

Title

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Contents

1	Sunday, September 13	1
1.1	1.a	1
1.2	3.a	2

1 | Sunday, September 13

1.1 1.a

Proof ($A \implies B$).

- Suppose $\{a_n\}$ is not bounded above.
- Then any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is not an upper bound for $\{a_n\}$.
- So choose a subsequence $a_{n_k} > k$, then by order-limit laws,

$$a_{n_k} > k \implies \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} > \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} k = \infty.$$

Note that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ need not exist, but \liminf/\limsup always exist.

Proof ($\neg A \implies \neg B$).

- Suppose $\{a_n\}$ is bounded by M , so $a_n < M < \infty$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- Then if $\{a_{n_k}\}$ is a subsequence, we have $a_{n_k} \in \{a_n\}$, so $a_{n_k} < M$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
- But then

$$a_{n_k} < M \implies \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} \leq M,$$

- Now note that if $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}$ exists,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} < \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k} \leq M < \infty,$$

so every subsequence is bounded and thus can not converge to ∞ .

**1.2 3.a**

Proof .

- Suppose $x_n \leq M$ for all n and let $S := \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ be the infimum of subsequential limits. ■

Proof (Using definition (ii)).

- Suppose $|x_n| \leq M$ for every n .
- Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ be an arbitrary subsequence, then since $x_{n_k} \in \{x_n\}$ for all k , $|x_{n_k}| \leq M$ for all k .
- By order-limit laws, for every fixed n we have

$$|x_{n_k}| \leq M \implies \inf_{k > n} |x_{n_k}| \leq M.$$

- Again applying order limit laws,

$$\inf_{k > n} |x_{n_k}| \leq M \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{k > n} |x_{n_k}| \leq M.$$

