^2\left(\frac{6\pi}{7}\right) = 6 \cdot 7$$

$$\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{7}\right) \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{3\pi}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 7$$

u.v.a.

1. Ganzrationale Funktionen mit trigonometrischen Nullstellen

Aus dem Satz von MOIVRE werden nachfolgend mehrere trigonometrische Summen gewonnen:

1.1. Tangenssummen.

$$\cos n\alpha + i \cdot \sin n\alpha = (\cos \alpha + i \cdot \sin \alpha)^n = (\cos \alpha)^n \cdot (1 + i \cdot x)^n, \quad x := \tan \alpha.$$

$$\frac{\cos n\alpha + i \cdot \sin n\alpha}{\cos^n \alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^n i^j \cdot \binom{n}{j} \cdot x^j, \quad m' := \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \right\rfloor, \quad r := \frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}, \quad m'' := m' + r, \quad n \geq 3.$$

$$(T1) \quad \frac{\cos n\alpha}{\cos^n \alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j} \cdot x^{2j}, \quad (T2) \quad \frac{\sin n\alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot \cos^{n-1} \alpha} = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j+1} \cdot x^{2j}.$$

1.2. Sinus- und Kosinussummen.

$$\cos n\alpha + i \cdot \sin n\alpha = (\cos \alpha + i \cdot \sin \alpha)^n = \sum_{j=0}^n i^j \cdot \binom{n}{j} \cdot u^{n-j} \cdot v^j, \quad u := \cos \alpha, \quad v := \sin \alpha.$$

$$(C) \quad \frac{\cos n\alpha}{(\cos \alpha)^{m'+1-m''}} = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j} \cdot u^{2(m''-j)} \cdot (1-u^2)^j,$$

$$(S) \quad \frac{\sin n\alpha}{\sin \alpha \cdot (\cos \alpha)^{m''-m'}} = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j+1} \cdot v^{2j} \cdot (1-v^2)^{m'-j}, \quad (n = m' + m'' + 1)$$

1.3. Ausgewählte Funktionen von x , u und v .

Bei geeigneter Wahl der Winkel α werden die linken Seiten von $T1$, $T2$, C und S gleich Null. Die zugehörigen Werte von x , u und v sind damit Nullstellen der rechten Summen.

Wir definieren die ganzrationalen Funktionen

$$f1(x) := \sum_{j=0}^{m''} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j} \cdot x^{2j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} c_{2j} \cdot x^{2j}, \quad f2(x) := \sum_{j=0}^{m'} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j+1} \cdot x^{2j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} d_{2j} \cdot x^{2j}.$$

$$f3(u) := \sum_{j=0}^{m''} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j} \cdot u^{2(m''-j)} \cdot (1-u^2)^j = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} a_{2j} \cdot u^{2j},$$

$$\text{mit } a_{2j} = (-1)^{m''-j} \cdot \sum_{h=0}^j \binom{n}{2(m''-j+h)} \cdot \binom{m''-j+h}{h}, \quad a_{2j+1} = 0.$$

$$f4(v) := \sum_{j=0}^{m'} (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j+1} \cdot v^{2j} \cdot (1-v^2)^{m'-j} = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} b_{2j} \cdot v^{2j},$$

$$\text{mit } b_{2j} = (-1)^j \cdot \sum_{h=0}^j \binom{n}{2h+1} \cdot \binom{m'-h}{j-h}, \quad b_{2j+1} = 0.$$

Diese Funktionen sind vom Grad $2m'$ bzw. $2m''$ und haben entsprechend viele Nullstellen. Wir entnehmen diese den Summenformeln $T1$, $T2$, C und S für geeignete α .

$$(1) \quad \underline{x_k := \tan\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n} \cdot \pi\right)}, \quad k=1, \dots, m'' \Rightarrow f1(\pm x_k)=0. \quad -x_k = x_{n+1-k}.$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{x_k := \tan\left(\frac{k}{n} \cdot \pi\right)}, \quad k=1, \dots, m' \Rightarrow f2(\pm x_k)=0. \quad -x_k = x_{n-k}.$$

$$(3) \quad \underline{u_k := \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{2n} \cdot \pi\right)}, \quad k=1, \dots, m'' \Rightarrow f3(\pm u_k)=0. \quad -u_k = u_{n+1-k}.$$

$$(4) \quad \underline{v_k := \sin\left(\frac{k}{n} \cdot \pi\right)}, \quad k=1, \dots, m' \Rightarrow f4(\pm v_k)=0. \quad -v_k = -v_{n-k}.$$

