

$$1) \quad |a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}| \leq \frac{1}{8} |a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2|$$

for  $n \geq 1$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{8} |a_{n+1} + a_n|$$

$$< \frac{|a_{n+1}| + |a_n|}{8}$$

$$< \frac{4 + 2}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{and } -2 < a_n < 2$$

therefore ~~it~~ it is a Cauchy sequence

hence we can say that  $\{a_n\}$  converges.

29)  $a_n \geq \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{n^{1/n}} \quad n \geq 1$

lim  $n \rightarrow \infty$  at  $n \rightarrow \infty$   
 $n^{1/n} \rightarrow 1$

for ~~even n~~  
 $a_{2n} \rightarrow 2$  for  $n \rightarrow \infty$   
 $a_{2n+1} \rightarrow 0$  for  $n \rightarrow \infty$

lim inf  $a_n = 0$   
 $n \rightarrow \infty$

lim sup  $a_n = 2$   
 $n \rightarrow \infty$



$$3) a_n = \left( \frac{n}{3} - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq 2 \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1$$

$$0 \leq \left( \frac{n}{3} - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor \right) < 1 \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

∴ therefore as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$1 + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

and  $\left( \frac{n}{3} - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor \right)$  still lies between  $[0, 1)$

therefore  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (0 \times 1) = 0$$

$$\text{and } \limsup a_n = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

4) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{e^{2n} + 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^n + e^{-n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^n + e^{-n}}$$

$$n^2$$

$$n^2$$

$$e^n + e^{-n} > n^2 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\text{since } n > \log n \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\therefore e^n + e^{-n} > n^2 \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{e^n + e^{-n}} < \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

Since  $\frac{1}{n^2}$  is convergent therefore

$\frac{1}{e^n + e^{-n}}$  is convergent therefore

$$\frac{e^n}{e^{2n} + 1} \text{ is convergent}$$



5)  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(\log(n))}$  ~~is convergent if~~

$= \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_n$

$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} a_n$  is convergent if and only if

$\sum 2^n a_{2^n}$  is convergent

~~$\frac{2^n}{2^n \log(\log(2^n))}$~~   $>$   ~~$\frac{1}{2^n}$~~

$\log \log(2^n) < \log(2^n)$  for  $n \geq 2$   
 $\log 2^n < n$  for  $n \geq 2$

~~to~~  $\frac{1}{\log(\log(2^n))} > \frac{1}{\log 2^n} > \frac{1}{2^n}$

for even  $n \geq 2$

since  $\frac{1}{2^n}$  is not convergent

therefore  $\frac{1}{\log(\log(2^n))}$  is also not convergent by comparison