

11.4 The Comparison Test

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Definitions & Theorems:

1. The Comparison Test:

Suppose that $\sum a_n$ and $\sum b_n$ are series with positive terms.

(i) If $\sum b_n$ is convergent and $a_n \leq b_n$ eventually holds, then $\sum a_n$ is also convergent.

(ii) If $\sum b_n$ is divergent and $a_n \geq b_n$ eventually holds, then $\sum a_n$ is also divergent.

2. The Limit Comparison Test

Suppose that $\sum a_n$ and $\sum b_n$ are series with **positive** terms. If

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c$$

where c is a finite number and $c > 0$, then either **both series converge or both diverge**.

Examples:

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

$$n-1 < n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n-1} > \frac{1}{n}$$

Since $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges (p -series with $p = 1$), it follows that $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n-1}$ diverges by Comparison Test.

2.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n + n}$$

$$3^n + n > 3^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3^n + n} < \frac{1}{3^n}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ converges (geometric series with $r = \frac{1}{3}$), it follows that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n + n}$ converges by Comparison Test.

3.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 2}$$

$$n^2 + 2 > n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2 + 2} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges (p -series with $p = 2$), it follows that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 2}$ converges by Comparison Test.

4.
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{2^n - 4}$$

$$2^n - 4 < 2^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n - 4} > \frac{1}{2^n} \Rightarrow \frac{6^n}{2^n - 4} > \frac{6^n}{2^n} = (3)^n$$

Since $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} 3^n$ diverges (geometric series with $r = 3$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{6^n}{2^n - 4}$ diverges by Comparison Test.

5.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan n}{n^{1.2}}$$

$$\arctan n < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\arctan n}{n^{1.2}} < \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{n^{1.2}}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{n^{1.2}}$ converges (p -series with $p = 1.2$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\arctan n}{n^{1.2}}$ converges by Comparison Test.

$$6. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 - \cos n}$$

$$n^2 - \cos n < n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2 - \cos n} > \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{n^2 - \cos n} > \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges (p -series with $p = 1$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 - \cos n}$ diverges by Comparison Test.

$$7. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 2}{n^4 + 5}$$

(i) Method1:

$$n^4 + 5 > n^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^4 + 5} < \frac{1}{n^4} \Rightarrow \frac{n^2 + 2}{n^4 + 5} < \frac{n^2 + 2}{n^4} = \frac{n^2}{n^4} + \frac{2}{n^4} = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^4}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^4}$ converges (p -series with $p = 2, 4$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n^2+2}{n^4}\right)$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+2}{n^4+5}$ converges by Comparison Test.

(ii) Method2:

$$\text{Let } a_n = \frac{n^2+2}{n^4+5}, b_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+2}{n^4+5}$ converges by Limit Comparison Test.

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n - n}$$

$$\text{Let } a_n = \frac{1}{3^n - n}, b_n = \frac{1}{3^n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{n}{3^n}\right)$$

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{x}{3^x} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{3^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^x \ln 3} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{n}{3^n}\right) = (1 - 0) = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2+2}{n^4+5}$ converges by Limit Comparison Test.

$$9. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^6 - n^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{n^7 + n^6 + 16n}$$

$$\text{Let } a_n = \frac{n^6 - n^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{n^7 + n^6 + 16n}, b_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1 \in (0, \infty)$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^6 - n^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{n^7 + n^6 + 16n}$ diverges by Limit Comparison Test.