

## 6.1 Convergence and limit laws

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November 20, 2023

In last chapter, we defined real number by formal limits: *LIM*. Then, we'll define  $\lim$  and define what actually real number is via  $\lim$ .

We start from restating  $\epsilon$ -near **real** sequences' main structure.

**Definition 1.** (distance between two real numbers) Given by 2 real number  $x$  and  $y$ , we defined the distance between them  $d(x, y)$  as  $d(x, y) := |x - y|$ .

**Definition 2.** ( $\epsilon$ -near real numbers) Suppose  $\epsilon > 0$  is a real number, we state 2 real number  $x$  and  $y$  is  $\epsilon$ -near, if and only if  $d(x, y) \leq \epsilon$ .

Now suppose  $(a_n)_{n=m}^{\infty}$  is a sequence of real number. Then redefine Cauchy sequences the same way as before.

**Definition 3.** (Cauchy sequences of real numbers) Suppose  $\epsilon > 0$  is a real number, a sequence  $(a_n)_{n=N}^{\infty}$  started from an integer  $N$  can be stated  **$\epsilon$ -stable** if and only if to arbitrary  $j, k \geq N$ ,  $a_j$  and  $a_k$  is  $\epsilon$ -near.

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