

Calculus II, Section 11.4, #6  
The Comparison Tests

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Determine whether the series converges or diverges.<sup>1</sup>

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n^3+1}$$

We suspect convergence because the terms of the series are similar to  $\sum \frac{n}{n^3} = \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ , which is a convergent power series with  $p = 2$ .

Because we suspect convergence like  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ , let's try to show that  $\frac{n-1}{n^3+1} < \frac{1}{n^2}$  so we can apply the Comparison Test.

First, note that both  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n^3+1}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$  are series with positive terms (at least after the first term for  $a_n$ ).

We know

$$n-1 < n \quad (\text{This is true because we know } n \text{ is a positive number.})$$

so

$$\frac{n-1}{n^3+1} < \frac{n}{n^3+1} \quad (\text{This is true because we know } n^3+1 \text{ is a positive number.})$$

but

$$\frac{n}{n^3+1} < \frac{n}{n^3} \quad (\text{This is true because the numerators are the same, but the denominator of } \frac{n}{n^3} \text{ is smaller than the denominator of } \frac{n}{n^3+1}.)$$

and

$$\frac{n}{n^3} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (\text{We know they are equal, but we write } \leq \text{ to keep the string of inequalities.})$$

We have shown

$$\frac{n-1}{n^3+1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

so by comparison with known convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ , our series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n^3+1}$  is convergent.

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<sup>1</sup>Stewart, *Calculus, Early Transcendentals*, p. 731, #6.