

10.1 Infinite Sequences

Main Ideas

- **Sequences**

are lists of numbers where each term is defined by its index n

$$\{ a_n \} = \{ a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, \dots \}$$

- **Continuous Function Theorem**

If $\{ a_n \}$ is a sequence, and f is a continuous function where $f(n) = a_n$ for all n , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

if $f(x)$ converges to a finite number L when $x \rightarrow \infty$, then a_n converges to L

- **Sandwich Theorem**

If $\{ a_n \}$, $\{ b_n \}$, $\{ c_n \}$ are all sequences with $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ for all n beyond some N , and if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = L$$

meaning that $\{ a_n \}$ and $\{ c_n \}$ both converge to L , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = L$$

- **Nonincreasing**

means that the terms of a sequence $\{ a_n \}$ satisfy $a_{n+1} \leq a_n$ for all $n \geq N$ for some N

- **Nondecreasing**

means that the terms of a sequence $\{ a_n \}$ satisfy $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ for all $n \geq N$ for some N

- **Monotonic**

means that a sequence is either nondecreasing or nonincreasing

- **Bounded above**

means that $a_n < M$ for all n for some M

- **Bounded below**

means that $a_n > M$ for all n for some M

- **Monotonic Sequence Theorem**

If a sequence is both bounded below and above, and monotonic, then it converges