

**Rudin 3.5** For any two real sequences  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ , prove that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n,$$

provided the sum on the right is not of the form  $\infty - \infty$ .

Suppose that  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \neq \infty - \infty$ , so that this sum is determinate. Define

$$A_n = \sup_{k \geq n} a_k, \quad B_n = \sup_{k \geq n} b_k, \quad \text{and} \quad C_n = \sup_{k \geq n} (a_k + b_k).$$

We first show that  $C_n \leq A_n + B_n$  for all  $n$ . For  $k$  and  $n$  such that  $k \geq n$ , we have that  $a_k \leq A_n$  and  $b_k \leq B_n$ . Then  $a_k + b_k \leq A_n + B_n$  for all  $k \geq n$ , so  $C_n = \sup_{k \geq n} (a_k + b_k) \leq A_n + B_n$ . Thus, using the alternate definition of the  $\limsup$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (A_n + B_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} B_n = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n. \end{aligned}$$

■

**SS 1.5.11** Solve the equation  $(z + 1)^5 = z^5$ .

Taking fifth roots of the equation yields

$$z + 1 = ze^{ik\frac{2\pi}{5}},$$

where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . We note that  $k = 0$  (and all other multiples of 5) yields  $z + 1 = z$ , which reduces to  $1 = 0$ , an inconsistent equation. Isolating  $z$ , we therefore have the solutions

$$z = \frac{1}{e^{ik\frac{2\pi}{5}} - 1},$$

with four unique solutions obtained using  $k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . We expect 4 unique solutions because  $(z + 1)^5 - z^5$  is a fourth-degree polynomial. ■