

Math 1b. Lecture 20
Strategies for Determining Convergence and
Divergence of a Series

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1 Goals

- To understand and be able to apply the different tests for convergence and divergence of a series.

2 Strategies

1. If the series is of the form $\sum 1/n^p$, then it is a p -series. The series converges for $p > 1$ and diverges for $p \leq 1$.
2. If the series has the form $\sum ar^n$, then it is a geometric series and converges for $|r| < 1$ and diverges for $|r| \geq 1$.
3. If the series is similar to a p -series or a geometric series, consider the Comparison Test.
4. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$, then the series diverges.
5. If the series is of the form $\sum (-1)^{n+1} a_n$, consider applying the Alternating Series Test. You can also test for absolute convergence.
6. If the series involves products, factorials, or constants raised to the n th power, consider the Ratio Test.
7. If $a_n = f(n)$ and the integral $\int_1^\infty f(x) dx$ is easily evaluated, the Integral Test may be useful assuming the hypothesis of the test are satisfied.

8. Is the series a telescopic series? If so, convergence or divergence can be determined by computing the limit of the partial sums of the series.

3 Worksheet Problems

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

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

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

4.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^k}{3^k+4^k}$$

5.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n^2}{n!}$$

6.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-n^2}$$

7.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n^2}$$

8.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan(1/n)$$

9.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2-1}}{n^3-2n^2+5}$$

10.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{1/n}$$

11.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}}$$

References

- §8.2–8.4 in James Stewart. *Single Variable Calculus: Concepts & Context*, third edition. Brooks/Cole, Belmont CA, 2005. ISBN 0–534–41022–7.

Notes

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