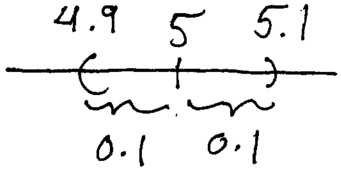
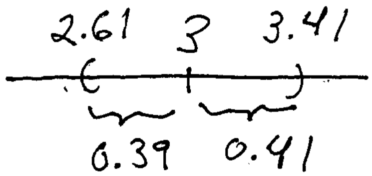
Section 2.3

7.)



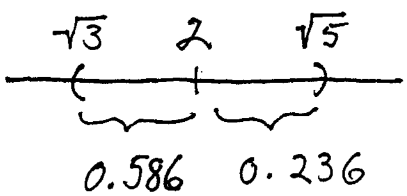
$\delta = 0.1$

10.)



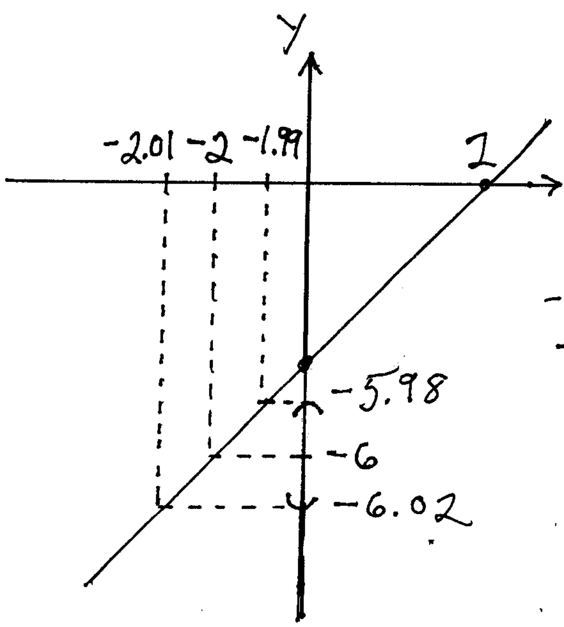
$\delta = 0.39$

11.)



$\delta = \sqrt{5} - 2 \approx 0.236$

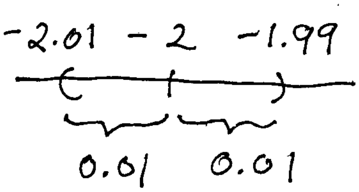
16.)



$Y = 2X - 2 \longrightarrow$

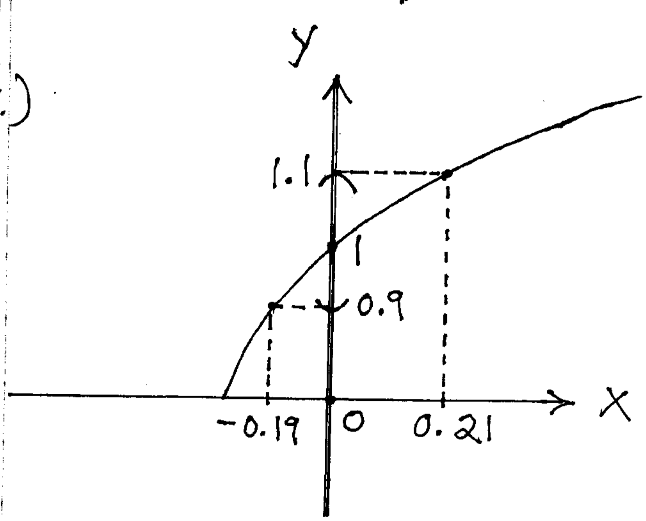
$X = \frac{1}{2}Y + 1$;

$\varepsilon = 0.02$



$\delta = 0.01$

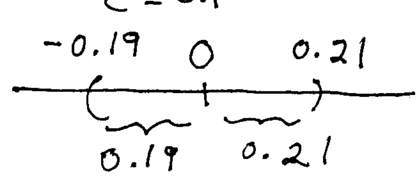
17.)



