



## ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - I

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Department of Science and Humanities

## Class Content

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- **Geometric Series**
- Conditions for convergence
- Conditions for convergence
- Examples on Geometric series

## Geometric Series, conditions for convergence and divergence

If the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges, then the limit of  $a_n \rightarrow 0$ .

*The test says that if the terms  $a_i$  do not go to zero, then there is **no way** for the series of partial sums to converge. The series Does NOT converge.*

### TEST

*(The Geometric Series)*

**The geometric series  $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$  to  $\infty$**

- i) converges if  $-1 < x < 1$  i.e  $|x| < 1$
- ii) diverges if  $x \geq 1$
- iii) oscillates if  $x = -1$
- iv) oscillates if  $x < -1$

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## Geometric Series

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Proof : Let  $S_n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^n$ .

Case 1)  $|x| < 1$

$$\text{Here, } S_n = \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{1 - x} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{1 - x}, \text{ so that,}$$

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

a finite quantity. Geometric series is convergent.

Case 2 : i) When  $x > 1$

$$S_n = \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} = \frac{1}{1 - x} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{1 - x}, \text{ so that,}$$

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$$S_n = 1 + 1 + 1 + \cdots + 1 = n$$

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i) When  $x = -1$ , the series becomes,

$$1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 \cdots \text{to } \infty$$

$$S_n = -1 + 1 - 1 + \cdots \text{ to } n \text{ terms, } = 1 \text{ or } 0$$

according as  $n$  is odd or even.

Since the subsequences  $S_{2n-1} \rightarrow 1$  and  $S_{2n} \rightarrow 0$ ,  
the sequence of partial sums  $S_n$  oscillates finitely.

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Case 3) ii ) When  $x < -1$

$$x < -1 \rightarrow -x > 1,$$

Let  $r = -x$ , then  $r > 1$ ,

$$\therefore r^n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$S_n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms}$$
$$= \frac{1 - x^n}{1 - x} = \frac{1 - (-r)^n}{1 + r} = \frac{1 - r^n}{1 + r} \text{ or } \frac{1 + r^n}{1 + r}$$

according as  $n$  is even or odd

$$\therefore S_{2n} \rightarrow -\infty \text{ and } S_{2n+1} \rightarrow +\infty$$

This implies that the sequence  $\{S_n\}$  oscillates infinitely .

Thus, the series oscillates infinitely. Therefore the series is divergent.

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## Examples on Geometric Series

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1. Determine if the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{7^n}$  converges or diverges:

Solution: The given series is a geometric series.

Here, the common ratio  $r = \frac{5}{7} < 1$ .

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2. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$  is a geometric series with common ratio  $\frac{1}{2} < 1$ . Hence it is convergent.

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## Examples on Geometric Series

Examine the convergence of the series :

$$1) \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5^2} + \frac{3}{5^3} + \frac{4}{5^4} + \dots \infty \rightarrow \text{convergent}$$

Solution :

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5^3} + \frac{3}{5^5} + \dots \infty \right) + \left( \frac{4}{5^2} + \frac{4}{5^4} + \dots \infty \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum U_n + \sum V_n \rightarrow \text{sum of convergent series}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum U_n \text{ is Geometric series with common ratio } \frac{1}{5^2} < 1$$

$$\therefore \sum U_n \text{ is convergent}$$

$$\sum V_n \text{ is Geometric series with common ratio } \frac{1}{5^2} < 1$$

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## Examples on Geometric Series

2)  $a - b + a^2 - b^2 + a^3 - b^3 + \dots \infty \rightarrow$  convergent whenever  $|a| < 1$  and  $|b| < 1$

Solution :

Divergent  $a \geq 1, b \geq 1$

$$(a + a^2 + a^3 + \dots \infty) - (b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum U_n - \sum V_n \rightarrow$$

$\sum U_n$  is Geometric series with common ratio 'a'

$\sum U_n$  is convergent when  $|a| < 1$   
divergent when  $|a| \geq 1$

$\sum V_n$  is convergent when  $|b| < 1$   
divergent  $b \geq 1$



# ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I

## Examples on Geometric Series

$$3) \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \infty \rightarrow \text{convergent}$$

Solution :

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots \infty \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \infty \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \sum U_n$  is Geometric series  $\searrow$   
 $\sum V_n$  is also Geometric series

$\sum U_n \rightarrow \text{common ratio } \frac{1}{2^2} < 1$  } convergent

$\sum V_n \rightarrow \text{common ratio } \frac{1}{3^2} < 1$  }

$\sum U_n + \sum V_n$  is convergent

# ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I

## Examples on Geometric Series

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# ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-I

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**THANK YOU**

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