

Alternative representations of $\frac{x}{2}$

Carauleanu Marc

Abstract: In this paper, we prove interesting alternative representations of the simple fraction $x/2$ where x is a real number using complex numbers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x}{10^i + 1} &= \frac{x}{10^i + 1} \cdot \frac{10^{-i} + 1}{10^{-i} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{x(10^{-i} + 1)}{10^i + 10^{-i} + 2} \\
 &= \frac{x(e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} + 1)}{e^{i \cdot \ln(10)} + e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} + 2} \\
 &= \frac{x[(\cos(\ln(10)) - i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))) + 1]}{2\left(\frac{e^{i \cdot \ln(10)} + e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)}}{2} + 1\right)} \\
 &= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10)) + x}{2(\cos(\ln(10)) + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) + x}{2(\cos(\ln(10)) + 1)} - \frac{x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))}{2(\cos(\ln(10)) + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{x(\cos(\ln(10)) + 1)}{2(\cos(\ln(10)) + 1)} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \frac{\sin(\ln(10))}{\cos(\ln(10)) + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{10^i + 1} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(10)\right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{x}{10^i + 1}\right) = \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{x}{10^i - 1} &= \frac{x}{10^i - 1} \cdot \frac{10^{-i} - 1}{10^{-i} - 1} \\
 &= \frac{x(10^{-i} - 1)}{2 - 10^{-i} - 10^i} \\
 &= \frac{x(e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - 1)}{2 - e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - e^{i \cdot \ln(10)}} \\
 &= \frac{x[(\cos(\ln(10)) - i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))) - 1]}{2 - 2 \cdot \cos(\ln(10))} \\
 &= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10)) - x}{2(1 - \cos(\ln(10)))} \\
 &= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x}{2(1 - \cos(\ln(10)))} - \frac{x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))}{2(1 - \cos(\ln(10)))}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{x \cdot (\cos(\ln(10)) - 1)}{2(1 - \cos(\ln(10)))} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \frac{\sin(\ln(10))}{1 - \cos(\ln(10))} \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(10)) - 1}{1 - \cos(\ln(10))} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln(10)\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{10^i - 1} = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \cot\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln(10)\right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{x}{10^i - 1}\right) = -\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x}{10^i + i} &= \frac{x}{10^i + i} \cdot \frac{10^{-i} - i}{10^{-i} - i} \\
&= \frac{x(10^{-i} - i)}{2 + i \cdot 10^{-i} - i \cdot 10^i} \\
&= \frac{x(e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - i)}{2 + i \cdot e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - i \cdot e^{i \cdot \ln(10)}} \\
&= \frac{x[(\cos(\ln(10)) - i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))) - i]}{2 + 2 \cdot \frac{i \cdot e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - i \cdot e^{i \cdot \ln(10)}}{2}} \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i}{2 + 2 \cdot \sin(\ln(10))} \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i(\sin(\ln(10)) + 1)}{2(\sin(\ln(10)) + 1)} \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(10))}{\sin(\ln(10)) + 1} - \frac{x(\sin(\ln(10)) + 1)}{2(\sin(\ln(10)) + 1)} i
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{10^i + i} = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(10))}{\sin(\ln(10)) + 1} - \frac{x}{2} i} \Rightarrow \boxed{\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{x}{10^i + i}\right) = -\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x}{10^i - i} &= \frac{x}{10^i - i} \cdot \frac{10^{-i} + i}{10^{-i} + i} \\
&= \frac{x(10^{-i} + i)}{2 - i \cdot 10^{-i} + i \cdot 10^i} \\
&= \frac{x(10^{-i} + i)}{-2\left(\frac{i \cdot 10^{-i} - i \cdot 10^i}{2} - 1\right)} \\
&= \frac{x(e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} + i)}{-2\left(\frac{i \cdot e^{-i \cdot \ln(10)} - i \cdot e^{i \cdot \ln(10)}}{2} - 1\right)} \\
&= \frac{x[(\cos(\ln(10)) - i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))) + i]}{-2(\sin(\ln(10)) - 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{x[(\cos(\ln(10)) - i \cdot \sin(\ln(10))) + i]}{-2(\sin(\ln(10)) - 1)} \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i \cdot \sin(\ln(10)) + x \cdot i}{2 - 2 \cdot \sin(\ln(10))} \\
&= \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln(10)) - x \cdot i(\sin(\ln(10)) - 1)}{2(1 - \sin(\ln(10)))} \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(10))}{1 - \sin(\ln(10))} - \frac{x}{2} i \cdot \frac{\sin(\ln(10)) - 1}{1 - \sin(\ln(10))}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{10^i - i} = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(\ln(10))}{1 - \sin(\ln(10))} + \frac{x}{2} i} \Rightarrow \boxed{Im\left(\frac{x}{10^i - i}\right) = \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{10^{xi}}{10^{xi} + 1} &= \frac{10^{xi}}{10^{xi} + 1} \cdot \frac{10^{-xi} + 1}{10^{-xi} + 1} \\
&= \frac{10^{xi} + 1}{10^{xi} + 10^{-xi} + 2} \\
&= \frac{e^{ix \ln(10)} + 1}{2 \left(\frac{e^{ix \ln(10)} + e^{-ix \ln(10)}}{2} + 1 \right)} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x \ln(10)) + i \cdot \sin(x \ln(10)) + 1}{2(\cos(x \ln(10)) + 1)} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x \ln(10)) + 1}{2(\cos(x \ln(10)) + 1)} + \frac{i}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(x \ln(10))}{\cos(x \ln(10)) + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{10^{xi}}{10^{xi} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i \cdot \tan\left(\frac{1}{2} x \cdot \ln(10)\right)} \Rightarrow \boxed{Re\left(\frac{10^{xi}}{10^{xi} + 1}\right) = \frac{1}{2}} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x \cdot Re\left(\frac{10^{xi}}{10^{xi} + 1}\right) = \frac{x}{2}}$$