Ersetzen wir in den Funktionen die Quadrate der Argumente durch lineare Argumente, so ergeben sich Funktionen vom Grad m' bzw. m'' mit positiven Nullstellen.

$$z := x^2 \quad g1(z) \equiv f1(x) \quad \underline{z_k = x_k^2}, \quad k=1, \dots, m'' \Rightarrow g1(z_k)=0.$$

$$z := x^2 \quad g2(z) \equiv f2(x) \quad \underline{z_k = x_k^2}, \quad k=1, \dots, m' \Rightarrow g2(z_k)=0.$$

$$z := u^2 \quad g3(z) \equiv f3(u) \quad \underline{z_k = u_k^2}, \quad k=1, \dots, m'' \Rightarrow g3(z_k)=0.$$

$$z := v^2 \quad g4(z) \equiv f4(v) \quad \underline{z_k = v_k^2}, \quad k=1, \dots, m' \Rightarrow g4(z_k)=0.$$

1.4. Beispiel. ($\rightarrow$ Sammelmappe5_1.xmcd)

$$n := 8 \Rightarrow m' = 3, \quad m'' = 4, \quad k' = 1, \dots, m', \quad k'' = 1, \dots, m''.$$

$$f1(x) = x^8 - 28 \cdot x^6 + 70 \cdot x^4 - 28 \cdot x^2 + 1, \quad x_{k''} = \tan\left(\frac{2k''-1}{16} \cdot \pi\right), \quad x_{n+1-k''} = \tan\left(\frac{17-2k''}{16} \cdot \pi\right),$$

$$f2(x) = -8 \cdot x^6 + 56 \cdot x^4 - 56 \cdot x^2 + 8, \quad x_{k'} = \tan\left(\frac{k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right), \quad x_{n-k'} = \tan\left(\frac{8-k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right),$$

$$f3(u) = 128u^8 - 256u^6 + 160u^4 - 32u^2 + 1, \quad u_{k''} = \cos\left(\frac{2k''-1}{16} \pi\right), \quad u_{n+1-k''} = \cos\left(\frac{17-2k''}{16} \pi\right),$$

$$\text{z.B. } a_4 = a_{2 \circ 2} = (-1)^{4-2} \cdot \left[\binom{8}{4} \cdot \binom{2}{0} + \binom{8}{6} \cdot \binom{3}{1} + \binom{8}{8} \cdot \binom{4}{2} \right] = 160,$$

$$f4(v) = -128 \cdot v^6 + 192 \cdot v^4 - 80 \cdot v^2 + 8, \quad v_{k'} = \sin\left(\frac{k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right), \quad -v_{n-k'} = -\sin\left(\frac{8-k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right),$$

$$\text{z.B. } b_6 = b_{2 \circ 3} = (-1)^3 \cdot \left[\binom{8}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{3} + \binom{8}{3} \cdot \binom{2}{2} + \binom{8}{5} \cdot \binom{1}{1} + \binom{8}{7} \cdot \binom{0}{0} \right] = -128 = -2^7.$$

$$\text{Wurzelsatz v. Vieta} \Rightarrow \sum_{k'=1}^3 (v_{k'} - v_{n-k'}) = \sum_{k=1}^3 \sin\left(\frac{k}{8} \cdot \pi\right) - \sum_{k=7}^5 \sin\left(\frac{k}{8} \cdot \pi\right) = -\frac{b_5}{b_6} = 0. \quad (v_{k'} = v_{n-k'})$$

$$g4(z) = -128 \cdot z^3 + 192 \cdot z^2 - 80 \cdot z + 8, \quad z_{k'} = \sin^2\left(\frac{k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right),$$

$$\text{Wurzelsatz v. Vieta} \Rightarrow \prod_{k'=1}^3 \sin^2\left(\frac{k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right) = (-1)^3 \cdot \frac{8}{-128} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad \sum_{k'=1}^3 \sin^2\left(\frac{k'}{8} \cdot \pi\right) = -\frac{192}{-128} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

2. Gewinnung spezieller trigonometrischer Summen und Produkte

Mit Hilfe des Wurzelsatzes von VIETA können aus den Koeffizienten der Funktionen eine Vielzahl trigonometrischer Summen und Produkte mit rationalen Werten gewonnen werden.

