Selected Notes on Infinite Series

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1 Geometric series

A geometric series is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ where each term is a multiple r of the previous, i.e. $a_{n+1} = ra_n$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Theorem If $|r| < 1$, then the series converges with the sum $\frac{a_0}{1-r}$. If $|r| \geq 1$, it diverges.

Theorem If $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n \neq 0$ or the limit does not exist, then $\sum a_n$ diverges.

Theorem The harmonic series $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ diverges.

2 Integral test

Theorem If $f(n) = a_n$ for all n, then $\sum a_n$ and $\int f(x)dx$ either both converge or diverge.

3 Comparison test

Suppose $\sum a_n$ and $\sum b_n$ are positive-term series. Then

1. $\sum a_n$ converges if $\sum b_n$ converges *and* $a_n \leq b_n$ for all n.
2. $\sum a_n$ diverges if $\sum b_n$ diverges *and* $a_n \geq b_n$ for all n.

4 Limit comparison test

Suppose $\sum a_n$ and $\sum b_n$ are positive-term series. If $L = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ exists and $0 < L < +\infty$, then either *both converge* or *both diverge*.

5 Alternating series test

If $a_n > a_{n+1} > 0$ for all n and $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$, then the alternating series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1}a_n$ converges.