

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} + \dots$$

Solution:

We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} = \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} \sin \frac{(3m+1)\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3m+2} \sin \frac{(3m+2)\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3m+3} \sin \frac{(3m+3)\pi}{3} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} \sin \left(m\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3m+2} \sin \left((m+1)\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3m+3} \sin \left((m+1)\pi \right) \right) = \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} (-1)^m \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{3m+2} (-1)^m \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{3m+3} \cdot 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} + \frac{1}{3m+2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} + \frac{1}{3m+2} \right)$$

Denote

$$a_m = (-1)^m \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} + \frac{1}{3m+2} \right)$$

Because $\frac{1}{3(m+1)+1} < \frac{1}{3m+1}$ and $\frac{1}{3(m+1)+2} < \frac{1}{3m+2}$ then $|a_{m+1}| < |a_m|$.

Because $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |a_m| = 0$ then series

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^m \left(\frac{1}{3m+1} + \frac{1}{3m+2} \right)$$

is convergent. But because harmonic series

$$\sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{m}$$

is divergent then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left| \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} \right| \rightarrow +\infty$$

Then the series

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} + \dots$$

is **conditionally convergent** because it is convergent, but not absolutely convergent.