

ch1. #19

(c) This result was conjectured by F. J. Dyson in 1962 and proved that same year by J. Gunson and K. Wilson. The elegant proof given here is due to I. J. Good in 1970. For further information and references, see [1.3], pp. 377–387].

ch1 → [3]

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(b) This identity is due to A. C. Dixon, Proc. London Math. Soc. 35(1), 285-289.

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Summation of a certain Series

A. C. Dixon, [Nov. 13,

is a black interval of G_n , or else there is a black interval of G_n , whose end points lie in (P, P_1) and (Q, Q_1) respectively.

Doing this with each black interval $\geq \epsilon$ of Γ , we determine an integer m_ϵ such that the sum of those black intervals of Γ which are $\geq \epsilon$ differs from the sum of the latter black intervals by less than ϵ .

As in §12, loc. cit., however, G_n may have other black intervals $\geq \epsilon$; but these can be disposed of and the proof completed precisely as was done there for the closed G .

4. Thus, if I and I_n be the contents of Γ and G_n respectively, and $R(\epsilon)$ and $R_n(\epsilon)$ be the sums of those black intervals of Γ and G_n respectively which are $< \epsilon$, we have

$$I - I_n - R_n(\epsilon) + R(\epsilon) < \epsilon.$$

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