#### The Comparison Tests

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#### Announcements

- Homework due, and new homework in MyOpenMath.
- 2 Office hours, 10am 11am.

### The Comparison Test

Now that we have some series for which we can describe their convergence/divergence, let's look at another test for convergence!

### The Comparison Test

Let  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  be a series with  $a_n \ge 0$  for all n, and suppose  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is another series which we know is convergent.

Then, if there is an N such that  $a_n __ b_n$  for all  $n \ge N$ , then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

Similarly, if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is a series which we know is divergent, and there is an N such that  $a_n \_\_\_ b_n$  for all  $n \ge N$ , then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

Discuss the convergence/divergence of

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

Discuss the convergence/divergence of

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

Discuss the convergence/divergence of

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

### The Limit Comparison Test

The comparison test is nice, but it's a little too simplistic sometimes. For instance, if we want to examine the convergence/divergence of the series

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

then our natural instinct is to compare this series to  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ , but

$$\frac{1}{n^2-1} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{n^2}$$

so the comparison test wouldn't tell us anything here. This is where the limit comparison test is useful!

## The Limit Comparison Test

Suppose 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$
 and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  are series with  $a_n, b_n \ge 0$ . Let  $M = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ .

Then

- If M > 0, is a real number, then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  have the
- ② If M=0 and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}b_n$  converges, then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$

Use the limit comparison test to discuss the convergence/divergence of the series

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

Use the limit comparison test to discuss the convergence/divergence of the series

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