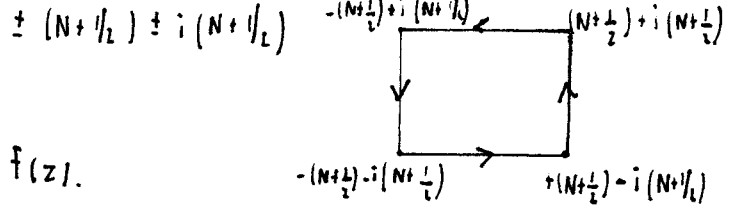


SUMMATION OF SERIES

CONSIDER $\int_{C_N} \pi \cot(\pi z) f(z) dz$

WHERE C_N IS SQUARE WITH VERTICES AT



NOW THE INTEGRAND HAS RESIDUES AT SINGULARITIES OF $\cot(\pi z)$ AND SINGULARITIES OF $f(z)$.

$\cot \pi z = \infty \rightarrow \sin(\pi z) = 0 \quad z = \pm k \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ARE SIMPLE POLES.

NOW ASSUME $f(z_k) \neq 0$ AND THAT f HAVE SINGULARITIES AT s_j FOR $j = 1, 2, \dots, S$,

WHERE $\cot(\pi s_j) \neq 0$. THEN

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_N} \pi \cot(\pi z) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{RES} [\pi \cot(\pi z) f; k] + 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^S \text{RES} [\pi \cot(\pi z) f; s_j].$$

NOW $\text{RES} [f \pi \cot(\pi z); k] = f(k) \frac{\pi \cot(\pi k)}{\pi \cot(\pi k)} = f(k)$.

$\rightarrow \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C_N} \pi \cot(\pi z) f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k) + 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^S \text{RES} [\pi \cot(\pi z) f; s_j].$

NOW IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT

$$|\cot \pi z| = \left| \frac{\cos \pi z}{\sin \pi z} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\pi z} + e^{-\pi z}}{e^{\pi z} - e^{-\pi z}} \right| \leq \frac{|e^{\pi z}| + |e^{-\pi z}|}{|e^{\pi z}| - |e^{-\pi z}|}$$

- NOW A) $z \rightarrow \infty i$ IN UPPER $\frac{1}{2}$ PLANE $|\cot \pi z|$ IS BOUNDED
- $z \rightarrow -\infty i$ IN LOWER $\frac{1}{2}$ PLANE $|\cot \pi z|$ IS BOUNDED
- $z \rightarrow \infty$ IN RIGHT $\frac{1}{2}$ PLANE $|\cot \pi z|$ IS BOUNDED
- $z \rightarrow -\infty$ IN LEFT $\frac{1}{2}$ PLANE $|\cot \pi z|$ IS BOUNDED.

THUS $\left| \int_{C_N} f(z) \cot(\pi z) \pi dz \right| \leq K \left| \int_{C_N} f(z) dz \right| \rightarrow 0$ AS $N \rightarrow \infty$ PROVIDED $|f(z)|/|z| \rightarrow 0$ AS $|z| \rightarrow \infty$

$\leq K \text{MAX}_{C_N} |f| \text{length}(C_N)$

SUBSTITUTE IN (*) TO GET $0 = 2\pi i \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k) + 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^J \operatorname{REJ} [\pi \cot(\pi z) f; \zeta_j]$.

$$(*) \quad \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k) = - \sum_{j=1}^J \operatorname{REJ} [f(z) \pi \cot(\pi z); \zeta_j]$$

IN (*) WE HAVE TO ENSURE THAT

- $|z f(z)| \rightarrow 0$ AS $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ IS NEEDED
- ζ_j IS A POLE OF $f(z)$ AND f IS ANALYTIC AT ALL OTHER POINTS BESIDES ζ_1, \dots, ζ_J .

EXAMPLE SHOW $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} = \frac{\pi}{a} \coth(\pi a) \quad a > 0$.

LET $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+a^2}$. IT HAS SIMPLE POLES AT $z = \pm ia$. THEN

$$\operatorname{REJ} [\pi f(z) \cot(\pi z); ia] = \frac{\pi \cot(\pi ia)}{2ia} = \frac{-\pi}{2a} \coth(\pi a)$$

$$\operatorname{REJ} [\pi f(z) \cot(\pi z); -ia] = \frac{\pi \cot(-\pi ia)}{-2ia} = \frac{-\pi}{2a} \coth(\pi a)$$

$$\cot(\pi ia) = -i \coth(\pi a)$$

THEFORE $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} = - \left[\frac{-\pi}{2a} \coth(\pi a) - \frac{\pi}{2a} \coth(\pi a) \right] = \frac{\pi}{a} \coth(\pi a)$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} = \frac{\pi}{a} \coth(\pi a)$$

NOTICE $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2}$

$$\rightarrow 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} + \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{\pi}{a} \coth(\pi a) \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a} \coth(\pi a) - \frac{1}{2a^2}$$

LET $a \rightarrow 0$. $\tanh z = z - z^3/3 + \dots \quad z \rightarrow 0$ $\coth z = \frac{1}{(z - z^3/3 + \dots)} = \frac{1}{z(1 - z^2/3 + \dots)} = \frac{1}{z} (1 + z^2/3 + \dots)$

$$\coth(\pi a) = \frac{1}{\pi a} (1 + \frac{\pi^2 a^2}{3} + \dots) \quad a \rightarrow 0. \quad \text{HENCE} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2a} \frac{1}{\pi a} (1 + \frac{\pi^2 a^2}{3} + \dots) - \frac{1}{2a^2} \quad a \rightarrow 0$$

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