

- Given that we have convergence of some sequences, we study here what we can prove about the convergence of various algebraic combinations of those sequences.

### Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then

- (i)  $c x_n \rightarrow c L$ , where  $c$  is any constant;
- (ii)  $x_n + y_n \rightarrow L + M$ ;
- (iii)  $x_n y_n \rightarrow L M$ ;
- (iv) If  $L \neq 0$ , then  $x_n \neq 0$  for sufficiently large  $n$ , and  $\frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{L}$ ;
- (v) If  $M \neq 0$ , then  $\frac{x_n}{y_n} \rightarrow \frac{L}{M}$ .

- We will prove all of these as exercises.

## Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then

(i)  $c x_n \rightarrow c L$ , where  $c$  is any constant.

## Comments on proof of (i)

- Given that we can make  $|x_n - L|$  small for large  $n$ , we must show that we can make  $|c x_n - c L|$  small.
- So for a given  $\varepsilon > 0$ , how small must we make  $|x_n - L|$  in order that  $|c x_n - c L| < \varepsilon$ ?

## Exercise.

Write the proof of (i).

## Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then

(ii)  $x_n + y_n \rightarrow L + M$ ;

## Comments on proof of (ii)

- We must show that if we can make  $|x_n - L|$  small for all sufficiently large  $n$ , and we can make  $|y_n - M|$  small for sufficiently large  $n$ , then we can make  $|(x_n + y_n) - (L + M)|$  suitably small for all sufficiently large  $n$ .
- Given that we can make  $|x_n - L|$  smaller than a given positive real number for sufficiently large  $n$ , and we can make  $|y_n - M|$  smaller than a given positive real number for sufficiently large  $n$ , how big should  $n$  be so that we are sure that both  $|x_n - L|$  and  $|y_n - M|$  are smaller than a given positive number  $\varepsilon$ ?
- If we can force  $|x_n - L|$  and  $|y_n - M|$  both to be small for sufficiently large  $n$ , how can we be sure that  $|(x_n + y_n) - (L + M)|$  is also small? What tool should we use?

## Exercise.

Write the proof of (ii).

## Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then the following hold:

$$(iii) \quad x_n y_n \rightarrow L M;$$

## Comments on proof of (iii)

- We must show that if we can make  $|x_n - L|$  small for all sufficiently large  $n$ , and we can make  $|y_n - M|$  small for sufficiently large  $n$ , then we can make  $|x_n y_n - L M|$  suitably small for all sufficiently large  $n$ .
- The trick is to add and subtract the right thing so that after simplifying we get a sum of terms each of which we can force to be suitably small for all large enough  $n$ .
- Try adding and subtracting  $y_n L$  under the absolute value bars. This gives  $|x_n y_n - L M| = |x_n y_n - y_n L + y_n L - L M| = |y_n(x_n - L) + L(y_n - M)|$ .
- Now apply the triangle inequality to get  $|x_n y_n - L M| \leq |y_n| |x_n - L| + |L| |y_n - M|$ .
- How do you know that you can force the term  $|y_n| |x_n - L|$  to be suitably small? What property of the convergent sequence  $y_n$  should you make use of to do it?

## Exercise.

Write the proof of (iii).

## Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then

(iv) If  $L \neq 0$ , then  $x_n \neq 0$  for sufficiently large  $n$ , and  $\frac{1}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{L}$ ;

## Comments on proof of (iv)

- We first need to ensure that knowing  $L \neq 0$  is enough to deduce  $x_n \neq 0$  for all  $n$  after a while.
- So this means proving that  $|x_n|$  is bounded away from 0 for all  $n$  after a while.
- Since  $L \neq 0$  and the terms of  $x_n$  get close to  $L$  for all  $n$  sufficiently large, it must be possible to prove  $x_n \neq 0$  for  $n$  large. But how to prove it?
- Try to do it using the reverse triangle inequality.
- Next must show that if we can make  $|x_n - L|$  small for all sufficiently large  $n$ , then we can make  $|1/x_n - 1/L|$  suitably small for all sufficiently large  $n$ .
- Rewriting we get  $|1/x_n - 1/L| = \left| \frac{x_n - L}{x_n L} \right|$ .
- Use the facts that  $|x_n|$  is bounded away from 0 and that we can make  $|x_n - L|$  as small as we wish to show that for all sufficiently large  $n$  we can make  $\left| \frac{x_n - L}{x_n L} \right|$  suitably small for all  $n$  after a while.

## Exercise.

Write the proof of (iv).

## Theorem.

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be sequences,  $L$  and  $M$  real numbers, for which  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$ . Then

(v) If  $M \neq 0$ , then  $\frac{x_n}{y_n} \rightarrow \frac{L}{M}$ .

## Comments on proof of (v)

- This part of the theorem is the most complex one of the theorem.
- However, do you see that now that we have proved the other parts of the theorem we can prove part (v) very easily?

## Exercise.

Write the proof of (v).

## Exercise

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be two sequences such that  $x_n \rightarrow 0$ , but we specify nothing more about the sequence  $y_n$ .

- a) It is not necessarily true that  $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$ . Intuitively why don't you believe that in general  $x_n y_n$  has to converge to 0?
- b) Give a few specific counterexamples to illustrate what can go wrong.
- c) What additional property could you assign to the sequence  $y_n$  so that one can prove that  $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$ ? Try to make your property as weak a condition on  $y_n$  as you can.

## Exercise

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be two sequences such that  $x_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $y_n$  is bounded.

- a) Write a direct proof that  $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$ .
- b) Now write a simpler proof that  $x_n y_n \rightarrow 0$  that makes use of the squeeze theorem.



- A useful result is

Theorem. If  $x_n \rightarrow L$  and  $y_n \rightarrow M$  where  $L$  and  $M$  are real numbers, and if in addition  $x_n < y_n$  for all  $n$ , then  $L \leq M$ .

- A special case of this is when  $y_n = 0$  for all  $n$ :

if  $x_n \rightarrow L$  for some real number  $L$  and  $x_n < 0$  for all  $n$ , then  $L \leq 0$ .

- We proved this last result earlier in the course.

## Exercise

Write a proof of the theorem which makes use of the above result. Make your proof as simple as possible, but show all relevant details.