

1. THE LAST PROBLEM SET

Problem 1. Show that if $\{a_n\}$ is summable then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

Problem 2. Suppose $0 \leq a_n, b_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ exists and is non zero. Show that $\{a_n\}$ is summable if and only if $\{b_n\}$ is summable.

Problem 3. Show that the sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n$ converges if $0 \leq r < 1$ and diverges if $r \geq 1$.

Problem 4. Suppose $0 \leq a_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$. Show that $\{a_n\}$ is summable if $r < 1$ and not summable if $r > 1$. Show that $r = 1$ then $\{a_n\}$ may or may not be summable.

Problem 5. Suppose f is integrable on $[a, b]$. Show that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin(kx) dx = 0.$$

Problem 6. A sequence $\{a_n\}$ is called Cesaro summable, with Cesaro sum L , if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_1 + \dots + s_n}{n} = L.$$

Show that if a sequence is summable then it is Cesaro summable.

Problem 7. Find a sequence $\{a_n\}$ which is Cesaro summable, for which $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \infty$.

Problem 8. Show that the sum

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

converges for every x . Define

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

and show that e is irrational.