

# MATH2058 Honours Mathematical Analysis I

## Tutorial 5

### The Cauchy Criterion

**Definition.** A sequence  $X = (x_n)$  of real numbers is said to be a **Cauchy sequence** if for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists a natural number  $K$  such that

$$|x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon \quad \text{whenever } m, n \geq K.$$

*Remarks.* Not only difference of consecutive terms are considered!

**Cauchy Convergence Criterion.** A sequence of real numbers is convergent if and only if it is a Cauchy sequence.

**Example 1.** Let  $(x_n)$  be a sequence defined by

$$x_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_{n+1} = \sqrt{x_n^2 + \frac{1}{2^n}} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Determine whether  $(x_n)$  is convergent or divergent.

**Definition.** A sequence  $(x_n)$  of real numbers is said to be **contractive** if there exists a constant  $C$ ,  $0 < C < 1$ , such that

$$|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| \leq C|x_{n+1} - x_n| \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (\#)$$

The number  $C$  is called the **constant** of the contractive sequence.

*Remarks.* Do not confuse  $(\#)$  with the following condition:

$$|x_{n+2} - x_{n+1}| < |x_{n+1} - x_n| \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (\#\#)$$

For example,  $(\sqrt{n})$  satisfies  $(\#\#)$  but it is not contractive.

**Theorem 1.** Every contractive sequence is a Cauchy sequence, and therefore is convergent.

**Corollary 2.** If  $(x_n)$  is a contractive sequence with constant  $C$ ,  $0 < C < 1$ , and if  $x^* := \lim(x_n)$ , then

$$(i) \quad |x^* - x_n| \leq \frac{C^{n-1}}{1-C}|x_2 - x_1|,$$
$$(ii) \quad |x^* - x_n| \leq \frac{C}{1-C}|x_n - x_{n-1}|.$$

**Example 2.** (Sequence of Fibonacci Fractions) Consider the sequence of Fibonacci fractions  $x_n := f_n/f_{n+1}$ , where  $(f_n)$  is the Fibonacci sequence defined by  $f_1 = f_2 = 1$  and  $f_{n+2} := f_{n+1} + f_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that the sequence  $(x_n)$  converges to  $1/\varphi$ , where  $\varphi := (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$  is the Golden Ratio.

**Example 3.** The cubic equation  $x^3 - 7x + 2 = 0$  has a solution between 0 and 1. Approximate this solution by means of an iteration procedure.