

巴塞尔问题:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = ?$

首先, 我们已经有很多种方法证明这个级数是收敛的  
所以 跳过这一步

法一: (欧拉的方法)  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} - \frac{x^6}{7!} + \dots$$

下面我们记右侧的幂函数为  $f(x)$ , 因式分解得:

$$f(x) = A[(x-\pi)(x+\pi)][(x-2\pi)(x+2\pi)] \dots$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \text{ 得: } 1 = A(-\pi^2)(-4\pi^2) \dots$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{(-\pi^2)(-4\pi^2) \dots}$$

对于下面的式子, 我们比较  $x^2$  的系数:

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{5!} + \dots = A(x^2 - \pi^2)(x^2 - 4\pi^2) \dots = (1 - \frac{x^2}{\pi^2})(1 - \frac{x^2}{4\pi^2}) \dots$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{\pi^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} - \dots$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

欧拉看到了我们没有看到的东西

物理学圣剑: 比较系数法

法二 (傅里叶级数)

$$\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cdot e^{-jnt} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 \cdot e^{-jnt} dt$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^2}, \quad n \neq 0$$

$$\hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$f(\pi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) e^{jn\pi}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) \cdot (-1)^n$$

$$\pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^n}{n^2} (-1)^n$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

经典方法

法三: (简单的微积分) 费曼积分法

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot x^{n-1} dx$$

$$= - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx$$

下面我们求  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \int_0^1 \arctan \frac{\cos x - \alpha}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\text{分别考察 } f(0), f(1), \frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

$$\text{代入 } f(1) - f(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{df(x)}{dx} dx \text{ 即可}$$

只需要极低的思维含量与太基础的知识即可完成

相应的代价是爆炸的计算量 (级数的和函数、费曼积分笔者不再计算)

法四 (Wallis公式)

$$\text{令 } A_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n} x dx, \quad B_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^{2n} x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x)' \cos^{2n} x dx = x \cdot \cos^{2n} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot 2n \cdot \cos^{2n-1} x \cdot (-\sin x) dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos^{2n-1} x \sin x dx = n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2)' \cdot \cos^{2n-1} x \cdot \sin x dx \\ &= n \left( x^2 \cos^{2n-1} x \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 [(2n-1) \cos^{2n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos^{2n-1} x \cdot \cos x] dx \right) \\ &= n \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot (2n-1) \cos^{2n-2} x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cdot \cos^{2n} x dx \right) \\ &= n \left( (2n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^{2n-2} x dx - 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^{2n} x dx \right) \\ &= n \left( (2n-1) \cdot B_{n-1} - 2n \cdot B_n \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } A_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{2n^2} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \cdot n \left( (n-1) B_{n-1} - 2n B_n \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-3)!!} B_{n-1} - \frac{2n!!}{(2n-1)!!} B_n \right) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{由Jordan不等式: } \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi} x, \quad x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\therefore B_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos^{2n} x dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x \right)^2 \cos^{2n} x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{8} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+2)!!}$$

对 (\*) 式迭代求和:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \left( B_0 - \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} B_n \right)$$

取  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 易证  $\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} B_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

解法来自京大, 巧妙的配凑