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*An application of the bracketed number
to the summation of a certain type of series;*

By I. J. SCHWATT.

The author has found nowhere in mathematical literature any method which would enable him to find the summation of the series given in this paper. The principles and methods applied in the solution of the problem are believed to be new.

If in the given series

$$(1) \quad S = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g},$$

the first h terms are retained and the following ν terms removed; again, the next h terms retained and the ν following them removed; and if this process is carried throughout the series, to find the sum of the terms retained.

Let $n = m(h + \nu) + d$, where $m = \left[\frac{n}{h + \nu} \right]$, then the required sum may be represented thus

$$(2) \quad S_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{mh+d} (-1)^{k-1 + \left[\frac{k-1}{h} \right] \nu} \cos \left(k + \left[\frac{k-1}{h} \right] \nu \right) \frac{\pi}{g},$$

for $d < h$, if $d \geq h$, then h takes the place of d .

Let $n' = mh + d$, $0 \leq d < h$ and $h \geq 1$, then (2) may be written

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad S_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g} + (-1)^\nu \sum_{k=h+1}^{2h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+\nu) \frac{\pi}{g} \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{2\nu} \sum_{k=2h+1}^{3h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+2\nu) \frac{\pi}{g} + \dots \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{\overline{m-1}\nu} \sum_{k=\overline{m-1}h+1}^{mh} (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+\overline{m-1}\nu) \frac{\pi}{g} \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{m\nu} \sum_{k=mh+1}^{m\overline{h+d}} (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+m\nu) \frac{\pi}{g}, \\
 (4) \quad &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha\nu} \sum_{k=\alpha h+1}^{(\alpha+1)h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+\alpha\nu) \frac{\pi}{g} + S_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where s_2 is the last single summation in (3).

Letting $K = \alpha h = K'$ in the double summation in (4) and $K - mh = K'$ in S_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad S_1 &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha(h+\nu)} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos(k+\overline{\alpha h+\nu}) \frac{\pi}{g} \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{m(h+\nu)} \sum_{k=0}^d (-1)^{k-1} \{k+m(h+\nu)\} \frac{\pi}{g}.
 \end{aligned}$$

On place of (4) we may write, letting $h + \nu = n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g} + \sum_{k=\omega+1}^{\omega+h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g} + \dots \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=\overline{m-1}\omega+1}^{\overline{m-1}\omega+h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g} + \sum_{k=m\omega+1}^{m\omega+d} (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g}, \\
 &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} \sum_{k=\alpha\omega+1}^{\alpha\omega+h} (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{g} + S_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

letting in the double summation $K - \alpha\omega = K'$ and $K - m\omega = K'$ in S_2 , gives (5).

Now if let $q = 6$, then from (5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad S_1 &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha\omega} \cos \alpha\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &\quad - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha\omega} \sin \alpha\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^k (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &\quad + (-1)^{m\omega} \cos m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &\quad - (-1)^{m\omega} \sin m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6}, \\
 (7) \quad &= \frac{1}{4 \sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} \left[2(-1)^\omega \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) + 2 \left\{ \cos \overline{\omega - 1} \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad + 2(-1)^h \left\{ \cos \overline{\omega - h} \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{\omega - h - 1} \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 &\quad - 2(-1)^{h+\omega} \left\{ \cos(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 &\quad - A_1 \left\{ \cos(m\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 &\quad - A_2 \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{m-1}\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 &\quad + (-1)^h A_1 \left\{ \cos(m\omega + h + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(m\omega + h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 &\quad \left. + (-1)^h A_2 \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + h + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right] \\
 &\quad + \left[(-1)^{n'} \left\{ \sin n' \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(n'+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (-1)^{m\omega} \left\{ \sin m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(m\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A_1 = \{ 1 - (-1)^m + (-1)^w + (-1)^{m+w} \},$$

$$A_2 = \{ 1 + (-1)^m + (-1)^w + (-1)^{m+w} \}$$

and

$$n'' = m\omega + d.$$

Then

$$(8) \quad S_1 = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} \cos \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} \sin \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$+ \cos m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6}$$

