Sequences and Series

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0.1 Sequences and Series

Definition 0.1.1: Sequence

A sequence is a function from $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$.
Examples:

1. (a_n)

Definition 0.1.2: Convergence

A sequence, (a_n), converges to a point, x, if for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exist $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > N$, $|a_n - x| < \epsilon$.

Theorem 0.1.1 Uniqueness of Limits.
The limit of a sequence, when it exists, must me unique.

Proof: Let (x_n) be a convergent series that converges to x. By way of contradiction, suppose that $(x_n) \longrightarrow y$ where $x \neq y$ and $x < y$. Let $\epsilon = \frac{1}{3}(y - x)$. Since (x_n) converges to x there exists $N_x \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n > N_x$, $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$. Similarly, since (x_n) converges to y there exists $N_Y \in NN$ such that for all $n > N_y$, $|x_n - y| < \epsilon$.

Let $N = \max\{N_x, N_y\}$. Then $x_{N+2} \in \mathcal{B}(x, \epsilon) \cap \mathcal{B}(y, \epsilon)$. This is a contradiction, $x_{N+2} \notin \mathcal{B}(x, \epsilon) \cap \mathcal{B}(y, \epsilon)$. Thus, $x = y$ and limits are unique! 😄