

Workshop 6

Chloe Wawrzyniak

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1 Goal

The goal of this workshop is to practice proving limits of functions. We will also review sequences by exploring their properties and constructing counterexamples to false statements.

2 Limits of Functions

1. Let $f : \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = x \sin(\frac{1}{x})$. Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0$.
2. Suppose $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \text{ is rational} \\ 0 & x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$

Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$.

3. Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and let x_0 be an accumulation point of D . Let $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Prove that if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L,$$

then for every sequence $\{a_n\}$ in D which converges to x_0 ,

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

4. Suppose $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and let x_0 be an accumulation point of D . Consider two functions $g, f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$$

and f is bounded, in the sense that $\exists M > 0$ such that $|f(x)| \leq M$ for all $x \in D$. Prove that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)f(x) = 0.$$

3 Sequence Review

Determine whether each of the following statements about sequences of real numbers is true or false. Then, give a proof or counterexample.

1. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - b_n) = 0$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$.
2. If $a_n \rightarrow a$, then $|a_n| \rightarrow |a|$.
3. If $a_n \rightarrow a$ and $(a_n - b_n) \rightarrow 0$, then $b_n \rightarrow a$.
4. If $a_n \rightarrow 0$, $a_n > 0$ for all n , and $|b_n - b| < a_n$ for all n , then $b_n \rightarrow b$.
5. If $a_n \rightarrow a$, where $a > 0$ and $a_n > 0$ for all n , then $\sqrt{a_n} \rightarrow \sqrt{a}$.
6. If $\{a_n\}$ converges to a , then every subsequence also converges to a .
7. If $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence such that every proper subsequence converges, then $\{a_n\}$ also converges.
8. If $\{a_n\}$ is a monotone sequence with a convergent subsequence, then $\{a_n\}$ converges.
9. Every convergent sequence is Cauchy.
10. Every bounded sequence is convergent.
11. Every convergent sequence is bounded.
12. If $\{a_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence, then so is $\{(-1)^n a_n\}$.
13. If $\{a_n\}$ is a bounded sequence and $\{b_n\}$ is a convergent sequence, then $\{a_n b_n\}$ converges.