

Re: divergence of improper integral implies divergence of series

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- *From:* SusanP <susanp@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 19 Nov 2005 22:17:20 EST
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SusanP wrote:

> Let $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $\sum (a_k)$ be given. Assume
> that for all sufficiently large k and all x in $[k, k+1)$,
> $f(x) \leq a_k$. Prove that divergence of the improper
> integral (from 0 to ∞) of $f(x)$ implies divergence of
> $\sum (a_k)$. (Do I use the comparison test here?)

RG Vickson wrote:

Well...what do you think? Yes, or no? Try giving an answer first, then maybe if you have made an error, people will be willing to help. One small hint: draw a picture.

R,G. Vickson

Ok, so I think I need to compare (a_k) with the
integral $\int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx$.
What does the inequality $f(x) \leq a_k$ on $[k, k+1)$ tell me
about this integral? I think it says that:
If $f(x) \leq a_k$ on $[k, k+1)$, then
 $\int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \leq \int_k^{k+1} a_k dx$.

Then the $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx =$
 $\sum \int_1^{k+1} f(x) dx$.

I got this far... but I don't see how I can prove that
 $f(x)$ diverges and thus that this proves that $\sum (a_k)$
diverges....

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