

# CAUCHY SEQUENCES, DEC 13

Question. (a) Write the definition of Cauchy sequence

Cauchy sequence is  $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall n_1, n_2$   
 $|a_{n_1} - a_{n_2}| < \epsilon$

(b) Show that  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  is a Cauchy sequence.

$$a_{n_1} = \frac{(-1)^{n_1}}{n_1} \quad a_{n_2} = \frac{(-1)^{n_2}}{n_2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n_1} - a_{n_2}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right| = 0$$

(c) Show that  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n(n+3)}{n+2}$  is not a Cauchy sequence.

$$a_{n_1} = \frac{(-1)^{n_1}(n_1+3)}{n_1+2} \quad a_{n_2} = \frac{(-1)^{n_2}(n_2+3)}{n_2+2} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

if  $n_1, n_2$  are odd then  $C=2$   
 if  $n_1, n_2$  are even then  $C=2$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_{n_1} - a_{n_2}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n - (-1)^{n+k}}{n+2} \right| \neq 0 \quad \forall n, k$$

not a Cauchy sequence as it doesn't converge to 0.

(d) Write the condition  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n) \neq 0$ .

$$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \exists m \forall n \geq m \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| \geq \epsilon$$

(e) Let  $(a_n)$  be a Cauchy sequence. Write the condition that  $([a_n]) \neq 0$ . Your sentence should have a "greater than" sign ( $>$ ) at the end.

$$\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \forall m \exists n \geq m \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n - L| > \epsilon$$



(f) Show that if  $[(a_n)] \neq 0$ , then there exists some  $m$  such that either for all  $n \geq m$   $a_n > 0$  or for all  $n \geq m$   $a_n < 0$ .

If  $[(a_n)] \neq 0$ , then  $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+, \forall m \exists n \geq m$   
 $|a_n| > \epsilon$ . This means that  $a_n$  has to be  
 $a_n > 0$  or  $a_n < 0$  as  $\epsilon \in \mathbb{Q}^+$  as  $|a_n| > \epsilon$ .  
 Additionally  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| \neq 0$ , since  $a_n > 0$   
 or  $a_n < 0$ , then  $(a_n)$  converges to  
 some number (and diverges) and so  $a_n > 0$  or  $a_n < 0$   
 for all other values of  $n \geq m$ .

(g) How do you reconcile your examples in (b) and (c) with your statement in (f)

No need to reconcile with b) as  $[(a_n)] = 0$

For part c, it violates this principal as the  
 limit of the series is alternating between  $-2, 0$ , or  
 $2$ , so it doesn't work, as not for all  $n$   $a_n > 0$  or  $a_n < 0$