

# Some Infinite Series Involving the Riemann Zeta Function

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## Abstract

The series of Riemann functions and the series of hurwitz zeta functions are given by using integral basic identities. The series given is closed. Finally, the numerical series of the zeta function and hurwitz function series are given.

## Keywords

Integral Basic Identity, Riemann Zeta Function, Hurwitz Zeta Function

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## 一些涉及黎曼Zeta函数的无穷级数

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## 摘 要

用积分基本恒等式给出涉及黎曼  $\zeta(2n)$  函数级数与赫尔维茨zeta函数级数。所给出级数是封闭形的。最后给出关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数与赫尔维茨zeta函数级数的数值级数。

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**关键词**

积分基本恒等式, 黎曼zeta函数, 赫尔维茨zeta函数

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**1. 引言与准备**

熟知, 贝努里数  $B_{2n} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2(2n)! \zeta(2n)}{2^{2n} \pi^{2n}}$ ,  $\zeta(2n)$  是黎曼 zeta 函数  $\zeta(s)$ ; 黎曼 zeta 函数  $\zeta(s)$  定义

$$\zeta(s) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{1}{1-2^{-s}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^s}, R(s) > 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-2^{1-s}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^s}, R(s) > 0, s \neq 1 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

赫尔维茨函数(黎曼 zeta 函数  $\zeta(s)$ )推广定义

$$\zeta(s, a) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s}, \quad \text{Re}(s) > 1, \quad a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots \quad (1.2)$$

黎曼 zeta 函数的极限值[1]:

$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}, \quad \zeta(0) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \zeta'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \zeta(x) - \frac{1}{s-1} \right) = \gamma \quad (1.3)$$

欧拉常数  $\gamma$  定义

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \cong 0.577215664901532860606512 \dots$$

赫尔维茨函数与黎曼 zeta 函数关系[2] [3],  $\zeta(a, 1) = \zeta(s)$ ,  $\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{m^s - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \zeta\left(s, \frac{j}{m}\right)$  (1.4)

$$\zeta(s, a+n) = \zeta(s, a) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(k+a)^s} \quad (1.5)$$

升阶乘符号:  $(\lambda)_n = \frac{\Gamma(\lambda+n)}{\Gamma(\lambda)} = \begin{cases} 1, & n=0 \\ \lambda(\lambda+1)\dots(\lambda+n-1), & n \in N: 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$  (1.6)

引理 1 [4] 设  $p(x)$  为可为函数, 则积分基本恒等式成立

$$\int_a^b p(x) \cot x dx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b p(x) \sin 2nxdx$$

引理 2 [5] Clausen 函数

$$Cl_{2n}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(kx)}{k^{2n}}, \quad n \geq 1; \quad Cl_{2n+1}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(kx)}{k^{2n+1}}, \quad n \geq 0$$

## 2. 主要结果与证明

**命题 1** 设  $|x| < \pi$ , 则黎曼 zeta 函数  $\zeta(2n)$  的级数封闭型和式

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n-1}}{\pi^{2n}} = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \cot x, \quad |x| < \pi \quad (1)$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n}}{n\pi^{2n}} = \ln x - \ln \sin x \quad (2)$$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+1}}{n(2n+1)\pi^{2n}} = -x + x \ln |2 \sin x| + \frac{1}{2} Cl_2(2x) \quad (3)$$

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+2}}{n(2n+2)\pi^{2n}} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln \sin x + x^2 \ln |2 \sin x| \\ + \frac{1}{2}x Cl_2(2x) + \frac{1}{4}Cl_3(2x) - \frac{1}{4}\zeta(3) \quad (4)$$

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+3}}{n(2n+3)\pi^{2n}} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 Cl_2(2x) \\ - \frac{1}{4}Cl_4(2x) + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln |2 \sin x| + \frac{1}{2}Cl_3(2x) \quad (5)$$

其中  $Cl_j(t) (j=2,3,4)$  为 Clausen 函数

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n-1}}{\pi^{2n}} = -\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \coth x, \quad |x| \leq \pi \quad (6)$$

$$7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n}}{n\pi^{2n}} = \ln \sinh x - \ln x, \quad |x| \leq \pi \quad (7)$$

**证明** 1) 根据余切函数定义文[6]:  $\cot x = \frac{1}{x} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{2n} B_{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n-1}$ ,  $B_{2n}$  是贝努里数。

