

Due: Friday, October 5th

1. Exercise 3.2.K in the text.
2. Exercise 3.2.N in the text.
3. Suppose  $(a_n)$  is a strictly decreasing positive sequence, i.e.,  $0 < a_{n+1} < a_n$ .
  - (a) Suppose that  $(g_k)$  is a strictly increasing sequence of integers and there is a constant  $C$  so that for  $k = 2, 3, \dots$ ,  $g_{k+1} - g_k \leq C(g_k - g_{k-1})$ . Prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (g_{k+1} - g_k) a_{g_k}$  converges.
  - (b) By a suitable choice of  $(g_k)$ , prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$  converges.
  - (c) Similarly, prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_{n^2}$  converges.
4. Suppose  $(a_n)$  is a decreasing positive sequence, i.e.,  $0 < a_{n+1} \leq a_n$ .
  - (a) Prove that if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges, then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$ .
  - (b) Give a sequence  $(a_n)$  as above so that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$  but  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  diverges.
5. Exercise 3.4.G in the text.