

25. INTEGRAL TEST (10/3/2017)

Goals:

- (1) More examples
- (2) Quiz

Last time: $f(x)$ eventually positive, eventually decreasing

(for x large enough, $f(x) > 0$, $f'(x) \leq 0$)

Then $\sum_{n=a}^{\infty} f(n)$, $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ either both converge or both diverge

("two-way test")

Example: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}$, $p \geq 0$. For $x > 0$, $f(x) > 0$, and $f'(x) = -p x^{-p-1} \leq 0$

So $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ and $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$ converge & diverge together

\Downarrow
 $p > 1$

\Downarrow
 $p \leq 1$

Aside: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

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

Math 101 – WORKSHEET 25
THE INTEGRAL TEST

1. THE INTEGRAL TEST

(1) Decide if each series converges or diverges

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

Let $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$. f is obviously positive for $x > 0$. Also, $f'(x) = \frac{e^x - xe^x}{e^{2x}}$

i.e. $f'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x}$, so $f'(x) \leq 0$ if $x \geq 1$

By the integral test, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$ converges if $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx$ does



$$\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left([-xe^{-x}]_0^T - \int_0^T 1(-e^{-x}) dx \right) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(-Te^{-T} + \int_0^T e^{-x} dx \right)$$

by parts

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-T}{e^T} + 1 - e^{-T} \right) = 1 - 0 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T}{e^T} = 1 - \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^T} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

L'Hôpital

(b) (Final 2014) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\log n)^p}$ (your answer will depend on p !)

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\log x)^p}$. Then $f(x) > 0$ if $x > 1$, $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2(\log x)^p} - \frac{p}{x^2(\log x)^{p+1}}$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\log x + p}{x^2(\log x)^{p+1}} < 0 \text{ if } \log x > -p$$

$$\int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\log x)^p}$$