

# Calculus BC

## Section 9.5 - Alternating Series

Obj: - To use the Alternating Series Test to determine the convergence or divergence of a series.  
- To classify a convergent series as absolutely or conditionally convergent.

Def: A series in which the terms are alternately positive and negative is called an alternating series.

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} + \dots$$

### ☺ Alternating Series Theorem ( Leibniz's Theorem)

The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \dots$

converges if **all** three following conditions are satisfied:

a)  $a_n$  are all positive

b)  $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$  for all  $n$

c)  $a_n \rightarrow 0$

terms are decreasing)

(abs values of



or given  $\sum b_n$ : alternating,  $|b_n| \geq |b_{n+1}|$ , and

$b_n \rightarrow 0$



**Def:** If series  $\sum a_n$  converges, then

$\sum a_n$  is said to **converge absolutely** if  $\sum |a_n|$  also converges.

$\sum a_n$  is said to **converge conditionally** if  $\sum |a_n|$  does not converge.

1. State whether  $\sum a_n$  converges, if it does, also state whether it converges absolutely or conditionally.

$$\sum a_n = \sum_1^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

-Does  $\sum a_n$  converge?

- Does  $\sum |a_n|$  converge?

i.e. does  $\sum_1^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} \right| = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  converge?

- therefore  $\sum a_n$  does/does not converge absolutely.

