

# Calculus – Convergence or Divergence – Test Summary

Test	Series	Convergence or Divergence
<i>Divergence TEST</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, m \geq 0$	if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ or DNE $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$
<i>Absolutely Convergent</i> $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty}  a_n $	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, m \geq 0$	if $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty}  a_n  \text{ convergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergent}$
<i>Conditionally Convergent</i> $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n$	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, m \geq 0$	if $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergent but } \sum_{n=m}^{\infty}  a_n  \text{ divergent}$
<i>Geometric Series</i>	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n, a \neq 0$	Convergent $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n = \frac{a}{1-r}$ if $ r  < 1$ Divergent $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$ if $ r  \geq 1$
<i>p – Series</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}, m \geq 0$	Convergent if $p > 1$ Divergent if $p \leq 1$
<i>Direct Comparison</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \& \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n$ $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n, \forall n$	if $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ convergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergent}$ if $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ divergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ divergent}$
<i>Limit Comparison</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \& \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n$ $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n, \forall n$ $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$	if $0 < L < \infty$ $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ convergent} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergent}$ $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ divergent} \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ divergent}$ if $L = 0$ , $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ convergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ convergent}$ if $L = \infty$ , $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} b_n \text{ divergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ divergent}$
<i>Ratio Test</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ a_{n+1} }{ a_n }$	if $L < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Convergent Absolutely}$ if $L > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Divergent}$ if $L = 1 \Rightarrow \text{inconclusive}$
<i>Root Test</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n }$	if $L < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Convergent}$ if $L > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Divergent}$ if $L = 1 \Rightarrow \text{inconclusive}$
<i>Integral Test</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n, a_n = f(n), \forall n$	if $\int_m^{\infty} f(x) \text{ convergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ Convergent}$ if $\int_m^{\infty} f(x) \text{ divergent} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} a_n \text{ divergent}$
<i>Alternating Series</i>	$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n, a_n > 0$	if $0 \leq a_{n+1} \leq a_n \forall n, L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ then $\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \Rightarrow \text{Conditionally Convergent}$
<i>Power Series</i> $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n \Rightarrow 3 \text{ Possibilities}$	(i) The series converges only when $x = a$ . ( $R = 0$ ) (ii) The series converges for $\forall x$ . ( $R = \infty$ ) (iii) $\exists R > 0$ convergent if $ x-a  < R$ and divergent if $ x-a  > R$ IC $\Rightarrow (a-R, a+R), [a-R, a+R], [a-R, a+R]$ or $[a-R, a+R]$	