

**Problem 12215**

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Proposed by O. Furdui and A. Sintamarian (Romania).

Calculate

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

Solution proposed by Roberto Tauraso, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", via della Ricerca Scientifica, 00133 Roma, Italy.

Solution. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2k)^2} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2k)^2} - \frac{1}{4n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1+2k)^2} - \frac{1}{4n-2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{4n-2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} \end{aligned}$$

because, as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \left( \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{k^2} \sum_{n=k+1}^N 1 - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{N-k}{k^2} - \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n} \\ &= N \left( \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{k^2} \right) - \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow 1, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{4n-2} \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \left( \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{4n-2} \right) \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{n=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2n-1} \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \sum_{n=k+1}^N 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2n-1} \\ &= N \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{N-k}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{2n-1} \\ &= N \left( \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} - \frac{1/2}{2N-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\pi^2}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that by Stolz-Cesaro Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N \left( \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{k^2} \right) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{N^2}}{\frac{1}{N+1} - \frac{1}{N}} = 1, \\ \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N \left( \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \right) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{(2N-1)^2}}{\frac{1}{N+1} - \frac{1}{N}} = \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

□