

10.2 Infinite Series

Note Title

٢٣/٠٥/٠٩

An infinite series (or simply a series) is the sum of an infinite sequence of numbers

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$$

يمثل هذا التعبير مجموع عدد لا نهائي من الأعداد a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots .
طبعاً هذا المجموع لا يتحقق أبداً ، لأن المجموع لا ينتهي .
ولذلك نسمي مجموعاً متحداً .

DEFINITIONS

Given a sequence of numbers $\{a_n\}$, an expression of the form

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n + \dots$$

is an infinite series. The number a_n is the n th term of the series. The sequence $\{s_n\}$ defined by

$$s_1 = a_1$$

$$s_2 = a_1 + a_2$$

⋮

$$s_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$$

⋮

is the sequence of partial sums of the series, the number s_n being the n th partial sum. If the sequence of partial sums converges to a limit L , we say that the series converges and that its sum is L . In this case, we also write

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = L.$$

If the sequence of partial sums of the series does not converge, we say that the series diverges.

Illustrations:

1) For the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$S_3 = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6$$

:

$$S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

So the sequence of partial sum is

$$\{S_n\} = \left\{ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\} = \left\{ 1, 3, 6, 10, \dots, \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \dots \right\}.$$

Since

$\lim S_n = \lim \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \infty$ then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$ is diverges.

2) For the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$

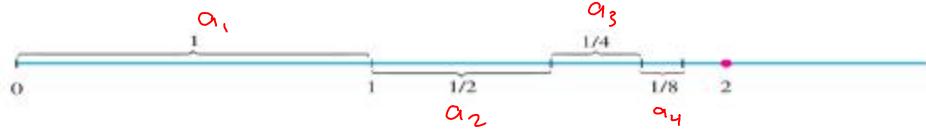
we add the terms one at a time from the beginning and look for a pattern in how these partial sums grow.

Partial sum	Value	Suggestive expression for partial sum
First: $s_1 = 1$	1	$2 - 1$
Second: $s_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$2 - \frac{1}{2}$
Third: $s_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	$2 - \frac{1}{4}$
:	:	:
n th: $s_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$	$\frac{2^n - 1}{2^{n-1}}$	$2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$

So the seq of partial sum is $\{S_n\} = \left\{ 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right\}$.

Since $\lim S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2$, then the series is convergent and we write

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 2$$



$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - \dots$$

$$S_1 = -1, S_2 = 0, S_3 = -1, S_4 = 0, \dots$$

so the seq. of partial sum is $\{S_n\} = \{-1, 0, -1, 0, -1, \dots\}$

Clearly

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n \text{ d.n.e.}$$

so $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ is divergent series.

نلخص ما سبق أنه للدالة إذا كانت متسللة ما تقاربية أم لا؟ فإنه يكفينا إيجاد متتابعة (مجاميع) S_n ثم أخذ النهاية $\lim S_n$ وتحقق أن

كتاب $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ فإنه يكفينا معرفة قانونه محمد العبدالله S_n من متتابعة (مجاميع) (مجملة) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ فيما بعد أستاذ لستطيع إيجاد قانونه لأن a_n من كثير من المتسللات / مما يسبب عجزنا من تحديد ما إذا كانت المتسللة تقاربية أم لا.

هناك نوعين من المتسللات الشهيرة فإنه يمكن دارماً إيجاد قانونه عام لأن S_n وهو مجب لـ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ هي متسللة (متسللة هندسية) و (متسللة التبليغية) (Geometric Series) و (متسللة Telescoping Series).

Geometric Series

Geometric series are series of the form

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$$

in which a and r are fixed real numbers and $a \neq 0$. The series can also be written as $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$. The ratio r can be positive, as in

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \dots, \quad r = 1/2, a = 1$$

or negative, as in

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} + \dots, \quad r = -1/3, a = 1$$

Note that if $r=1$ then the G.S. has the form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = a + a + a + \dots$$

so the seq. of partial sum $S_n = a + a + \dots + a = n \cdot a$

Hence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty$ ($a \neq 0$)

Thus, the G.S. is div. if $r=1$.

