

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ for all } n \geq 1.$$

Pick any ε . Note that for $m > n \geq N$,

$$\begin{aligned} |x_m - x_n| &= |x_m - x_{m-1} + x_{m-1} - \dots + x_{n+1} - x_n| \\ &\leq |x_m - x_{m-1}| + |x_{m-1} - x_{m-2}| + \dots + |x_{n+1} - x_n| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{m-2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2^n} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots) < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < \frac{1}{2^{N-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Pick N large enough so that $\frac{1}{2^{N-1}} < \varepsilon$.

We can find such N because $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 0$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Fix } \varepsilon > 0. \quad |x_m - x_n| = \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{\sin k}{k^2} \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{|\sin k|}{k^2}$$

$$y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^m \frac{1}{k^2} = |y_m - y_n|.$$

Converges \Rightarrow Cauchy $\Rightarrow |y_m - y_n| < \varepsilon \forall m, n \geq \text{some } N$.

$$\Rightarrow |x_m - x_n| < \varepsilon \forall m, n \geq N$$

$\Rightarrow x_n$ is Cauchy seq.

$\textcircled{3}$ No, counter-example: $x_n = \sqrt{n}$

$\textcircled{4}$ No, counter-example: $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$.

$x_n = \frac{1}{n}$. Let, if possible, $|x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \lambda |x_n - x_{n-1}|$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \right| \leq \lambda \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n+1)n} \leq \lambda \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \geq \frac{n-1}{n+1}$ for every $n \geq 1$
(let $n \rightarrow \infty$) $\Rightarrow \lambda \geq 1 \rightarrow$ Not allowed!

⑤

• $1 \leq x_n \leq 2$ for every $n \geq 1$.

\hookrightarrow easy by induction.

• $x_{n+1}/x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq 2$, for every $n \geq 1$. ✓
 $(\because x_n \geq 1)$ $(\because x_{n+1} \leq 2)$

• $|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| = |\sqrt{x_{n+1}x_n} - x_{n+1}|$

$$= \sqrt{x_{n+1}} |\sqrt{x_n} - \sqrt{x_{n+1}}|$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x_{n+1}}}{\sqrt{x_n} + \sqrt{x_{n+1}}} |x_{n+1} - x_n|$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}}} |x_{n+1} - x_n|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{1 + 1/2} |x_{n+1} - x_n|$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} |x_{n+1} - x_n|.$$

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \leq 2$$
$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ exists.

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