

SUMS

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One of the earliest results we meet in 'advanced calculus' is a theorem about convergence of infinite series of real numbers: a series can converge unconditionally (in which case all rearrangements converge to the same sum and the series is, in fact, absolutely convergent) or the convergence is conditional (in which case, given any real number there is a rearrangement of the series that converges to that number). This result has natural extensions to finitely many dimensions. What about the infinital situation?

The talk is aimed at people from outside analysis. Analysts will, I fear, find the talk pedestrian but we all need a good 'walk in the park' occasionally.

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