



Gajendra Purohit

Legend in CSIR-UGC NET & IIT-JAM

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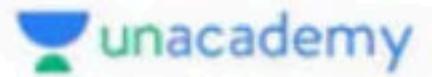
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~~Limit point / Cluster point :~~

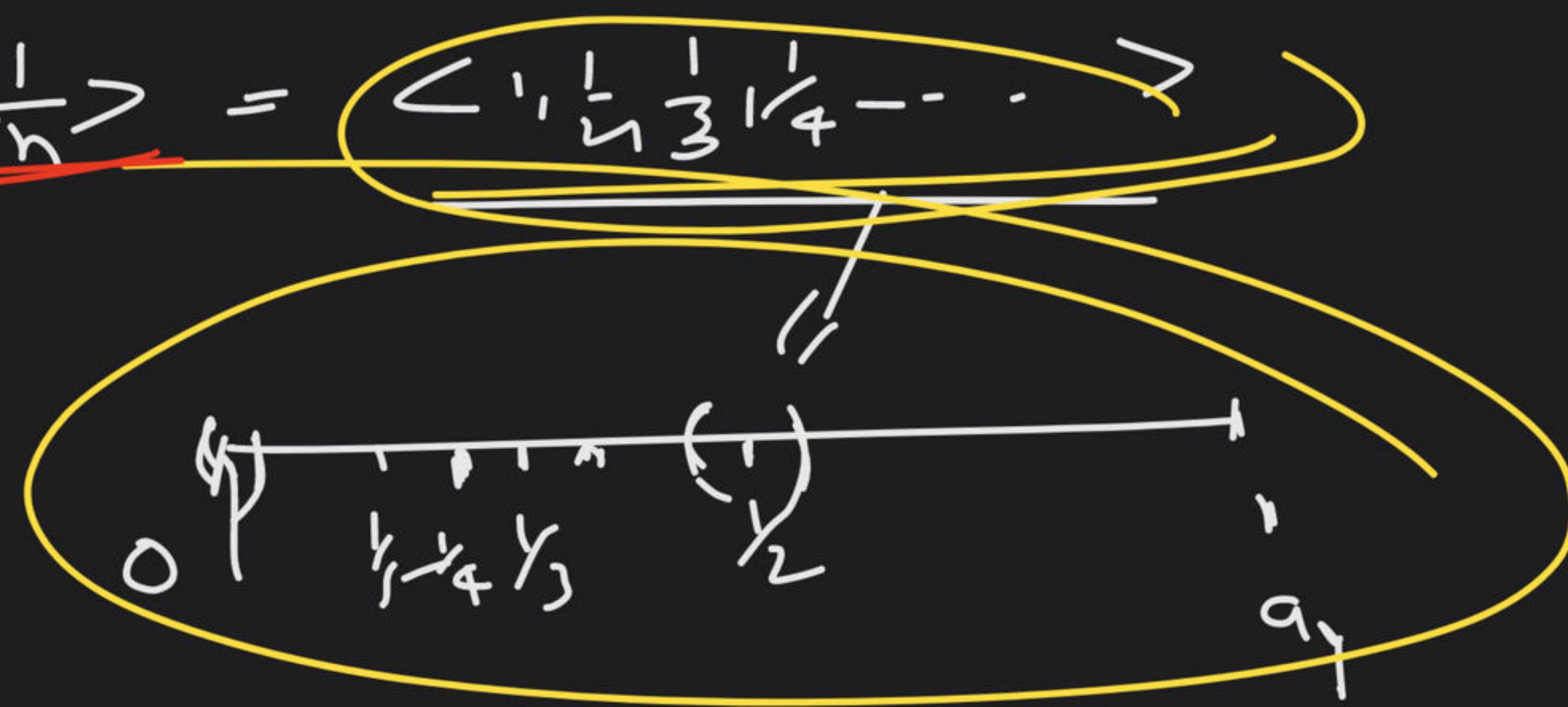
(i) **Terms of Sequence** : Let $\langle a_n \rangle$ be a sequence then a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are called term of sequence.

