## Series\_Converge()

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2019年5月4日 19:50 Log Creative
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For: 单线程人类
1 收敛
0 发散
math Series_Converge(series \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n){
       if (x_i > 0) {
               //正项级数,Cauchy also
              //必要条件
              if ( \lim x_n \neq 0)
                      return 0;
              else {
                      //比较判别法
                      if exist series \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n \left( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = l \in [0, +\infty] \right) 
                             if (l \in [0, +\infty) && Series_Converge(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n)==1)
                                    return 1;
                             else if (l \in (0, +\infty)] && Series_Converge(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n)==0)
                                     return 0;
                             else {
                                      // Cauchy, 平均公比\sqrt[n]{x_n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{x_1}{x_0} \cdot \frac{x_2}{x_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}}
                                    \mathbf{def}\ r \coloneqq \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{x_n};
                                      if (r>1)
                                               return 1;
                                      else if (r < 1)
                                               return 0;
                                      else {
                                               //d' Alembert, 无穷等比数列\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_0 q^i
                                               \mathbf{if}\,(\bar{r}\coloneqq \overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}\,\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}<1)
                                                         return 1;
                                               else if (\underline{r} := \underline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} > 1)
                                                         return 0;
                                               else {
                                                         //Raabe, Riemann \zeta(p) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{ip}, get p
                                                         undef r;
                                                         \mathbf{def} \ r := \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \right);
                                                         if (r>1)
                                                                  return 1;
                                                         else if (r<1)
                                                                  return 0;
                                                         else {
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//Bertrand, \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^q n}, get q
                                                           undef r;
                                                           \operatorname{def} \ r \coloneqq \lim_{n \to \infty} (\ln n) \Big[ n \Big( \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} - 1 \Big) - 1 \Big];
                                                                     return 1;
                                                           else if (r<1)
                                                                     return 0;
                                                           else {
                                                                     //integral
                                                                     a = a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < \dots \to +\infty;
                                                                     0 \leq f(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a,+\infty), \ f(n) = x_n;
                                                                    \mathbf{def}\ u_n \coloneqq \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x) \mathrm{d}x
                                                                    if (\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n is converge)
                                                                     else {
                                                                              return 0;
                                                                     }
                                                           }
                                                }
                                      }
                            }
                      }
              }
       }
}
else {
//任意项级数
         //Leibniz
         if (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} u_n \&\& u_n > 0 //alternative
                  && \{u_n\} \searrow 0 //Leibniz
         ){
                  return 1;
         }
         else {
                  //Abel-Dirichlet

if (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n) {

if (((\{a_n\} \nearrow \leq M \mid | \{a_n\} \searrow \geq m) \&\& (Series\_Converge(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n) = =1)) //Abel}
                            \|(\{a_n\} \setminus 0 \&\& (\{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n\} \nearrow \le M \| \{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n\} \setminus \ge m)) // Dirichlet) \{
                                      return 1;
                   }
                   else {
                            //绝对收敛
                            if (Series_Converge(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|)==1) {
                                      return 1;
                            }
                            else {
                                      //Cauchy 收敛准则
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 \mbox{if } (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+ \forall m > n > N : \left| \sum_{i=n+1}^m x_i \right| < \varepsilon) \{ \\ \mbox{return } 1; \\ \} \\ \mbox{else } \{ \\ \mbox{return } 0; \\ \} \\ \} \\ \}
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