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Let us compare by an convergent series, whose n-th term is $\frac{1}{n^2}$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{2n}{2n} \right)$$

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whose n-th term is $\frac{1}{n^2}$ is convergent ($\therefore p > 1$). So the given series by comparison test is also convergent.

② Test the series whose n-th term is

$$\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - n^2}{n^2(n+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{(n+1) - (n-1)}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} \left\{ \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n}} \right\}}$$

Let us compare the given series $\sum u_n$ with the auxiliary series $\sum v_n$ whose n th term = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\therefore \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \frac{2}{\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n}} \right)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 = \text{finite quantity}$$

Hence $\frac{u_n}{v_n}$ is finite. But the auxiliary series, whose n th term is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, is divergent.

($\because p > \frac{1}{2} < 1$) \therefore the given series $\sum u_n$ is also divergent.