

# MATH 355: HOMEWORK 5

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**Exercise 1** (2.5.1). (a) TODO

(b) TODO

(c) TODO

(d) TODO

**Exercise 2** (2.5.2). (a) TODO

(b) True. Suppose towards a contradiction that  $(x_n)$  converges. Thus, we know that subsequences of  $(x_n)$  are convergent, which contradicts the assumption that  $(x_n)$  contains a divergent subsequence. Therefore,  $(x_n)$  diverges.

(c) TODO

(d) TODO

**Exercise 3** (2.6.2). (a) Consider the sequence  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ .  $(a_n)$  clearly converges to 0, so it is a Cauchy sequence by the Cauchy Criterion. Notice that  $(a_n)$  is not monotone as well.

(b) Impossible. Suppose  $(a_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence. Thus,  $(a_n)$  is bounded by Lemma 2.6.3. As such, every subsequence of  $(a_n)$  must be bounded as well.

(c) TODO

(d) Consider the sequence  $(a_n) = (0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 3, \dots)$ . Clearly,  $(a_n)$  is unbounded. However,  $(0, 0, 0, \dots)$  is a subsequence of  $(a_n)$  that is Cauchy.

**Exercise 4** (2.6.4). (a) Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given. Since  $(a_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence, there exists an  $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that whenever  $m, n \geq N_1$ , it follows that  $|a_n - a_m| < \epsilon/2$ . Similarly, since  $(b_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence, there exists an  $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that whenever  $m, n \geq N_2$ , it follows that  $|b_n - b_m| < \epsilon/2$ . Let  $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$  and suppose  $m, n \geq N$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} |c_n - c_m| &= ||a_n - b_n| - |a_m - b_m|| \\ &\leq ||a_n - b_n - (a_m - b_m)|| \text{ (by the Triangle Inequality)} \\ &= |a_n - b_n - a_m + b_m| \\ &= |a_n - a_m + b_m - b_n| \\ &\leq |a_n - a_m| + |b_n - b_m| \text{ (by the Triangle Inequality)} \\ &< \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 \\ &= \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $(c_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence.

(b) Let  $a_n = 1$ .  $(a_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence, but  $c_n = (-1)^n$  is divergent and thus not a Cauchy sequence.

(c) Let  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ . Then,

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ -1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases},$$

which is divergent and thus not a Cauchy sequence.

**Exercise 5** (2.7.1).      (a) TODO

(b) TODO

(c) TODO

**Exercise 6** (2.7.2).

**Exercise 7** (2.7.4).

**Exercise 8** (2.7.5).

**Exercise 9** (2.7.9).

**Exercise 10** (3.2.3).