Definition : A number p is said to be a limit point of a sequence $\langle a_n \rangle$, if every neighbourhood of p contain infinite terms of $\langle a_n \rangle$.

$\langle (-1)^n \rangle = \langle -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots \rangle$



$$\langle a_n \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle = \left\langle 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots \right\rangle$$



$$\frac{1}{160000000}$$

$$\frac{1}{1600000000}$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } n \in \text{fin} \\ n & \text{if } n \cap \text{not fin.} \end{cases}$$

$\langle 1, 2, 2, 4, 2, 6, 2, 8, 9, 10, 2, 12, 2, \dots \rangle$

$$a_n = \langle 1, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, -1, 0, 1, \dots \rangle$$

$$\langle n \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3, \dots \rangle \neq \emptyset$$

$$\left(\frac{n^2+1}{n} \right)$$

$$\langle a_n \rangle = \left\langle h \delta n \frac{1}{n} \right\rangle$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2+1}{n} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h \delta n - \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

Another Definition : A number ‘p’ repeated infinitely times, then p is said to be limit points of $\langle a_n \rangle$.

Note : Let $\langle a_n \rangle$ be a sequence of real number and let p be a real number, if there exist a neighbourhood of p which contain only finite terms of sequence, then p is not limit point.

Result :

(1) **Bolzano – Weierstrass Theorem :** Every bounded sequence has a limit point.

(2) Unbounded sequence may have limit point.

~~Limit of a sequence~~ : Let $\langle a_n \rangle$ be a sequence, limit of the sequence is

denoted by $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.

Result :

(1) A sequence can have atmost one limit.

(2) Unbounded sequence cannot have limit

Example : $a_n = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } n \text{ is prime} \\ n & \text{if } n \text{ is not prime} \end{cases}$

It has no limit because it is unbounded but it has a limit point.

(3) A non-monotonic sequence can have limit.

$$\frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \langle -1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{5}, \dots \rangle$$



-1, 1, -1,

(4) A bounded sequence may not have limit

$\leftarrow 1/3$

$\leftarrow 1, 1$

(5) If limit point of a sequence is unique, then it is limit of sequence.

(6) If limit points of a sequence are more than one then sequence cannot have limit.

(7) Limit of a sequence is also a limit point of a sequence but conversely need not be true.

