

## Tutorial Sheet - 1

1. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be non-empty bounded subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ , where  $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of real numbers. Then prove that

(i)  $\inf(A + B) = \inf(A) + \inf(B)$ .

(ii)  $\sup(A + B) = \sup(A) + \sup(B)$ .

2. Let  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that there exists a sequence  $\{x_n\}$  of rational numbers such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = r$ .

3. (a) If  $\{a_n\}$  is a sequence of real numbers and if the subsequences  $\{a_{2n}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{a_{2n-1}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  both converge to the same limit, then show that  $\{a_n\}$  also converges to the same limit.
- (b) If  $\{a_n\}$  is a bounded sequence and  $\{b_n\}$  is another sequence which converges to 0, show that the product sequence also converges to 0. What can you say about the product sequence, if  $\{b_n\}$  converges, but to a non-zero point?

4. Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a sequence of real numbers. Define the sequence  $\{s_n\}$  by  $s_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ .

(i) If  $\{a_n\}$  is monotone and bounded, then show that  $\{s_n\}$  is also monotone and bounded.

(ii) If  $\{a_n\}$  converges to  $a$ , then show that the sequence  $\{s_n\}$  also converges to  $a$ .

5. Let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$  and let  $t_n = \max\{a_n, b_n\}$ ,  $s_n = \min\{a_n, b_n\}$ . Show that  $\{t_n\}$  and  $\{s_n\}$  are convergent and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = \max\{a, b\}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \min\{a, b\}.$$

6. If  $a_1 > 0$  and for  $n \geq 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( a_n + \frac{2}{a_n} \right)$ , then show that the sequence  $\{a_n\}_{n=2}^{\infty}$  is nonincreasing and bounded. Also, find its limit.

7. For  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , let  $x_1 = a$  and  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(x_n^2 + 3)$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Examine the convergence of the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  for different values of  $a$ . Also, find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  whenever it exists.

8. Prove or disprove that the sequence  $\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{(n+k)^2}$  converges to 0.

9. Check if the following sequences are Cauchy sequences or not.

(a)  $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

(b)  $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n}\right)a_n$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

(c) Given  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , let  $x_1 = a$ ,  $x_2 = b$ , and  $x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + x_{n-2})$  for  $n \geq 3$ .

10. Find the limit superior and the limit inferior for the sequence  $\left\{(-1)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\right\}_{n=1}^{n=\infty}$ .