Sequence & Series.

Sequence - Sequence is a bijective mapping/function from set of an natural number (N) to any arbitrary subset (S) of real number (R)

It is denoted as $\{x_n\}$; $\{x_n\}_n$; $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

where the sequence is $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n\}$

Ex: { 1} ne N

Monotonically increasing sequence – A sequence $\{an\}_n$ is said to increasing monotonically if: $a, \leq a_2 \leq a_3$

Monotonically decreasing sequence - A sequence {an}n is
Said to monotonically decreasing if:

a, \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \dots

Strictly increasing sequence - A sequence {an}n is said to strictly increasing if:-

Strictly decreasing sequence - A sequence {an In is said to strictly decreasing if:

a, > a2 > a3

Note: A sequence is said to be monotonic if it is either monotonically increasing or monotonically decreasing.

Exception + {1,0,1,0,1,0} -> Neither increasing nor decreasing

Bounded sequence

A sequence {an} is said to be bounded above if there exists a real number (M>0) such that an SM (for all), In

A sequence is said to be bounded below if there exists a real number (m) 0) such that an 3m, 7m (3)

A sequence is said to be bounded if it is both bounded above and bounded below, i.e., in this case we have m san SM.

Limit point of a sequence:

A point $l \in \mathbb{R}$ is said to limit point, when $\exists \in \geq 0$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|a_n-l| < \in \forall n > \mathbb{N}$ This is denoted as: $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = l$

If I is finite, then the sequence is said to be convergent and if I is infinite then the sequence is said to be divergent.

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