

Note Example: $\sum_i \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n+4}$

$$\sum_i \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{n+5}$$

10.21

Ratio Test.

Ratio test:

1. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L < 1$, then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is absolutely convergent.

and hence convergent.

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = L > 1$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \infty$, then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

is divergent.

3. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$, the ratio test is inconclusive; that is, no conclusion can be drawn about the convergence or divergence of $\sum a_n$.

Proof sketch: $a_n \sim r^n \Rightarrow$ behaves very like geometric series

You can prove it by using the comparison theorem + Absolute convergence.

$$\text{Ex: } (-1)^n \frac{h^n}{3^n} \Rightarrow \text{absolutely convergent}$$

$$\text{Ex 2: } \frac{h^n}{n!} \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$$

$$\left| \frac{C_{n+1}}{C_n} \right| = \frac{(h+1)^{n+1}}{(h+1)!} \frac{n!}{h^n} = \left(\frac{h+1}{h} \right)^n \rightarrow e.$$

Ex: Determine whether these series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{is absolutely convergent}$$

(Ex: How to compute it?)

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

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

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

$$S = 2$$

Notice: when $L = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty.$$

$$\text{Ex: } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^i}{(i!)^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} = \frac{((n+1)!)^2}{(i!(n+1))!} \cdot \frac{(n!)^i}{(n!)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n \cdot (2n-1) - (2n+1))}$$

$$(1) \geq 2$$

$$\text{Ex: } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{i^2} i!}{(3i!)^i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3^{(n+1)^2} (n+1)!}{(3(n+1))^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(3i!)^i}{3^{i^2} i!} \Rightarrow \frac{(n+1) 3_1}{3(2n+1)(3i!)^i - 3i^2} \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

Verdau: für AC \Rightarrow Conditionally converges

Converges \nRightarrow AC

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{n}$$

10.22: Setes practice (Lab)