

# Warm Up

**Please arrange the desks in clusters to satisfy the conditions:**

- \* You are seated with your March groups
- \* It is possible to walk easily between clusters
- \* It is easy to identify who belongs to which cluster.

**Gather:**

- \* epsilon kits (graphs on pink paper,  $\epsilon$ -strip transparencies)

**Discuss:**

- \* Take a graph of a convergent sequence. Place  $\epsilon$ -strips on the graph, aligning the center with the limit of the sequence. How many points lie outside the  $\epsilon$ -strip? How many points lie inside? Find out the answer to these questions for each example of a convergent sequence available to you.

**March groups:**

|  |  |   |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Devin H.<br>Keturah C.<br>Kayla K.<br>Scott H.<br>Jim D. | Danielle K.<br>Jeff V.<br>John A.<br>Kaitlyn H.<br>Carl C. | Pete M.<br>Rebekah L.<br>Jared S.<br>Sam B.<br>Brian T. | Jessica K.<br>Laura W.<br>Ted W.<br>Chris D.<br>Patrick M. | Kari F.<br>Josh S.<br>Beth B.<br>Brady S.<br>Dan E. | James R.<br>Aaron P.<br>Cara C.<br>Sam V.<br>Megan M. |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|

# In/outside of $\varepsilon$ -strips centered at the limit

Take a convergent sequence. Place  $\varepsilon$ -strips on its graph, aligning the center with the limit of the sequence. How many points lie outside the  $\varepsilon$ -strip? How many points lie inside? Find out the answer to these questions for each example of a convergent sequence available to you, and each  $\varepsilon$ -strip available to you.

(The sequences (both convergent and divergent) in the packet: )

|   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$   | $a_n = \sqrt{n}$   | $a_n = \frac{n}{5n}$         |
| $a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ | $a_n = 1$  | $a_n = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}$ |
| $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & \text{if } n \leq 10 \\ \frac{1}{10}, & \text{if } n > 10 \end{cases}$            | $a_n = (-1)^n(1 + \frac{1}{n})$  | $a_n = n^3/2^n$              |
|   | $a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{n} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ |                              |

# Tabulating our observations

|   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$   | $a_n = \sqrt{n}$   | $a_n = \frac{n}{5n}$         |
| $a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ | $a_n = 1$  | $a_n = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}$ |
| $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & \text{if } n \leq 10 \\ \frac{1}{10}, & \text{if } n > 10 \end{cases}$            | $a_n = (-1)^n(1 + \frac{1}{n})$  | $a_n = n^3/2^n$              |
|   | $a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{1}{n} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ |                              |

| Convergent sequence | $\varepsilon$ | #terms inside $\varepsilon$ -strip centered at limit | # terms outside $\varepsilon$ -strip centered at limit |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|
|                     |               | [on blackboard]                                      |  |

## In/outside of $\varepsilon$ -strips NOT centered at the limit

- (1) Take the sequence  $a(n) = 1/n$ . Overlap  $\varepsilon$ -strips on  $y = 0.2$ . As  $\varepsilon$  gets smaller, how many points of the graph lie within the strip? How many points lie outside?
- (2) What if you overlap  $\varepsilon$ -strips on  $y = -0.2$ ?
- (3) Overlap  $\varepsilon$ -strips on other sequences, both centered at the limit and not centered at the limit. How many points lie inside/outside the strip? What happens as  $\varepsilon$  grows or shrinks?

# Tabulating our observations

| Sequence | Center of $\varepsilon$ -strip | Width of $\varepsilon$ -strip | #terms inside $\varepsilon$ -strip | #terms outside $\varepsilon$ -strip |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|          |                                | [on blackboard]               |                                    |                                     |

# Two definitions using $\varepsilon$ -strips

Send one representative of your group to gather enough definitions handouts for each person in your group.

**Apply Definition A and Definition B to various sequences.**

**Do they properly describe the limit of a sequence?**

**Why or why not?**

**Definition A:**  $L$  is a limit of a sequence when infinitely many points on the graph of the sequence are covered by any  $\varepsilon$ -strip as long as the  $\varepsilon$ -strip is centered at  $L$ .

**Definition B:**  $L$  is a limit of a sequence when only finitely many points on the graph of the sequence are NOT covered by any  $\varepsilon$ -strip as long as the  $\varepsilon$ -strip is centered at  $L$ .

# Tabulating our observations

| Sequence | There is an L that satisfies<br>the conditions of<br>Definition A | There is an L that satisfies<br>the conditions of<br>Definition B |
|----------|---|---|
|          | [on blackboard]   |   |

# Comparison with the $\varepsilon$ -N definition

Let's zoom in on two definitions:

**The  $\varepsilon$ -N Definition:**  $L$  is the limit of a sequence  $a(n)$  if for each  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there is an  $N$  such that  $|a(n) - L| < \varepsilon$  for all  $n \leq N$ . (The  $N$  may be different for different  $\varepsilon$ .)

**The  $\varepsilon$ -strip Definition B:**  $L$  is a limit of a sequence when only finitely many points on the graph of the sequence are NOT covered by any  $\varepsilon$ -strip as long as the  $\varepsilon$ -strip is centered at  $L$ .

**Write down the  $\varepsilon$ -N Definition on the bottom of the table you were just working on.**

**Determine which of the sequences in the table satisfy the  $\varepsilon$ -N Definition. How do you know?**



## Summary of $\varepsilon$ -strip activity

Send a representative of your group to gather copies of the  $\varepsilon$ -strip summary.

In your groups, come up with a description of **how to show that a sequence is convergent**. (This is a description along the lines of the proof by contradiction description: What are the key pieces of the argument? What do you need to define for each piece?)

If you have time, come up with descriptions for --

- **What kinds of divergence are there?**
- **How would someone show that a sequence is divergent?**

# Preview: Properties of the Reals

Next:

**To Infinity and Beyond!**

Featuring ...

- Density
- Rationalizing the existence of irrationals
- The return of the  $a+b\sqrt{7}$  family!