

<b>Instructors:</b> 1. Dr. Rola Alseidi	 <p>Philadelphia University Faculty of Science Department of Mathematics Midterm Exam</p>	<b>Academic Year:</b> 2022-2023 <b>Semester:</b> Second <b>Date:</b> 15/05/2023 <b>Course:</b> Real Analysis (1) <b>Duration:</b> 75 Min
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**Name:**

**I.D. Number:**

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**Question One:** [5 points ]

Let  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , prove that if a number  $u \in \mathbb{R}$  has the properties

- $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : u - \frac{1}{n}$  is not an upper bound  $S$ .
- $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : u + \frac{1}{n}$  is an upper bound of  $S$ ,

then  $\sup S = u$ .

**From questions two to five, solve three of them**

**Question Two:** [6 points]

1. Give the exact definition of the limit of a sequence  $x_n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

2. Use the definition of the limit above to show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n + 1}{3n + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

**Question Three:** [6 points]

1. State the Monotone Convergence Theorem .

2. Let  $x_1 > 1$  and  $x_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{x_n}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , use the Monotone Convergence Theorem to prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$  .

**Question Four:** [6 points ]

1. Give the exact definition of Cauchy Sequence.

2. Use the definition of Cauchy sequence to show that  $x_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$  is a Cauchy sequence.

**Question Five:** [6 points ]

1. State and prove The Bolzano Weirstrass Theorem.

2. Use the Bolzano Weirstrass Theorem to show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin(n)$  doesn't exist .

**Question Six:** [5 points ]

Circle True or False. Read each statement carefully before answering.

- (a) True    False     $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2$  doesn't exist.
- (b) True    False    Every bounded sequence converges.
- (c) True    False    If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$  and  $y_n$  is a bounded sequence, then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n y_n = 0$ .
- (d) True    False    The product of two divergent sequences diverges.
- (e) True    False    If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n > 0, \forall n$ , then  $x > 0$ .
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**Question Seven:** [2 points ]

Give a counter example for the following statement, explain how your example works.

If  $X_n$  is an unbounded sequence, then  $x_n$  is properly divergent.