



Gajendra Purohit

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SERIES OF REAL NUMBERS

Infinite Series : Let $\langle u_n \rangle$ be a given sequence then a symbol of the form $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n + \dots$ is called infinite series. it is

denoted by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n t^n$$

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

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

Sequence of partial sums of the series : Let $\langle u_n \rangle$ be a sequence and $\sum u_n$ be a series. Then

the sequence $\langle S_n \rangle$ defined by

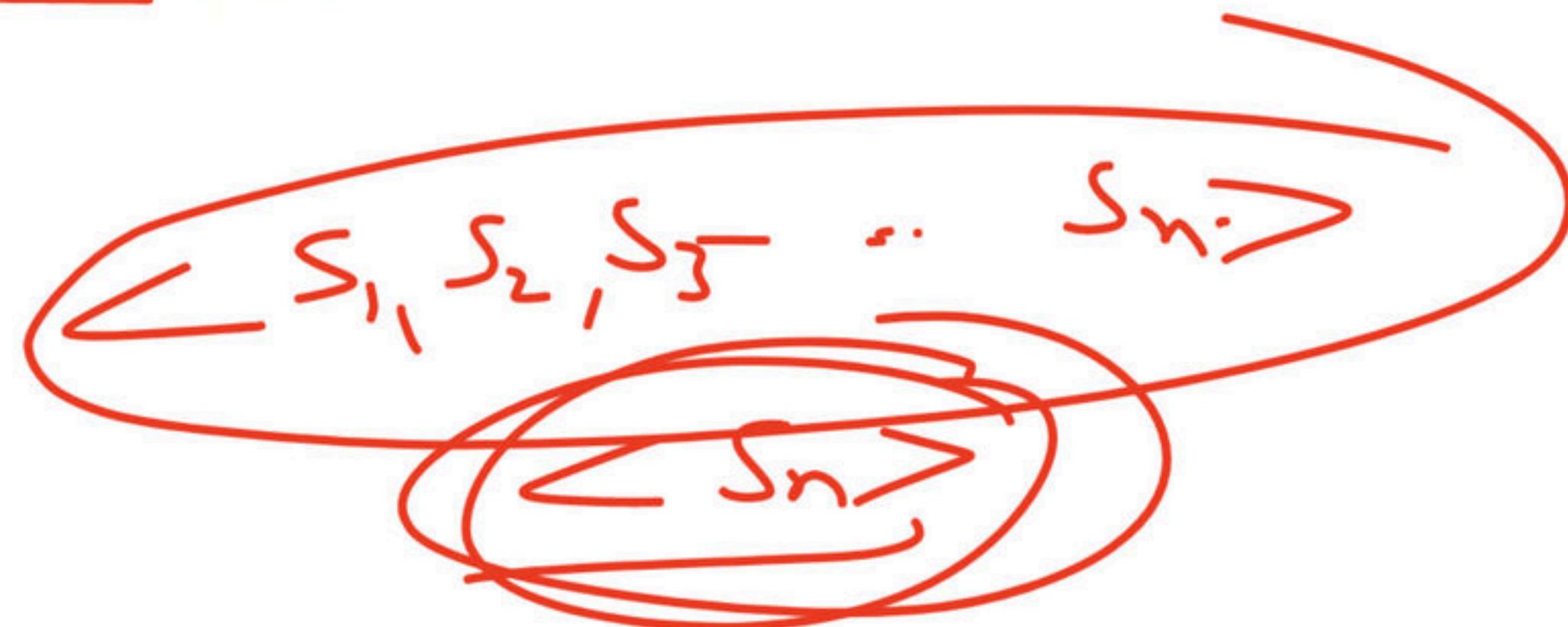
$$S_1 = u_1,$$

$$S_2 = u_1 + u_2,$$

$$\dots$$

$$S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$

The elements of the sequence $\langle S_n \rangle$ are called the partial sums of the series and the sequence $\langle S_n \rangle$ is called sequence of partial sums (SOPS).



$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \dots$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

. . .

