

**Mathematics 3A03 Real Analysis I**  
**Fall 2019 ASSIGNMENT 3**

This assignment is **due** on **Tuesday 22 October 2019 at 2:25pm**.

**PLEASE NOTE** that you must **submit online** via [crowdmark](#).

You will receive an e-mail from [crowdmark](#) with the required link.

Do **NOT** submit a hardcopy of this assignment.

*Note: Not all questions will be marked. The questions to be marked will be determined after the assignment is due.*

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THIS IS A DRAFT VERSION OF THE ASSIGNMENT. THE FINAL VERSION OF THE  
ASSIGNMENT WILL BE POSTED AS SOON AS IT IS READY. – DE

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1. Consider the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  defined by

$$a_1 = 0.1, a_2 = 0.12, a_3 = 0.123, \dots, a_{12} = 0.123456789101112, \dots$$

Prove that  $\{a_n\}$  converges.

2. Suppose  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are Cauchy sequences and let  $c_n = |a_n - b_n|$  for all  $n$ . Prove that  $\{c_n\}$  is Cauchy.
3. Suppose  $\{a_n\}$  is a sequence of real numbers. The following statement looks similar to the Cauchy criterion:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \forall n \geq N, |a_{n+1} - a_n| < \varepsilon.$$

Prove that there is a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  that satisfies this criterion and yet is not Cauchy.

4. Give examples of functions  $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  such that

- (a)  $f$  is one-to-one but not onto;
- (b)  $f$  is onto but not one-to-one;
- (c)  $f$  is a bijection that is not the identity.

5. Prove or disprove: There exist functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

- (a)  $f$  is one-to-one but not onto,  $g$  is onto but not one-to-one, and  $f \circ g$  is a bijection;
- (b)  $f$  is onto but not one-to-one,  $g$  is one-to-one but not onto, and  $f \circ g$  is a bijection.

6. Let  $U$  be an uncountable subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ , and let  $U_n = U \cap [-n, n]$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- (a) Prove that for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $U_k$  is uncountable.
- (b) Prove that there is a convergent sequence  $\{a_n\}$  such that  $a_n \in U$  for all  $n$  and  $a_n \neq a_m$  whenever  $n \neq m$ .