Ten of the 13 numbered statements below if put in the right order prove this theorem:

Theorem 1 Let $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ be sequences of real numbers such that

 $a_n \to a \ as \ n \to \infty \quad b_n \to b \ as \ n \to \infty$

Then

$$a_n - b_n \to a - b \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

A correct sequence

- 1. Suppose $\epsilon > 0$
- 2. We must find N such that if n > N then $|(a_n b_n) (a b)| < \epsilon$
- 3. Because $a_n \to a$ as $n \to \infty$ there exists $N_1 > 0$ such that if $n > N_1$ then $|a_n - a| < \epsilon/2$
- 4. Because $b_n \to b$ as $n \to \infty$ there exists $N_2 > 0$ such that if $n > N_2$ then $|b_n - b| < \epsilon/2$
- 5. Put $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$
- 6. If n > N then

$$|(a_n - b_n) - (a - b)| = |(a_n - a) - (b_n - b)|$$
(7)

$$\leq |a_n - a| + |b_n - b| \tag{8}$$

$$< \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2$$
 (9)

$$= \epsilon$$
 as required (10)

Items 2, 3 and 4 can come in any order but must follow 1 and precede 5. Otherwise the order is fixed.

Spoilers

- 11. Because $a_n \to a$ there exists N such that if n > N then $|a_n a| < \epsilon$
- 12. $\leq |a_n a| |b_n b|$
- 13. Put $N = N_1 N_2$

Feedback

- Using Statement 11: This is true but does not help satisfy Statement 2, which expresses the destination a rigorous proof must arrive at.
- Using Statement 12: Think more carefully about modulus signs. It cannot be true in general that |x y| is smaller than |x| |y| as |x y| is non-negative whereas |x| |y| could be negative if x = 1 and y = 2 for example.
- Using Statement 13: The bigger the value of n, the more likely it is that the inequality in Statement 2 is satisfied so N given by $N_1 - N_2$ is likely to allow in too small values of n in Statement 6. Statement 5 could be replaced by "Put $N = N_1 + N_2$ " as this would ensure values of n allowed by Statement 6 are big enough.