

# Math 104 Midterm Exam

Wenhao Pan

TOTAL POINTS

**25 / 30**

## QUESTION 1

### Problem 1 10 pts

#### 1.1 a 2 / 2

- ✓ + 2 pts Correct
- + 0 pts Incorrect

#### 1.2 b 2 / 2

- ✓ + 2 pts Correct
- + 0 pts Incorrect

#### 1.3 c 2 / 2

- ✓ + 2 pts Correct
- + 1 pts Possibly the correct solution in mind but written ambiguously or incorrectly
- + 0 pts Incorrect

#### 1.4 d 2 / 2

- ✓ + 2 pts Correct
- + 0 pts Incorrect

#### 1.5 e 2 / 2

- ✓ + 2 pts Correct
- + 1 pts Almost correct
- + 0 pts Incorrect

## QUESTION 2

### 2 Problem 2 3 / 5

- + 5 pts Correct
- + 4 pts Almost correct
- ✓ + 3 pts Showed that 0 is a lower bound, but not that it is the greatest lower bound.
- + 2 pts Some valid points
- + 2 pts Minimal progress
- + 3 pts Did not apply the correction to the typo and

proved that the statement as written is false

- + 2 pts Did not apply the correction to the typo and made no progress

## QUESTION 3

### 3 Problem 3 5 / 5

- ✓ + 5 pts Correct
- + 4 pts Almost correct
- + 3 pts Some relevant ideas
- + 2 pts A relevant idea or two
- + 0 pts Minimal progress

## QUESTION 4

### 4 Problem 4 4 / 5

- + 5 pts Correct
- ✓ + 4 pts Almost correct
- + 3 pts Some relevant ideas
- + 2 pts A relevant idea or two
- + 0 pts Minimal progress

## QUESTION 5

### 5 Problem 5 3 / 5

- + 5 pts Correct
- ✓ + 3 pts Correct construction of open cover
- + 2 pts Some relevant ideas
- + 0 pts Minimal progress



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

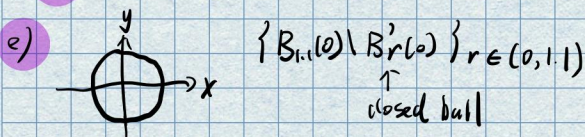
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \leq \varepsilon$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup\{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf\{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



1.1 a 2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

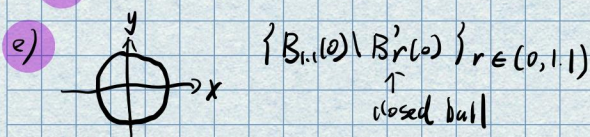
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \leq \varepsilon$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have}$$

$$\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup \{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup \{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf \{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf \{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



1.2 b 2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

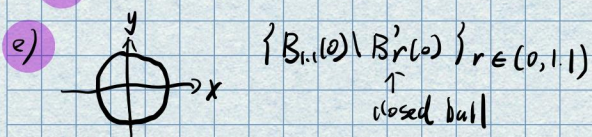
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$\text{Combine with ① we have } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup\{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf\{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S, \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \text{ Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



1.3 C 2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 1 pts Possibly the correct solution in mind but written ambiguously or incorrectly

+ 0 pts Incorrect



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

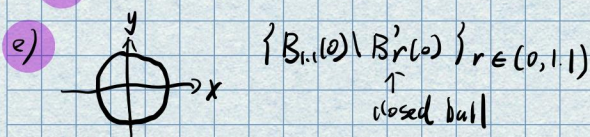
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup\{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf\{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



1.4 d 2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

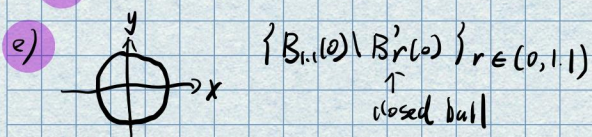
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > z > 0 = z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have}$$

$$\inf \{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup \{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup \{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf \{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf \{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



1.5 e 2 / 2

✓ + 2 pts Correct

+ 1 pts Almost correct

+ 0 pts Incorrect



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

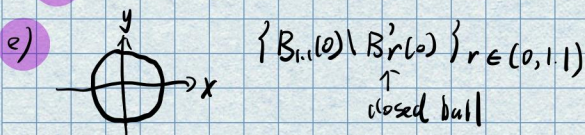
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \leq \varepsilon$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup\{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf\{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



## 2 Problem 2 3 / 5

- + 5 pts Correct
- + 4 pts Almost correct
- ✓ + 3 pts Showed that 0 is a lower bound, but not that it is the greatest lower bound.
- + 2 pts Some valid points
- + 2 pts Minimal progress
- + 3 pts Did not apply the correction to the typo and proved that the statement as written is false
- + 2 pts Did not apply the correction to the typo and made no progress



- a) As a member of the UC Berkeley community, I'll act with honesty, integrity, and respect for others during this exam. The work that I will upload is my own work. I'll not collaborate with or contact anyone during the exam, search online for problem solutions, or otherwise violate the instructions of this examination.

