## MAT137 - Calculus with proofs

- Assignment 7 due on February 25
- Assignment 8 due on March 4
- Test 4 opens on March 12

- Today: Sequences
- Next: Reading Week!
- After Reading Week: Properties of sequences (Watch Videos 11.3, 11.4)

## Warm up

Write a formula for the general term of these sequences

1. 
$$\{r_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} = \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...\}$$

2. 
$$\{s_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{1, -2, 4, -8, 16, -32, \dots\}$$

3. 
$$\{m_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \left\{ \frac{2}{1!}, \frac{3}{2!}, \frac{4}{3!}, \frac{5}{4!}, \dots \right\}$$

4. 
$$\{j_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{1, 4, 7, 10, 13, \dots\}$$

## Sequences vs functions – convergence

For any function f with domain  $[0, \infty)$ , we define a sequence as  $a_n = f(n)$ . Let  $L \in \mathbb{R}$ . Which of these implications is true?

1. IF 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = L$$
, THEN  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$ .

2. IF 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$$
, THEN  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = L$ .

3. IF 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = L$$
, THEN  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{n+1} = L$ .

## Definition of limit of a sequence

Let  $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  be a sequence. Let  $L \in \mathbb{R}$ . Which statements are equivalent to " $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \longrightarrow L$ "? 1.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall$  $n > n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \varepsilon.$  $n > n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \varepsilon.$ 2.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall$ 3.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$  $n \ge n_0 \implies |L-a_n| < \varepsilon.$ 4.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{R},$  $n > n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \varepsilon.$  $n > n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \varepsilon.$ 5.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall$ 6.  $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1), \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N$  $n > n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \varepsilon.$  $n \geq n_0 \implies |L-a_n| < \frac{1}{\epsilon}.$ 7.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 8.  $\forall \mathbf{k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq n_0 \implies |L-a_n| < \mathbf{k}.$ 9.  $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \ge n_0 \implies |L - a_n| < \frac{1}{k}$ .