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**Cauchy's  $n^{\text{th}}$  root test :** Let  $\sum u_n$  be a positive terms series and let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n)^{1/n} = l$ .

Then the series is

- (a) Convergent if  $l < 1$
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- (c) Test fails if  $l = 1$

**Note :** If  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of series is in the power of  $n$  then we can use Cauchy's  $n^{\text{th}}$  root test.

**Q1.** Which of the following series is/are convergent?

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{5n+1}{4n+1} \right)^n$

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{n^{1/n}}$

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

(d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \left( 1 - \cos \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \right)$

**Q2.** For  $n \geq 1$ , let  $a_n = \begin{cases} n2^{-n} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 3^{-n} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ . Which of the following statements is/are convergent?

- (a) The sequence  $\langle a_n \rangle$  is convergent
- (b) The sequence  $\langle a_n \rangle$  is divergent
- (c) The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is convergent
- (d) The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is divergent

## Cauchy's integral test :

If  $u(x)$  is non-negative decreasing integrable function

such that  $u(n) = u_n$  then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is convergent iff the

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- (a) Convergent
- (b) Divergent
- (c) Oscillatory
- (d) None of these

**Q4 .** Which of the following series is divergent?

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin^2 \frac{1}{n}$

(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{1}{n}$

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log n$

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- FUNCTION OF ONE & TWO VARIABLE
- LINEAR ALGEBRA
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# TOPICS TO BE COVERED

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## **Cauchy's integral test :**

If  $u(x)$  is non-negative decreasing integrable function such

that  $u(n) = u_n$  then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is convergent iff the value of

$\int_1^{\infty} u(x)dx$  is finite.

**Q3.** The convergence for series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\log n)}$ . is

- (a) Convergent
- (b) Divergent
- (c) Oscillatory
- (d) None of these

**Alternating Series :** A series whose terms are alternative

positive and negative is referred to as an alternating series.

A series of the form  $u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \dots$  where  $u_n > 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is an alternating series and is denoted by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n .$$

## **Important Test For Convergence of Alternating Series :**

**Leibnitz's test :** If  $u_n$  be a monotone decreasing sequence of positive real numbers and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$  then the alternating

series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} u_n$  is convergent.

It is sufficient condition for convergence of alternating series

**Q.5.** Let  $a_n = \frac{1}{n \log n}$ , ( $n \geq 2$ ) then

- (a) The sequence  $\langle a_n \rangle$  is convergent.
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**Q.7.** Which of the following series is/are convergent?

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)!}$

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(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{\log n}$

(d) None of these

## Absolutely convergent series :

Let  $\sum u_n$  be a alternating series if  $\sum |u_n|$  is convergent, then

$\sum u_n$  is said to be an absolutely convergent series.

## **Conditionally convergent series :**

Let  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  be a alternating series then it is called conditionally

convergent series if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  is convergent series but it is not  
absolutely convergent series.

## **Result :**

1. Every absolutely convergent series is convergent.

**Q1.** If  $s_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n + 3}$  and  $t_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{4n - 1}$ ;  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  then

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- (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n$  is absolutely convergent
- (b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$  is absolutely convergent
- (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n$  is conditionally convergent
- (d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} t_n$  is conditionally convergent

**Q2.** Let  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  be two series, where

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{2^n}, \quad b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\log(n+1)}$$

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- (a) Both  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  are absolutely convergent
- (b) Both  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  are conditionally convergent
- (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is absolutely convergent but  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is conditionally convergent
- (d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is absolutely convergent but  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is conditionally convergent

**Q3.** Which of the following series are absolutely convergent?

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cos n\alpha}{n\sqrt{n}}; \alpha \in R$

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sin n\alpha}{n^3}; \alpha \in R$

(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{2^n}$

(d) None of these

**Result :**If a series is not convergent then it will be neither absolutely nor conditionally convergent.

**Q4.** Let  $u_n = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$  and consider the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ . Which of the following is/are false? **TIFR – 2010**

- (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is convergent.      (b)  $u_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is divergent
- (d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n$  is absolutely convergent.

**Q5.** If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is absolutely convergent, then which of the following is not true?

(a)  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

(b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin n$  is convergent

(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{a_n}$  is divergent (d)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  is divergent



**Q6** Which of the following is/are conditionally convergent?

- (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}}$
- (b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$
- (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2}$
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# Educator Profile



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### Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
- 📍 Lives in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
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# Educator Profile



## Gajendra Purohit

#5 Educator in CSIR-UGC NET

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Dr.Gajendra Purohit PhD, CSIR NET (Maths) | Youtuber(330K+30k Sub.)/Dr.Gajendra Purohit (Maths), 17+ Yr. Experience, Author of Bestseller

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### Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
- 📍 Lives in Udaipur, Rajasthan, India
- 📍 Unacademy Educator since

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