(if ω is even),

$$(9) \quad = \frac{1}{2 \sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) - \left\{ \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{\omega-1} \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right.$$

$$+ (-1)^h \left\{ \cos \overline{\omega-h} \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{\omega-h-1} \frac{\pi}{6} \right.$$

$$\left. \left. - \cos(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right.$$

$$- \left\{ \cos(m\omega+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$- \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{m-1}\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$+ (-1)^h \left\{ \cos(m\omega+h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(m\omega+h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$$

$$+ (-1)^h \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega+h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega+h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \left. \right]$$

$$+ (-1)^{n''} \left\{ \sin n'' \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(n''+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} - \left\{ \sin m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(m\omega+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\}$$

(if ω is even),

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad S_1 = & \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^\alpha \cos \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 & - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^\alpha \sin \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 & + (-1)^m \cos m \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} - (-1)^m \sin m \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{k=1}^d (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 & \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd),}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \quad = & \frac{1}{2 \sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} \left[- \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) - \left\{ \cos \omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{\omega - 1} \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right. \\
 & + (-1)^h \left\{ \cos \overline{\omega - h} \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{\omega - h - 1} \frac{\pi}{6} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \cos(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right. \\
 & + (-1)^m \left\{ \cos(m\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos m \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 & - (-1)^m \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \overline{m-1}\omega \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 & - (-1)^{m+h} \left\{ \cos(m\omega + h + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(m\omega + h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 & \left. + (-1)^{h+m} \left\{ \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + h + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos(\overline{m-1}\omega + h) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \right] \\
 & - (-1)^n \left\{ \sin n \omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(n+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} - (-1)^m \left\{ \sin m \omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(m\omega + 1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\
 & \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd);}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) and (9) hold only when ω is even, and (10) and (11) only time when ω is odd.

The result (7) is obtained from (5) by the applications of the principles

$$(12) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} f(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{h-1}{2} \rfloor} f(2k+1) - \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{h}{2} \rfloor} f(2k) \\ \text{and} \\ \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha \omega} f(\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-1}{2} \rfloor} f(2\alpha) + (-1)^m \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m-2}{2} \rfloor} f(2\alpha+1), \end{array} \right.$$

and by means of

$$(13) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=0}^h \cos(a+k\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(h+1)\theta \cos\left(a + \frac{h}{2}\theta\right)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\theta} \\ \text{and} \\ \sum_{k=0}^h \sin(a+k\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{h+1}{2}\theta \sin\left(a + \frac{h}{2}\theta\right)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\theta}, \end{array} \right.$$

$$(14) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^h \cos(a+k\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}h\theta \cos\left(a + \frac{h-1}{2}\theta\right)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\theta} \\ \text{and} \\ \sum_{k=1}^h \sin(a+k\theta) = \frac{\sin \frac{h+1}{2}\theta \sin\left(a + \frac{h}{2}\theta\right)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\theta}, \end{array} \right.$$

and successively letting ω even and odd we obtain (9) and (11) respectively. Applying the same formulae to (6), (8) and (10) we arrive at the same results.

Now each of (7), (9) and (11) is composed of terms similar to

$$(15) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_3 = (-1)^h \left\{ \cos(h+1)\frac{\pi}{6} - \cos h\frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\ \text{and} \\ S_4 = (-1)^h \left\{ \sin h\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(h+1)\frac{\pi}{6} \right\}. \end{array} \right.$$

