1. (10 points) Let S be a nonempty and bounded subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Show that there is a sequence  $(s_n)$  in S that converges to  $\sup(S)$ .

2. (10 points) Suppose  $(s_n)$ ,  $(t_n)$ , and  $(u_n)$  are sequences in  $\mathbb{R}$  with  $s_n \to s, t_n \to t$ , and  $u_n \to u$ . Show using the **definition** of a limit that

$$s_n + t_n + u_n \to s + t + u$$

Note: Make sure your final answer ends with  $\epsilon$ 

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- 3. (10 = 7 + 3 points) Let  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  be bounded sequences in  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (a) Show using the **definition** of limit (and without using lim sup) that

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} \left( s_n + t_n \right) \ge \left( \liminf_{n \to \infty} s_n \right) + \left( \liminf_{n \to \infty} t_n \right)$$

Hint: First show

$$\inf \{s_n + t_n \mid n > N\} \ge \inf \{s_n \mid n > N\} + \inf \{t_n \mid n > N\}$$

(b) Give an example of bounded sequences  $(s_n)$  and  $(t_n)$  with

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} (s_n + t_n) \neq \left(\liminf_{n \to \infty} s_n\right) + \left(\liminf_{n \to \infty} t_n\right)$$

Briefly justify your answer

4. (10 points) Show that  $(\mathbb{R}^2, d_{\infty})$  is complete, where

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$$d_{\infty}((x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2)) = \max\{|x_1 - y_1|, |x_2 - y_2|\}$$

Note: You're allowed to use that  $\mathbb{R}$  is complete (with its usual absolute value)

5. (10 = 2 + 8 points)

(a) (this is quick) Use a convergence test to show that the following series converges:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

(b) Suppose  $(s_n)$  is a sequence such that, for all  $n \ge 1$ , we have

$$|s_{n+1} - s_n| \le \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Show that  $(s_n)$  converges

**Hint:** Show that  $(s_n)$  is Cauchy. For this, use the Cauchy criterion applied to the series in (a)

6. (10 points) Let  $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and suppose there is a sequence  $(s_n)$  in [a, b] such that  $0 \le f(s_n) \le \frac{1}{n}$  for all nShow that there is some  $x \in [a, b]$  with f(x) = 0

**Careful:** We don't know whether  $(s_n)$  converges!

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7. (10 points) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is a function with the following property:

There are C > 0 and  $\alpha > 0$  such that for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , we have

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \le C |x - y|^{\alpha}$$

Show that f is uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb R$ 

8. (10 points) Let (S, d) be a compact metric space and suppose  $f: S \to \mathbb{R}$  satisfies the following property:

For all  $x \in S$ , there are M > 0 and r > 0 (depending on x) such that, for all  $y \in B(x, r)$ ,  $|f(y)| \le M$ 

Show directly, using the definition of compactness, that there is M > 0 (not depending on x) such that for all  $x \in S$ ,  $|f(x)| \leq M$ 

**Careful:** Do **NOT** assume that f is continuous.