Q1

Which of the following is true

(a) Every sequence has a limit point

(b) A limit point is a limit of sequence

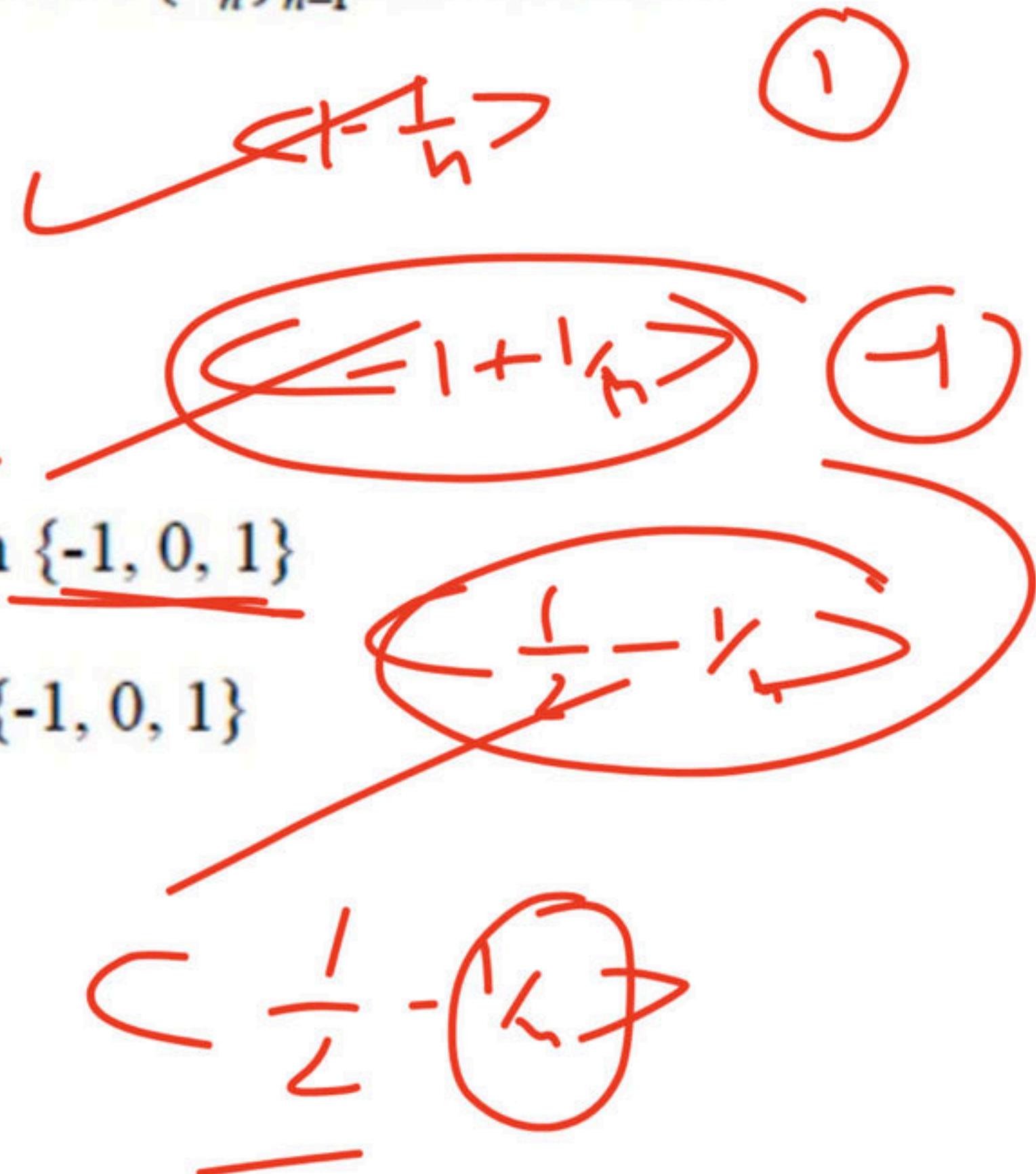
(c) Unbounded sequence may have a limit

(d) Unbounded sequence may have limit point

$\langle n \rangle^-$

Q2. Consider the interval $(-1, 1)$ and a sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of elements in $(-1, 1)$. Then

- (a) Every limit point of $\{a_n\}$ is in $(-1, 1)$
- (b) Every limit point of $\{a_n\}$ is in $[-1, 1]$
- (c) The limit points of $\{a_n\}$ can only be in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$
- (d) The limit points of $\{a_n\}$ cannot be in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$



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Q3. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) A number 'p' is said to be limit point of sequence $\langle a_n \rangle$ if every neighbourhood of 'p' contain infinite number of terms of $\langle a_n \rangle$
- (b) A number 'q' is said to be limit point of sequence $\langle b_n \rangle$ if every neighbourhood of 'q' contain finite number of terms of $\langle b_n \rangle$.
- (c) Any point of a sequence is said to be limit point of a sequence if every neighbourhood of this point contain atmost two point of given sequence.
- (d) None of these

Q.4. Define $S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$ IIT JAM 2021

(a) 3/4

(c) 1/2

(b) 1

(d) 1/4

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cancel{\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

limit of seq. $\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7+\sqrt{7}}, \sqrt{7+\sqrt{7+\sqrt{7}}} \dots$

(a)

