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## [D'Alembert's Ratio test]

Statement:

If  $\sum u_n$  is a series of positive terms such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = l \quad \text{Then}$$

(i)  $\sum u_n$  will be convergent if  $l > 1$

(ii)  $\sum u_n$  will be divergent if  $l < 1$

(iii) The test fails if  $l = 1$

Steps to solve question

if we have to test convergence of  $\sum u_n$  then

Step 1: Write  $u_n$

Step 2: put  $n = n+1$  in  $u_n$  to get  $u_{n+1}$

Step 3: Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = l$  and then discuss

result according to the statement of D'Alembert's test

Example: Test the convergence of series

$$1 + \frac{1^2}{2^2} + \frac{1^3}{3^3} + \frac{1^4}{4^4} + \dots$$

Solution -

Here  $n$ th term will be

$$u_n = \frac{1^n}{n \cdot n}$$

$$\therefore u_{n+1} = \frac{1^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)}$$

(but  $n \neq n+1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now } \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} &= \frac{1^n}{n \cdot n} \times \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)}{1^{n+1}} = \frac{1^n}{n \cdot n} \times \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+1)}{1 \cdot 1} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \quad \text{[P.T.O.]}\end{aligned}$$



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Also

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+1}{n} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right]^n = e > 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = e > 1$$

$\therefore$  By D' Alembert's ratio test given series will be convergent

Assumption

Q. Test the convergence of series

(a)  $\frac{2}{1^2+1} + \frac{2^2}{2^2+1} + \frac{2^3}{3^2+1} + \dots$

Hint: Here  $u_n = \frac{2^n}{n^2+1}$

divergent

(b)  $\frac{12}{3} + \frac{13}{3^2} + \frac{14}{3^3} + \dots$

Hint:  $u_n = \frac{n+1}{3^n}$

Divergent

(c)  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{12}{5^2} + \frac{13}{5^3} + \dots$

Divergent

(d)  $1 + \frac{12}{2^2} + \frac{13}{3^2} + \frac{14}{4^4} + \dots$

Convergent

Example 7 solve it