$Y = \sqrt{X+1} \longrightarrow$

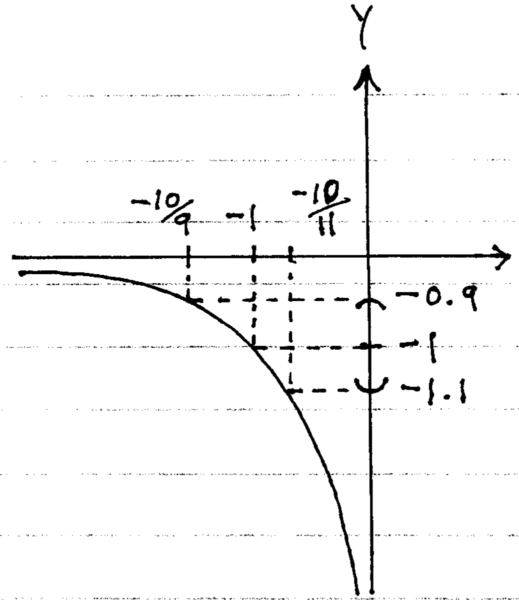
$X = Y^2 - 1$;

$\varepsilon = 0.1$



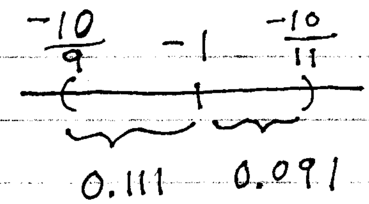
$\delta = 0.19$

24.)



$y = \frac{1}{x} \to x = \frac{1}{y}$

$\varepsilon = 0.1$



$\delta = 1 - \frac{10}{11} = \frac{1}{11}$

39.) Prove $\lim_{x \to 9} \sqrt{x-5} = 2$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Find $\delta > 0$ so that if $0 < |x-9| < \delta$, then $|\sqrt{x-5} - 2| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|\sqrt{x-5} - 2| < \varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x-9|$. Then

$|\sqrt{x-5} - 2| < \varepsilon$ iff $\left| (\sqrt{x-5} - 2) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x-5}+2)}{(\sqrt{x-5}+2)} \right| < \varepsilon$

iff $\left| \frac{(x-5) - 4}{\sqrt{x-5} + 2} \right| < \varepsilon$

iff $\frac{|x-9|}{\sqrt{x-5}+2} < \varepsilon$; we must eliminate the term $\sqrt{x-5}+2$; thus,

$$\frac{|x-9|}{\sqrt{x-5}+2} \le \frac{|x-9|}{0+2} = \frac{|x-9|}{2} < \varepsilon$$

iff $|x-9| < 2\varepsilon$. Choose $\delta = 2\varepsilon$.

Thus, it follows that

if $0<|x-9|<\delta$, then $|\sqrt{x-5}-2|<\varepsilon$. QED

41.) $f(x)=\begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x\neq 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } x=1 \end{cases}$

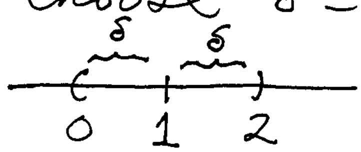
Prove $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)=1$:

Let $\varepsilon>0$ be given. Find $\delta>0$ so that if $0<|x-1|<\delta$, then $|f(x)-1|<\varepsilon$, i.e. $|x^2-1|<\varepsilon$. Begin with $|x^2-1|<\varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x-1|$. Then

$|x^2-1|<\varepsilon$ iff $|(x-1)(x+1)|<\varepsilon$

iff $|x-1||x+1|<\varepsilon$; we need to eliminate the term $|x+1|$.

Choose $\delta\le 1$, then $0<x<2$



and $|x+1|<3$; thus,

$|x-1||x+1|<|x-1|\cdot 3<\varepsilon$

iff $|x-1|<\varepsilon/3$. Choose $\delta=\min\{1,\varepsilon/3\}$.

Thus, it follows that

if $0<|x-1|<\delta$, then $|f(x)-1|<\varepsilon$. QED

47.) $f(x)=\begin{cases} 4-2x, & \text{if } x<1 \\ 6x-4, & \text{if } x\ge 1 \end{cases}$

Prove $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)=2$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Find $\delta > 0$ so that if $0 < |x-1| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - 2| < \varepsilon$, i.e.,

$$\begin{cases} |(4-2x)-2| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ |(6x-4)-2| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

iff $\begin{cases} |2-2x| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ |6x-6| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

iff $\begin{cases} 2|x-1| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 6|x-1| < \varepsilon, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

iff $\begin{cases} |x-1| < \varepsilon/2, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ |x-1| < \varepsilon/6, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$;

since $\varepsilon/6 < \varepsilon/2$, choose $\delta = \varepsilon/6$.

