

McGill University  
Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
MATH 254 Analysis 1, Fall 2015  
Assignment 6

You should carefully work out **all** problems. However, you only have to hand in solutions to **problems 1 and 2**.

This assignment is due **Monday, November 16**, at the end of the class. **Late assignments will not be accepted.**

For questions 7–9 you may use, without proof, that  $|\sin x| \leq |x|$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and that  $\sin x < x$  for all  $x > 0$ . You may also use all trigonometric identities covered in standard Calculus courses, including the sum-to-product formulas.

1. Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence such that  $x_n > 0$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Set

$$y_n = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- (a) Suppose that  $(x_n)$  is a convergent sequence. Prove that

$$\lim y_n = \lim x_n.$$

Hint: You may use Problem 3 on the Assignment 4.

- (b) Suppose that  $\lim x_n = +\infty$ . Prove that  $\lim y_n = +\infty$ .
2. Let  $a > 0$  and let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence defined recursively as  $x_1 = \sqrt{a}$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sqrt{a + x_n}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . Prove that  $(x_n)$  is convergent and find  $\lim x_n$ .
3. Let  $x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  and let

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1}{x_n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

- (a) Prove that  $\lim (x_n) = +\infty$  if  $x_1 > 0$ .
- (b) Prove that  $\lim (x_n) = -\infty$  if  $x_1 < 0$ .

4. Find

$$\lim \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right).$$

5. Find

$$\lim \left(\frac{2^3 - 1}{2^3 + 1}\right) \left(\frac{3^3 - 1}{3^3 + 1}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n^3 - 1}{n^3 + 1}\right).$$

6. Let  $a > 0$ . Prove that

$$\lim n \left(a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right) = \ln a.$$

7. Let  $(x_n)$  be a convergent sequence with  $\lim x_n = x$ . Prove that the sequence  $(\sin x_n)$  converges and that

$$\lim \sin x_n = \sin x.$$

Hint: Prove this result first in the special case that  $\lim x_n = 0$ .

8. Let  $(x_n)$  be defined recursively as  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . Prove that  $(x_n)$  is convergent and find  $\lim x_n$ .

9. Let

$$x_n = \sin \left( \pi \sqrt{n^2 + 1} \right), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Prove that  $(x_n)$  is convergent and find  $\lim x_n$ .