

## Math 6250: Test 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Find the limit and prove your answer.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+2}{5n+4}$$

2. Prove  $2^n > n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

3. Do one of the following.

- For the following relation defined on  $\mathbb{Z}$

$$a \sim b \text{ if and only if } 3|a+2b$$

prove  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation.

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prove addition is well defined.

4. Do one of the following.

- Prove  $f : (0, 2) \rightarrow (-3, 5)$  where  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3$  is a bijection.
- Select one and prove  $\mathbb{Q} \sim \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z} \sim \mathbb{N}$ , or  $\mathbb{R} \not\sim \mathbb{N}$ .

5. Prove: Let  $\alpha = \sup(A)$ . If  $\varepsilon > 0$  then there is some  $x \in A$  so that  $\alpha - \varepsilon < x \leq \alpha$ .

6. Solve  $z^4 = 1$  where  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .

7. Prove if a sequence is convergent then it is bounded.

- ec 2. Let  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \neq \emptyset$  and  $A$  is bounded above. So the  $\sup(A)$  exists. Say  $\alpha = \sup(A)$ . Show if  $\alpha \notin A$ , there exists an increasing sequence,  $(a_n)$  in  $A$  so that

$$\lim a_n = \alpha$$

$$a_n = \frac{2a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} + 1}, a_1 = 1.$$

So

$$a_2 = \frac{2a_1 + 1}{a_1 + 1} = \frac{2(1) + 1}{(1) + 1} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

- (a) Compute  $a_3$  and  $a_4$ .
- (b) Show that  $a_n < a_{n+1}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . That is, show  $(a_n)$  is increasing.
- (c) Since  $(a_n)$  is increasing we have  $a_1 = 1 < a_2 < \dots$ . That is  $1 < a_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show  $a_n < 10$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

For both problems I used induction and the fact that

$$a_n = \frac{2a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} + 1} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + 1}.$$

ec 1. Define the sequence as follows

$$a_n = \frac{2a_n + 1}{a_n + 1}, a_1 = 1.$$

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