Dabei empfiehlt es sich, zwischen geradem und ungeradem Grad der Funktionen zu unterscheiden,

$$n := 2 \cdot m \Rightarrow m' = m - 1, m'' = m. \quad n := 2 \cdot m + 1 \Rightarrow m' = m'' = m.$$

2.1. Beispiele für $f_1(x)$ und $g_1(z)$.

$$f_1(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{2m''} c_j \cdot x^j, \quad g_1(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} c_{2j} \cdot z^j, \quad c_{2j} = (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j}, \quad c_{2j+1} = 0.$$

$$\underline{n := 2m} \Rightarrow m'' = m. \quad c_0 = 1, \quad c_2 = -m \cdot (2m-1), \quad c_{2m-2} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1), \quad c_{2m} = (-1)^m.$$

$$(a) \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \tan\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m (x_k + x_{2m+1-k}) = (-1)^{m-1} c_{2m-1}/c_{2m} = 0, \quad (x_{2m+1-k} = -x_k!).$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m z_k = -c_{2m-2}/c_{2m} = m \cdot (2m-1).$$

$$(c) \prod_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^m c_0/c_{2m} = 1.$$

usw.

$$\underline{n := 2m+1} \Rightarrow m'' = m. \quad c_0 = 1, \quad c_2 = -(2m+1) \cdot m, \quad c_{2m-2} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{(2m+1) \cdot m \cdot (2m-1)}{3},$$

$$c_{2m} = (-1)^m \cdot (2m+1).$$

$$(a) \prod_{k=1}^m \tan\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) \cdot \tan\left(\frac{4m+3-2k}{4m+2}\right) = \prod_{k=1}^m x_k \cdot x_{2m+2-k} = (-1)^{2m} c_0/c_{2m} = \frac{(-1)^m}{2m+1}.$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) = \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^m c_0/c_{2m} = \frac{1}{2m+1}.$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m z_k = -c_{2m-2}/c_{2m} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1).$$

$$(c) \sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^{m-1} c_2/c_{2m} = m.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) = m \cdot (2m+1) \quad \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} \cot^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi\right) = 2m \cdot (2m+1).$$

beachte für $k > m$: $1/z_{m+1} = 0, \quad 1/z_k = 1/z_{n-k}.$

usw.

2.2. Beispiele für $f_2(x)$ und $g_2(z)$.

$$f_2(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{2m'} d_j \cdot x^j, \quad g_2(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} d_{2j} \cdot z^j, \quad d_{2j} = (-1)^j \cdot \binom{n}{2j+1}, \quad d_{2j+1} = 0.$$

$$\underline{n := 2m} \Rightarrow m' = m-1. \quad d_0 = 2m, \quad d_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1), \quad d_{2(m-1)} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot 2m, \\ d_{2(m-2)} = (-1)^{m-2} \cdot \frac{2m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1)}{3}, \quad d_{2(m-3)} = (-1)^{m-3} \cdot \frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m-3)}{15}.$$

$$(a) \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \tan^2\left(\frac{k}{2m} \cdot \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} z_k = -d_{2m-4}/d_{2m-2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1).$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \tan^2\left(\frac{k}{2m} \pi\right) \tan^2\left(\frac{j}{2m} \pi\right) = + d_{2m-6}/d_{2m-2} = \frac{(m-2) \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-3) \cdot (2m-1)}{30}.$$

usw.

$$\underline{n := 2m+1} \Rightarrow m' = m. \quad d_0 = 2m+1, \quad d_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m+1), \quad d_{2m} = (-1)^m, \\ d_{2(m-1)} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot m \cdot (2m+1), \quad d_{2(m-2)} = (-1)^{m-2} \cdot \frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6}.$$

