

10.3 The Integral Test

Note Title

٢٣/٠٥/١٣

إذا كان $a_n \geq 0$ ذات حدود موجبة $\sum a_n$ ي-Series متسلسلة تكون غير متقاربة إذا كلها تتحقق العلاقة -

$$S_{n+1} = (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) + a_{n+1} = S_n + a_{n+1} > S_n$$

وذلك

$S_1 \leq S_2 \leq S_3 \leq \dots \leq S_n \leq \dots$
ويمكن (للتبرير) أن تكون متقاربة إذا وفقط إذا كانت متسلسلة موجبة وهذا يبرهن (نتيجه التالية) :

Corollary of Theorem 6 A series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ of nonnegative terms converges if and only if its partial sums are bounded from above.

Example: The harmonic series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

is divergent series

PF: Group the terms of the series as follows:

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right)}_{> \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \right)}_{> \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \dots + \frac{1}{16} \right)}_{> \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}} + \dots$$

نلاحظ هنا أن الجميع له حدود متسلسلة موجبة (متسلسلة موجبة) وكلها متزايدة .

Test for Convergence

ما يليه نلاحظ أنه إذا كانت متسلسلة موجبة متسلسلة متزايدة أو متقاربة فـ $\sum a_n$ ي-Converges .
إذا كان a_n خالصاً (أي $a_n > 0$) و a_n متزايدة فـ $\sum a_n$ ي-Converges .
إذا كان a_n متزايدة (أي $a_n > a_{n-1}$) و a_n موجبة فـ $\sum a_n$ ي-Converges .
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ستخرج بعدها (الاختبارات بعض الـ) اختبار دivergence .

THEOREM 9—The Integral Test Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of positive terms. Suppose that $a_n = f(n)$, where f is a ⁽¹⁾continuous, ⁽²⁾positive, ⁽³⁾decreasing function of x for all $x \geq N$ (N a positive integer). Then the series $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n$ and the integral $\int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx$ both converge or both diverge.

البرهان يعتمد على اثبات انتشار التكامل / دivergence test على التكامل $\int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx$

Examples: Test the convergence of the following series:

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

Sol: Let $f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2}$ for $x \geq 1$. So

a) $f(x)$ is continuous on $[1, \infty)$

b) Clearly $f(x)$ is positive on $[1, \infty)$.

$$c) f'(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} - e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot 2x}{(x^2)^2} = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} (1 + 2x) < 0 \text{ on } [1, \infty)$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ is \downarrow on $[1, \infty)$

$$\text{Consider } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx \quad u = \frac{1}{x} \\ du = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} - \int_1^b e^u du \quad x=1 \rightarrow u=1 \\ x=b \rightarrow u=\frac{1}{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -e^u \Big|_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[e - e^{\frac{1}{b}} \right] = e - 1$$

so, $\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$ is convergent.

\Rightarrow By integral test, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n^2}$ is convergent.

- مبرهنة التكامل (سابقة) تقارب التكامل للتكامل دiverges if the function is increasing.
- مبرهنة التكامل: إذا لم تتحم على $[N, \infty)$ وتحقق كل من $\{N, \infty)$ (حد معيلاً دiverges).
- إضافة أو إزالة عدد محدد من مصطلحات التكامل كونها مقابضة لم يتأثر.

2) (The p-series)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p},$$

عُلَمَاتُ الْجِيَّرْدِ

p is a real constant

Sol: Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}$, $x \in [1, \infty)$

a) $f(x)$ is cont. on $[1, \infty)$, (b) f is positive on $[1, \infty)$

c) $f'(x) = \frac{-p}{x^{p+1}} < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$, so f is \downarrow on $[1, \infty)$

Consider

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} \text{ is } \begin{cases} \text{conv.} & \text{if } p > 1 \\ \text{div.} & \text{if } p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

(improper p-integral)

so By integral test, we get that the p-series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \text{ is } \begin{cases} \text{conv.} & \text{if } p > 1, \\ \text{div.} & \text{if } p \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Illustrations:

(i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ diverges (p-series, $p = \frac{1}{2} < 1$)

(ii) The harmonic series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ diverges (p-series, $p = 1$)

(iii) $\sum_{n=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges (p-series, $p = 2 > 1$)

لامپ ای اختبار (کنف من (لکلی) سایه نیل لذت
من (لکلی) تک فی قدر $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Sol: $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e \neq 0$, so the series div. by nth-term test.

