

Pinsky 1.4.10 (d)

Note that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a^2 - n^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a^2 - n^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^4} \right)$$

so to compute $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ it suffices to compute the limit of the right hand side above as $a \rightarrow 0$. We do this using the formula from the previous part of the problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a^2 - n^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^4} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2a^2 \sin^2(\pi a)} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(ax) dx - \frac{1}{a^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2a^2 \sin^2(\pi a)} \left(\frac{\sin(2\pi a)}{2a} + \pi \right) - \frac{1}{a^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi a \sin(2\pi a) + 2\pi^2 a^2 - 4 \sin^2(\pi a)}{8a^4 \sin^2(\pi a)}. \end{aligned}$$

To compute the limit of this expression as $a \rightarrow 0$ we expand the numerator as a Taylor series in a . Since $\frac{a^k}{a^4 \sin^2(\pi a)} \rightarrow 0$ as $a \rightarrow 0$ if $k > 6$, we can ignore the terms in the Taylor series of the numerator of degree greater than 6.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi a \sin(2\pi a) + 2\pi^2 a^2 - 4 \sin^2(\pi a) &= \pi a \left(2\pi a - \frac{8\pi^3 a^3}{3!} + \frac{32\pi^5 a^5}{5!} \right) + 2\pi^2 a^2 - 4 \left(\pi a - \frac{\pi^3 a^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5 a^5}{5!} \right)^2 + O(a^7) \\ &= (2\pi^2 + 2\pi^2 - 4\pi^2) a^2 + \left(\frac{-8\pi^4}{3!} + \frac{8\pi^4}{3!} \right) a^4 + \left(\frac{32\pi^6}{5!} - \frac{8\pi^6}{5!} - \frac{4\pi^6}{(3!)^2} \right) a^6 + O(a^7) \\ &= \frac{8}{90} \pi^6 a^6 + O(a^7). \end{aligned}$$

So we're left with only an a^6 term.¹ Plugging this back into our fraction, the sum we want is given by the limit

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{8}{90} \pi^6 a^6}{8a^4 \sin^2(\pi a)} &= \frac{\pi^4}{90} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{(\pi a)}{\sin(\pi a)} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi^4}{90} \times (1)^2 = \frac{\pi^4}{90} \end{aligned}$$

as required.

¹Since the expression we're trying to compute converges to the sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$, which is finite by – for instance – the ratio test, the potentially divergent terms in the numerator of degree less than 6 all had to cancel: we didn't really need to compute them.