Beachte: $-x_k = x_{2m+1-k} \Rightarrow$ Nullstellen: $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2m}, \quad z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m.$

$$(a) \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \tan\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = -d_{2m-1}/d_{2m} = 0, \quad \prod_{k=1}^{2m} \tan\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = (-1)^{2m} d_0/d_{2m} = (-1)^m \cdot (2m+1).$$

$$(b) \sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = -d_{2m-2}/d_{2m} = m \cdot (2m+1), \quad \prod_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = (-1)^m d_0/d_{2m} = 2m+1.$$

$$(c) \sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \tan\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) \tan\left(\frac{j \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = + d_{2m-2}/d_{2m} = -m \cdot (2m+1).$$

$$(d) \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) \tan^2\left(\frac{j \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = + d_{2m-4}/d_{2m} = \frac{(m-1) \cdot m \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m+1)}{6}.$$

$$(e) \sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m \tan^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^{m-1} d_2/d_{2m} = \frac{m \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m+1)}{3}. \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} = \sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = \frac{m \cdot (2m-1)}{3}.$$

usw.

2.3. Beispiele für $f_3(u)$ und $g_3(z)$.

$$f_3(u) = \sum_{j=0}^{2m''} a_j \cdot u^j, \quad g_3(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{m''} a_{2j} \cdot z^j, \quad a_{2j} = (-1)^{m''-j} \sum_{h=0}^j \binom{n}{2(m''-j+h)} \cdot \binom{m''-j+h}{h}, \quad a_{2j+1} = 0.$$

$$\underline{n := 2m} \Rightarrow m'' = m. \quad a_0 = (-1)^m, \quad a_2 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot 2 \cdot m^2, \quad a_4 = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot m^2 \cdot (m^2 - 1),$$

$$a_{2m-2} = (-1)^1 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \binom{2m}{2h+2} \cdot \binom{h+1}{h} = -m \cdot 2^{2m-2}, \quad a_{2m} = (-1)^0 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^m \binom{2m}{2h} \cdot \binom{h}{h} = 2^{2m-1}.$$

$$(a) \quad \prod_{k=1}^m \cos^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^m a_0 / a_{2m} = \frac{1}{2^{2m-1}}, \Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^m \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^m}.$$

$$(b) \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \cos^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m z_k = -a_{2m-2} / a_{2m} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m.$$

$$(c) \quad \prod_{k=1}^m z_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} = (-1)^{m-1} a_2 / a_{2m} = \frac{m^2}{2^{2m-2}}, \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m \cos^{-2}\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi\right) = 2 \cdot m^2.$$

$$(d) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} \cdot \frac{1}{z_j} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^{m-2} a_4 / a_{2m} = \frac{m^2 \cdot (m^2 - 1)}{3 \cdot 2^{2m-2}} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cos^{-2}\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m} \pi\right) \cos^{-2}\left(\frac{2j-1}{4m} \pi\right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot m^2 \cdot (m^2 - 1).$$

usw.

$$\underline{n := 2m+1} \Rightarrow m'' = m. \quad a_0 = (-1)^m \cdot (2m+1), \quad a_2 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot m \cdot (m+1) \cdot (2m+1),$$

$$a_{2m-2} = (-1)^1 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \binom{2m+1}{2h+2} \cdot \binom{h+1}{h} = -(2m+1) \cdot 2^{2m-2}, \quad a_{2m} = (-1)^0 \cdot \sum_{h=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2h} \cdot \binom{h}{h} = 2^{2m}.$$

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \cos^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \pi\right) = \sum_{k=1}^m z_k = -a_{2m-2} / a_{2m} = \frac{2m+1}{4}, \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} \cos^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \pi\right) = \frac{2m+1}{2}.$$

$$(b) \quad \prod_{k=1}^m \cos^2\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \pi\right) = (-1)^m a_0 / a_{2m} = \frac{2m+1}{2^{2m}}, \Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^m \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \pi\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{2^m}.$$

$$(c) \quad \prod_{k=1}^m z_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{a_2}{a_{2m}} = \frac{m \cdot (m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{3 \cdot 2^{2m-1}}, \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^m \cos^{-2}\left(\frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \pi\right) = \frac{2m \cdot (m+1)}{3}.$$

usw.

