Problem 36. *Give a justified example of each, or argue (prove) that it is impossible.*

(a) A sequence that has a subsequence that is bounded, but which contains no subsequence which converges.

This is impossible by Bolzano Weierstrass. Every bounded sequence has at least one convergent subsequence.

(b) A sequence that does not contain 0 *or* 1 *as a term, but which contains subsequences which converge to each of these values.*

$$a_n = \frac{1+(-1)^n}{2} + \frac{1}{n}$$

is such a sequence, we can set n *to even or odd numbers to converge to* 0 *or* 1*.*

(c) A sequence that contains subsequences converging to every point in the infinite set $\{1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, \dots\}$*.*

Consider that we can construct a subsequence that convergest to a chosen arbitrary value with $k - \frac{1}{n}$ *where* k *is any number we want to converge to and* $\frac{1}{n}$ *just going to zero. Let our sequence be defined by* $a_n = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n}$*. For* $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ *this converges to every point in the infinite set.*

Problem 37. *Let* (a_n) *be a bounded sequence. Define the set*

$$S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < a_n \text{ for infinitely many terms } a_n\}.$$

Then S *is bounded above, and there exists a subsequence* (a_{n_k}) *which converges to* $\sup S$*.*

Proof. Since (a_n) is a bounded sequence, there exists an $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_n \leq N$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From this we have

$$x < a_n < N$$

by transitivity $x < N$ for all $x \in S$, so S is bounded above by N. Since S is a non-empty real set and bounded above, By Axiom of completeness, $supS$ exists. □

Problem 38. *Every convergent sequence is a Cauchy sequence.*

Proof. □

Problem 39. *Give a justified example of each, or argue (prove) that it is impossible.*

(a) A Cauchy sequence that is not monotone.

(b) A Cauchy sequence containing an unbounded subsequence.

(c) An unbounded sequence containing a Cauchy subsequence.

Problem 40. *Give a justified example of each, or explain (prove) why the request is impossible, by referencing the proper theorem(s).*

(a) *Two series* $\sum x_n$ *and* $\sum y_n$ *which both diverge, but where* $\sum x_n y_n$ *converges.*

(b) *A convergent series* $\sum x_n$ *and a bounded sequence* (y_n)*, such that* $\sum x_n y_n$ *diverges.*

(c) *Two sequences* (x_n) *and* (y_n) *where* $\sum x_n$ *and* $\sum(x_n + y_n)$ *both converge, but* $\sum y_n$ *diverges.*

(d) *A sequence* (x_n) *satisfying* $0 \leq x_n \leq 1/n$ *where* $\sum(-1)^n x_n$ *diverges.*

Problem 41. *If* $\sum a_n$ *converges absolutely then* $\sum a_n^2$ *converges absolutely.*

Proof. □

Problem 42. *Ratio test: For a series* $\sum a_n$*, if the sequence of terms* (a_n) *satisfies* $a_n \neq 0$ *for all* n*, and if*

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = r < 1,$$

then the series converges absolutely.

Proof. □

Problem 43. *Do the following series converge or diverge? A careful proof is not needed, but a logical and correct justification or explanation is required, possibly using Theorems from Sections 2.1–2.7, or Problems above.*

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n+n}$

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2}$

(c) $1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{6} - \frac{5}{8} + \frac{6}{10} - \frac{7}{12} + \frac{8}{14} + \dots$

(d) $1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8^2} + \frac{1}{9} - \dots$

(e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$