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## 2.25

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### Author

### Message

**vperch5**

**Post subject:** 2.25

**Posted:** Sun, 05 Apr 2020 20:18

**offline**

S.O.S. Newbie

This is how (in my mind) I saw the problem after receiving guidance from our professor.

**Joined:** Sat, 28 Mar 2020

01:10

**Posts:** 1

**Location:** Texas

Given: The sequence  $(a_n)$  does not converge to the real number  $L$ .

That is:  $\exists \epsilon > 0 \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \geq N : |a_n - L| \geq \epsilon \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Proof:

Starting with  $(a_n)$ , we will now look at different cases.

For  $N_1=1 \exists n \geq 1$  and that  $n$  is;  $k_1=n: |a_{k_1}-L| \geq \epsilon \forall n, k$

For  $N_2=k_1+1 \exists n \geq k_1+1$  and that  $n$  is;  $k_2=n+1: |a_{k_2}-L| \geq \epsilon \forall n, k$

We know that  $(a_{n_k})$  is a subsequence of  $(a_n)$  if  $\psi(k)=n_k \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

Now we will take a look at cases for the subsequence  $a_{n_k}$

For  $N_1=1 \exists n_k \geq 1$  and that  $n_k$  is;  $\psi(k_1)=n_{k_1}: |a_{n_{k_1}}-L| \geq \epsilon \forall n, k$

For  $N_2=\psi(k_1)+1 \exists n_k \geq \psi(k_1)$  and that  $n_k$  is;  $\psi(k_1 + 1)=n_{k_2}: |a_{n_{k_2}}-L| \geq \epsilon \forall n, k$

If we continue in this fashion, with  $k_{n+1} \geq k_n \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ ; we can always find an  $\epsilon > 0$ , for  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n_k \geq N$  such that:  $|a_{n_k}-L| \geq \epsilon \forall k$



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helmut

Post subject: Re: 2.25

Posted: Tue, 07 Apr 2020 14:06

online

Site Admin



Joined: Sat, 26 Apr 2003 15:14  
Posts: 2223  
Location: El Paso TX (USA)

vperch5 wrote:

Given: The sequence  $(a_n)$  does not converge to the real number  $L$ .  
That is:  $\exists \epsilon > 0 \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \geq N : |a_n - L| \geq \epsilon \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Proof:  
Starting with  $(a_n)$ , we will now look at different cases.

For  $N_1=1 \exists n \geq 1$  and if we let this  $n$  be  $k_1: |a_{k_1} - L| \geq \epsilon$

For  $N_2=k_1+1 \exists n > k_1$  and if we set this  $n$  to  $k_2: |a_{k_2} - L| \geq \epsilon$ . Note that  $k_2 > k_1$ .

For  $N_3=k_2+1 \exists n > k_2$  and if we set this  $n$  to  $k_3: |a_{k_3} - L| \geq \epsilon$

If we continue in this fashion, we obtain the desired subsequence  $(a_{n_k})$  satisfying  $|a_{n_k} - L| \geq \epsilon$

I made a few minor changes. Use  $\mathbb{N}$  for a "blackboard"  $\mathbb{N}$ .

1 Credit to Vivian!

The greater danger for most of us lies not in setting our aim too high and falling short; but in setting our aim too low, and achieving our mark. - Michelangelo Buonarroti



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