将贝努里数  $B_{2n}$  代入余切表达式, 得到关于系数为黎曼 zeta 函数  $\zeta(2n)$  的级数表达式(1)。

2) (1)两端关于  $x$  积分, 给出(2)式。

$$3) (2)式两端关于  $x$  积分,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+1}}{n(2n+1)\pi^{2n}} = x \ln x - x - x \ln x + \int_0^x t \cot t dt$$$

积分  $\int_0^x t \cot t dt$ , 使用分步积分法, 利用积分基本恒等式,

$$\int_0^x t \cot t dt = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^t x \sin 2nx dx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ -\frac{t}{2n} \cos 2nt + \frac{1}{4n^2} \sin 2nt \right]_0^t = -x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nx}{n^2},$$

由傅里叶级数知,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n} = -\ln |2 \sin x|$ , 所以  $\int_0^x t \cot t dt = x \ln |2 \sin x| + \frac{1}{2} Cl_2(2x)$  (3)式成立。

4) (2)式两端乘以  $x$  再关于  $x$  积分

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+2}}{n(2n+2)\pi^{2n}} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 \cot t dt$$

$\int_0^x t^2 \cot t dt$  使用分步积分法, 利用积分基本恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x t^2 \cot t dt &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^2 \sin 2nxdx = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{t^2}{2n} \cos 2t + \frac{t}{2n^2} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\cos 2nt}{n^3} \right) \Big|_0^x \\ &= -x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n} + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nx}{n^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \\ &= x^2 \ln |2 \sin x| + x Cl_2(2x) + \frac{1}{2} Cl_3(2x) - \frac{1}{2} \zeta(3) \end{aligned}$$

将其代入上式, (4)成立。

5) (2) 式两端乘以  $x^2$ , 再关于  $x$  积分

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)x^{2n+3}}{n(2n+3)\pi^{2n}} = \int_0^x (t^2 \ln t - t^2 \ln \sin t) dt = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^x t^3 \cot t dt$$

我们利用积分基本恒等式计算

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x t^3 \cot t dt &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x t^3 \sin 2nt dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2} t^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nt}{n^2} - \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nt}{n^4} - t^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nt}{n} + \frac{3}{2} t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nt}{n^3} \Big|_0^x \\ &= \frac{3}{2} x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nx}{n^2} - \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2nx}{n^4} - x^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n} + \frac{3}{2} x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2nx}{n^3} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} x^2 Cl_2(2x) - \frac{3}{4} Cl_4(2x) + x^3 \ln |2 \sin x| + \frac{3}{2} Cl_3(2x) \end{aligned}$$

将积分  $\int_0^x t^3 \cot t dt$  表达式代入上式, 得到(5)式。

我们讨论相关交错函数  $\zeta(2n)$  级数

6) 根据双曲余切函数定义[6]  $\coth x = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n} B_{2n} x^{2n-1}}{(2n)!}$ , 将贝努里数  $B_{2n}$  代入双曲余切表达式得到(6)

式。

7) (6)式两端关于  $x$  积分得(7)式。命题 1 证毕。

下面讨论赫尔维茨 zeta 函数级数封闭形和式。

**命题 2** 设  $|t| < |a|$ , 则含有升阶乘  $(s)_k$  的赫尔维茨 zeta 函数级数封闭形和式

$$1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{k!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^k = \zeta(s, a-t), \quad (|t| < |a|) \tag{8}$$

$$2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{(k+1)!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^{k+1} = \frac{1}{s-1} \zeta(s-1, a-t) \tag{9}$$

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{(k+2)!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^{k+2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} \zeta(s-1, a-t) \tag{10}$$

$$4) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{(k-1)!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^{k-1} = (s+1) \zeta(s+1, a-t) \tag{11}$$

$$5) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{(k-2)!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^{k-2} = (s+1)(s+2) \zeta(s+2, a-t) \quad (12)$$

**证明** 实指数  $s$  的二项式展开式为

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^s &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{s(s-1)\cdots(s-k+1)}{k!} x^k \\ &= 1 + \frac{s}{1!} x + \frac{s(s-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{s(s-1)(s-2)\cdots(s-k+1)}{k!} x^k + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

当  $s < 0$  为负实数, 即  $-s > 0$ , 利用升阶乘符号

$$\begin{aligned} (1+x)^{-s} &= 1 + \frac{-s}{1!} x + \frac{-s(-s-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{-s(-s-1)(-s-2)\cdots(-s-k+1)}{k!} x^k + \cdots \\ &= 1 + \frac{-s}{1!} x + \frac{s(s+1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^k s(s+1)(s+2)\cdots(s+k-1)}{k!} x^k + \cdots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{s(s+1)\cdots(s+k-1)}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{k!} x^k \end{aligned}$$

