

A Proof from THE BOOK: The Partial Fraction Expansion of the Cotangent

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Abstract

In this article, I formalise a proof from THE BOOK [1, Chapter 23]; namely a formula that was called ‘one of the most beautiful formulas involving elementary functions’:

$$\pi \cot(\pi z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} + \frac{1}{z-n} \right)$$

The proof uses Herglotz’s trick to show the real case and analytic continuation for the complex case.

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1 The Partial-Fraction Formula for the Cotangent Function

theory *Cotangent-PFD-Formula*
imports *HOL-Complex-Analysis.Complex-Analysis HOL-Real-Asymp.Real-Asymp*
begin

1.1 Auxiliary lemmas

The following variant of the comparison test for showing summability allows us to use a ‘Big-O’ estimate, which works well together with Isabelle’s automation for real asymptotics.

lemma *summable-comparison-test-bigo*:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $\text{summable } (\lambda n. \text{norm } (g \ n)) \ f \in O(g)$
shows $\text{summable } f$
<proof>

lemma *uniformly-on-image*:
 $\text{uniformly-on } (f \ 'A) \ g = \text{filtercomap } (\lambda h. h \circ f) \ (\text{uniformly-on } A \ (g \circ f))$
<proof>

lemma *uniform-limit-image*:
 $\text{uniform-limit } (f \ 'A) \ g \ h \ F \longleftrightarrow \text{uniform-limit } A \ (\lambda x \ y. g \ x \ (f \ y)) \ (\lambda x. h \ (f \ x)) \ F$
<proof>

lemma *Ints-add-iff1 [simp]*: $x \in \mathbb{Z} \implies x + y \in \mathbb{Z} \longleftrightarrow y \in \mathbb{Z}$
<proof>

lemma *Ints-add-iff2 [simp]*: $y \in \mathbb{Z} \implies x + y \in \mathbb{Z} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}$
<proof>

If a set is discrete (i.e. the difference between any two points is bounded from below), it has no limit points:

lemma *discrete-imp-not-islimgt*:
assumes $e: 0 < e$
and $d: \forall x \in S. \forall y \in S. \text{dist } y \ x < e \longrightarrow y = x$
shows $\neg x \text{ islimpt } S$
<proof>

In particular, the integers have no limit point:

lemma *Ints-not-limgt*: $\neg((x :: 'a :: \text{real-normed-algebra-1}) \text{ islimpt } \mathbb{Z})$
<proof>

The following lemma allows evaluating telescoping sums of the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (f(n) - f(n+k))$$

where $f(n) \rightarrow 0$, i.e. where all terms except for the first k are cancelled by later summands.

lemma *sums-long-telescope*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{topological-group-add, topological-comm-monoid-add, ab-group-add}\}$

assumes $\text{lim}: f \longrightarrow 0$

shows $(\lambda n. f\ n - f\ (n + c)) \text{ sums } (\sum_{k < c} f\ k)$ (**is - sums ?S**)

<proof>

1.2 Definition of auxiliary function

The following function is the infinite sum appearing on the right-hand side of the cotangent formula. It can be written either as

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x+n} + \frac{1}{x-n} \right)$$

or as

$$2x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - n^2} .$$

definition *cot-pfd* :: $'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field, banach}\} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**

$\text{cot-pfd } x = (\sum n. 2 * x / (x^2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)^2))$

The sum in the definition of *cot-pfd* converges uniformly on compact sets. This implies, in particular, that *cot-pfd* is holomorphic (and thus also continuous).

lemma *uniform-limit-cot-pfd-complex*:

assumes $R \geq 0$

shows *uniform-limit* (*cball* 0 R :: *complex set*)

$(\lambda N x. \sum_{n < N} 2 * x / (x^2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)^2)) \text{ cot-pfd sequentially}$

<proof>

lemma *sums-cot-pfd-complex*:

fixes $x :: \text{complex}$

shows $(\lambda n. 2 * x / (x^2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)^2)) \text{ sums cot-pfd } x$

<proof>

lemma *sums-cot-pfd-complex'*:

fixes $x :: \text{complex}$

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $(\lambda n. 1 / (x + \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) + 1 / (x - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) \text{ sums cot-pfd}$

x

<proof>

lemma *summable-cot-pfd-complex*:

fixes $x :: \text{complex}$

shows $\text{summable } (\lambda n. 2 * x / (x \wedge 2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) \wedge 2))$