$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \frac{-n^3}{2}$$

Sol: Clearly the series is not geometric, not telescopic, and $a_n \xrightarrow{L.R} 0$ so nth-term test fails.

Let $f(x) = x^2 \frac{-x^3}{2}$, $x \geq 1$.

a) $f(x)$ is cont. on $[1, \infty)$

b) $f(x)$ is positive on $[1, \infty)$

c) $f'(x) = x^2 \cdot \frac{-x^3}{2} \cdot \ln 2 - 3x^2 + 2x \frac{-x^3}{2}$

$$= x^2 \frac{-x^3}{2} \left[2 - (3 \ln 2)x^3 \right] < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

so $f \downarrow$ on $[1, \infty)$.

Consider

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\infty} x^2 \frac{-x^3}{2} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b x^2 \frac{-x^3}{2} dx & u = -x^3 \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-1}^{-b^3} -\frac{1}{3} u^2 du & du = -3x^2 dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\ln 2} u^2 \right]_{-1}^{-b^3} & x=1 \rightarrow u=-1 \\ &= \frac{-1}{3 \ln 2} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-b^3}{2} - \frac{-1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{6 \ln 2} & x=b \rightarrow u=-b^3 \end{aligned}$$

which is convergent, so by integral test,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \frac{-n^3}{2} \text{ converges.}$$

Examples: Discuss the convergence of the following:

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

Sol: Let $f(x) = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 1}, x \geq 1$

a) $f(x)$ is cont. on $[1, \infty)$,

b) $f(x)$ is positive on $[1, \infty)$,

c) $f'(x) = \frac{(e^x + 1) \cdot 2e^x - 2e^x \cdot 2e^{-x}}{(e^x + 1)^2} = \frac{-2e^{2x} + 2e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$

$$= \frac{-2e^x(e^x - 1)}{(e^x + 1)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

so $f(x)$ is \downarrow fun on $[1, \infty)$.

Consider $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_e^b \frac{2du}{u^2 + 1} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left[\tan^{-1} u \right]_e^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 \tan^{-1} e^b - 2 \tan^{-1} e \right) = \pi - 2 \tan^{-1} e \end{aligned}$$

$u = e^x$
 $du = e^x dx$
 $x = 1 \rightarrow u = e$
 $x = b \rightarrow u = e^b$

which is conv. So by integral test, the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{e^n + e^{-n}}$$
 is convergent series.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{e^n + e^{-n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sech}(n)$$

الجواب: موجب

موجب \Rightarrow مساواة $\operatorname{sech}(n) \rightarrow \sqrt{n}$ بحد $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{1}{5n} \right)$$

Sol: The original series is the sum of the two series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n}$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5n}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^n$ is G.S. with $r = \frac{1}{5}$ so it is conv.

and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5n} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ which is a constant multiple of the divergent harmonic series, so by corollary it is div.

Thus, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{1}{5n} \right)$ is the sum of convergent and divergent series, so it is divergent

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{5^n} + \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} n}}{n^2 + 1} \right)$$

Consider $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n}$ is G.S. with $r = \frac{1}{5}$ so it is conv.

For the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} n}}{n^2 + 1}$

Let $f(x) = \frac{e^{\tan^{-1} x}}{x^2 + 1}$ on $[1, \infty)$.

1) $f(x)$ is cont. on $[1, \infty)$

2) Clearly $e^{\tan^{-1} x} > 0 \quad \forall x \geq 1$ so $f(x)$ is positive

for all $x \geq 1$

$$3) f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)*e^{\tan^{-1}x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} - 2x e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{(x^2+1)^2} (1-2x) < 0$$

$\forall x \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(x)$ is \downarrow fun.

Consider $\int_1^\infty \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} dx$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\tan^{-1}b} e^u du$$

$$u = \tan^{-1} x \\ du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow u = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[e^u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\tan^{-1}b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(e^{\tan^{-1}b} - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

which is convergent. So by integral test, the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}n}}{n^2+1}$ converges. Hence, the

original series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s^n} + \frac{e^{\tan^{-1}n}}{n^2+1} \right) \boxed{\text{converges}}$$