

**Advanced Calculus****Name:** \_\_\_\_\_**Exam II Review, October 12, 2023**    **Row and Seat:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Show that the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 1} \mapsto 8 - \frac{1}{k}$  is bounded above.
2. Show that the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 1} \mapsto \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}$  converges.
3. Show that the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 1} \mapsto \begin{cases} k! & k < 10^9 \\ \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} & k \geq 10^9 \end{cases}$  converges.
4. Show that the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 1} \mapsto \frac{3k+1}{2k+8}$  converges.
5. Show that the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 1} \mapsto k - 3\lfloor \frac{k}{3} \rfloor$  does not converge to 1.
6. Using the definition from the QRS, show that the interval  $(-\infty, 8)$  is open.
7. Let  $A \subset \mathbf{R}$ . Using the definition of an open set in the QRS, write the undefinition of an open set. That is, complete the statement:  
  
 $A$  is not open  $\equiv$
8. Using the undefinition from the previous question, show that the set  $(-\infty, 8) \cup \{9\}$  is not open.
9. Let  $A \subset \mathbf{R}$ . Using the definition of a limit point in the QRS, write the undefinition of limit point. That is, complete the statement:  
  
 $x \notin \text{lp}(A) \equiv$
10. Use your undefinition from the previous question to show that  $5 \notin \text{lp}(\mathbf{Z})$ .
11. Use the QRS definition of a *boundary point* to show that  $12 \in \text{bp}((0, 12))$ .
12. Use the result of the previous question to show that  $(0, 12)$  is not closed.
13. Show that the set  $\mathbf{R}$  is not compact by showing that there is an open cover of  $\mathbf{R}$  that has no finite subcover.
14. Show that the set  $\mathbf{Z}$  is not compact by showing that there is an open cover of  $\mathbf{Z}$  that has no finite subcover.
15. Let  $F$  be a convergent sequence, and let  $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$ . Show that  $\alpha F$  is a convergent sequence.
16. Let  $F$  be a convergent sequence and suppose  $\text{range}(F) \subset ([0, \infty))$ . Show that  $\sqrt{F}$  converges. You may use the fact that  $(\forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}) (|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| \leq \sqrt{|x - y|})$
17. For the sequence  $F = k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0} \mapsto k - 3\lfloor \frac{k}{3} \rfloor$ , give three examples of a convergent subsequence.

18. Give an example of a sequence  $F$  and a real number  $\alpha$  such that  $\alpha F$  converges and  $F$  diverges.
19. Give an example of sequences  $F$  and  $G$  such that both  $F$  and  $G$  diverge, but  $F + G$  converges.
20. Give an example of sequences  $F$  and  $G$  such that both  $F$  and  $G$  diverge, but  $FG$  converges.
21. Show that  $(\forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}) (\sqrt{x+y} \leq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})$ .