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ABSTRACT. Let $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots\}$ be a sequence of complex numbers which has at most polynomial growth and satisfies an extra assumption. In this talk, inspired by a recent work of Sasane, we give an explanation of the sum

$$a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \dots + na_n + \dots,$$

and more generally, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the sum

$$1^k a_1 + 2^k a_2 + 3^k a_3 + \dots + n^k a_n + \dots,$$

from the viewpoint of distributions. As applications, we explain the following summation formulas

$$1^k - 2^k + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = \frac{E_k(0)}{k!},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = \frac{E_k(0)}{k!} + \frac{1}{k!},$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = \frac{E_k(0)}{k!} + \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{(k-1)!},$$

where $E_k(x)$ is the k -th order exponential integral function. We also explain the following summation formulas

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = \frac{E_k(0)}{k!} + \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{1!} + 1,$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} = \frac{E_k(0)}{k!} + \frac{1}{k!} + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + \dots + \frac{1}{1!} + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} + 1,$$