2.4. Beispiele für $f_4(v)$ und $g_4(z)$.

$$f_4(v) = \sum_{j=0}^{2m'} b_j \cdot v^j, \quad g_4(z) = \sum_{j=0}^{m'} b_{2j} \cdot z^j, \quad b_{2j} = (-1)^j \cdot \sum_{h=0}^j \binom{n}{2h+1} \cdot \binom{m'-h}{j-h}, \quad b_{2j+1} = 0.$$

$$\underline{n := 2m} \Rightarrow m' = m-1.$$

$$b_0 = 2m, \quad b_2 = \frac{-4m \cdot (m^2 - 1)}{3}, \quad b_{2m-2} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \binom{2m}{2h+1} \cdot 1 = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot 2^{2m-1},$$

$$b_4 = \frac{4m \cdot (m^2 - 1) \cdot (m^2 - 4)}{15}, \quad b_{2m-4} = (-1)^{m-2} \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{m-2} \binom{2m}{2h+1} \cdot (m-1-h) = (-1)^m \cdot (m-1) \cdot 2^{2m-2}.$$

$$(a) \quad \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = \prod_{k=1}^m z_k = (-1)^{m-1} b_0 / b_{2m-2} = \frac{m}{2^{2m-2}}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2^{m-1}}.$$

$$(b) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = -b_{2m-4} / b_{2m-2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m-1), \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m.$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \left(1 - \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right)\right) = (m-1) - \frac{m-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m-1).$$

$$(c) \quad \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} z_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{z_k} = (-1)^{m-2} b_2 / b_{2m-2} = \frac{4 \cdot m \cdot (m^2 - 1)}{3 \cdot 2^{2m-1}}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin^{-2}\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (m^2 - 1).$$

$$(d) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \frac{1}{z_k} \frac{1}{z_j} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} z_k = (-1)^{m-3} b_4 / b_{2m-2} = \frac{m \cdot (m^2 - 1) \cdot (m^2 - 4)}{15 \cdot 2^{2m-3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \sin^{-2}\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) \cdot \sin^{-2}\left(\frac{j \cdot \pi}{2m}\right) = \frac{2}{15} \cdot (m^2 - 1) \cdot (m^2 - 4).$$

usw.

$$\underline{n := 2m+1} \Rightarrow m' = m. \quad b_{2m-2} = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \sum_{h=0}^{m-1} \binom{2m+1}{2h+1} \cdot (m-h) = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot (2m+1) \cdot 2^{2m-2},$$

$$b_{2m} = (-1)^m \cdot \sum_{h=0}^m \binom{2m+1}{2h+1} \cdot 1 = (-1)^m \cdot 2^{2m}, \quad b_2 = \frac{-2m \cdot (m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{3}, \quad b_0 = 2m+1.$$

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = -b_{2m-2} / b_{2m} = \frac{2m+1}{4}, \quad \prod_{k=1}^m \sin^2\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = (-1)^m b_0 / b_{2m} = \frac{2m+1}{2^{2m}}.$$

$$(b) \quad \prod_{k=1}^m z_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{z_k} = (-1)^{m-1} \frac{b_2}{b_{2m}} = \frac{m \cdot (m+1) \cdot (2m+1)}{3 \cdot 2^{2m-1}}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{k=1}^m \sin^{-2}\left(\frac{k \cdot \pi}{2m+1}\right) = \frac{2m \cdot (m+1)}{3}.$$

usw.

3. Auswahl spezieller trigonometrischer Summen und Produkte

$$\alpha_k = \frac{k}{2m} \cdot \pi, \quad \beta_k = \frac{k}{2m+1} \cdot \pi, \quad \gamma_k = \frac{2k-1}{4m} \cdot \pi, \quad \delta_k = \frac{2k-1}{4m+2} \cdot \pi.$$

($\rightarrow$ Sammelmappe5_2.xmcd)

