

1. [4 points] In each of the two cases, decide if the given set A has an upper bound, a supremum, and a maximum in the given set M . Justify your answers well: if you claim that some number is rational, write it as a fraction, if you use some theorem or observation from the lecture, state it, if you claim that some number is a supremum, prove that there is no better upper bound, etc.

(a) $A = \mathbb{Q} \cap (1, 2)$, $M = \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$.

(b) $A = \{0.1, 0.11, 0.111, 0.1111, 0.11111, \dots\}$, $M = \mathbb{Q}$ (note that all numbers in A have a finite decimal expansion).

2. [6 points] Consider the following two statements about a sequence (a_n) of real numbers. For each of them, decide whether it implies the other. For each of the possible implications, either prove it, or find a counterexample.

(a) The sequence (a_n) is bounded.

(b) There is a number $K \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq m$ we have $|a_n - a_m| < K$.

3. [4 points] Compute the limit or prove that it does not exist.

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)^{10}(2^n+5^n)}{(3^n+5^n)(3n-1)^5(2n-1)^5}$

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lfloor \sqrt{2n-2} \rfloor}{2\sqrt{n} + \cos n}$,

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ stands for the largest integer less or equal x .

4. [6 points] Determine whether the following series converge. Justify your answer well.

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n$

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (10^{10})^{\frac{n}{10^{10}}}$