10. For the limit

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{4x + 1}{3x - 4} = 4.5$$

illustrate Definition 2 by finding values of δ that correspond to $\varepsilon = 0.5$ and $\varepsilon = 0.1$.

11. Use a graph to find a number δ such that

$$\frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)(x - 1)^2} > 100 \qquad \text{whenever} \qquad 0 < |x - 1| < \delta$$

12. For the limit

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \cot^2 x = \infty$$

illustrate Definition 6 by finding values of δ that correspond to (a) $M = 100$ and (b) $M = 1000$.

13. A machinist is required to manufacture a circular metal disk with area 1000 cm^2.
(a) What radius produces such a disk?
(b) If the machinist is allowed an error tolerance of $\pm 5 \text{ cm}^2$ in the area of the disk, how close to the ideal radius in part (a) must the machinist control the radius?
(c) In terms of the ε, δ definition of $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, what is x? What is $f(x)$? What is a? What is L? What value of ε is given? What is the corresponding value of δ?

14. A crystal growth furnace is used in research to determine how best to manufacture crystals used in electronic components for the space shuttle. For proper growth of the crystal, the temperature must be controlled accurately by adjusting the input power. Suppose the relationship is given by

$$T(w) = 0.1w^2 + 2.155w + 20$$

where T is the temperature in degrees Celsius and w is the power input in watts.
(a) How much power is needed to maintain the temperature at 200°C?
(b) If the temperature is allowed to vary from 200°C by up to ±1°C, what range of wattage is allowed for the input power?
(c) In terms of the ε, δ definition of $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, what is x? What is $f(x)$? What is a? What is L? What value of ε is given? What is the corresponding value of δ?

15–18 Prove the statement using the ε, δ definition of limit and illustrate with a diagram like Figure 9.

15. $\lim_{x \to 1} (2x + 3) = 5$

16. $\lim_{x \to -2} (\frac{1}{2}x + 3) = 2$

17. $\lim_{x \to -3} (1 - 4x) = 13$

18. $\lim_{x \to 4} (7 - 3x) = -5$

19–32 Prove the statement using the ε, δ definition of limit.

19. $\lim_{x \to 3} \dfrac{x}{5} = \dfrac{3}{5}$

20. $\lim_{x \to 6} \left(\dfrac{x}{4} + 3\right) = \dfrac{9}{2}$

21. $\lim_{x \to -5} \left(4 - \dfrac{3x}{5}\right) = 7$

22. $\lim_{x \to 3} \dfrac{x^2 + x - 12}{x - 3} = 7$

23. $\lim_{x \to a} x = a$

24. $\lim_{x \to a} c = c$

25. $\lim_{x \to 0} x^2 = 0$

26. $\lim_{x \to 0} x^3 = 0$

27. $\lim_{x \to 0} |x| = 0$

28. $\lim_{x \to 9^-} \sqrt[4]{9 - x} = 0$

29. $\lim_{x \to 2} (x^2 - 4x + 5) = 1$

30. $\lim_{x \to 3} (x^2 + x - 4) = 8$

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

32. $\lim_{x \to 2} x^3 = 8$

33. Verify that another possible choice of δ for showing that $\lim_{x \to 3} x^2 = 9$ in Example 4 is $\delta = \min\{2, \varepsilon/8\}$.

34. Verify, by a geometric argument, that the largest possible choice of δ for showing that $\lim_{x \to 3} x^2 = 9$ is $\delta = \sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} - 3$.

CAS **35.** (a) For the limit $\lim_{x \to 1} (x^3 + x + 1) = 3$, use a graph to find a value of δ that corresponds to $\varepsilon = 0.4$.
(b) By using a computer algebra system to solve the cubic equation $x^3 + x + 1 = 3 + \varepsilon$, find the largest possible value of δ that works for any given $\varepsilon > 0$.
(c) Put $\varepsilon = 0.4$ in your answer to part (b) and compare with your answer to part (a).

36. Prove that $\lim_{x \to 2} \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{1}{2}$.

37. Prove that $\lim_{x \to a} \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{a}$ if $a > 0$.

$$\left[\textit{Hint: } \text{Use } \left|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}\right| = \frac{|x - a|}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a}}. \right]$$

38. If H is the Heaviside function defined in Example 6 in Section 2.2, prove, using Definition 2, that $\lim_{t \to 0} H(t)$ does not exist. [*Hint:* Use an indirect proof as follows. Suppose that the limit is L. Take $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}$ in the definition of a limit and try to arrive at a contradiction.]

39. If the function f is defined by

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

prove that $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

40. By comparing Definitions 2, 3, and 4, prove Theorem 1 in Section 2.3.

41. How close to -3 do we have to take x so that

$$\frac{1}{(x + 3)^4} > 10{,}000$$

42. Prove, using Definition 6, that $\lim_{x \to -3} \dfrac{1}{(x + 3)^4} = \infty$.

43. Prove that $\lim_{x \to -1^-} \dfrac{5}{(x + 1)^3} = -\infty$.