Similarly if $r=-1$, then the G.S. is

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = a \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \text{ div. (geometrically)}$$

Now, if $|r| \neq 1$, then the G.S

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n + \dots$$

has seq. of partial sum with nth-term

$$S_n = a + ar + \dots + ar^n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

Now if $|r| < 1$ then $r^n \rightarrow 0$ and hence

$$S_n \rightarrow \frac{a}{1-r}.$$

if $|r| > 1$ then $|r^n| \rightarrow \infty$ and $\{S_n\}$ is div.

Therefore we conclude that

If $|r| < 1$, the geometric series $a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} + \dots$ converges to $a/(1-r)$:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r}, \quad |r| < 1.$$

If $|r| \geq 1$, the series diverges.

Example: Discuss the convergence of the following:

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

Sol: The series is geometric with $a=1$ and $r=\frac{1}{2}$. Since $|r| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$, the series is convergent and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{2}$$

$$2) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1}$$

Sol: The series is geometric with $a = -\frac{1}{27}$ and $r = -\frac{1}{3}$. Since $|r| = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, the series is convergent and

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{-\frac{1}{27}}{1-(-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{-1}{36}$$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n 2^n \text{ is G.S. with } r=2 \text{ and since } |r| > 1,$$

The series diverges.

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{3}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-3) \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

Sol: The series is geometric with $a = \frac{3}{2}$ and $r = -\frac{1}{2}$. Since $|r| < 1$ so it is convergent

$$\text{to } \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1-(-\frac{1}{2})} = \boxed{1}$$

5) Express the repeating decimal $4.134343434\dots$ as the ratio of two integers.

Sol: $4.1343434\dots = 4.1 + 0.034 + 0.00034 + 0.0000034 + \dots$

$$= 4.1 + \frac{34}{1000} + \frac{34}{100000} + \frac{34}{10000000} + \dots$$

$$= 4 \cdot 1 + \frac{34}{10^3} \left[1 + \frac{1}{100} + \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

G.S. with $a=1$ and $r = \frac{1}{100}$

$$= \frac{41}{10} + \frac{34}{10^3} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} \right) = \frac{41}{10} + \frac{34}{10^3} \cdot \frac{100}{99}$$

$$= \frac{41}{10} + \frac{34}{990} = \boxed{\frac{4093}{990}}$$

Telescoping Series:

هو نوع من التسلسلات تستطيع فيه تكوين تابع متسابقة (جبرية) يكمل طريقه حنف أرقام داخلية للحد التوفى s_n وبطاء الترميم (الثواب) والتعزير على الأغلب وقد تكون غير ذلك. (أمثلة لسلسلة بوضوح هذا النوع :

Examples: Discuss the convergence of the following series:

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \dots$$

إذاً هنا جساب متسابقة (جبرية مباشرة) فانتالسه تستطيع إيجاد قانونه (صيغة) كالتالي :

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2}, \quad s_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}, \quad \dots$$

$$s_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = ??$$

لذلك نستخدم فك الكسر (Partial fraction) (جبرية) بعد :

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1} \stackrel{\text{بعد}}{=} \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$s_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}, \quad s_2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$s_3 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{4},$$

...

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

ذلك

so the seq of partial sum $\{S_n\} = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right\}$,

$$\text{and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \boxed{1}$$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right)$$

$$\text{sol: } S_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad S_2 = \left(1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) + \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_3 = \left(1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) + \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) + \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$\vdots \\ S_n = \left(1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) + \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right) + \cdots + \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

so, the series is telescoping and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = 1 \quad \text{so}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right] = 1.$$

The nth-term test for a Divergent Series.

