

# MATH CCS 117: MIDTERM 2

Thursday May 29, 2025

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a closed-book and closed-note examination. Please show your work in the space provided. You may use scratch paper. You have 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Question	Points	Score
1	8	
2	7	
3	15	
4	extra credit	
Total	30	

**Question 1 (8 points)**

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Suppose  $s_n$  is a bounded sequence, and define  $s = \sup\{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

- (a) Suppose  $s_n < s$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that there exists a subsequence of  $s_n$  converging to  $s$ .
- (b) Suppose  $s_n = s$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Give an example of such a sequence that doesn't have a subsequence converging to  $s$ .



**Question 2 (7 points)**

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Suppose  $s_n$  and  $t_n$  are bounded sequences.

- (a) Prove that  $\limsup(s_n + t_n) \leq \limsup s_n + \limsup t_n$ .
- (b) Give an examples of bounded sequences  $s_n$  and  $t_n$  for which

$$\limsup(s_n + t_n) < \limsup s_n + \limsup t_n.$$



**Question 3 (15 points)**

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- (a) Suppose  $s_n$  is a nonnegative sequence that converges to  $s$ . Prove that  $\sqrt{s_n}$  converges to  $\sqrt{s}$ .  
(You may use the fact that, for any  $a, b \geq 0$ ,  $a \leq b \iff \sqrt{a} \leq \sqrt{b}$ .)
- (b) Prove that  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is a continuous function on  $[0, +\infty)$ .
- (c) Prove that  $\frac{x^{100}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 2$  for some  $x \in (0, 1)$ .  
(You may use without proof that  $g(x) = x^{100}$  and  $h(x) = 1 - x$  are continuous functions.)







#### Question 4 - Extra Credit

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Let  $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ , and let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfy

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \alpha|x - y|, \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(Such a function is called an  $\alpha$ -Lipschitz function. When  $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ , it is known as a contraction mapping.)

Let  $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ , and let  $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- (a) Prove that  $a_n$  is a Cauchy sequence.
- (b) Prove that there exists a unique real number  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  so that  $f(a) = a$ .

*In this problem, you have shown that any contraction mapping has a unique fixed point.*

