

MA 114 Worksheet #07: Sequences

1. (a) Give the precise definition of a **sequence**.
(b) What does it mean to say that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ when $a = \infty$? Does this differ from $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = L$? Why or why not?
(c) What does it mean for a sequence to converge? Explain your idea, not just the definition in the book.
(d) Sequences can diverge in different ways. Describe two distinct ways that a sequence can diverge.
(e) Give two examples of sequences which converge to 0 and two examples of sequences which converges to a given number $L \neq 0$.
2. Write the first four terms of the sequences with the following general terms:
(a) $\frac{n!}{2^n}$
(b) $\frac{n}{n+1}$
(c) $(-1)^{n+1}$
(d) $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ where $a_n = \frac{3}{n}$.
(e) $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ where $a_n = 2^{-n} + 2$.
(f) $\{b_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ where $b_k = \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2}$.
3. Find a formula for the n th term of each sequence.
(a) $\left\{ \frac{1}{1}, -\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{27}, -\frac{1}{64}, \dots \right\}$
(b) $\left\{ 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \dots \right\}$
(c) $\{1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots\}$
(d) $\left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, -\frac{5}{6}, \dots \right\}$
4. Suppose that a sequence $\{a_n\}$ is bounded above and below. Does it converge? If not, find a counterexample.
5. The limit laws for sequences are the same as the limit laws for functions. Suppose you have sequences $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ and $\{c_n\}$ with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 15$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 1$. Use the limit laws of sequences to answer the following questions.
(a) Does the sequence $\left\{ \frac{a_n \cdot c_n}{b_n + 1} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge? If so, what is its limit?
(b) Does the sequence $\left\{ \frac{a_n + 3 \cdot c_n}{2 \cdot b_n + 2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converge? If so, what is its limit?