

Oct 23, 2018

I realised today (Nov 3) that I had done this calculation in class and forgotten to put in the notes for lecture 19.

Theorem: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$

Proof:

Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$ be the function

$$f(t) = t^2 \quad t \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

Then

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^4 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2 \left(\frac{\pi^5}{5} \right) = \frac{\pi^4}{5} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have $\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} t^2 e^{-nt} dt \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$

So

$$\hat{f}(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} 2 \frac{\pi^3}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

To compute $\hat{f}(n)$ for $n \notin \mathbb{Z}$ let us compute the indefinite integral $\int t^2 e^{xt} dt$ for $x \neq 0$.

$$\int t^2 e^{xt} dt = \frac{t^2 e^{xt}}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \int t e^{xt} dt$$

$$= \frac{t^2 e^{xt}}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \left\{ \frac{t e^{xt}}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \int e^{xt} dt \right\}$$

$$= \frac{t^2 e^{xt}}{x} - \frac{2t e^{xt}}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} e^{xt} + C.$$

This means

$$\int t^2 e^{-int} dt = -\frac{t^2 e^{-int}}{in} + \frac{2te^{-int}}{n^2} - \frac{2}{in^3} e^{-int} + C$$

for $n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$

An easy computation (using the fact that $e^{-in\pi} = e^{-in(-\pi)}$) gives:

$$\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2t e^{-int}}{n^2} \right]_{t=-\pi}^{t=\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2\pi e^{-in\pi}}{n^2} - \frac{2\pi e^{-in(-\pi)}}{n^2} \right]$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ — (3)

$$= \frac{2}{n^2} e^{-in\pi}$$

From (2) and (3), using Parseval's identity, we get

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(n)|^2$$

$$= |\hat{f}(0)|^2 + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}} |\hat{f}(n)|^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi^4}{9} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^4}$$

i.e. $\|f\|_2^2 = \frac{\pi^4}{9} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$ — (4)

Equating the right sides of (4) and (1) we get

$$\frac{\pi^4}{9} + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{5}$$

i.e. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$, as required. q.e.d.