<proof>

lemma *summable-cot-pfd-real*:

fixes $x :: \text{real}$

shows $\text{summable } (\lambda n. 2 * x / (x \wedge 2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) \wedge 2))$

<proof>

lemma *sums-cot-pfd-real*:

fixes $x :: \text{real}$

shows $(\lambda n. 2 * x / (x \wedge 2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) \wedge 2)) \text{ sums cot-pfd } x$

<proof>

lemma *cot-pfd-complex-of-real [simp]*: $\text{cot-pfd } (\text{complex-of-real } x) = \text{of-real } (\text{cot-pfd } x)$

<proof>

lemma *uniform-limit-cot-pfd-real*:

assumes $R \geq 0$

shows $\text{uniform-limit } (\text{cball } 0 R :: \text{real set})$

$(\lambda N x. \sum n < N. 2 * x / (x \wedge 2 - \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) \wedge 2)) \text{ cot-pfd sequentially}$

<proof>

1.3 Holomorphicity and continuity

lemma *holomorphic-on-cot-pfd [holomorphic-intros]*:

assumes $A \subseteq -(\mathbb{Z} - \{0\})$

shows $\text{cot-pfd holomorphic-on } A$

<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-cot-pfd-complex [continuous-intros]*:

assumes $A \subseteq -(\mathbb{Z} - \{0\})$

shows $\text{continuous-on } A (\text{cot-pfd} :: \text{complex} \Rightarrow \text{complex})$

<proof>

lemma *continuous-on-cot-pfd-real [continuous-intros]*:

assumes $A \subseteq -(\mathbb{Z} - \{0\})$

shows $\text{continuous-on } A (\text{cot-pfd} :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real})$

<proof>

1.4 Functional equations

In this section, we will show three few functional equations for the function *cot-pfd*. The first one is trivial; the other two are a bit tedious and not very insightful, so I will not comment on them.

cot-pfd is an odd function:

lemma *cot-pfd-complex-minus* [simp]: $\text{cot-pfd } (-x :: \text{complex}) = -\text{cot-pfd } x$
(proof)

lemma *cot-pfd-real-minus* [simp]: $\text{cot-pfd } (-x :: \text{real}) = -\text{cot-pfd } x$
(proof)

cot-pfd is periodic with period 1:

lemma *cot-pfd-plus-1-complex*:

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $\text{cot-pfd } (x + 1 :: \text{complex}) = \text{cot-pfd } x - 1 / (x + 1) + 1 / x$
(proof)

lemma *cot-pfd-plus-1-real*:

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $\text{cot-pfd } (x + 1 :: \text{real}) = \text{cot-pfd } x - 1 / (x + 1) + 1 / x$
(proof)

cot-pfd satisfies the following functional equation:

$$2f(x) = f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) + \frac{2}{x+1}$$

lemma *cot-pfd-funeq-complex*:

fixes $x :: \text{complex}$

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $2 * \text{cot-pfd } x = \text{cot-pfd } (x / 2) + \text{cot-pfd } ((x + 1) / 2) + 2 / (x + 1)$
(proof)

lemma *cot-pfd-funeq-real*:

fixes $x :: \text{real}$

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $2 * \text{cot-pfd } x = \text{cot-pfd } (x / 2) + \text{cot-pfd } ((x + 1) / 2) + 2 / (x + 1)$
(proof)

1.5 The limit at 0

lemma *cot-pfd-real-tendsto-0*: $\text{cot-pfd } -0 \rightarrow (0 :: \text{real})$
(proof)

1.6 Final result

To show the final result, we first prove the real case using Herglotz's trick, following the presentation in 'Proofs from THE BOOK'. [1, Chapter 23].

lemma *cot-pfd-formula-real*:

assumes $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $\pi * \cot(\pi * x) = 1 / x + \text{cot-pfd } x$
(proof)

We now lift the result from the domain $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$. We do this by noting that $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ is connected and the point $\frac{1}{2}$ is both in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ and a limit point of $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$.

lemma *one-half-limit-point-Reals-minus-Ints*: $(1 / 2 :: \text{complex}) \text{ islimpt } \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Z}$
<proof>

theorem *cot-pfd-formula-complex*:

fixes $z :: \text{complex}$

assumes $z \notin \mathbb{Z}$

shows $\text{pi} * \text{cot} (\text{pi} * z) = 1 / z + \text{cot-pfd } z$
<proof>

end

References

- [1] M. Aigner and G. M. Ziegler. *Proofs from THE BOOK*. Springer, 4th edition, 2009.