We shall next calculate the numerical values of these expressions, for which purpose we first find

$$(16) \quad \cos h \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \sin h \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{tang } h \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\text{if } h=6p, \quad \text{then } \cos p\pi = (-1)^p = (-1)^{\frac{h}{6}} = (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]},$$

$$\text{if } h=6p+1, \quad \text{then } \cos\left(p + \frac{1}{6}\right)\pi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^{\frac{h-1}{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]},$$

$$\text{if } h=6p+2, \quad \text{then } \cos\left(p + \frac{1}{3}\right)\pi = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^p = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\frac{h-2}{6}} = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]},$$

$$\text{if } h=6p+3, \quad \text{then } \cos\left(p + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi = 0,$$

$$\text{if } h=6p+4, \quad \text{then } \cos\left(p + \frac{2}{3}\right)\pi = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{p+1} = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\frac{h+2}{6}} = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } h=6p+5, \quad \text{then } \cos\left(p + \frac{5}{6}\right)\pi &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^{p-1} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+1}{6}\right]} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$(17) \quad \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]}}{4} \left\{ 3 + (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+1}{3}\right]} \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]} + (-1)^{\left[\frac{h}{2}\right]} \right\}$$

(if h is even);

$$(18) \quad = \frac{(-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]}}{4} \sqrt{3} \left\{ 1 + (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+1}{3}\right]} \right\} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]} + (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+3}{8}\right]} \right\}$$

(if h is odd);

$$(19) \quad = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]} - (-1)^{\left[\frac{2h+2}{6}\right]} \right\} \\ + \frac{3}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+2}{6}\right]} + (-1)^{\left[\frac{2h+3}{6}\right]} \right\} + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\left[\frac{h}{2}\right]} + (-1)^{\left[\frac{h+1}{2}\right]} \right\}$$

(whether h is even or odd).

Similarly,

$$(20) \quad \sinh h \frac{\pi}{6} = (-1)^h \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ 1 - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{3} \rfloor} \right\} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{2} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{6} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if h is even);

$$(21) \quad = \frac{(-1)^h}{4} \left\{ 3 - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{6} \rfloor} \right\} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{2} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if h is odd);

$$(22) \quad = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\ + \frac{3}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+2}{2} \rfloor} \right\} - \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{2} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(whether h is even or odd),

and

$$(23) \quad \tanh h \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{3} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h}{3} \rfloor} \right\} \quad (\text{if } h \text{ is even});$$

$$(24) \quad = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{3} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h}{3} \rfloor} \right\}} \quad (\text{if } h \text{ is odd}),$$

$$(25) \quad = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{3} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{2} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+2}{3} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h}{3} \rfloor} \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1 - (-1)^h}{1 + 2(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{3} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+1}{3} \rfloor}}$$

(whether h is even or odd).

We can now evaluate S_3 and S_4 .

From (9)

$$S_3 = (-1)^h \left\{ \cos(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+3}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\ + \frac{3}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+3}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} + \frac{1}{4} (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{2} \rfloor},$$

but

$$(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{2h+3}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} = (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{6} \rfloor}$$

and

$$(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} = -(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor},$$

therefore

$$(26) \quad S_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+4}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{2} \rfloor} \right\}.$$

Similarly

$$(27) \quad S_4 = (-1)^h \left\{ \sin h \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+5}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{2} \rfloor} \right\}.$$

In the same way the following results are obtained,

$$(28) \quad S_5 = \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} \\ = \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^h \left\{ \sin h \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{2} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+5}{2} \rfloor} \right\} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h}{2} \rfloor} \right\};$$

$$(29) \quad S_6 = \sum_{k=1}^h (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} \\ = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (-1)^h \left\{ \cos(h+1) \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos h \frac{\pi}{6} \right\} \\ = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+4}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+3}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{h+1}{2} \rfloor} \right\};$$

$$(30) \quad S_7 = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha\omega} \cos \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} A_1 \frac{\sin m\omega \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{1}{4} A_2 \frac{\sin(m-1)\omega \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}},$$

