

Exp. Test for convergence the series
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \dots$

Sol. We have.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 2^n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(1 + \frac{1}{n})}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 1$$

Hence $\lambda < 1$, by ratio test then given series $\sum \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}$ is convergent.

Que 1. Test for convergence the series

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{7}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$\left(\because \text{Hint } a_n = \left[\frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)} \right]^2\right)$$

$$a_{n+1} = \left[\frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n \cdot (n+1)}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (2n+3)} \right]^2$$

Examples of Ratio Test

Exp. Test for convergence the series

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n}{7 \cdot 10 \cdots (3n+4)}$$

$$(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{3^{n+1}}$$

Sol. We have

$$a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n}{7 \cdot 10 \cdots (3n+4)}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n(n+1)}{7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \cdots (3n+4)(3n+7)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n(n+1) \times \cancel{7 \cdot 10 \cdots (3n+4)}}{7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \cdots (3n+4)(3n+7) \cdot \cancel{1 \cdot 2 \cdots n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{3n+7}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{(3 + \frac{7}{n})} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$$

By Ratio test, the given series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n}{7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \cdots 3n+4} \text{ converges.}$$

(11) We have

$$a_n = \frac{2^{n-1}}{3^n + 1}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2^n}{3^{n+1} + 1}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{h+1}}{a_h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^h (3^h + 1)}{2^h (3^{h+1} + 1)} \cdot 2$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{3^h})}{(3 + \frac{1}{3^h})} \cdot 2$$

$$= \frac{2(1+0)}{3(1+0)}$$

$$\because \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^h = 0$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} < 1$$

By Ratio test the given series converges

Q-1- Test for convergence the series

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

Sol. Hint $a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$ & $a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$

Applying Ratio test, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = e^{-1} < 1$