## Math 104 Worksheet 4

## UC Berkeley, Summer 2021 Tuesday, June 29

1	T	/ \	1		. c	nonnegative real	1	1 1		1 .	
	LÆT	101	ne a	seamence	$\Omega$ T	nonnegative real	numners	wnich	converges	$T \cap$	c
		しいかし	$D \subset a$	boduciico	OI	monnice autro roar	Humbers	WILL	COLLACI	UU	0

(a) Show that  $s \geq 0$ . (*Hint*: Argue by contradiction.)

(b) Show that  $\sqrt{s_n} \to \sqrt{s}$ . (*Hint*: Consider the cases s=0 and s>0 separately. For the case s>0, observe that  $|\sqrt{s_n}-\sqrt{s}|=\frac{|s_n-s|}{\sqrt{s_n}+\sqrt{s}}\leq \frac{|s_n-s|}{\sqrt{s}}$ .)

**2.** (Theorem 9.9) Let  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  be sequences such that  $\lim s_n = \infty$  and  $(t_n)$  converges to t > 0. Then  $\lim s_n t_n = \infty$ .

*Proof.* Let M > 0. Goal: Show that there exists  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that ...

First, since  $t_n \to t > 0$ , we can find  $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $|t_n - t| < \frac{t}{2}$  for all  $n \geq N_1$ . Then  $t_n \geq \frac{t}{2}$  for all  $n \geq N_1$ . Now since  $s_n \to \infty$ , there exists  $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$s_n > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

for all  $n \geq N_2$ . Set  $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$ . Then for  $n \geq N$ ,

$$s_n t_n > \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = M.$$

- **3**. Give an example of . . .
  - 1. a sequence  $(s_n)$  of rational numbers which converges to an irrational number.
  - 2. a sequence  $(s_n)$  of irrational numbers which converges to a rational number.
  - 3. a divergent sequence  $(s_n)$  such that  $(|s_n|)$  converges.
  - 4. a sequence  $(s_n)$  of nonzero real numbers which converges to 0 such that the sequence  $(1/s_n)$  does not have a limit.
  - 5. two divergent sequences  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  such that the sequence  $(s_n + t_n)$  converges.
  - 6. a sequence  $(s_n)$  of nonzero real numbers and a divergent sequence  $(t_n)$  such that the sequence  $(s_n t_n)$  converges.
  - 7. two convergent sequences  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  such that  $s_n < t_n$  for all n and  $\lim s_n = \lim t_n$ .
  - 8. a divergent sequence  $(s_n)$  of positive real numbers such that  $\lim |s_{n+1}/s_n| = 1$ . (cf. Homework 2 Problem 8)
  - 9. a bounded divergent sequence  $(s_n)$  such that  $|s_n|$  is strictly increasing.
  - 10. a divergent sequence  $(s_n)$  such that  $|s_{n+1} s_n| < \frac{1}{n}$  for all n.