

Quiz 8 — March 16, 2011 – Section 4 – 9:05-9:55 recitation..

Consider the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2-1}$.

(a) Let $M \geq 2$ be some fixed integer. Find a closed formula for the partial sum

$s_M = \sum_{n=2}^M \frac{2}{n^2-1}$. (Comment. It is possible to use the technique of partial fractions to express this series as a telescoping series.)

(b) What is the sum of the series?

Answer. Write $\frac{2}{n^2-1} = \frac{A}{n-1} + \frac{B}{n+1}$. Multiply by $n^2 - 1$ to see that

$$2 = A(n+1) + B(n-1).$$

Plug in $n = 1$ to see that $1 = A$. Plug in $n = -1$ to see that $B = -1$. This works because

$$\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{-1}{n+1} = \frac{n+1 - (n-1)}{n^2-1} = \frac{2}{n^2-1}.$$

(a) We see that

$$\begin{aligned} s_M &= \sum_{n=2}^M \frac{2}{n^2-1} = \sum_{n=2}^M \left[\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] \\ &= \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{2+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{3-1} - \frac{1}{3+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{4-1} - \frac{1}{4+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{5-1} - \frac{1}{5+1} \right] + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots + \left[\frac{1}{(M-2)-1} - \frac{1}{(M-2)+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{(M-1)-1} - \frac{1}{(M-1)+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{M-1} - \frac{1}{M+1} \right] \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right] + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots + \left[\frac{1}{M-3} - \frac{1}{M-1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{M-2} - \frac{1}{M} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{M-1} - \frac{1}{M+1} \right] \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] + \left[\quad \right] + \left[\quad \right] + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots + \left[\quad \right] + \left[\quad - \frac{1}{M} \right] + \left[\quad - \frac{1}{M+1} \right] \right\} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{M} - \frac{1}{M+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) The sum of the series is

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} s_M = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{M} - \frac{1}{M+1} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}.$$