同法可得  $(1-x)^{-s} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{k!} x^k$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(s, a-t) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a-t)^s} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{(n+a)^s}{(n+a-t)^s} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+a-t}{n+a}\right)^s} \\ 1) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{t}{n+a}\right)^s} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{k!} \frac{t^k}{(n+a)^k} \quad (1.1) \text{成立。} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{k!} t^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{s+k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{k}}{k!} \zeta(s+k, a) t^k \end{aligned}$$

2) 利用赫尔维茨 zeta 函数积分公式文[7],  $\int \zeta(s, q) dq = \frac{1}{1-s} \zeta(s-1, q)$ , 对(8)式对  $a-t$  积分 1 次, 2 次得到(9), (10)式。

3) 利用赫尔维茨 zeta 函数微分公式文[7],  $\frac{d}{dq} \zeta(s-1, q) = (1-s) \zeta(s, q)$ , 对(8)式对  $a-t$  微分 1 次, 2 次得到(11), (12)式。

**命题 3** 设  $|t| < |a|$ , 则含有升阶乘  $\binom{s}{2k}$  赫尔维茨 zeta 函数级数封闭形和式

$$1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{2k}}{(2k)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k} = \frac{1}{2} [\zeta(s, a-t) + \zeta(s, a+t)] \quad (13)$$

$$2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{2k}}{(2k+1)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s-1} \zeta(s-1, a-t) + \frac{1}{1-s} \zeta(s-1, a+t) \right] \quad (14)$$

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{2k}}{(2k+2)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k+2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} \zeta(s-2, a-t) + \frac{1}{(1-s)(2-s)} \zeta(s-2, a-t) \right] \quad (15)$$

$$4) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{s}{2k}}{(2k-1)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k-1} = \frac{1}{2} [(s+1) \zeta(s+1, a-t) + (1-s) \zeta(s+1, a+t)] \quad (16)$$

$$5) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k}}{(2k-2)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k-2} = \frac{1}{2} [(s+1)(s+2)\zeta(s+2, a-t) + (1-s)(2-s)\zeta(s+2, a+t)] \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} [\zeta(s, a-t) + \zeta(s, a+t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{(n+a)^s}{(n+a-t)^s} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{(n+a)^s}{(n+a+t)^s} \right] \\ \text{证明 1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\frac{(n+a-t)^s}{(n+a)^s}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\frac{(n+a+t)^s}{(n+a)^s}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{t}{n+a}\right)^s} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{t}{n+a}\right)^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{k!} \frac{t^k}{(n+a)^k} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^s} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (s)_k}{k!} \frac{t^k}{(n+a)^k} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_k}{k!} t^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{s+k}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (s)_k}{k!} t^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{s+k}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(n+a)^s} + \frac{2(s)_2 t^2}{2!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{s+2}} + \dots + \frac{2(s)_{2k} t^{2k}}{(2k)!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{s+2k}} + \dots \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k}}{(2k)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k} \end{aligned} \quad (13)\text{式成立。}$$

2) 利用赫尔维茨 zeta 函数积分公式  $\int \zeta(s, q) dq = \frac{1}{1-s} \zeta(s-1, q)$ , 对(13)式对  $a-t$  积分 1 次, 2 次得到(14), (15)式。

3) 利用广义黎曼 zeta 函数微分公式  $\frac{d}{dq} \zeta(s-1, q) = (1-s)\zeta(s, q)$ , 对(13)式对  $a-t$  微分 1 次, 2 次得到(16), (17)式。

类似命题 2 的方法可得如下

**命题 4** 设  $|t| < |a|$ , 则含有升阶乘  $(s)_{2k+1}$  赫尔维茨 zeta 函数级数封闭形和式

$$1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k+1} = \frac{1}{2} [\zeta(s, a-t) - \zeta(s, a+t)] \quad (18)$$

$$2) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k+1}}{(2k+2)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k+2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s-1} \zeta(s-1, a-t) - \frac{1}{1-s} \zeta(s-1, a+t) \right] \quad (19)$$

$$3) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k+1}}{(2k+3)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k+3} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)} \zeta(s-2, a-t) - \frac{1}{(1-s)(2-s)} \zeta(s-2, a-t) \right] \quad (20)$$

$$4) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k+1}}{(2k)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k} = \frac{1}{2} [(s+1)\zeta(s+1, a-t) - (1-s)\zeta(s+1, a+t)] \quad (21)$$

$$5) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k+1}}{(2k-1)!} \zeta(s+2k, a) t^{2k-1} = \frac{1}{2} [(s+1)(s+2)\zeta(s+2, a-t) - (1-s)(2-s)\zeta(s+2, a+t)] \quad (22)$$