Thus, it follows that if $0 < |x-1| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - 2| < \varepsilon$. QED

Math 21A
Kouba
Worksheet 3

1.) Use the precise epsilon/delta definition of limit to prove the following statements. These are writing exercises like those done in class. You must be clear, concise, and organized.

a.) $\lim_{x \to 10} (3x + 5) = 35$

b.) $\lim_{x \to -3/2} (1 - 4x) = 7$

c.) $\lim_{x \to 1} (x^2 + 3) = 4$

d.) $\lim_{x \to -1} (x^2 + 3) = 4$

e.) $\lim_{x \to 3} \dfrac{2}{x+3} = \dfrac{1}{3}$

f.) $\lim_{x \to -6} \dfrac{x+4}{2-x} = \dfrac{-1}{4}$

g.) $\lim_{x \to 9} (\sqrt{x} + 2) = 5$

Worksheet 3

1.) a.) Prove that $\lim_{x \to 10} (3x+5) = 35$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x - 10| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - 35| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x) - 35| < \varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x-10|$. Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
|f(x) - 35| < \varepsilon &\text{ iff } |(3x+5) - 35| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } |3x - 30| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } 3|x-10| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } |x-10| < \varepsilon/3 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/3$. Thus, it follows that if $0 < |x-10| < \varepsilon/3$, then $|f(x) - 35| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

b.) Prove that $\lim_{x \to -\frac{3}{2}} (1-4x) = 7$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x - (-\frac{3}{2})| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - 7| < \varepsilon$, i.e., if $0 < |x + \frac{3}{2}| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - 7| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x) - 7| < \varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x + \frac{3}{2}|$. Then

$$|f(x) - 7| < \varepsilon \text{ iff } |(1 - 4x) - 7| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff} \quad |-6-4x| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad \left|(-4)\left(\tfrac{3}{2}+x\right)\right| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad 4\,|x+3/2| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad |x+3/2| < \varepsilon/4 \,.$$

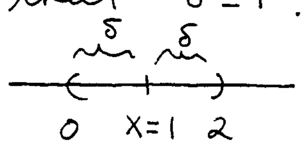
Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/4$. Thus, if $0 < |x+3/2| < \delta$, it follows that $|f(x)-7| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

c.) Prove that $\lim_{x \to 1} (x^2+3) = 4$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$ and solve for $|x-1|$. Then

$$|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon \quad \text{iff} \quad |(x^2+3)-4| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad |x^2-1| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad |(x-1)(x+1)| < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad |x-1|\,|x+1| < \varepsilon \,.$$

We must "eliminate" the term $|x+1|$. assume that $\delta \le 1$. Then $0 < x < 2$ and



$$1 < |x+1| < 3 \,. \quad \text{Thus,}$$

$$|x-1|\,|x+1| < |x-1| \cdot (3) < \varepsilon$$
$$\text{iff} \quad |x-1| < \varepsilon/3 \,.$$

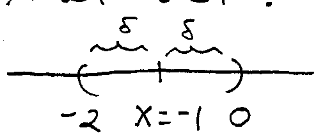
Choose $\delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon/3\}$. Thus, if $0 < |x-1| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

d.) Prove that $\lim_{x \to -1} (x^2+3) = 4$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that
if $0 < |x-(-1)| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$, i.e.,
if $0 < |x+1| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x+1|$. Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon &\text{ iff } |(x^2+3)-4| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } |x^2-1| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } |(x-1)(x+1)| < \varepsilon \\
&\text{ iff } |x-1|\,|x+1| < \varepsilon .
\end{aligned}
$$

We must "eliminate" the term $|x-1|$. Assume that $\delta \le 1$. Then $-2 < x < 0$ and



$1 < |x-1| < 3$. Thus

$$|x-1|\,|x+1| < (3)\,|x+1| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff} \quad |x+1| < \varepsilon/3 .$$

Choose $\delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon/3\}$. Thus, if $0 < |x+1| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-4| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

e.) Prove that $\lim\limits_{x \to 3} \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{1}{3}$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x-3| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - \frac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x) - \frac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon$ and solve for $|x-3|$.

