

Limits not existing

In the next two questions we look at examples of functions that do **not** have a limit at a point.

1. i) Define $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational.} \end{cases}$$

Prove that the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

Hint use proof by contradiction and the fact that in any interval we can find a rational number and an irrational number.

- ii) Prove that for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ does not exist.

2. i) Show by means of an example that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \{f(x) + g(x)\}$ may exist even though neither $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$ exist.

- ii) Do the same for $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x)$.

Hint: Construct f and g from a function in the previous question or a similar one seen in the notes.

One-sided limits

In the next two questions we examine a limit at a point by examining the two one-sided limits at that point.

3. Let

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{|x - 1|}.$$

- i) For what x is this well-defined?

Hint Recall that $|y| = y$ if $y \geq 0$ and $= -y$ if $y < 0$.

- ii) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x)$

- iii) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x)$.
- iv) Does $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} F(x)$ exist?
- v) Sketch the graph of $F(x), x \in \mathbb{R}$.

4. Sketch the graph of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 8 - x^2, & x < 2 \\ 3, & x = 2 \\ x^2 - 2 & x > 2. \end{cases}$$

Use the $\varepsilon - \delta$ definition to evaluate the following one-sided limits.

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ii) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x).$$

Does $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ exist?

Limits at Infinity

In the next five questions we look at limits as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

5. Verify the $\varepsilon - X$ definition of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3x + 3}{x - 2} = 3.$$

6. Verify the $\varepsilon - X$ definition of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - 2}{x + 2} = 2.$$

7. Find the value of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 - x^2}{x^2 + 2}$$

and show your value satisfies the $\varepsilon - X$ definition.

8. Find the value of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x + 3}{x - 2},$$

and show your value satisfies the $\varepsilon - X$ definition.

Extra questions for practice

9. Verify the ε - X definition of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2 - x^2}{x^2 - 2} = -1.$$

10. Find the value of

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-2 - x^2}{x^2 - 2},$$

and show your value satisfies the ε - X definition.