Math 181 Honors Quiz 4 Version A

1. State in terms of $\delta$ and $\epsilon$ what it means for the function $f(x)$ to be continuous at $c$.
2. Use $\delta$ and $\epsilon$ to show that $f(x)=x^{2}$ is continuous at $x=3$.

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3. A sequence of numbers $a_{n}$ is called a Cauchy sequence if
(A) given $N$ there is $\epsilon>0$ such that $n, m>N$ implies $\left|a_{n}-a_{m}\right|<\epsilon$.
(B) given $N$ there is $\epsilon>0$ such that $n, m>N$ implies $\left|a_{n}-a_{m}\right|>\epsilon$.
(C) given $\epsilon>0$ there is $N$ such that $n, m>N$ implies $\left|a_{n}-a_{m}\right|<\epsilon$.
(D) given $\epsilon>0$ there is $N$ such that $n, m>N$ implies $\left|a_{n}-a_{m}\right|>\epsilon$.
4. Rewrite the sum

$$
x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}+\cdots+\frac{x^{42}}{42}
$$

using sum notation.
5. Does the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 n}{n+1}$ converge or diverge? Explain your answer.
6. Does the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{\sqrt{n}}$ converge or diverge? Explain your answer.

