

Exercises 3.2 (page 107): Problems:

1. Let $A = \{\frac{1}{n} : n = 1, 2, \dots\}$.
 - a. Show that the set A is not compact by constructing an open cover of A that does not have a finite subcover of A .
2. Suppose $\{p_n\}$ is a convergent sequence in \mathbb{R} with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = p$. Prove, using the definition, that the set $A = \{p\} \cup \{p_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a compact subset of \mathbb{R} .
3. Show that the set $(0, 1]$ is not compact by constructing an open cover of $(0, 1]$ that does not have a finite subcover of $(0, 1]$.
4. Suppose A and B are compact subsets of \mathbb{R} .
 - b. Prove that $A \cap B$ is compact.

Exercises 4.1 (page 128): Problems:

1. b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} 3x + 5 = -1$.
 - d. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} 2x^2 - 3x - 4 = 1$.
 - e. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = 3$.
 - f. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x - 4}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{5}{2}$.
7. b. Suppose $f : E \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, p is a limit point of E , and $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = L$. If $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in E$, prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} \sqrt{f(x)} = \sqrt{L}$.
11. Suppose $E \subset \mathbb{R}$, $f, g : E \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and p is a limit point of E . If $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = A$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} g(x) = B$, then
- a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} [f(x) + g(x)] = A + B$.
 - b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} [f(x)g(x)] = AB$.

1. Use the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of limit to prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{|x|} \neq -1$.

2. Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -x & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

Prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x)$ exists if and only if $p = 0$.