

eps-delta proof clinic I

Lesson 56 · Module 5 — Limits & Continuity · Real Analysis · dailymaths.uk/analysis

Practice problems

1. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3}(4x - 5) = 7$.
2. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1}(2x^2 + 1) = 3$.
3. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2}(x^2 - 3x) = -2$.

Solutions

1. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3}(4x - 5) = 7$.

- Scratch work: $|(4x - 5) - 7| = |4x - 12| = 4|x - 3|$.
- We want $4|x - 3| < \epsilon$, which means $|x - 3| < \epsilon/4$.
- Formal proof: Given $\epsilon > 0$, choose $\delta = \epsilon/4$.
- If $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, then $|(4x - 5) - 7| = 4|x - 3| < 4\delta = 4(\epsilon/4) = \epsilon$.

Answer: $\delta = \epsilon/4$

2. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1}(2x^2 + 1) = 3$.

- Scratch work: $|(2x^2 + 1) - 3| = |2x^2 - 2| = 2|x^2 - 1| = 2|x - 1||x + 1|$.
- Assume $\delta \leq 1$. Then $|x - 1| < 1 \implies 0 < x < 2 \implies |x + 1| < 3$.
- We need $2|x - 1|(3) < \epsilon$, so $|x - 1| < \epsilon/6$.
- Choose $\delta = \min(1, \epsilon/6)$.
- If $0 < |x - 1| < \delta$, then $|2x^2 - 2| = 2|x - 1||x + 1| < 2(\epsilon/6)(3) = \epsilon$.

Answer: $\delta = \min(1, \epsilon/6)$

3. Prove using the epsilon-delta definition that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2}(x^2 - 3x) = -2$.

- Scratch work: $|(x^2 - 3x) - (-2)| = |x^2 - 3x + 2| = |x - 2||x - 1|$.
- Assume $\delta \leq 1$. Then $|x - 2| < 1 \implies 1 < x < 3 \implies |x - 1| < 2$.
- We need $|x - 2|(2) < \epsilon$, so $|x - 2| < \epsilon/2$.
- Choose $\delta = \min(1, \epsilon/2)$.
- If $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$, then $|x^2 - 3x + 2| = |x - 2||x - 1| < (\epsilon/2)(2) = \epsilon$.

Answer: $\delta = \min(1, \epsilon/2)$