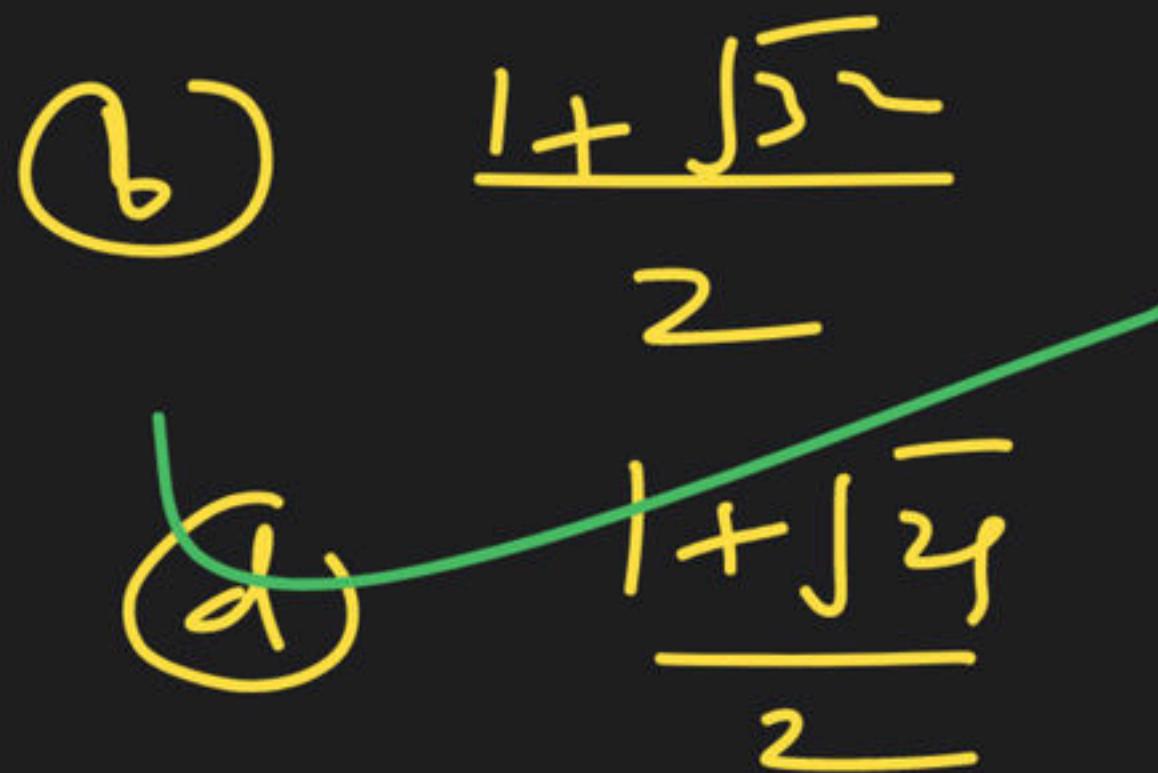
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

(c)

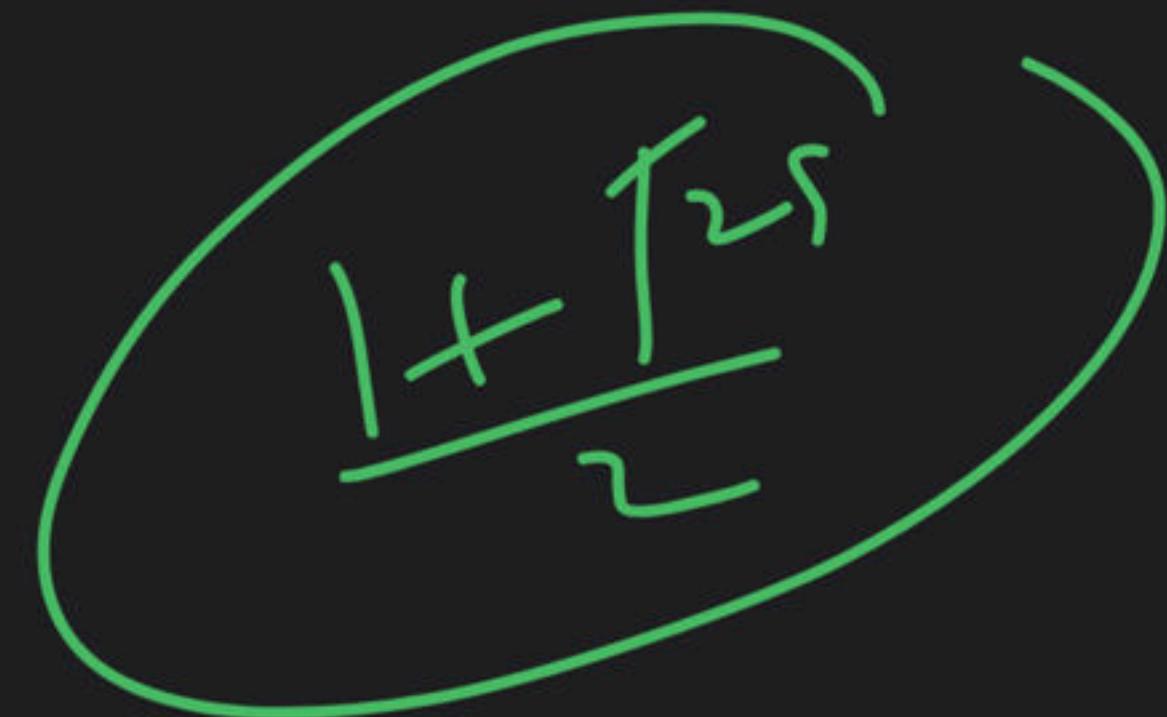
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{50}}{2}$$