3.1. Produkte

(1a) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin \alpha_k = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2^{m-1}}$	(1b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sin \alpha_k = \frac{m}{4^{m-1}}$
(2a) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos \alpha_k = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2^{m-1}}$	(2b) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos \alpha_k \cdot \prod_{k=m+1}^{2m-1} \cos \alpha_k = (-1)^{m-1} \cdot \frac{m}{4^{m-1}}$
(3a) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \tan \alpha_k = 1$	(3b) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \tan \alpha_k \cdot \prod_{k=m+1}^{2m-1} \tan \alpha_k = (-1)^{m-1}$
(4a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \sin \beta_k = \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{2^m}$	(4b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \sin \beta_k = \frac{2m+1}{4^m}$
(5a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \cos \beta_k = \frac{1}{2^m}$	(5b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \cos \beta_k = \frac{(-1)^m}{4^m}$
(6a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \tan \beta_k = \sqrt{2m+1}$	(6b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \tan \beta_k = (-1)^m \cdot (2m+1)$
(7a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \sin \gamma_k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^m}$	(7b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \sin \gamma_k = \frac{2}{4^m}$
(8a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \cos \gamma_k = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^m}$	(8b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \cos \gamma_k = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{2}{4^m}$
(9a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \tan \gamma_k = 1$	(9b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m} \tan \gamma_k = (-1)^m$
(10a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \sin \delta_k = \frac{1}{2^m}$	(10b) $\prod_{k=1}^{2m+1} \sin \delta_k = \frac{1}{4^m}$
(11a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \cos \delta_k = \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{2^m}$	(11b) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos \delta_k \cdot \prod_{k=m+2}^{2m+1} \cos \delta_k = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{2m+1}{4^m}$
(12a) $\prod_{k=1}^m \tan \delta_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m+1}}$	(12b) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \tan \delta_k \cdot \prod_{k=m+2}^{2m+1} \tan \delta_k = (-1)^m \cdot \frac{1}{2m+1}$

Aus (3), (6), (9), (12) entstehen die entsprechenden Kotangensprodukte durch Kehrwertbildung.

3.2. Summen

(1a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin^2 \alpha_k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m-1)$	(1b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin^{-2} \alpha_k = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (m^2 - 1)$
(2a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos^2 \alpha_k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m-1) = (1a)$	(2b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cos^{-2} \alpha_k = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (m^2 - 1) = (1b)$
(3a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \tan^2 \alpha_k = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1)$	(3b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cot^2 \alpha_k = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1)$
(4a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^2 \beta_k = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2m+1)$	(4b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^{-2} \beta_k = \frac{2}{3} \cdot m \cdot (m+1)$
(5a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^2 \beta_k = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2m-1)$	(5b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^{-2} \beta_k = 2 \cdot m \cdot (m+1)$
(6a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2 \beta_k = m \cdot (2m+1)$	(6b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2 \beta_k = \frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1)$
(7a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^2 \gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m$	(7) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^{-2} \gamma_k = 2 \cdot m^2$
(8a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^2 \gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m = (7a)$	(8b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^{-2} \gamma_k = 2 \cdot m^2 = (7b)$
(9a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2 \gamma_k = m \cdot (2m-1)$	(9b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2 \gamma_k = m \cdot (2m-1)$
(10a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^2 \delta_k = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2m-1) = (5a)$	(10b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \sin^{-2} \delta_k = 2 \cdot m \cdot (m+1) = (5b)$
(11a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^2 \delta_k = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (2m+1) = (4a)$	(11b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos^{-2} \delta_k = \frac{2}{3} \cdot m \cdot (m+1) = (4b)$
(12a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \tan^2 \delta_k = \frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1) = (6b)$	(12b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cot^2 \delta_k = m \cdot (2m+1) = (6a)$

Aus (1), ..., (12) folgen die erweiterten Summen:

$$\alpha_k : \sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} q(k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} q(k) + q(m), \quad \beta_k : \sum_{k=1}^{2m} q(k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^m q(k), \quad \delta_k : \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} q(k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^m q(k) + q(m+1).$$

$$\text{z.B. } \sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sin^2 \alpha_k = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (m-1) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = m-1+1 = m.$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} \sin^{-2} \delta_k = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot m \cdot (m+1) + \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = (2m+1)^2.$$