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$= \langle S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_n \rangle$$

$$= \langle 1 - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{1}{3}, 1 - \frac{1}{4}, \dots \rangle$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta = 1 + 2 - 1 + 3 + 4 - 1 - \dots$$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 + 2$$

$$S_3 = 1 + 2 + 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \infty$$

$$S_1 = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$<0, 3, 6, \dots$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$8 \text{ fish} = -1+1 -1+1 \dots$$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 0$$

$$S_3 = -1$$

$$S_3 = \begin{cases} -1 & n - \text{odd} \\ 0 & n - \text{even} \end{cases}$$

— 1, 0, 1, 0 - - >

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n =$

$$\sum u_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots$$

$$S_1 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} -$$

$$S_m = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{m-1}}$$

$$1 - \gamma$$

$$S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_m = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

~~Sum of Series~~ : Let $\sum u_n$ be a series and S_n is sequence of partial sum of the series then sum of the series = $\underline{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n}$

~~Geometric Series :~~

Let us consider the series $1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^n + \dots$

Case - 1 If $|a| < 1$.

Then SOPS of this series is $S_n = 1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{n-1}$

$$\text{Then } S_n = \frac{1-a^n}{1-a} \text{ given that } |a| < 1$$

$$\text{So, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{1-a} = \text{Sum of the Series}$$

So, the series is convergent because SOPS of the series is convergent.

$$1 + a + a^2 + \dots + a^{n-1}$$

Case – 2 If $|a| > 1$

$$S_n = \frac{a^n - 1}{a - 1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty$$

The series is divergent because SOPS of the series is divergent.

Case – 3 If $a = 1$

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

$$S_1 = 1, S_2 = 1 + 1, S_3 = 1 + 1 + 1, \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty$$

So, the given series is divergent.

Result : Every constant series is divergent.

Case - 4 If $a = -1$

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

$$S_1 = 1, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 1, \dots$$

SOPS oscillate so the series is oscillating.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Telescopic Series : Let $\langle a_n \rangle$ be a sequence of real numbers,

then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1})$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n)$ are

convergent iff the sequence $\langle a_n \rangle$ is convergent.

$$= a_1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$$

$$= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= 1 - 0$$

$$= 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - a_1 =$$

= Sum of the Series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \quad \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n+1}$$

$$= \cancel{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)} + \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right)} + \cancel{\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right)} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$s_1 = 1 - k_1$$

$$s_2 = 1 - k_2$$

$$s_3 = 1 - k_3$$

$$s = 1 - \boxed{k_1 + k_2 + k_3}$$

Converges of positive term series :

The convergence of a positive terms series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ depend on

the sequence $\langle S_n \rangle$ of the partial sum of the series.

i.e. A series $\sum u_n$ is convergent \Leftrightarrow SOPS is convergent.

A series $\sum u_n$ is divergent \Leftrightarrow SOPS is divergent.

A series $\sum u_n$ oscillate \Leftrightarrow SOPS oscillate.

Q.1.

The sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1}$ is $= 1 + \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \cdots - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^m$

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 0
- (d) does not exist

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{3}{4}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = 4$$

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Q.2. What is the sum of series

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

$$\frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1/2)^k}}{1 - 1/2}$$

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(a) $\frac{3}{8}$

(c) $\frac{3}{14}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{6^a} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{a+1} \cdot 3^a} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1-1/6} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{6}{5} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{1}{6} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots \right)$$

Results :

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+m)} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n(m!)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1!} = 1$$

$$(2) \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}}_{\text{Ans}} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(m) n(m!)}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n(m!)(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 4!}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(n-2)(n-1)n(m!)^2}$$

Q.3. The sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{2(2^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{3(3^2 - 1)} + \frac{1}{4(4^2 - 1)} + \dots ?$$

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

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

~~= 1/2~~

IIT JAM 2020

- (a) 1
- (b) 0.25
- (c) 0.5
- (d) 2

Q.4. The sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}$ is equal to

ITT JAM 2022

- (a) 1
- (b) 0.5
- (c) 0.25
- (d) 2

A handwritten mathematical expression is shown inside a red oval. The expression is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}$. The term $4n-3$ is circled with a red arrow pointing to it from the left. The term $(4n+1)$ is circled with a red arrow pointing to it from the right.

Q.5. The sum of the series $\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1+2}{2!} + \frac{1+2+3}{3!} + \dots$

Σn
n!

equals :

- (a) e

(b) $e/2$

(c) $3e/2$

(d) $1 + \frac{e}{2}$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$e^x = \sum \bar{n}_i = \sum \frac{1}{k!} x^k = \underline{\sum \frac{1}{(k-1)!} x^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(e+2e) = \frac{3}{2}e$$

$$\sum \frac{n(n+1)}{2n!}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{x^{(n+1)}}{x!(n-1)!}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{n-1+2}{(n-1)!}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum \frac{n}{(n-1)!} + 2 \sum \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum \frac{1}{(n-2)!} + 2 \sum \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \right]$$