Wenhao Pan

- b) all  $S_n$  increasing.  $\sup L = \infty$ .  $\inf L = 104$

$$(104 - 1, 105, 104 - \frac{1}{2}, 106, 104 - \frac{1}{3}, 107, \dots)$$

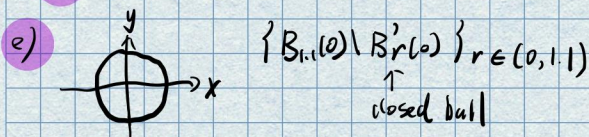
All odd terms are  $104 - \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 - \frac{1}{n} = 104 \Rightarrow \liminf S_n = 104$

All even terms are  $104 + n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 104 + n = +\infty \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \infty$

- c)  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq x < \infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$

- d) (i) is True

- (ii) is False



2. ①  $x > y \Rightarrow x - y > 0$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow z > 0$$

$$\therefore x - y + z > 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = 0$$

- ② Show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} = m \in \mathbb{R}$ , then  $m \leq 0$   $-m < \varepsilon$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists x, y, z \quad x - y + z < m + \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Thus } \inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0. \text{ Combine with ① we have}$$

$$\inf\{x - y + z : x > y > z > 0\} \leq 0$$

$$x - y > 0$$

$$x - y + z > 0$$

3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad n \geq N \Rightarrow |S_n - S| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow S - \varepsilon < S_n < S + \varepsilon$$

$$\lim S_n = S \Rightarrow \limsup S_n = \liminf S_n = S$$

- ① Suppose all but finitely many terms are negative, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n > 0$ . Consider all these positive terms a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Then } \sup\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \sup\{S_n : k \geq K\} \text{ and } \inf\{S_{n_k} : k \geq K\} = \inf\{S_n : k \geq K\}$$

$$\text{Thus } \limsup S_{n_k} = \limsup S_n = S. \quad \liminf S_{n_k} = \liminf S_n = S \Rightarrow \lim S_{n_k} = S$$

- ② Otherwise all but finitely many terms are <sup>non-</sup>positive, then  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq N \Rightarrow S_n \leq 0$ . Consider all these positive terms

a subsequence  $(S_{n_k})$

$$\text{Mirrors proof in ① case, we'll have } \lim S_{n_k} = -S. \quad \text{Then } |\lim S_{n_k}| = S$$



### 3 Problem 3 5 / 5

✓ + **5 pts** Correct

+ **4 pts** Almost correct

+ **3 pts** Some relevant ideas

+ **2 pts** A relevant idea or two

+ **0 pts** Minimal progress



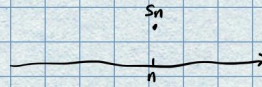
4.

$$V_n = \sup\{S_m : m \geq n\}.$$

$$\text{Take } m = n, S_m = S_n \leq V_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq V_n - S_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{V_n - S_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

If we can show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \inf\{V_n - S_n : n \geq N\} \leq \varepsilon$ , then  $\inf\{V_n - S_n : n \geq N\} \leq 0$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \geq N \quad V_n - \varepsilon < S_m \Rightarrow V_n - S_m < \varepsilon$$



5.  $(X_n)$  is Cauchy.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, m, n \geq N \Rightarrow |X_m - X_n| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall x \in E, X_n \not\rightarrow x$$

$$\text{i.e. } \forall x \in E, \exists \varepsilon_x > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists n \geq N \text{ s.t. } x_n \in E \text{ and } d(x_n, x) \geq \varepsilon_x.$$

In other words,  $\forall x \in E$ , there exists  $x' \in E$  s.t.  $x' \notin B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)$

Now, obviously  $\mathcal{U} = \{B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)\}_{x \in E}$  is an open cover of  $E$  without finite subcover.



#### 4 Problem 4 4 / 5

+ 5 pts Correct

✓ + 4 pts Almost correct

+ 3 pts Some relevant ideas

+ 2 pts A relevant idea or two

+ 0 pts Minimal progress



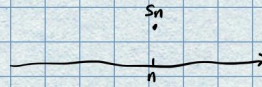
4.

$$V_n = \sup\{S_m : m \geq n\}.$$

$$\text{Take } m = n, S_m = S_n \leq V_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq V_n - S_n \Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf\{V_n - S_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

If we can show  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \inf\{V_n - S_n : n \geq N\} \leq \varepsilon$ , then  $\inf\{V_n - S_n : n \geq N\} \leq 0$

$$\text{Let } \varepsilon > 0, \exists m \geq N \quad V_n - \varepsilon < S_m \Rightarrow V_n - S_m < \varepsilon$$



5.  $(X_n)$  is Cauchy.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}, m, n \geq N \Rightarrow |X_m - X_n| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall x \in E, X_n \not\rightarrow x$$

$$\text{i.e. } \forall x \in E, \exists \varepsilon_x > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall N \in \mathbb{N}, \exists n \geq N \text{ s.t. } X_n \in E \text{ and } d(X_n, x) \geq \varepsilon_x.$$

In other words,  $\forall x \in E$ , there exists  $x' \in E$  s.t.  $x' \notin B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)$

Now, obviously  $\mathcal{U} = \{B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)\}_{x \in E}$  is an open cover of  $E$  without finite subcover.



## 5 Problem 5 3 / 5

+ 5 pts Correct

✓ + 3 pts Correct construction of open cover

+ 2 pts Some relevant ideas

+ 0 pts Minimal progress