

Harold's Series Convergence Tests Cheat Sheet

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<p>1</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Divergence or <i>n</i>th Term Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition(s) of Convergence:</u> None. This test cannot be used to show convergence.</p> <p><u>Condition(s) of Divergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$</p>	<p>2</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Geometric Series Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $r < 1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sum: $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{a}{1-r}$</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $r \geq 1$</p>	<p>3</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;"><i>p</i> - Series Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $p > 1$</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $p \leq 1$</p>
<p>4</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Alternating Series Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $0 < a_{n+1} \leq a_n$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ or if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ is convergent</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> None. This test cannot be used to show divergence.</p> <p>* Remainder: $R_n \leq a_{n+1}$</p>	<p>5</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Integral Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ when $a_n = f(n) \geq 0$ and $f(n)$ is continuous, positive and decreasing</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $\int_1^{\infty} f(x)dx$ converges</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $\int_1^{\infty} f(x)dx$ diverges</p> <p>* Remainder: $0 < R_N \leq \int_N^{\infty} f(x)dx$</p>	<p>6</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Ratio Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right < 1$</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right > 1$</p> <p>* Test <i>inconclusive</i> if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right = 1$</p>
<p>7</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Root Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n } < 1$</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n } > 1$</p> <p>* Test <i>inconclusive</i> if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n } = 1$</p>	<p>8</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Direct Comparison Test ($a_n, b_n > 0$)</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $0 < a_n \leq b_n$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ is absolutely convergent</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $0 < b_n \leq a_n$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges</p>	<p>9</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Limit Comparison Test ($\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} > 0$)</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L > 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ converges</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L > 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges</p>
<p>10</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Telescoping Series Test</h3> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$</p> <p><u>Condition of Convergence:</u> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$</p> <p><u>Condition of Divergence:</u> None</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) May need to reformat with partial fraction expansion or log rules. 2) Expand first 5 terms. $n=1,2,3,4,5$. 3) Cancel duplicates. 4) Determine limit L by taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$. 5) Sum: $S = a_1 - L$ 	
<p>NOTE: These tests prove convergence and divergence, not the actual limit L or sum S.</p> <p>Sequence: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ ($a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots$)</p> <p>Series: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S$ ($a_n + a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \dots$)</p>		

Choosing a Convergence Test for Infinite Series

Courtesy David J. Manuel

