

Volume 44, number 7: September / Septembre 2018

Published by:

Canadian Mathematical Society
Société mathématique du Canada
209 - 1725 St. Laurent Blvd.
Ottawa, ON K1G 3V4, Canada

©CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY 2018. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

SYNOPSIS

279 The Contest Corner: No. 67 *John McLoughlin*

279 Problems: CC331–CC335

280 Solutions: CC281–CC285

284 The Olympiad Corner: No. 365 *Anamaria Savu*

284 Problems: OC391–OC395

286 Solutions: OC331–OC335

291 Focus On . . . : No. 32 *Michel Bataille*

297 Linear Recurrence Sequences and Polynomial Division in Number theory
Valcho Milchev

302 Problems: 4361–4370

306 Solutions: 4261–4270

This month's "free sample" is:

4368. *Proposed by Ovidiu Furdui and Alina Şintămărian.*

Calculate

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [2^n (\zeta(n) - 1) - 1],$$

where ζ denotes the Riemann zeta function defined as $\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$.

.....

4368. *Proposé par Ovidiu Furdui et Alina Şintămărian.*

Calculez

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [2^n (\zeta(n) - 1) - 1],$$

où ζ indique la fonction zeta de Riemann définie par $\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$.

