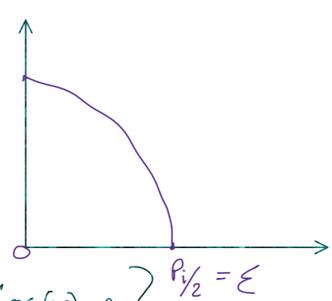


Theorem:

$\exists \rho \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ s.t.

1.) $\cos(\frac{\rho}{2}) = 0$ &

2.) $\frac{\rho}{2} = \inf \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mid \cos(x) = 0 \right\}_{s.t.} \rho/2 = \epsilon$



Since $\cos(0) = 1 \exists \epsilon > 0$ s.t. $\cos(x) > 0$
&
 $\cos(x)$ is C^0 for all $x \in [0, \epsilon)$

Definition:

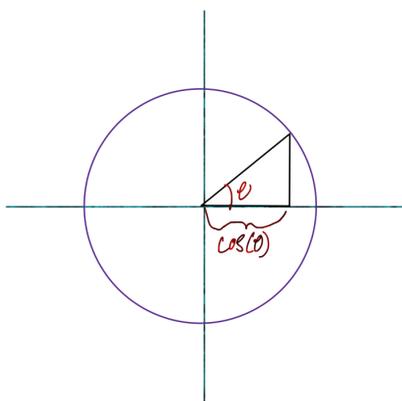
$T := \sup \left\{ s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mid \cos(x) > 0 \forall x \in [0, s) \right\}$ (Close)

Proposition:

T is finite. $\therefore \cos(T) = 0$

then $\Rightarrow \rho = 2T$

recall



we really need to justify T is finite.

lemma: let $x_0 \in (0, T)$, then $\forall h \in (0, T - x_0)$
 $\Rightarrow h < \cot(x_0)$

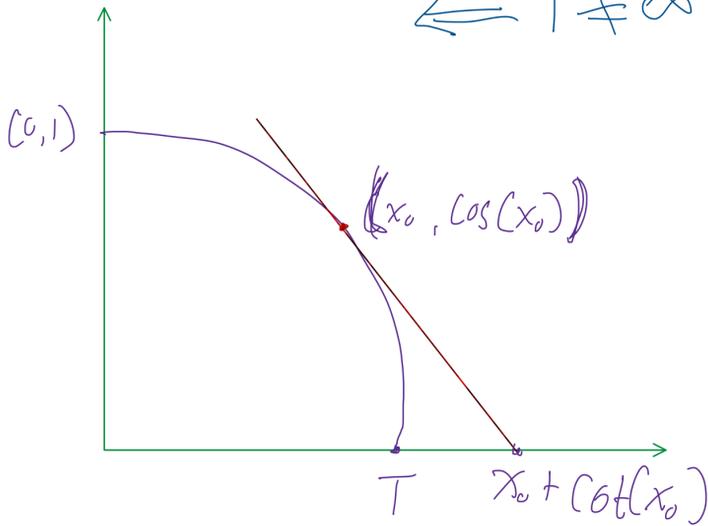
$\cot(x_0) = \frac{\cos(x_0)}{\sin(x_0)} > 0$

conclusion of the lemma \Leftarrow the $\cos(x)$ is eventually zero

$\forall x_0 \in (0, T) \quad T \leq \cot(x_0) + x_0$

" T is bounded above"

$\Leftarrow T \neq \infty$



$\Rightarrow h + \cot(x_0) \Rightarrow T \leq \cot(x_0) + x_0$

so $\cot(x_0) + x_0 < T \iff \cot(x_0) < T - x_0$

choose h s.t. $\iff \cot(x_0) < h < T - x_0$

T is dominated by this condition

$\therefore T$ is finite

Observe: $\sin(x) > 0$ on $[0, T)$

$\sin'(x) = \cos(x) > 0 \forall x \in [0, T)$

$\therefore \sin(x) \uparrow$ strictly by M.V.T.

$\sin(0) = 0$ must be $\sin(x) > 0 \forall x \in (0, T)$.

For $h \in (0, T - x_0)$ define

$\Psi(h) := \cos(x_0) - \sin(x_0)h - \cos(x_0 + h)$

Then $\Psi'(h) := -\sin(x_0) + \sin(x_0 + h) > 0$

where $\Psi(0) = 0 \therefore \Psi(h) > 0 \forall h \in (0, T - x_0)$

$\iff \cos(x_0 + h) + \sin(x_0)h < \cos(x_0)$

Finally $\sin(x_0)h < \cos(x_0)$

$\Rightarrow h < \cot(x_0)$

Thus \exists a $\rho \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\rho = \frac{\pi}{2}$

ρ is the smallest positive zero of $\cos(x)$

Try (1) $\cos(x + 2\rho) = \cos(x) \forall x$

(2) $\cos(x) = 0 \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $x = (2k+1)\frac{\rho}{2}$

$\pi := 2 \sup \left\{ s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0} \mid \cos(x) > 0 \text{ on } [0, s) \right\}$