where

$$A_1 = \{ 1 - (-1)^m + (-1)^\omega + (-1)^{m+\omega} \}$$

and

$$A_2 = \{ 1 + (+1)^m + (-1)^w + (-1)^{m+w} \}.$$

$$(31) \quad S_8 = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha w} \sin \alpha w \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cot w \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{(-1)^{mw}}{2 \sin w \frac{\pi}{6}} - \frac{1}{4} A_1 \frac{\cos mw \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin w \frac{\pi}{6}} - \frac{1}{4} A_2 \frac{\cos(m-1)w \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin w \frac{\pi}{6}},$$

$$(32) \quad S_9 = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} \cos \alpha w \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin mw \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin(m-1)w \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin w \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

(if w is even);

$$(33) \quad = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{mw}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m(w+1)}{6} \rfloor} \right\}$$

$$\times \frac{4 + 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w}{2} \rfloor}}{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w+1}{6} \rfloor}} - \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{mw+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{mw}{2} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if w is even);

$$(34) \quad S_{10} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} \sin \alpha w \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2 \sin w \frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{1}{2} \cot w \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos mw \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos(m-1)w \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin w \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

(if w is even);

$$(35) \quad = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{3}} \left\{ 4 - 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{mw+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{mw} \right\}$$

$$\times \frac{4 + 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w}{2} \rfloor}}{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{w+1}{6} \rfloor}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{mw}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m(w+1)}{6} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if w is even);

$$(36) \quad S_{11} = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\alpha} \cos \alpha w \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^m \left\{ \frac{\sin mw \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin(m-1)w \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin w \frac{\pi}{6}} \right\}$$

(if w is odd);

$$\begin{aligned}
 (37) \quad &= \frac{1}{2} - \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor + m}}{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4 - 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+1}{3} \rfloor} - (-1)^{m\omega}} \right\} \\
 &\times \frac{4 - \sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\}}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} \\
 &- \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor + m}}{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4 + 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m+1}{3} \rfloor} + (-1)^{m\omega}} \\
 &\quad \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd),}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (38) \quad &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+1}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\
 &\times \frac{4 - \sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\}}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} - \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{2} \rfloor} \right\} \\
 &\quad \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd and } m \text{ is even),}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (39) \quad &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{2} \rfloor} \right\} \\
 &\times \frac{4 - \sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\}}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\
 &\quad \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd and also } m \text{ odd);}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (40) \quad S_{12} &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{m-1} (-1)^\alpha \sin \alpha \omega \frac{\pi}{6} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cot \omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2 \sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} + \frac{1}{2} (-1)^m \left\{ \frac{\cos m\omega \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos m - 1 \omega \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sin \omega \frac{\pi}{6}} \right\} \\
 &\quad \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd);}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (41) \quad &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[2\sqrt{2} - \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor + m} \sqrt{4 + 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+1}{3} \rfloor} + (-1)^{m\omega}} \right\} \right] \\
 &\times \frac{\sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - 4}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} \\
 &- \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor + m} \sqrt{4 - 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+1}{3} \rfloor} - (-1)^{m\omega}} \\
 &\quad \text{(if } \omega \text{ is odd);}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(42) \quad = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 4 - 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{2} \rfloor} \right\} \\ \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - 4}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+4}{6} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if ω is odd and m even);

$$(43) \quad = \frac{1}{8} \left[4 + \sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \right] \\ \times \frac{\sqrt{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} \right\} - 4}{3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{\omega}{2} \rfloor}} + \frac{1}{8} \left\{ 3(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{m\omega}{2} \rfloor} \right\}$$

(if both ω and m are odd);

$$(44) \quad S_{13} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \cos k \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+1}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\ - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega}{6} \rfloor} - (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega}{2} \rfloor} \right\};$$

$$(45) \quad S_{14} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \sin k \frac{\pi}{6} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+2}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+4}{6} \rfloor} \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+3}{6} \rfloor} + (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n-m\omega+1}{2} \rfloor} \right\}.$$

In this way the desired result is obtained.

