

# Lecture 33

Sunday, March 29, 2015

11:27 AM

## Convergence of sequences

Defn  $s = (s_n)$  converges to  $L \in \mathbb{C}$  if  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$  s.t.  
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n > N, |s_n - L| < \varepsilon$ .

Call  $L$  the limit of  $(s_n)$ , write

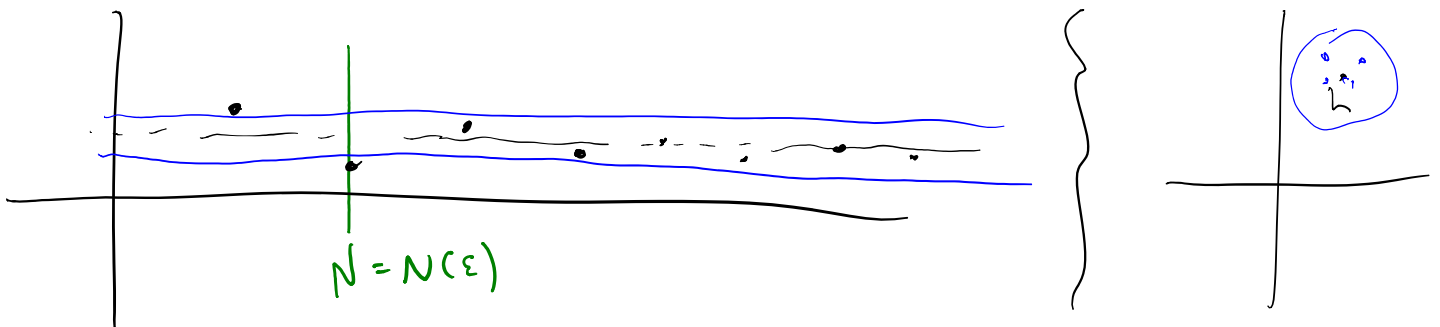
$$s_n \rightarrow L, \quad (s_n) \rightarrow L$$

$$\lim s = L, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = L$$

e.g.  $(s_n) = (c) \rightarrow c$

Pf Given  $\varepsilon > 0$  let  $N = 1$ . Then for  $n > N$ ,

$$|s_n - c| = |c - c| = 0 < \varepsilon, \text{ so } (c) \rightarrow c. \quad \square$$



e.g.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ .

Pf Given  $\varepsilon > 0$  set  $N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ , a pos real number. If  $n > N$ ,

$$\text{then } |s_n - 0| = \left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{N} \quad (\text{b/c } n > N > 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1/\varepsilon} = \varepsilon. \quad \text{Thus } \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 3n^2}{3 + 4n + n^2} = 3$$

Scratch Let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Set  $N =$  \_\_\_\_\_, a pos real #. If  $n > N$ , then

$$\left| \frac{2n + 3n^2}{3 + 4n + n^2} - 3 \right| = \left| \frac{2n + 3n^2 - 9 - 12n - 3n^2}{3 + 4n + n^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-9 - 10n}{3 + 4n + n^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{9 + 10n}{3 + 4n + n^2} \quad (\text{b/c } n > 0)$$

$$\leq \frac{9 + 10n}{n^2} \quad (\text{b/c } 3 + 4n + n^2 > n^2)$$

$$\leq \frac{n + 10n}{n^2} \quad [\text{as long as } N \geq 8 \Rightarrow n \geq 9]$$

$$= \frac{11n}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{11}{n} < \frac{11}{N}$$

$$\leq \epsilon \quad [\text{as long as } N \geq 11/\epsilon]$$

$\Sigma$   $N = \max \{8, 11/\epsilon\}$  will work.

...  $\square$