Q.6.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{j=0}^{2n-1} j^3$$

equals :

CSIR NET DEC 2016

- (a) 4
- (b) 16
- (c) 1
- (d) 8

$$\left(\frac{n!}{n^n} \right)^2$$

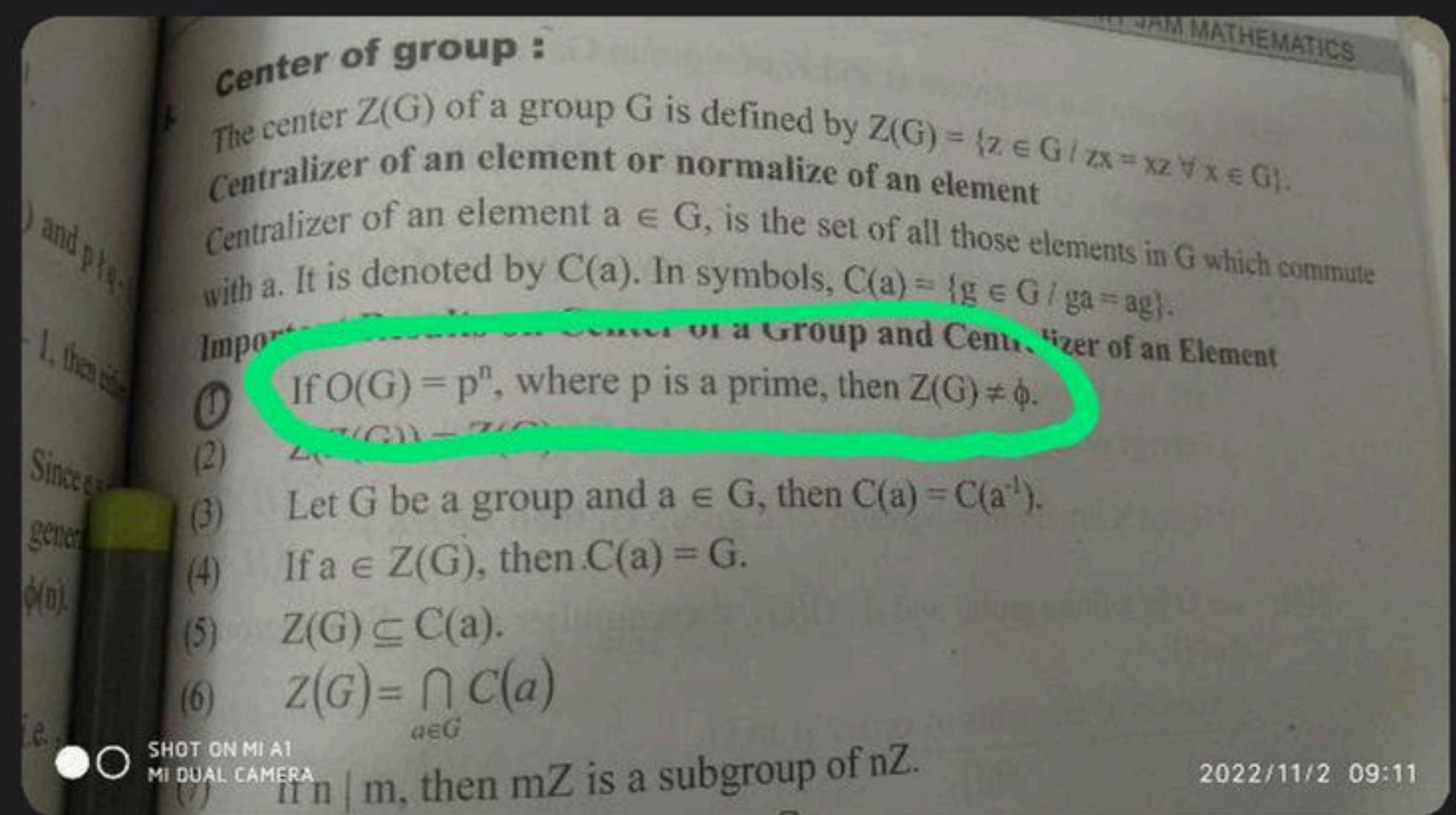
$$\frac{1}{n^4} \left(\frac{(2n)!}{n! n!} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{n^4} \left(\frac{(2n)!}{n! n!} \right)^2$$

$$= 4$$

▲ 1 • Asked by Manvi

Sir please bata dijiye





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- 📍 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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