3.3. Mehrfachsummen

(1a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cos \beta_k \cdot \cos \beta_j = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot (2m-1)$	(1b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cos^{-1} \beta_k \cdot \cos^{-1} \beta_j = -2 \cdot m \cdot (m+1)$
(2a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cos \gamma_k \cdot \cos \gamma_j = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot m$	(2b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cos^{-1} \gamma_k \cdot \cos^{-1} \gamma_j = -2 \cdot m^2$
(3a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \tan \beta_k \cdot \tan \beta_j = -m \cdot (2m+1)$	(3b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cot \beta_k \cdot \cot \beta_j = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot m \cdot (2m-1)$
(4a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \tan \gamma_k \cdot \tan \gamma_j = -m \cdot (2m-1)$	(4b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m} \cot \gamma_k \cdot \cot \gamma_j = -m \cdot (2m-1) = (4a)$
(5a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \sin^2 \alpha_k \cdot \sin^2 \alpha_j = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (m-2) \cdot (2m-3)$	
(5b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \sin^{-2} \alpha_k \cdot \sin^{-2} \alpha_j = \frac{2}{15} \cdot (m^2-1) \cdot (m^2-4)$	
(6a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \sin^2 \beta_k \cdot \sin^2 \beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cos^2 \delta_k \cdot \cos^2 \delta_j = \frac{1}{16} \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m+1)$	
(6b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \sin^{-2} \beta_k \cdot \sin^{-2} \beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cos^{-2} \delta_k \cdot \cos^{-2} \delta_j = \frac{2}{15} \cdot m \cdot (m+2) \cdot (m^2-1)$	
(7a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cos^2 \gamma_k \cdot \cos^2 \gamma_j = \frac{1}{16} \cdot m \cdot (2m-3)$	
(7b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cos^{-2} \gamma_k \cdot \cos^{-2} \gamma_j = \frac{2}{3} \cdot m^2 \cdot (m^2-1)$	
(8a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \tan^2 \alpha_k \cdot \tan^2 \alpha_j = \frac{1}{30} \cdot (m-2) \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-3) \cdot (2m-1)$	
(8b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{m-1} \cot^2 \alpha_k \cdot \cot^2 \alpha_j = (8a)$	
(10a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \tan^2 \beta_k \cdot \tan^2 \beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cot^2 \beta_k \cdot \cot^2 \beta_j = \frac{1}{6} \cdot m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (4m^2-1)$	
(10b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cot^2 \beta_k \cdot \cot^2 \beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \tan^2 \delta_k \cdot \tan^2 \delta_j = \frac{1}{30} \cdot m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m-3)$	
(11a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \tan^2 \gamma_k \cdot \tan^2 \gamma_j = \frac{1}{6} \cdot m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (2m-1) \cdot (2m-3)$	
(11b) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=k+1}^m \cot^2 \gamma_k \cdot \cot^2 \gamma_j = (11a)$	

3.4. Nullsummen

(1a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \cos \alpha_k = 0$	(1b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \cot \alpha_k = 0$
(2a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cos \beta_k = \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cos^{-1} \beta_k = 0$	(2b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m} \tan \beta_k = \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cot \beta_k = 0$
(3a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cos \gamma_k = \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cos^{-1} \gamma_k = 0$	(3b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m} \tan \gamma_k = \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \cot \gamma_k = 0$
(4a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{2m} \cos \beta_k \cos \beta_j \cos \beta_i = 0$	(4b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{2m} \tan \beta_k \tan \beta_j \tan \beta_i = 0$
(5a) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{2m} \cos \gamma_k \cos \gamma_j \cos \gamma_i = 0$	(5b) $\sum_{k=1}^{2m-2} \sum_{j=k+1}^{2m-1} \sum_{i=j+1}^{2m} \tan \gamma_k \tan \gamma_j \tan \gamma_i = 0$

3.5. Doppelte Schrittweite

$$2\alpha_k = \frac{k}{m} \cdot \pi, \quad 2\beta_k = \frac{2k}{2m+1} \cdot \pi, \quad 2\gamma_k = \frac{2k-1}{2m} \cdot \pi, \quad 2\delta_k = \frac{2k-1}{2m+1} \cdot \pi.$$

Verwende $\cos(2\varphi) = 2 \cdot \cos^2 \varphi - 1$ und $\sin(2\varphi) = 2 \cdot \sin \varphi \cdot \cos \varphi$.

(1a) $\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \cos(2\alpha_k) = 0$	(1b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos(2\gamma_k) = 0$
(2a) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos(2\beta_k) = -\frac{1}{2}$	(2b) $\sum_{k=1}^m \cos(2\delta_k) = \frac{1}{2}$
(3a) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin(2\alpha_k) = \frac{m}{2^{m-1}}$	(3b) $\prod_{k=1}^m \sin(2\gamma_k) = \frac{1}{2^{m-1}}$
(4a) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin(2\beta_k) = \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{2^m}$	(4b) $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} \sin(2\delta_k) = \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{2^m}$