

Problem 44. (Comparison Test)

Assume (a_k) and (b_k) are sequences satisfying $0 \leq a_k \leq b_k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

- (i) If $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges.
- (ii) If $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ diverges then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ diverges.

Proof.

□

Problem 45. (Alternating Series Test)

Suppose (a_n) is a nonnegative sequence which satisfies

- (i) (a_n) is decreasing, and
- (ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

Then the alternating series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$ converges.

Proof.

□

Problem 46. For each of the subsets of \mathbb{R} below, decide whether it is open, closed, or neither. If a set is not open, find a point in the set for which there is no ϵ -neighborhood contained in the set. If a set is not closed, find a limit point that is not contained in the set.

- (a) \mathbb{Q}
- (b) \mathbb{N}
- (c) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\}$
- (d) $\{1 + 1/4 + 1/9 + \cdots + 1/n^2 : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (e) $\{1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + \cdots + 1/n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Problem 47. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ be nonempty and bounded above, and let $s = \sup A$. Then

- (i) $s \in \overline{A}$, but
- (ii) if A is open then $s \notin A$.

Proof.

□

Problem 48. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Provide proofs for those that are true, and counterexamples for those that are false.

- (a) Every nonempty open set contains a rational number.

(b) *The Cantor set is closed.*

(c) *If $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is an open set which contains every rational ($\mathbb{Q} \subset A$) then $A = \mathbb{R}$.*

Problem 49. *(De Morgan's Laws for arbitrary unions and intersections)*

Let X be a set, which we call the universe set. For any $A \subset X$ we write

$$A^c = \{x \in X : x \notin A\}$$

for the complement set. Also let Λ be any set, which will be used as a set of indices. Consider

$$\mathcal{E} = \{E_\lambda \subset X : \lambda \in \Lambda\},$$

a collection of sets. The following equalities hold:

$$(i) \left(\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_\lambda \right)^c = \bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_\lambda^c$$

$$(ii) \left(\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_\lambda \right)^c = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} E_\lambda^c$$

Proof.

□

Problem 50. *If $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ is both open and closed then either $A = \emptyset$ or $A = \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof.

□