(b) $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

d



$\frac{1+\sqrt{125}}{2}$



$\ell - \ell - 7 = 0$

$$\ell = \frac{1+\sqrt{1+28}}{2}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{7+a_n}$$

$$\ell = \sqrt{7+\ell}$$

$$\ell^2 = 7+\ell$$

.

.

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{9}{8a_n}$$

then Limit form IP

~~(a)~~ 1.5

(b) $\sqrt{2}$

(c) 1.2

(d) 1.4

$$\lambda = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8\lambda}}{4\lambda^2 + 9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8\lambda^2 &= 4\lambda^2 + 9 \\ 4\lambda^2 &= 9 \\ \lambda^2 &= \frac{9}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda = \sqrt{\lambda}$

$a_1 = 0.5$

Q.5. Let $\langle a_n \rangle$ be the sequence of the real numbers such that $a_1 = 1$ and

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + a_n^2 \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \text{ Then}$$

$a_0 + a_1$

(a) $a_4 = a_1(1 + a_1)(1 + a_2)(1 + a_3)$

$1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = 1$

a

a, b

b

b, c

c

c, d

d

a, d

IIT JAM 2019

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = 0$

$a_2 = ?$

$a_2 = 6$

$a_4 = 42$

a_7

(d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

$\langle a_n \rangle$

$\langle a_n - \frac{1}{n} \rangle = 0$

Q6. Let $a_n = \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$, where $b_1 = -1$, $b_2 = -1$ and $b_{n+2} = b_n + b_{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ is IIT-JAM - 2018

$$(a) \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(b) \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(c) \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

~~$$(d) \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$~~

$$\frac{b_{n+2}}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} + 1$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}} + 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + 1$$

$$l = \frac{1}{l} + 1$$

$$l^2 = 1 + l$$

$$l^2 = l - 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$l = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Q7. Let $\langle S_n \rangle$ be a sequence of positive real numbers satisfying

$$2S_{n+1} = S_n^2 + \frac{3}{4}, n \geq 1, \text{ if } \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ are the roots of the equation}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2x &= x^2 + \gamma_1 \\x^2 - 2x + \gamma_1 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{4} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha < S_1 < \beta, \text{ then which of the following is}$$

true? HT-JAM 2016

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \gamma_1 \\ \beta &= \gamma_2\end{aligned}$$

- (a) $\langle S_n \rangle$ is monotonically decreasing
- (b) $\langle S_n \rangle$ is monotonically increasing
- (c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}S_1 &= \gamma_1 \\S_2 &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4} \\S_3 &= \frac{49}{16} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{97}{128}\end{aligned}$$

$$2S_2 = S_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2S_2 = 1 + \gamma_4 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$2S_3 = \frac{49}{16} + \gamma_4 = \frac{97}{128}$$



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Educator highlights

- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
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