

**Homework 3**

due 9/16

Score \_\_\_\_\_

**1. (6pt)**

Using only  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of limit verify if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x - 1) = 5$ . Provide a graphical illustration.

Using only  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of limit verify if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (3x + 1) \neq 5$ . Provide a graphical illustration.

**2. (6pt)**

Adjust  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of limit of a function to the situation when  $x$  tends to infinity, that is, explain what it means that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ , where  $L \in \mathbb{R}$ . Provide a graphical illustration.

**3.** (6pt)

Below the definition of *bounded* function is given.

A function  $f$  is said to be *bounded* on a set  $A$  if there exists a number  $M$  such that the absolute value of  $f(x)$  is less than or equal to  $M$  for each  $x$  in  $A$ .

a) Write the definition in a symbolic form.

b) Explain what it means that a function is **not** bounded on a set (both in words and in symbols).

c) Give an example of bounded function and an example of unbounded (that is, not bounded) function. (Do not forget to specify a set where the functions are bounded/unbounded.) Explain (using the definition above) why your functions are bounded/unbounded.

4. (6pt)

Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function. Define what it means that  $f$  is *periodic*. Write the definition in symbolic form. What is a *period* of a periodic function? How many periods may a periodic function have? Explain!