

## Sum of Odd Squares

Submission deadline: February 28<sup>th</sup> 2018

The Swiss mathematician Lenohard Euler in 1735 discovered that

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Can you find the value of the infinite series

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \dots?$$

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**Discussion**

Multiply the equation

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (1)$$

by  $1/2^2$ . Then we have

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \frac{1}{10^2} + \frac{1}{12^2} + \cdots = \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (2)$$

Next, subtract the equation (2) from equation (1). This yields,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \cdots &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\pi^2}{6} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

The problem can also be solved by using Fourier series of certain functions.