

Ratio test

Ratio test

Consider the limit $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$, suppose it exists.

- ▶ $L < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is absolutely convergent (thus convergent);
- ▶ $L > 1$ (including $L = \infty$) $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is divergent
- ▶ $L = 1 \Rightarrow$ the test is inconclusive.

Ratio test

- Example 4. Determine whether

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

is convergent or divergent.

Solution: Compute the ratio

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)^3}{2^{n+1}}}{(-1)^n \frac{n^3}{2^n}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n+1)^3}{n^3}$$

Ratio test

Let $n \rightarrow \infty$.

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

Thus by the ratio test, the series is absolutely convergent and thus is convergent.

Ratio test

- Example 5. Determine whether

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

is convergent or divergent.

We have discussed a similar example when learning Comparison Test.

- Solution by **Comparison Test**: We can write

$$\frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdots \frac{n}{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \frac{n}{(\frac{n}{2} + 1)} \cdots \frac{n}{n}$$

Now each term $\frac{n}{i} \geq 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, \frac{n}{2}$. Also each term $\frac{n}{i} \geq 1$ for $i = \frac{n}{2} + 1, \dots, n$.

Ratio test

Thus we break the products into two parts and use these estimates

$$\left[\frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdots \frac{n}{\frac{n}{2}}\right] \cdot \left[\frac{n}{(\frac{n}{2} + 1)} \cdots \frac{n}{n}\right] \geq [2 \cdots 2] \cdot [1 \cdots 1] = 2^{n/2}$$

Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2)^{n/2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2})^n$ diverges, by comparison test $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$ diverges.

Ratio test

- Solution using the **Ratio Test**: Compute the ratio

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}}{\frac{n!}{n^n}} \right| = \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

Ratio test

Let $n \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e > 1$$

Thus by the ratio test, the series is divergent.