### 3. 一些与黎曼 zeta 函数相关的数值级数

#### (1) 一些关于黎曼 zeta 函数 $\zeta(2n)$ 的数值级数

在(1)式, 令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 有关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数的数值级数

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n-1}\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi}; \quad 2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{3^{2n-1}\pi} = \frac{3}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}; \quad 3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{4^{2n-1}\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

在(2)式, 令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}$ , 有关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数的数值级数

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n}n} = \ln \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad 2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{3^{2n}n} = \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \quad 3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{4^{2n}n} = \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

在(3)式令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 有关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数的数值级数

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi}{2^{2n+1}n(2n+1)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2; \quad 2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi}{4^{2n+1}n(2n+1)} = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}G;$$

$$3) \psi'(1/3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi}{6^{2n+1}n(2n+1)} = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \left( \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \right).$$

这里  $G = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2} = 0.915965947\dots$  是卡大兰常数。  $\psi(t)$  为双伽马函数又称普西函数  $\psi'(z)$  是普西

函数的导数。这里  $\psi'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1/3)^2}$

在(4)式令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 有关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数的数值级数

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^2}{2^{2n+3}n(n+1)} \\ 1) &= \frac{1}{8}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi^2}{8} \ln \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} Cl_2(\pi) + \frac{1}{4} Cl_3(\pi) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{8}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{16} - 0 + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln 2 + 0 + \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{8}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{16} \zeta(3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^2}{3^{2n+2}n(2n+2)} \\ 2) &= \frac{1}{18}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} - \frac{\pi^2}{18} \ln \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} Cl_2(2\pi/3) + \frac{1}{4} Cl_3(2\pi/3) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{18}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} \ln 3 + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{6 \cdot 9} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{4}{9} \zeta(3) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\ &= \frac{1}{18}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} - \frac{\pi^2}{36} \ln 3 + \frac{\pi}{54} \sqrt{3} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \right] - \frac{13}{36} \zeta(3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^2}{4^{2n+2}n(2n+2)} \\
 3) &= \frac{1}{36}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{\pi^2}{32} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} Cl_2(\pi/2) + \frac{1}{4} Cl_3(\pi/2) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{36}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{3\pi^2}{64} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{8} G + \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{3}{32} \zeta(3) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{36}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{64} - \frac{3\pi^2}{64} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{8} G - \frac{35}{128} \zeta(3) \\
 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^2}{6^{2n+2}n(2n+2)} \\
 4) &= \frac{1}{72}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{144} - \frac{\pi^2}{72} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{36} \ln \left( 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{\pi}{12} Cl_2(\pi/3) + \frac{1}{4} Cl_3(\pi/3) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{72}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{144} + \frac{\pi^2}{72} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{12} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{3} \zeta(3) \right) - \frac{1}{4} \zeta(3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{72}\pi^2 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^2}{144} + \frac{\pi^2}{72} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{72} \sqrt{3} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \right] - \frac{1}{6} \zeta(3)
 \end{aligned}$$

在(5)式, 令  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 关于  $\zeta(2n)$  函数的数值级数如下

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^3}{6^{2n+3}n(2n+3)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{648}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^3}{1944} - \frac{\pi^3}{648} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi^2}{36} Cl_2(\pi/3) - \frac{1}{4} Cl_4(\pi/3) + \frac{\pi^3}{648} \ln 1 + \frac{1}{2} Cl_3(\pi/3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{648}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^3}{1944} + \frac{\pi^3}{648} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{72} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \right] \\
 1) & - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ -\frac{40}{81} \zeta(4) - \frac{1}{6^4} \left[ \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-2^{-2})(1-3^{-2}) \zeta(3) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{648}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi^3}{1944} + \frac{\pi^3}{648} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{432} \sqrt{3} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 \right] \\
 & - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left\{ \frac{3^4-1}{2} \zeta(4) - \frac{1}{6^4} \left[ \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] \right\} + \frac{1}{6} \zeta(3) \\
 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^3}{4^{2n+3}n(2n+3)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{192}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^3}{576} - \frac{\pi^3}{192} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi^2}{32} Cl_2(\pi/2) - \frac{1}{4} Cl_4(\pi/2) + \frac{\pi^3}{192} \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} Cl_3(\pi/2) \\
 2) &= \frac{1}{192}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^3}{576} + \frac{\pi^3}{192} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{32} G - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[ (2^{-4}-1) \zeta(4) + 2^{1-8} \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{4}\right) \right] \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \left[ -2^{-3} (1-2^{-2}) \zeta(3) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{192}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi^3}{576} + \frac{\pi^3}{192} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{32} G - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[ -\frac{15}{16} \zeta(4) + \frac{1}{2^7} \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{4}\right) \right] - \frac{3}{64} \zeta(3)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(2n)\pi^3}{3^{2n+3}n(2n+3)} \\
&= \frac{1}{81}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^3}{243} - \frac{\pi^3}{81} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{18} Cl_2(2\pi/3) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} Cl_4(2\pi/3) + \frac{\pi^3}{81} \ln \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} Cl_3(2\pi/3) \\
3) &= \frac{1}{81}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^3}{243} + \frac{\pi^3}{81} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{18} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[ \frac{3^{-4}-1}{2} \zeta(4) + 3^{-4} \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (3^{1-3}-1) \zeta(5) \\
&= \frac{1}{81}\pi^3 \ln \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^3}{243} + \frac{\pi^3}{81} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{162} \sqrt{3} \left[ \psi'(1/3) - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left[ -\frac{40}{81} \zeta(4) + \frac{1}{81} \zeta\left(4, \frac{1}{3}\right) \right] - \frac{2}{9} \zeta(3)
\end{aligned}$$

