

Abbott: 2.6.4, 2.7.7, 2.7.9

2.6.4 Let (a_n) and (b_n) be Cauchy sequences. Decide whether each of the following sequences is a Cauchy sequence, justifying each conclusion.

(a) $c_n = |a_n - b_n|$

(b) $c_n = (-1)^n a_n$

(c) $c_n = \lfloor \lfloor a_n \rfloor \rfloor$, where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ refers to the greatest integer less than or equal to x .

2.7.7

- (a) Show that if $a_n > 0$ and $\lim(na_n) = l$ with $l \neq 0$, then the series $\sum a_n$ diverges.
- (b) Assume $a_n > 0$ and $\lim(n^2a_n)$ exists. Show that $\sum a_n$ converges.

2.7.9 (Ratio Test) Given a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ with $a_n \neq 0$, the Ratio Test states that if (a_n) satisfies

$$\lim \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = r < 1,$$

then the series converges absolutely.

- (a) Let r' satisfy $r < r' < 1$. Explain why there exists an N such that $n \geq N$ implies $|a_{n+1}| \leq |a_n|r'$.
- (b) Why does $|a_n| \sum (r')^n$ converge?
- (c) Now, show that $\sum |a_n|$ converges, and conclude that $\sum a_n$ converges.