

Notes of "Elementary Facts about Series"

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1 Overview

2 Examples

2.1 Series

Example 1 (x^p -series).

Example 2 (\ln^p -series).

Example 3 (Leibniz series).

Example 4 (组级数). 这类级数的特点是它的项以 k 个为一组循环出现。

和 *Leibniz series* 一样, 这类级数可以具有比正项级数更慢的收敛于 0 的速度, 因此常用来构造反例。

证明其收敛性的思路一般为证明 S_{kn} (按组求和) 收敛, 再证明 $S_{kn+1}, S_{kn+2}, \dots, S_{kn+n-1}$ 收敛到同一个值。

Eg:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{k}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k}} + \dots$$

Proof of the convergence:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{3n} &= 0, S_{3n+1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{k}}, S_{3n+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{k}} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n+2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = 0$$

The interesting part of this example is that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^3$ is divergent:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n^3 &= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - 1 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{8k} + \frac{1}{8k} - \frac{1}{k} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{3}{4k}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Eg:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{4k-2} - \frac{1}{4k} + \dots$$

Proof of the convergence:

$$S_{3n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k} \right), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$

$$S_{3n+1} = S_{3n} + \frac{1}{2k+1}, S_{3n+2} = S_{3n} + \frac{1}{4k+2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3n}$$

这个级数是一个 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$ 的更序级数，可以看到对于条件收敛的级数，更序级数与它的和可能不相同。因此它可以作为 *Reimann Theorem* 的一个例子。