

# Convergence Tests for Series

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| <p><u>Test for Divergence</u></p> $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0</math>, then the series diverges</li> <li>▪ If <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0</math>, then inconclusive</li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>Geometric Series</u></p> $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} \text{ or } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math> r  &lt; 1</math>, the series converges to <math>\frac{a}{1-r}</math></li> <li>▪ If <math> r  \geq 1</math>, then the series diverges</li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>Integral Test</u></p> $\sum_{n=c}^{\infty} a_n \text{ where } c \geq 0 \text{ and } a_n = f(n) \text{ for all } n$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <math>f(n)</math> must be continuous, positive, and decreasing</li> <li>▪ If <math>\int_c^{\infty} f(x)dx</math> converges, then the series converges</li> <li>▪ If <math>\int_c^{\infty} f(x)dx</math> diverges, then the series diverges</li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>p-series</u></p> $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>p &gt; 1</math>, then the series converges</li> <li>▪ If <math>p \leq 1</math>, then the series diverges</li> </ul>  |
| <p><u>Comparison Test</u></p> $\sum a_n \text{ and } \sum b_n \text{ where } 0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \text{ for all } n$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>\sum b_n</math> converges, then <math>\sum a_n</math> converges</li> <li>▪ If <math>\sum a_n</math> diverges, then <math>\sum b_n</math> diverges</li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>Limit Comparison Test</u></p> $\sum a_n \text{ and } \sum b_n \text{ where } a_n, b_n > 0 \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c > 0$ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>\sum b_n</math> converges, then <math>\sum a_n</math> converges</li> <li>▪ If <math>\sum a_n</math> diverges, then <math>\sum b_n</math> diverges</li> <li>▪ To find <math>b_n</math> consider only the terms of <math>a_n</math> that have the greatest effect on the magnitude</li> </ul>  |
| <p><u>Alternating Series Test</u></p> $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n \text{ where } b_n > 0$   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Converges if <math>0 &lt; b_{n+1} &lt; b_n</math> for all <math>n</math> and <math>\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0</math></li> </ul>  |
| <p><u>Absolute Value Test</u></p> $\sum a_n$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>\sum  a_n </math> converges, then <math>\sum a_n</math> converges</li> <li>▪ If the series of absolute values <math>\sum  a_n </math> is convergent, then the series is <i>absolutely convergent</i></li> <li>▪ If the series is convergent but not absolutely convergent, then the series is <i>conditionally convergent</i></li> </ul> |
| <p><u>Ratio Test</u></p> $\sum a_n \text{ with } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ a_{n+1} }{ a_n } = L$   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>L &lt; 1</math>, then the series converges absolutely</li> <li>▪ If <math>L &gt; 1</math> or <math>L</math> is infinite, then the series diverges</li> <li>▪ If <math>L = 1</math>, then the test is inconclusive</li> </ul>   |
| <p><u>Root Test</u></p> $\sum a_n \text{ with } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = L$  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <math>L &lt; 1</math>, then the series converges absolutely</li> <li>▪ If <math>L &gt; 1</math> or <math>L</math> is infinite, then the series diverges</li> <li>▪ If <math>L = 1</math>, then the test is inconclusive</li> </ul>   |

# Flowchart for Convergence Tests for Series

