

Obviously,  $\Delta$  will be positive, zero, or negative. Supposing first  $\Delta$  to be positive, the square root

$$\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{4} + \frac{p^3}{27}} = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{108}}$$

will be real, and we shall take it positively. Then,  $A$  and  $B$  will be real, and by  $\sqrt[3]{A}$  we shall mean the real cube root of  $A$ . Since  $p$  is real and

$$\sqrt[3]{A} \cdot \sqrt[3]{B} = -\frac{p}{3},$$

$\sqrt[3]{B}$  will be the real cube root of  $B$ . Hence, equation (1) has a real root

$$y_1 = \sqrt[3]{A} + \sqrt[3]{B},$$

but the other two roots,

$$y_2 = \omega \sqrt[3]{A} + \omega^2 \sqrt[3]{B} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{A} + \sqrt[3]{B}}{2} + i\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{A} - \sqrt[3]{B}}{2},$$

$$y_3 = \omega^2 \sqrt[3]{A} + \omega \sqrt[3]{B} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{A} + \sqrt[3]{B}}{2} - i\sqrt{3} \frac{\sqrt[3]{A} - \sqrt[3]{B}}{2},$$

will be imaginary conjugates since  $A$  and  $B$  are not equal and consequently

$$\sqrt[3]{A} - \sqrt[3]{B} \neq 0.$$

**Example 1.** Let the proposed cubic equation be

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2 = 0.$$

First, it must be transformed by the substitution

$$x = y - \frac{1}{3}.$$

The resulting equation for  $y$  (best found by synthetic division) is

$$y^3 - \frac{1}{3}y - \frac{5}{27} = 0,$$

so that

$$p = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad q = -\frac{52}{27}, \quad \Delta = \frac{52^2}{27} - \frac{4}{27} = 100.$$

Hence,

$$\sqrt{\frac{\Delta}{108}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{27}}, \quad A = \frac{26}{27} + \frac{5\sqrt{27}}{27}, \quad B = \frac{26}{27} - \frac{5\sqrt{27}}{27},$$

$$\sqrt[3]{A} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}}, \quad \sqrt[3]{B} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}},$$

and

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}}),$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{6}(\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{6}(\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}}),$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{1}{6}(\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}}) - \frac{i\sqrt{3}}{6}(\sqrt[3]{26 + 15\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt[3]{26 - 15\sqrt{3}}).$$