

1. Let  $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$ . Prove  $s_n$  converges.
2. Define a sequence by  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_{n+1} = (a_n + 1)^{1/2}$ . Prove that  $a_n \rightarrow (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ .
3. In Unseen 2, for a sequence  $(a_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ , we defined  $\limsup(a_n)_{n=1}^\infty$  to be  $\inf_{m \geq 1} \{ \sup_{n \geq m} \{ a_n \} \}$ . Prove:

$$\limsup(a_n)_{n=1}^\infty = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sup_{n \geq m} \{ a_n \} \right)$$

in the sense that if one side of the equation exists, then so does the other and then they are equal.

In the same fashion, give two definitions for  $\liminf$  and show that they are equivalent in the same sense as above.

4. Let  $(a_n)$  be a sequence. Prove that  $a_n \rightarrow a$  if and only if  $a_{2n} \rightarrow a$  and  $a_{2n+1} \rightarrow a$ . Try to generalize.
5. The sequence  $b_n$  has  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  positive, and  $b_{n+2} = b_n + b_{n+1}$  (note that then  $b_n > 0$  for all  $n$ ). Define  $a_n = b_{n+1}/b_n$ . Prove that  $(a_n)$  converges, and find the limit.