

## Homework 4 (due on 9/27)

- Read Sections 10 and 11 for the next week.

9.9 Suppose there exists  $N_0$  such that  $s_n \leq t_n$  for all  $n > N_0$ .

- Prove that if  $\lim s_n = +\infty$ , then  $\lim t_n = +\infty$ .
- Prove that if  $\lim t_n = -\infty$ , then  $\lim s_n = -\infty$ .
- Prove that if  $\lim s_n$  and  $\lim t_n$  exist, then  $\lim s_n \leq \lim t_n$ .

Hint: For (c), if  $\lim s_n$  or  $\lim t_n$  are both finite, you can apply a limit theorem for finite limits in lecture notes. Otherwise you can use (a) and (b).

9.13 Show

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } |a| < 1 \\ 1, & \text{if } a = 1 \\ +\infty, & \text{if } a > 1 \\ \text{does not exist,} & \text{if } a \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

Hint: For the last case, if  $a = -1$ , it discussed in class; if  $a < -1$ , you may show that  $(a^n)$  is neither bounded above nor bounded below.

9.16 (a) Prove  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 + 8n}{n^2 + 9} = +\infty$ .

9.18 (a) Verify  $1 + a + a^2 + \cdots + a^n = \frac{1 - a^{n+1}}{1 - a}$  for  $a \neq 1$ .

(b) Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + a + a^2 + \cdots + a^n)$  for  $|a| < 1$ .

(d) What is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + a + a^2 + \cdots + a^n)$  for  $a \geq 1$ ?

Hint: Use Exercises 9.13 and 9.9.

10.7 Let  $S$  be a bounded nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\sup S$  is not in  $S$ . Prove there is a sequence  $(s_n)$  of points in  $S$  such that  $\lim s_n = \sup S$ . Hint: Use the fact that for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\sup S - \frac{1}{n}$  is not an upper bound of  $S$ . Then use Squeeze lemma.

10.10 Let  $s_1 = 1$  and  $s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(s_n + 1)$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

- Find  $s_2$ ,  $s_3$ , and  $s_4$ .
- Use induction to show  $s_n > \frac{1}{2}$  for all  $n$ .
- Show  $(s_n)$  is a decreasing sequence. Hint: Still use induction.
- Show  $\lim s_n$  exists and find  $\lim s_n$ . Hint:  $\lim s_{n+1} = \lim s_n$ .

E1 Prove that if  $(s_n)$  is decreasing, then  $\lim s_n$  exists and equals  $\inf\{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . If  $(s_n)$  is bounded below, then  $(s_n)$  converges.