在(6), (7)式令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}$ , 含有黎曼  $\zeta(2n)$  的交错级数封闭型和式

$$\begin{aligned}
1) & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n}\pi} = -\frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\pi}{2}; \\
2) & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{3\zeta(2n)}{3^{2n}\pi} = -\frac{3}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \coth \frac{\pi}{3}; \\
3) & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{2^{2n}n} = \ln \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln \left( \sinh \frac{\pi}{2} \right); \\
4) & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\zeta(2n)}{3^{2n}n} = \ln \frac{\pi}{3} + \ln \left( \sinh \frac{\pi}{3} \right);
\end{aligned}$$

## (2) 一些含有升阶乘 $(s)_{2k}$ 的黎曼 zeta 函数数值级数

在(13)式, 令  $a=1$ ,  $t = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$ , 给出如下含有升阶乘  $(s)_{2k}$  黎曼 zeta 函数数值级数

$$\begin{aligned}
1) & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{2^{2k} (2k)!} = (2^s - 1) \zeta(s) - 2^{s-1} \\
2) & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{3^{2k} (2k)!} = \frac{1}{2} [(3^s - 1) \zeta(s) - 3^s] \\
3) & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{4^{2k} (2k)!} = \frac{1}{2} [(4^s - 2^s) \zeta(s) - 4^s] \\
4) & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{6^{2k} (2k)!} = \frac{1}{2} [(6^s - 3^s - 2^s + 1) \zeta(s) - 6^s]
\end{aligned}$$

**证明** 利用赫尔维茨函数与黎曼 zeta 函数关系  $\zeta(a, 1) = \zeta(s)$  以及  $\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{m^s - 1} \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \zeta\left(s, \frac{j}{m}\right)$

1) 令  $a=1, m=2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{2^{2k} (2k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, 1-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \zeta\left(s, 1+\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2^s} + \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2\zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2(2^s - 1)\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{2^s} \right] = (2^s - 1)\zeta(s) - 2^{s-1} \end{aligned}$$

2) 令  $a = 1, m = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{3^{2k} (2k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{3}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{4}{3}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3^s} + \zeta\left(s, \frac{4}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{3}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{3^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (3^s - 1)\zeta(s) - 3^s \right] \end{aligned}$$

3) 令  $a = 1, m = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{4^{2k} (2k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{4}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{4}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4^s} + \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{4}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{4}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{4}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{4}\right) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (4^s - 1)\zeta(s) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (4^s - 1)\zeta(s) - (2^s - 1)\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{4^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (4^s - 2^s)\zeta(s) - 4^s \right] \end{aligned}$$

4) 令  $a = 1, m = 6$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s)_{2k} \zeta(s+2k)}{6^{2k} (2k)!} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{7}{6}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{6^s} + \zeta\left(s, \frac{7}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{6^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{6^s} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{6^s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \zeta\left(s, \frac{5}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{4}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{3}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{6}\right) + \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{6}\right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{3}\right) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{6^s} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (6^s - 1)\zeta(s) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{3}\right) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{2}{3}\right) - \zeta\left(s, \frac{1}{2}\right) - 6^s \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (6^s - 1)\zeta(s) - (3^s - 1)\zeta(s) - (2^s - 1)\zeta(s) - 6^s \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (6^s - 3^s - 2^s + 1)\zeta(s) - 6^s \right]
\end{aligned}$$

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