Then

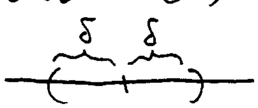
$$|f(x) - \tfrac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon \text{ iff } \left| \frac{2}{x+3} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \left| \frac{6-(x+3)}{3(x+3)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \left| \frac{3-x}{3(x+3)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \frac{1}{3} \frac{|x-3|}{|x+3|} < \varepsilon .$$

We must "eliminate" the term $|x+3|$. Assume that $\delta \le 1$. Then $2 < x < 4$



and $5 < |x+3| < 7$ so that $\frac{1}{7} < \frac{1}{|x+3|} < \frac{1}{5}$. Thus,

$$\frac{1}{3} |x-3| \cdot \frac{1}{|x+3|} < \frac{1}{3} |x-3| \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \frac{1}{15} |x-3| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } |x-3| < 15\varepsilon .$$

Choose $\delta = \min\{1, 15\varepsilon\}$. Thus, if $0 < |x-3| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - \frac{1}{3}| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

f.) Prove that $\lim\limits_{x \to -6} \dfrac{x+4}{2-x} = \dfrac{-1}{4}$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x-(-6)| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - (\frac{-1}{4})| < \varepsilon$, i.e., if $0 < |x+6| < \delta$ then $|f(x) + \frac{1}{4}| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x) + \frac{1}{4}| < \varepsilon$ and "solve" for $|x+6|$.

Then

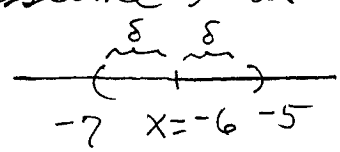
$$|f(x) + \tfrac{1}{4}| < \varepsilon \text{ iff } \left| \frac{x+4}{2-x} + \frac{1}{4} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \left| \frac{4(x+4) + (2-x)}{4(2-x)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \left| \frac{3x+18}{4(2-x)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \frac{3}{4} \, \frac{|x+6|}{|x-2|} < \varepsilon .$$

We must "eliminate" the term $|x-2|$. Assume that $\delta \le 1$. Then $-7 < x < -5$



and $7 < |x-2| < 9$ so that $\dfrac{1}{9} < \dfrac{1}{|x-2|} < \dfrac{1}{7}$. Thus,

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot |x+6| \cdot \frac{1}{|x-2|} < \frac{3}{4} |x+6| \cdot \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \frac{3}{28} |x+6| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } |x+6| < \frac{28}{3} \varepsilon .$$ Choose $\delta = \min\{1, \frac{28}{3}\varepsilon\}$.

Thus, if $0 < |x+6| < \delta$ then $|f(x) + \frac{1}{4}| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.

9.) Prove that $\lim_{x \to 9} (\sqrt{x} + 2) = 5$:

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Determine $\delta > 0$ (which depends on ε) so that if $0 < |x-9| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - 5| < \varepsilon$. Begin with $|f(x)-5| < \varepsilon$ and solve for $|x-9|$. Then

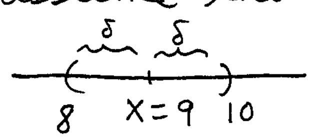
$$|f(x)-5| < \varepsilon \text{ iff } |(\sqrt{x}+2)-5| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } |\sqrt{x} - 3| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \left| (\sqrt{x}-3) \frac{(\sqrt{x}+3)}{(\sqrt{x}+3)} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } \frac{|x-9|}{|\sqrt{x}+3|} < \varepsilon \ .$$

We must eliminate the term $|\sqrt{x}+3|$. Assume that $\delta \leq 1$. Then $8 < x < 10$ and



$$\sqrt{8}+3 < |\sqrt{x}+3| < \sqrt{10}+3$$

so that $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{10}+3} < \dfrac{1}{|\sqrt{x}+3|} < \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{8}+3}$.

Thus,

$$|x-9| \cdot \frac{1}{|\sqrt{x}+3|} < |x-9| \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}+3} < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{iff } |x-9| < (\sqrt{8}+3)\varepsilon \ .$$

Choose $\delta = \min\{1, (\sqrt{8}+3)\varepsilon\}$. Thus, if $0 < |x-9| < \delta$ then $|f(x)-5| < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof.