Radical Pi presents:

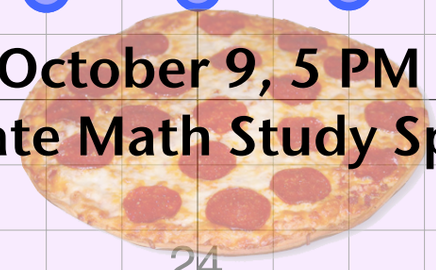
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$$

Rearrangements of conditionally convergent series in vector spaces

by Professor Alexander Leibman

A theorem of Riemann says that if a series of real numbers converges conditionally then, using different rearrangements, it can be forced to converge to any pre-chosen real number. What happens if a series of vectors in a vector space converges conditionally, what may then be the set of its "sum-after-a-rearrangement"s? In the finite dimensional case, the answer is given by Levy-Steinitz's theorem, whose proof I am going to demonstrate in this talk.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{k}$$



Wednesday, October 9, 5 PM
Undergraduate Math Study Space (MA 052)
Free pizza!