أُمْرِيْمِ الْمُنْهَى بِالْمُسْتَقْبَلِ هُوَ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ هُوَ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ

$$\text{Example: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} + \dots$$

فِيَ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ

$S_n > n$ لِذَلِكَ فِيَ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ مُنْهَى الْمُسْتَقْبَلِ

$$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{in limit}$$

Thrm: If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges then $a_n \rightarrow 0$

PF: Since $\sum a_n$ converges, then the seq of partial sum S_n converges to some number say s .

So $S_n \rightarrow s$ which implies $S_{n-1} \rightarrow s$.

$$\text{But } a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim a_n = \lim S_n - \lim S_{n-1} = s - s = 0$$

□

ملاحظات : ١- **النظرية تألف** (عن الناتج) :
 "If $a_n \rightarrow 0$ then $\sum a_n$ diverges"

وبالتالي فإنه إذا كانت نسخة (حد التفاضل) $\lim a_n$ غير موجودة
 أو تقارب بـ لـ رقم آخر غير صفر (غير جاوه) الممتدة تكون مبادلة

٢- على النظرية غير صحيحة فإذا كان $a_n \rightarrow 0$ فإن

الممتدة $\sum a_n$ لا يتحقق ليس بالضرر تقاربية كما يوضح
 (مثال الناتج) :

Example :

الممتدة

$$1 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}_{2 \text{ terms}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}_{4 \text{ terms}} + \cdots + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n}}_{2^n \text{ terms}} + \cdots$$

نبادر به أن هذه حددتها يمكنها جمعها، أي عدد لا ينتهي

وهي التجمعات كل منها ياري ١. رغم ذلك لا يتحقق

$$\cdot a_n \rightarrow 0$$

فِي هَذِهِ الْمُنْتَدَبَاتِ مَا يَعْرِفُ بِهِ مِنْ سُقُوفٍ وَّسِعَاتٍ

الْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ (harmonic series)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

لِمَنْ يَعْلَمُ، إِنَّهَا مُبَارَّةٌ
 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$ فَإِنَّ

Examples: All the following Series are divergent
Since $a_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$

1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2$ ($n^2 \rightarrow \infty$)

2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n}{2n+5}$ ($\frac{-n}{2n+5} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$)

3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$ ($\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n$ d.n.e)

Combining Series

THEOREM 8 If $\sum a_n = A$ and $\sum b_n = B$ are convergent series, then

1. *Sum Rule:* $\sum (a_n + b_n) = \sum a_n + \sum b_n = A + B$
2. *Difference Rule:* $\sum (a_n - b_n) = \sum a_n - \sum b_n = A - B$
3. *Constant Multiple Rule:* $\sum k a_n = k \sum a_n = kA$ (any number k).

مَحْوَظَةً: لَا يَجُوزُ تَوْزِيعُ (المُجَمِّعُ عَلَى
كُلِّ (مجامِعٍ بَيْانِيٍّ). اِذَا كُلُّ $a_n + b_n$ اُمُدٌ اُمُدٌ

Corollaries:

1. Every nonzero constant multiple of a divergent series diverges.
2. If $\sum a_n$ converges and $\sum b_n$ diverges, then $\sum(a_n + b_n)$ and $\sum(a_n - b_n)$ both diverge.

تَوْرِيد : إِذَا كَانَتْ سُلْطَانَةً بِنَاءَ عَلَيْهَا فَلَمْ يَكُنْ بِالضَّرُورَةِ أَنْفَرَ مَنْدَلَةً . اِنْفَرَ مَنْدَلَةً :

Example: $\sum a_n = \sum 1$ is div.
 $\sum b_n = \sum (-1)$ is div.

