

Solⁿ #9

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(a) Let (s_n) converges to s . Then
for $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists$ a +ve integer N such that
 $\forall n \geq N$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$|s_n - s| < \varepsilon.$$

Then, $||s_n| - |s|| \leq |s_n - s| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N$
with $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence $|s_n| \rightarrow |s|$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

(b) ~~Assume that (s_n)~~

It is not correct. For example,

take $s_n = (-1)^n$. Then $|s_n| = 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Here $(|s_n|)$ is convergent, but (s_n) is not convergent.

(c) Notice that $||s_n|| = |s_n|$, and so

$|s_n - 0| < \varepsilon$ iff if and only if

$$||s_n| - 0| < \varepsilon$$

Hence, the statement is true.

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(a) Let (t_n) is a bounded sequence,
then $\exists M > 0$ such that
 $|t_n| \leq M \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Suppose that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$. Then, for
 $\frac{\varepsilon}{M} > 0$, $\exists$ a +ve integer N such that
 $\forall n \geq N, n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$|s_n - 0| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}, \text{ i.e. } |s_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M}.$$

Then,

$$|s_n t_n - 0| = |s_n| |t_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{M} \cdot M = \varepsilon$$

$$\forall n \geq N \text{ with } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{Hence, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n t_n = 0.$$

(b) Suppose that (t_n) is not a bounded sequence.

$$\text{Let } t_n = n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{Take } s_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then, we see that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0, \text{ but } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n t_n = 1 \neq 0$$

i.e., boundedness is necessary.