# 1 | **Series Convergence**

## 1.1 | **Geometric Series**

In $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a(r^k)$, where $|r| < 1$, the series converges to $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a(r^k) = \frac{a}{1-r}$

In $\sum_{k=0}^{n} a(r^k)$, $\sum_{k=0}^{n} a(r^k) = \frac{a - ar^{n+1}}{1-r}$

## 1.2 | **nth term divergence test**

If $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n$ is not zero, the series **will** diverge. The inverse is not necessarily true; that is, if this fails, use another test to test convergence.

## 1.3 | **Intergral Test**

If the intergral to infinity is convergent, the sequence is convergent as long as the sequence is continuous, positive, and decreasing. The inverse applies, too.

## 1.4 | **Power Series**

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$

If a p-series has a p > 1, the p-series will converge

If a p-series has a p <= 1, the p-series will diverge

## 1.5 | **Comparison Test**

Both provided that $a_n, b_n \geq 0$ & $a_n \leq b_n$

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Also, if $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = C$ $(0 < c < \infty)$, the two series will either both converge or both diverge. So you only need to test one.

## 1.6 | **Alternating Series Test**

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## 1.7 | **Ratio Test**

In a geometric series, the common ratio is simply $r = \frac{r^{n+1}}{r^n}$.

If $r$ is an real value, $|r| < 1$, then series converges. If $|r| \geq 1$, the series diverges.

As limit goes to infinity in the $r$, if the common ratio approaches <1, that means that the ratio will get smaller and smaller, just like if $r$ were to be a real value and it was smaller than one. Meaning that the series **converges.**

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And so, formally.

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The inverse is true, too.

**However, if the ratio is equal to one, the test is inconclusive.**

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Absolute Convergence => series who converge and whose absolute value converges

Conditional Convergence => series who converge and whose absolute value does not converge

## 1.8 | **So what is the error of a talor series?**

Between $a$, and $b$, with a $n$th degree talor polynomials