

Due: Feb 18th

1. For each of the following sequences, find the limit and prove your answer is correct using the definition:

$$\text{a) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/3}}, \quad \text{b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}, \quad \text{c) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 4}{5n + 2}.$$

2. Suppose that the sequences  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  satisfy  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$  and there is  $M > 0$  so that for all  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $|t_n| \leq M$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n t_n = 0$ .

3. Let  $(s_n)$  be a sequence of real numbers so that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s \in \mathbb{R}$  and let  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove the following:

(a) If, for all but finitely many  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $s_n \geq a$ , then  $s \geq a$ .

(b) If  $s > a$ , then for all but finitely many  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $s_n \geq a$ .

(c) Give an example of a sequence  $(s_n)$  and  $s$  as above, along with a number  $a$ , so that  $s \geq a$  and there are infinitely many  $n \in \mathbf{N}$  with  $s_n < a$ .

4. Suppose that there is  $N_0$  so that for all  $n \geq N_0$ ,  $s_n \leq t_n$ .

(a) Prove that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = +\infty$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = +\infty$ .

(b) Prove that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = -\infty$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = -\infty$ .

(c) Prove that if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = t \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ , then  $s \leq t$ .

5. Show that if the sequence  $(s_n)$  satisfies  $|s_n - s_{n+1}| < 2^{-n}$ , then  $(s_n)$  is Cauchy and so converges.

6. EXTRA CREDIT: Fix two real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ . Define a sequence  $(x_n)$  by  $x_1 = a$ ,  $x_2 = b$  and  $x_n = (x_{n-1} + x_{n-2})/2$  for  $n \geq 2$ . Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ .