

# HW3 Solutions

Note Title

2/23/2009

## 6.2 (2)

Because there are only finitely many terms in the sequence, and only finitely many values, there must exist an  $i$  such that

$$a_i = x_n \quad \text{for only finitely many } n.$$

Let  $\varepsilon > 0$

Then  $|a_i - x_n| = 0 < \varepsilon$  for only finitely many  $n$ .

$\Rightarrow a_i$  is a cluster point of  $\{x_n\}$

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## 6.3 (1)

(a) Note that  $-1 \leq \cos(a_n) \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \cos^2(a_n) \leq 1$$

$\Rightarrow \{\cos^2(a_n)\}$  bounded

$\Rightarrow$  BW thm  $b_n$  has a convergent subsequence

(b)  $b_n$  does NOT always have  
to have a convergent subsequence

For example, take  $a_n = -1 + \frac{1}{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{then}} \quad \frac{a_n}{1+a_n} &= \frac{-1 + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= -n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

The sequence  $\{-n+1\}$  has  
no convergent subsequences.

(c) Since  $0 \leq |a_n|$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq 1 + |a_n|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+|a_n|} \leq 1 \quad \text{also} \quad \frac{1}{1+|a_n|} \geq 0$$

So  $\{b_n\}$  is bounded

$\Rightarrow b_n$  has a convergent  
subsequence  
B.W then

6.4(1)

Suppose  $a_n \rightarrow L$ .

we wish to show  $\{a_n\}$  is Cauchy.

Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

Since  $a_n \rightarrow L$ ,

$$a_n \approx_{\varepsilon/2} L \quad \text{for } n \gg 0$$

in particular, for  $n, m \gg 0$

$$a_n \approx_{\varepsilon/2} L$$

$$a_m \approx_{\varepsilon/2} L$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n \approx_{\varepsilon} a_m \quad \text{for } n, m \gg 0.$$

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6.5(1)

$$(a) \quad \sup = 1 \quad \max = 1$$

$$\inf = -1 \quad \min = -1$$

$$(b) \quad \sup = \frac{1}{2} \quad \max = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\inf = -1 \quad \min = -1$$

$-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$

$$(c) \quad \sup = \frac{5}{4} \quad \max = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\inf = -1 \quad \min = \text{d.n.e.}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} - 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} + 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} + 1 \\ \frac{1}{5} + 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} - 1 \\ \vdots \end{array} \right.$$

$$(d) \quad \sup = \frac{1}{2} \quad \max = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\inf = 0 \quad \min = \text{d.n.e.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2^3} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{4}{2^4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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6.5(4)

Let  $M = \sup S$

and  $N = \inf T$

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Claim  $N$  is an upper bound for  $S$ .

At  
of  
claim  
Let  $s \in S$

$s \leq t$  for all  $t \in T$

$\Rightarrow S$  is a lower bound

$\Rightarrow s \leq N$

inf-2

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By sup-2,  $M \leq N$

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