
Problems to be turned in: All numbers refer to problems in the Yellow and Blue Book.

1. 19.10.
3. Guess the value of \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7n + 11}{5n - 2} \), and use the definition of convergence to prove that your guess is correct.
4. 20.8(b) and (c).
5. Let \( x_n = 1 - 10^{-n} \), or in other words, let \( x_n = 0.999 \ldots \) with \( n \) 9’s at the end. Prove that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1 \).
   Suggestion: Use PS08, problem 2. Note that we may interpret this problem as saying that a decimal point followed by “infinitely many 9’s” is equal to 1.
6. Note that each part of this problem may be useful in the subsequent parts. Also, the point of this problem is to prove Thm. 20.9 part (iii), so please do not use Thm. 20.9, parts (iii) and (iv), in this problem. (Using parts (i) and (ii) is fine.)
   (a) Let \( a_n \) be a sequence, and let \( L \) be a real number. Define the sequence \( x_n = a_n - L \). Prove that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = L \) if and only if \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0 \). (Suggestion: Carefully apply Thm. 20.9, parts (i) and (ii). Note that we can think of \( x_n \) as an “error term” indicating how far away \( a_n \) is from the limit \( L \); the result can be interpreted to say that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = L \) if and only if the error goes to 0 as \( n \to \infty \).)
   (b) Let \( x_n \) and \( y_n \) be sequences such that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = 0 \). Prove that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n y_n = 0 \).
   (c) Let \( a_n \) and \( b_n \) be sequences such that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = L \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = M \). Prove that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n b_n = LM \). (Suggestion: Let \( x_n = a_n - L \) and \( y_n = b_n - M \), and rewrite \( a_n b_n \) in terms of \( x_n, y_n, L, \) and \( M \).)
7. 20.17(b).