But $\sum 1/(a_n + b_n) = \sum 0$ is convergent -

Examples: 1) Find the sum of the series

$$\text{Sol: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{n-1} - 1}{6^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{n-1} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{n-1} \quad (\text{since each one is conv. G.s})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{6}}\right) = 2 - \frac{6}{5} = \boxed{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{2^n} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{8}$$

Adding or Deleting Terms

إِنْهَاكَةً أَوْ إِزَالَةً أَوْ عَدْدٍ مُحَدَّدٍ (finite numbers)،
 سَلْطَانَةً مَا لَا يُؤْتَ عَلَى كُونِهَا "بِنَاءَيَةً أَوْ تَقَارِيبَةً" ، وَلَكِنَّهُ يُؤْتَ
 عَلَى نَسْخَةً (كَسْلَانَةً) لِلْجَزِيَّةِ فِي حَالِ كَاتِنَتْ (كَسْلَانَةَ تَقَارِيبَةً).
 وَهَذَا يَعْنِي (كَاتِنَتْ) :

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges iff $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n$ converges

b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges iff $\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges

Reindexing (إعادة تعيين)

Note that the series

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-5}} = \sum_{n=-4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+4}}.$$

نعني بذلك أن مقدار المجموع ثابت ولا يتأثر بـ n ، حيث إن كل رقم في المجموع يزيد بمقدار رقم واحد عن المقدار السابق، فإذا أردنا فتح المجموعة من $n=0$ إلى $n=\infty$ ، فلنقم بذلك فوراً، فإذا أردنا فتح المجموعة من $n=5$ إلى $n=\infty$ ، فلنقم بذلك فوراً، إذا أردنا فتح المجموعة من $n=-4$ إلى $n=\infty$ ، فلنقم بذلك فوراً.

Example: For the series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$,

a) Start the index at $n=0$.

Sol: Replace n in the series by $n+2$, to get

$$\sum_{n+2=2}^{\infty} (n+2)^{\frac{(n+2)-1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

b) Write the power of 2 in the form $n+6$

Sol: Replace n in the series by $n+7$ to get

$$\sum_{n+7=2}^{\infty} (n+7)^{\frac{(n+7)-1}{2}} = \sum_{n=-5}^{\infty} (n+7)^{\frac{n+6}{2}}$$

note

3) For which values of a does the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a \cdot z^n}{a^{n-1}}$$

converges?

sol:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \cdot a \cdot z \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}}{a^{n-1}}$$

(\Rightarrow geometric series)

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2a \left(\frac{-z}{a}\right)^{n-1}$$

which is G.S. with $r = \frac{-z}{a}$, so it is convergent when $|r| < 1 \Rightarrow \left|\frac{-z}{a}\right| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \left|\frac{a}{z}\right| > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{z} > 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{a}{z} < -1$$

$$\therefore a > z \quad \text{or} \quad a < -z \Rightarrow [a \in (-\infty, -z) \cup (z, \infty)]$$

2) Find the sum of the following series:

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$

sol: After partial fraction:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{6}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2n-1} - \frac{3}{2n+1} \right) \quad (\text{telescoping})$$

$$S_1 = (3-1), \quad S_n = (3-1) + (1-\frac{3}{5}) = 3 - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$S_3 = (3-1) + (1-\frac{3}{5}) + (\frac{3}{5}-\frac{3}{7}) = 3 - \frac{3}{7}$$

:

$$S_n = (3-1) + (1-\frac{3}{5}) + \dots + \left(\frac{3}{2n-1} - \frac{3}{2n+1}\right) = 3 - \frac{3}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{Consider } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 - \frac{3}{2n+1}\right) = 3.$$

So the series converges to $\boxed{3}$.

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\tan^{-1} n - \tan^{-1}(n+1))$$

Sol: The series is telescoping.

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 2), \quad S_2 = (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 2) + (\tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 3) = \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 3 \\ S_3 &= (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 2) + (\tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 3) + (\tan^{-1} 3 - \tan^{-1} 4) = \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 4 \\ \vdots \\ S_n &= (\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 2) + (\tan^{-1} 2 - \tan^{-1} 3) + \dots + (\tan^{-1} n - \tan^{-1}(n+1)) \\ &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1}(n+1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Consider } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}(n+1) \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\tan^{-1} n - \tan^{-1}(n+1)) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$