

Imp Q If the series $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots$

is rearranged in such a way the limit of ratio of number of +ve terms to number of -ve terms tend to k , then the sum of rearranged series is $\frac{1}{2} \log 4k$.

Solⁿ → The given series is —

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots \quad \text{①}$$

is convergent and its sum is $\log 2$

Suppose $m = k$
 n

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m-1} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m} \right) + \dots \quad \text{②}$$

+ve

The sum of first m terms and ' n ' negative terms of ② is —

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m-1} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right)$$

~~Q~~

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \log n + \gamma_n \quad \gamma_n \rightarrow \gamma \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m-1} + \frac{1}{2m} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \right)$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2m} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} \right)$$

$$= \log 2m + \gamma_{2m} - \frac{1}{2} (\log m + \gamma_m) - \frac{1}{2} (\log m + \gamma_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{4m^2}{mn} \right) + \gamma_{2m} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_m - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{4(m)}{n} + \underbrace{\gamma_{2m}}_{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\gamma_m}_{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\gamma_m}_{\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 4k \text{ (in limiting case)}$$

Ex $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{5} \dots$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{4m}{n}$$

$m \rightarrow$ no. of +ve terms
 $n \rightarrow$ no. of -ve terms

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left(4 \times \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$