

By,

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B.Sc Sem 4 - MIC

(1)

Que 1 :- State and prove Dirichlet's Test theorem.

gt for a Series $\sum u_n$, the Sequence $\{s_n\}$ such that $S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$ is bounded and if $\{v_n\}$ is a positive monotonically decreasing Sequence tending to zero, then the Series $\sum u_n v_n$ is convergent.

Proof :- Let write $\alpha_n = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 + \dots + u_n v_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } \alpha_n &= u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 + \dots + u_n v_n \\ &= S_1 v_1 + (S_2 - S_1) v_2 + (S_3 - S_2) v_3 + \dots + (S_n - S_{n-1}) v_n \\ &= S_1 (v_1 - v_2) + S_2 (v_2 - v_3) + \dots + S_{n-1} (v_{n-1} - v_n) + S_n v_n \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k (v_k - v_{k+1}) + S_n v_n \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

Now. Since the Sequence $\{s_n\}$ is bounded and also the Sequence $\{v_n\}$ is positive and monotonically decreasing therefore by the preceding theorem.

$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k (v_k - v_{k+1})$ tends to a finite limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Also since $v_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and since $\{s_n\}$

is bounded, therefore $S_n v_n \rightarrow 0$

and $n \rightarrow \infty$

Hence from (1)

we find that α_n tends to a finite limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Que 2 :- State and prove Abel's Test theorem. =====

gt the Series $\sum u_n$ is convergent and if $\{v_n\}$ is a positive monotonically decreasing Sequence, then the Series $\sum u_n v_n$ converges.

Proof :-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let write } \alpha_n &= u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 + \dots + u_n v_n \quad (2) \\ \text{then } \alpha_n &= u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + u_3 v_3 + \dots + u_n v_n \\ &= s_1 v_1 + (s_2 - s_1) v_2 + (s_3 - s_2) v_3 + \dots \\ &\quad + (s_n - s_{n-1}) v_n \\ &= s_1 (v_1 - v_2) + s_2 (v_2 - v_3) + \dots + s_{n-1} (v_{n-1} - v_n) \\ &\quad + s_n v_n \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} s_k (v_k - v_{k+1}) + s_n v_n \quad \text{--- (1)} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sum u_n$ is convergent. therefore the sequence $\{s_n\}$ is bounded. Also it is given that $\{v_n\}$ is positive and monotonically decreasing hence.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} s_k (v_k - v_{k+1}) \text{ tends to a finite limit as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

Again the sequence $\{v_n\}$ is monotonically decreasing and it is bounded below by zero, &
Hence $\{v_n\}$ tends to limit. Also the sequence $\{s_n\}$ is convergent

Therefore $s_n v_n$ tends to a finite limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$
Therefore it follows from (1) that $\alpha_n \rightarrow$ a finite limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$

Hence the series $\sum u_n v_n$ is convergent ==.

Que (3) :- Theorem :- Define Beta function.

Proof :- Beta function is defined by

$$B(l, m) = \int_0^1 x^{l-1} (1-x)^{m-1} dx$$

and Gamma function is defined by

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$$

where l, m, n are positive numbers. integral or fractional ==