

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- A Sequence can have atmost ____ limits
a)a b)1 c) ∞ d)None of the above
- The sequence $(1+\frac{(1-1)^n}{n})$ is ____
a)Convergent b)Divergent c)Oscillatory d)None
- If S_n is unbounded decreasing sequence then
a) $\lim S_n = +\infty$ b) $\lim S_n = -\infty$ c) $\lim S_n = \text{finite}$ d) $\lim S_n = 0$
- If S_n is unbounded increasing sequence then
a) $\lim S_n = +\infty$ b) $\lim S_n = -\infty$ c) $\lim S_n = \text{finite}$ d) $\lim S_n = 0$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^n} =$ ____
a)0 b)1 c)2 d)3
- $\lim a^{1/n} =$ ____ for $a > 0$
a)0 b)1 c)3 d)2
- If $\lim S_n = 0$ then $\lim |S_n| =$ ____
a)0 b)1 c)2 d)None
- The limit point of the sequence $\{n^{1/n}\}$ is
a)1 b)0 c) d)
- $\lim \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$
a)1 b)2 c)0 d)3
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} =$ ____
a) b)1 c)2 d)3
- $\lim \frac{2 \log n}{n} =$ ____
a)0 b)1 c)2 d)3
- The sequence $\{(-1)^n\}$ has ____
a)one limit pt b)Two limit pts c)No limits pts d)None
- The limit point of $\{\frac{1}{2^n}\}$ is
a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b)0 c)1 d)None
- The set of limit points of $\{\frac{1}{n}/n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
a) $\{0\}$ b) $\{1\}$ c) $\{\emptyset\}$ d)None
- $\lim (1+\frac{1}{n})^n =$ ____
a)1 b)e c)0 d)None
- $\varepsilon \frac{\log n}{n^p}$ is convergent when
a) $p > 1$ b) $p < 1$ c) $p > 2$ d)None

17. The limit of sequence (S_n) where $1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}$
 a) e b) 0 c) d) None
18. $\lim \frac{1}{n^p} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ for $p > 0$
 a) 1 b) 0 c) 3 d) 2
19. If S_n is not bounded below then $\liminf S_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 a) $+\infty$ b) 0 c) ∞ d) 1
20. $\limsup |S_n| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim S_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) ∞

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Every convergent sequence is **Bounded**
2. Every Cauchy seq is **Bounded**
3. A sequence converges if it is a **Cauchy sequence**
4. If S_n is unbounded increasing sequence then $\lim S_n = \underline{+\infty}$
5. $\lim \frac{1}{n} = \underline{+\infty}$
6. Every bounded sequence has **Convergent** subsequence
7. If S_n converges to 'S' then its subsequence S_{n_k} Converges to **Same limit**
8. $\lim 2^{1/n} = \underline{1}$
9. Every monotonic sequence is **Not Oscillatory**
10. A constant sequence is **Convergent**
11. All Cauchy sequences are **convergent**
12. If $\lim S_n = l$ then $\lim (S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n)^{1/n} = \underline{l}$
13. If $\lim S_n = l$ then $\lim \frac{S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n}{n} = \underline{l}$
14. Every subsequence of a convergent sequence **Convergent**
15. Every bounded **monotonic** sequence converge
16. If $\sum u_n$ is convergent then $\lim u_n = \underline{0}$
17. A decreasing sequence is convergent if **convergent**
18. The series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \dots$ is **Divergent**
19. $\lim (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n = \underline{e} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
20. If $\sum u_n$ is conditionally convergent then $\sum U_n$ is **Divergent**

III. Descriptive Questions

1. Write squeeze (sandwich) theorem?
2. Every monotone sequence is convergent?
3. Write ratio test ?
4. Write alternating series theorem?
5. Write Cauchy general principal theorem?