

MATH F111 - MATHEMATICS I  
Tutorial Sheet 3

1. Investigate the convergence of the sequence  $(x_n)$  where

- (i)  $x_n = \frac{1}{1+n^2} + \frac{2}{2+n^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n+n^2}$ .
- (ii)  $x_n = (a^n + b^n)^{1/n}$  where  $0 < a < b$ .
- (iii)  $x_n = \left(\sqrt{2} - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) \left(\sqrt{2} - 2^{\frac{1}{5}}\right) \cdots \left(\sqrt{2} - 2^{\frac{1}{2n+1}}\right)$ .
- (iv)  $x_n = n^\alpha - (n+1)^\alpha$  for some  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ .
- (v)  $x_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$ .
- (vi)  $x_n = \frac{1-2+3-4+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}n}{n}$ .

2. Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Prove or disprove the following statements:

- 1. If  $x_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $(y_n)$  is a bounded sequence, then  $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$ .
- 2. If  $x_n \rightarrow \infty$  and  $(y_n)$  is a bounded sequence, then  $x_n y_n \rightarrow \infty$ .

3. Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Prove or disprove the following statements:

- 1. If the sequence  $(x_n + \frac{1}{n}x_n)$  converges, then  $(x_n)$  converges.
- 2. If the sequence  $(x_n^2 + \frac{1}{n}x_n)$  converges, then  $(x_n)$  converges.

4. Show that the sequence  $(x_n)$  is bounded and monotone, and find its limit where:

- 1.  $x_1 = 2$  and  $x_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{x_n}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- 2.  $x_1 = \sqrt{2}$  and  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{2x_n}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- 3.  $x_1 = 1$  and  $x_{n+1} = \frac{4+3x_n}{3+2x_n}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

5. Let  $0 < b_1 < a_1$  and define the sequences  $(a_n)$  and  $(b_n)$  by  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n+b_n}{2}$  and  $b_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n b_n}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that both  $(a_n)$  and  $(b_n)$  converge.

6. Let  $a > 0$  and  $x_1 > 0$ . Define the sequence  $(x_n)$  by

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x_n + \frac{a}{x_n} \right)$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that the sequence  $(x_n)$  converges to  $\sqrt{a}$ .

7. Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence in  $(0, 1)$ . Suppose  $4x_n(1 - x_{n+1}) > 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that the sequence  $(x_n)$  is monotone and find its limit.

8. Show that the sequence  $(x_n)$  defined by

$$x_n = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

is increasing and bounded above.