

**Problem.** Prove the Pinching Theorem: *Suppose that for all sufficiently large  $n$ ,*

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n.$$

*If  $\lim a_n = \lim c_n = L$ , then  $\lim b_n = L$ .*

**Solution.** To prove this, we will use the definition of the limit of a sequence. Because we know that  $\lim a_n = \lim c_n = L$ , we know by the definition of the limit of a sequence that,

$$L - \epsilon_a < a_n < L + \epsilon_a$$

for any  $\epsilon_a$  with all sufficiently large  $n$  and that,

$$L - \epsilon_c < c_n < L + \epsilon_c$$

for any  $\epsilon_c$  with all sufficiently large  $n$ .

Because we know that  $a_n < c_n$ , let  $\epsilon = \max\{\epsilon_a, \epsilon_c\}$ . Now we get

$$L - \epsilon < a_n \leq c_n < L + \epsilon$$

But we know that  $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$ . For any  $\epsilon$ , then there exists an  $\epsilon_b$  such that for sufficiently large  $n$ ,

$$L - \epsilon \leq L - \epsilon_b < a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n < L + \epsilon_b \leq L + \epsilon.$$

Removing the unnecessary terms of this inequality we get,

$$L - \epsilon < b_n < L + \epsilon$$

for any  $\epsilon$  with all sufficiently large  $n$ . This is equivalent to saying that  $\lim b_n = L$ . □