## Welcome to MAT136 LEC0501 (Assaf)

Online final exam is happening April 9 between 1:30pm and 5:30pm EST. See main course page for details (none posted yet).

# S9.3 - Series \& The Ratio Test 

## Assaf Bar-Natan

"Life is a series of hellos and goodbyes
I'm afraid it's time for goodbye again
Say goodbye to Hollywood
Say goodbye my baby"
-"Say Goodbye to Hollywood", Billy Joel
March 20, 2020

## Fill in the Blanks

We have a series, $\sum a_{n}$.

If the ratios $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}}$ approach $L$, and $L<1$, then the series $\sum a_{n}$ grows
$\qquad$ a geometric series with factor $\qquad$ , which is _ $(<,>,=)$

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```
F Submissions Closed
```


## Suppose that $\lim _{\mathrm{k} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left|a_{k+1}\right|}{\left|a_{k}\right|}=1$.

Then the series $\sum a_{k}$ neither converges nor diverges.

|  |  | $\checkmark$ 58\%Answered Correctly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | True | 26 |
| B | False | 36 |


| Invalid dat | e |  | Results | Compare with session |  |  |  |  | Show percentages | Hide Graph | Condense Text |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62/62 answered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $C^{\text {Ask Again }}$ |  |  |
| $\wedge$ | $<$ | > | - |  | $\theta$ Closed | 三 Responses | $\checkmark$ Correct | 》 |  |  | Q $72 \%$ | 7 |

## Why the Ratio Test

Let's assume that for any sufficiently large $n, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \approx L$. Then:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{k+1} \approx L a_{k} \\
& a_{k+2} \approx L a_{k+1} \approx L^{2} a_{k}
\end{aligned}
$$

Continuing in this manner, we get:

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Continuing in this manner, we get:

$$
a_{k}+a_{k+1}+a_{k+2}+\cdots \approx a_{k}\left(1+L+L^{2}+L^{3}+\cdots\right)
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If $L<1$, then the right hand side is a geometric series, which converges!

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If $L<1$, then the right hand side is a geometric series, which converges!
If $L=0$, replace all $\approx$ with $<$, and replace $L$ with $\frac{1}{2}$

## Takeaway

The ratio test measures how much a series looks like a geometric series. If the limit of the ratio $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}}$ is $<1$, the series converges, and if it is $>1$, it diverges. Just like a geometric series!

## Obie and Limits

Obie (the bully cat) says:
"In examining the series:

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(1.05)^{n}}=0.95+1.181+2.59+3.29+\cdots
$$

I notice that the terms are getting larger, so $L>1$. Thus, by the ratio test, this series diverges."

Is Obie correct?

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Is Obie correct?
If this still confuses you, write a star in your notebook to go over this later

## Takeaway

We really do need to take a limit in the ratio test. We don't care what the series' terms do early. The limit captures this "end behaviour"

```
－Submissions Closed
```

For the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{k!}$ ，which test would you use？
$\checkmark 77 \%$ Answered Correctly

| A | Ratio Test |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| B Integral Test |  | 47 |
| C | Divergence Test |  |


| March 20 at 12；43 PM results |  |  | Segment Results |  |  | Compare with session |  |  |  | Show percentages | Hide Graph | Condense Text |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61／62 answered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $C^{\text {Ask Again }}$ |  |
| $\wedge$ | $<$ | ＞ |  | Open | $\theta$ |  | 三 Responses | $\checkmark$ Correct | 》 |  |  | Q $72 \%$ | 」 7 |

```
T Submissions Closed
```

$$
\text { For the series } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{(k+1)^{2}} \text {, which test would you use? }
$$

$\checkmark 51 \%$ Answered Correctly


```
* Submissions Closed
```

$$
\text { For the series } \sum_{\mathrm{k}=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{k}}{\mathrm{k}+1} \text {, which test would you use? }
$$

| March 20 at 12：45 PM results |  |  | Segment Results |  |  | Compare with session |  |  |  | Show percentages | Hide Graph | Condense Text |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 59／60 answered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Ask Again }}$ |  |
| $\wedge$ | $<$ | ＞ |  | Open | $\theta$ |  | 三 Responses | $\checkmark$ Correct | 》 |  |  | Q $72 \%$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 」 }}$ |

## Inconclusive Test Results

Write a series which diverges, but for which the ratio test gives a limit of 1 .
Challenge: write a series which converges, but for which the ratio test gives a limit of 1 .

## Plans for the Future

For next time:
Do WeBWork 9.5, actively read section 9.5, and watch the videos!

```
F Submissions Closed
```

Which test (or tests) can you use to determine if the following series converges?
$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-k}$

| B | Integral Test |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| C | Ratio Test | 76 |


| Invalid date | - |  | t Results | Compare with session |  |  |  |  | Show percentages | Hide Graph | Condense |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 159/159 answered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C Ask Again |  |
| $\wedge$ | $<$ | > |  |  | $\theta$ closed | 三 Responses | $\checkmark$ Correct | 》 |  |  | Q $72 \%$ |  |

```
T Submissions Closed
```

Which test (or tests) can you use to determine if the following series converges?
$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{k}$

| A | Divergence Test |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| B | Integral Test | 42 |
| C | Ratio Test |  |



## - Submissions Closed

Suppose that you have a series that has negative terms as well as positive terms. Which of the following tests could you still try?
$\checkmark \mathbf{7 7} \%$ Answered Correctly

| A | Divergence Test |  | 49 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| B | Integral Test |  |  |
| C | Ratio Test |  |  |


| Invalid date | $\cdots$ |  | Results | Compare with session |  |  |  |  | Show percentages | Hide Graph | Condense Text |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 158/158 answered |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | > |  |  | $\mathbf{C a}_{\text {Ask Again }}$ |  |
| $\wedge$ | $<$ | > | - Open |  | Q Closed | ㄹ. Responses | $\checkmark$ Correct |  |  |  | Q $72 \%$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { 」 }}$ ¢ |

