

Summary for Tests for Series

Test	Series	Condition(s) of Convergence	Conditions(s) of Divergence	Comment
nth-Term	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$	This test can not be used to show convergence.
Geometric Series	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ar^n$	$ r < 1$	$ r \geq 1$	Sum : $S = \frac{a}{1-r}$
Telescoping Series	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (b_n - b_{n+1})$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} b_n = L$		Sum : $S = b_1 - L$
p-series	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$	$p > 1$	$p \leq 1$	
Alternating Series	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} a_n$	$0 < a_{n+1} \leq a_n$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$		Remainder: $ R_N \leq a_{N+1}$
Integral (f is continuous, positive, and decreasing)	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ $a_n = f(n) \geq 0$	$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ converges	$\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ diverges	$0 < R_N < \int_N^{\infty} f(x) dx$
Root	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n } < 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right } > 1$	This test is inconclusive if: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{ a_n } = 1$.
Ratio	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right < 1$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right > 1$	This test is inconclusive if: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right = 1$.
Direct Comparison ($a_n, b_n > 0$)	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$	$0 < a_n \leq b_n$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges	$0 < a_n \leq b_n$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges	
Limit Comparison ($a_n, b_n > 0$)	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ converges	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = L > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ diverges	

Submitted by Paul Faciane

LEARN SMART. LIVE EASY.

141B Middleton Library • 225.578.7119 • cas.lsu.edu


 Division of
Student Life & Enrollment
 Center for Academic Success

Shell Tutorial Center

Definitions of Absolute and Conditional Convergence

- $\sum a_n$ is **absolutely convergent** if $\sum |a_n|$ converges.
- $\sum a_n$ is **conditionally convergent** if $\sum a_n$ converges but $\sum |a_n|$ diverges.

n th term test

Is $\lim a_n \neq 0$

Yes

Series diverges

No ↓ (Series may converge or diverge)

Geometric Series test

Is $\sum a_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots$

Yes

Series converges if $|r| < 1$
Series diverges if $|r| > 1$

No ↓

Nonnegative terms and/or absolute Convergence

Does $\sum |a_n|$ converge?
(apply a Comparison test, Integral test, Ratio test or Root test to $\sum |a_n|$)

Yes

Original series converges

No ↓

→ Alternating Series

Is $\sum a_n = b_1 - b_2 + b_3 - \dots$
(an alternating series)

Yes

Is $b_1 > b_2 > b_3 > \dots > b_n$
(sequence decreasing)

No ↓

Investigate the partial sums

No

Yes ↓

Series converges if $b_n \rightarrow 0$
Series diverges if $b_n \not\rightarrow 0$