

Series

arithmetic series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^n = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-r} & ; |r| < 1 \\ \text{diverge} & ; |r| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

4.4 Convergence tests for a series with positive terms

4.4.1 The Integral Test

f ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀၀

၁၇ $x_1 \leq x_2$ ၁၇ $f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$

Theorem 4.5. Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ be a series with positive terms. If f is a function that is decreasing and continuous on an interval $[a, \infty)$ such that $f(n) = a_n$ for all $n \geq a$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ and $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ both converge or both diverge.

Ex. 4.6. Show that the integral test applies, and use the integral test to determine whether the following series converge or diverge.

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ လဲ၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ဟု $[1, \infty)$

① f cont ဟု $[1, \infty)$ ② f ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ $[1, \infty)$?

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} < 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

 $\therefore f$ ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ $[1, \infty)$ ③ $f(n) = \frac{1}{n^2} = a_n \quad \forall n \geq 1$

check $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right] = 1$

$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ converges လဲ၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ integral test လဲ၀၀၀ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀ (Converges)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$$

=

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ လဲ၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ ဟု $[1, \infty)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = x^{-1/2} \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-3/2}$$

① f cont ဟု $[1, \infty)$ ② f ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ $[1, \infty)$?

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} < 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

③ $f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = a_n \quad \forall n \geq 1$

check $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [2\sqrt{x}]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [2\sqrt{b} - 2] = +\infty$

$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ diverges လဲ၀၀၀၀၀၀၀ integral test လဲ၀၀၀ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ၂၅၀၀၀၀၀ (diverges).

Ex. Өыыса $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ дивергенс Гольд интеграл тест

① เลี้ยวขวากลับ $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ บน $[1, \infty) \Rightarrow f$ cont. บน $[1, \infty)$

② f ជាប់កំណើនលดขย $[1, \infty)$?

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

③ $f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n \geq 1$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|x|]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(b) - \ln(1)] = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln(b) = +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln|b| = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ diverges}$$

बैकगुणित $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges.



ஒரு p (p-series)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \dots \quad (p > 0)$$

Set $p = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots \leftarrow \text{harmonic series.}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = \begin{cases} \text{converges} & \text{if } p > 1 \\ \text{diverges} & \text{if } 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(Proof for integral test.

1200 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{b^{-p+1}}{-p+1} - \frac{1}{-p+1} \right]$$

Geometric series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^n \quad \text{s.t.} \quad |r| < 1$$

- Telescopic series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$

- p-series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ s.t. } p > 1$$

Converges

• Geometric Series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^n \quad \text{s.t. } |r| \geq 1$$

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ s.t. $a_n \neq 0$

- harmonic series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$

• p-series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ s.t. $0 < p \leq 1$

diverges

Thm If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverges

counter example
→ 67, 5, 0, 72

ถ้า $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ สู่ค่า แล้ว $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

1101 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges

ข้อควรระวัง (๑๓) ถ้า $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ แล้ว $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ กระจาย

Definition 4.6. A p -series is an infinite series of the form

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^p} + \cdots$$

where $p > 0$. In the case $p = 1$, the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} + \cdots$$

is called the **harmonic series**.

Theorem 4.7. A p -series converges if $p > 1$ and diverges if $0 < p \leq 1$.

Ex. 4.7. Determine whether the following series converges or diverges.

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^e}$

ရှင် $e \approx 2.7 > 1$ တို့တွင် p နှင့် $p > 1$
 တို့တွင် $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^e}$ converges $\#$

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sin 26^\circ}}$

ရှင် $\sin 26^\circ < \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

တို့တွင် p နှင့် $0 < p < 1$

တို့တွင် $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sin 26^\circ}}$ diverges $\#$

3. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}$

ရှင် $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n$ နှင့် $|r| = \left|\frac{1}{e}\right| < 1$
 တို့တွင် $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}$ converges $\#$

$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{n^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} \text{ on } [1, \infty)$$

$$\text{700) } \int \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = x^2; du = 2x dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{e^{x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-u} du = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} + C$$

$$\forall x \in [1, \infty) \quad x \geq 1 \quad e^{x^2} > x^2 > 1 \quad \therefore 1 - 2x^2 < 0$$

① f cont on $[1, \infty)$

② f is decreasing $f' < 0$?

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x^2} - x \cdot e^{x^2} (2x)}{(e^{x^2})^2} = \frac{e^{x^2} - 2x^2 e^{x^2}}{(e^{x^2})^2} = \frac{e^{x^2} (1 - 2x^2)}{(e^{x^2})^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

$\therefore f$ decreasing function on $[1, \infty)$

$$\text{③ } f(n) = \frac{n}{e^{n^2}} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{Answer } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_1^b \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx \right] = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-b^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-b^2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{-1}$$

$$4. \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^{x^2}} dx \text{ converges} \quad \text{For integral test} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{n^2}} \text{ converges} \#$$

① let $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ on $[2, \infty)$ cont. ✓

② f decreasing on $[2, \infty)$?

$$f'(x) = \frac{x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0 \quad \text{on } x \in (e, \infty) \subseteq [2, \infty)$$

$\therefore f$ is decreasing on $[2, \infty)$

$$\text{③ } f(n) = \frac{\ln n}{n} \quad \text{let } n \geq 2$$

$$\text{Answer } \int_2^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_2^b \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \right] = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} \right]_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(\ln b)^2}{2} - \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \right] = +\infty \text{ div.}$$

4.4.2 The Comparison Test

$$\text{700) } \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$\text{let } u = \ln x; du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

Theorem 4.8. Let $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ be series with nonnegative terms and suppose that and $a_1 \leq b_1, a_2 \leq b_2, a_3 \leq b_3, \dots, a_k \leq b_k, \dots$

1. If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converge, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge.

2. If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverge, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverge.

Ex. 4.8. Determine whether the following series converges or diverges.

$$1. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n} - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^2 + n}$$

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$$3. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

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$$4. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5n-1}}$$

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