

Solutions for HW 15

Problem 2.2:11 Let  $a_1 = a > 0$ . Then  $a_n = \sqrt{2a_{n-1}}$  for all  $n \geq 2$ . We claim that the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is increasing when  $a \leq 2$  and decreasing when  $a \geq 2$ . This follows from  $a_n = \sqrt{2a_{n-1}} \geq a_{n-1}$  if and only if  $2a_{n-1} \geq a_{n-1}$  if and only if  $2 \geq a_{n-1} \geq 0$ . When  $a < 2$  we have that the increasing sequence is bounded above by 2, while when  $a > 2$ , then the decreasing sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is bounded below by 2. Hence in both cases  $\lim a_n = L$  exists and satisfies  $L = \sqrt{2L}$ . Hence  $L^2 = 2L$  or  $L(L - 2) = 0$ . As  $L = 0$  is not possible, we get that  $L = 2$ .

Problem 2.2:24 By iterating  $|x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq r|x_n - x_{n-1}|$  we get that

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq r|x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq r^2|x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}| \leq \cdots \leq r^{n-1}|x_2 - x_1|.$$

Now let  $m > n$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} |x_m - x_n| &\leq |x_m - x_{m-1}| + \cdots + |x_{n+1} - x_n| \\ &\leq (r^{m-2} + \cdots + r^{n-1})|x_2 - x_1| \\ &\leq \frac{r^n}{1-r}|x_2 - x_1| < \epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

for all  $n \geq N$ .

Problem 2.2:31

- a. First proof: From Theorem 2.14 we know  $\lim \sqrt[n]{4} = 1$  and  $\lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ . Hence  $\lim \sqrt[n]{4n} = \lim \sqrt[n]{4} \cdot \lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ . Second proof: Let  $\sqrt[n]{4n} = 1 + t_n$ . Then  $t_n \geq 0$  and  $4n = (1 + t_n)^n \geq \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)t_n^2$  for  $n \geq 2$ . Hence  $0 \leq t_n \leq \sqrt{\frac{8}{n-1}}$  for all  $n \geq 2$ . Hence by the Squeeze theorem  $t_n \rightarrow 0$ .
- b. First proof: Use Theorem 2.14 to get  $\lim \sqrt[n]{n^2} = \lim \sqrt[n]{n} \cdot \lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ . Second proof: Let  $\sqrt[n]{n^2} = 1 + t_n$ . Then  $t_n \geq 0$  and  $n^2 = (1 + t_n)^n \geq \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(n-2)t_n^3$  for  $n \geq 3$ . Hence  $0 \leq t_n \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{6n}{(n-1)(n-2)}}$  for  $n \geq 3$ . Hence by the Squeeze theorem  $t_n \rightarrow 0$ .
- c. Let  $10^{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1 + t_n$ . Then  $t_n \geq 0$  and  $10 = (1 + t_n)^{n^2} \geq n^2 t_n$ . Hence  $0 \leq t_n \leq \frac{10}{n^2}$ . Hence by the Squeeze theorem  $t_n \rightarrow 0$ .