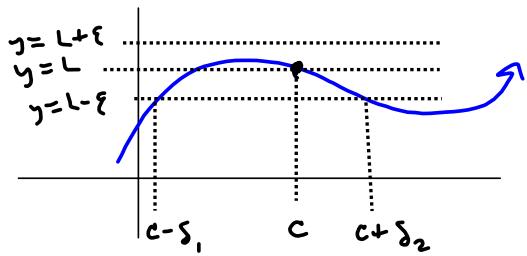


### Section 1.7 The Precise Definition of Limit

We find how close  $x$  needs to be to a limiting value to make  $y$  sufficiently close to a limiting  $y$ -value.

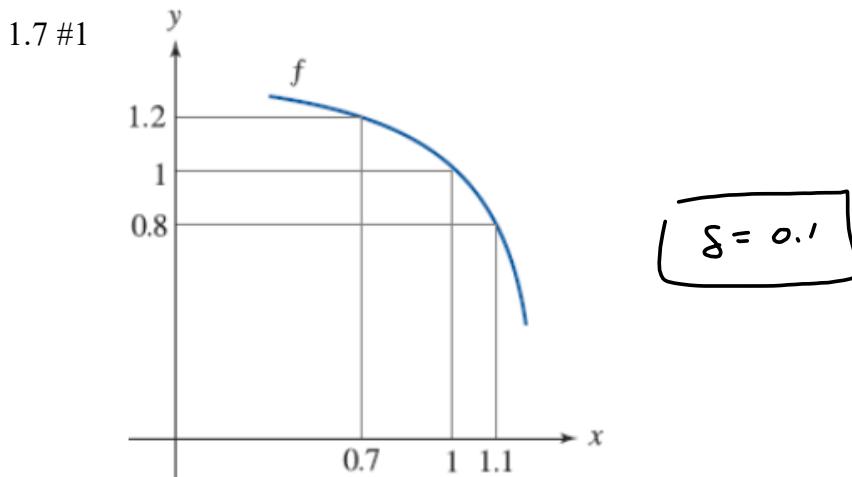
$$\begin{array}{c} |x - c| < \delta \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Let } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ be given. Find } \delta \ni \\ \text{If } |x - c| < \delta, \text{ then } |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon \end{array}$$

It comes down to getting a bound or ceiling on how fast  $f(x)$  is changing with respect to  $x$ .



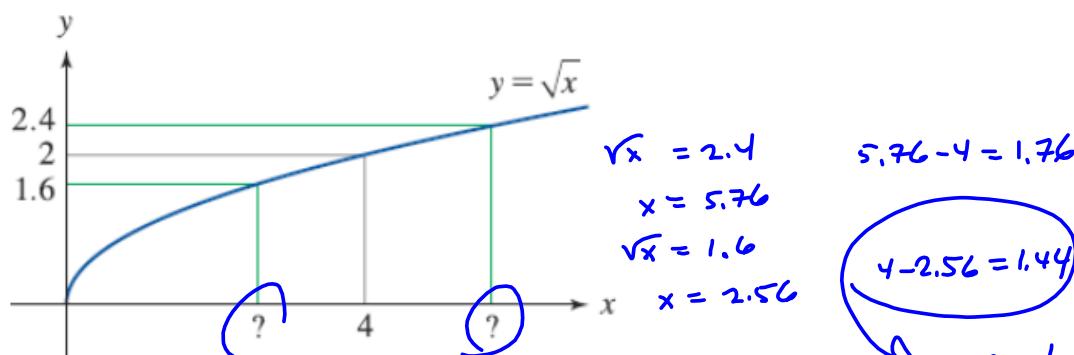
Here, we pick  $\delta_2 \equiv \delta$ ,  
since it'll keep us inside the  
" $\varepsilon$ -tube" if  $c - \delta < x < c + \delta$ ,  
i.e.  $-\delta < x - c < \delta$   
i.e.  $|x - c| < \delta$

Use the given graph of  $f$  to find a number  $\delta$  such that if  $|x - 1| < \delta$  then  $|f(x) - 1| < 0.2$ .



Use the given graph of  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  to find a number  $\delta$  such that if  $|x - 4| < \delta$  then  $|\sqrt{x} - 2| < 0.4$ .

1.7 #3



Do this algebraically:

$$\text{Want } |\sqrt{x} - 2| < 0.4$$

$$-0.4 < \sqrt{x} - 2 < 0.4$$

$$1.6 < \sqrt{x} < 2.4$$

$$(1.6)^2 < \sqrt{x}^2 < 2.4^2$$

$$2.56 < x < 5.76$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ - 2.56 \\ \hline 1.44 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.76 \\ - 4 \\ \hline 1.76 \end{array}$$

*smaller!*

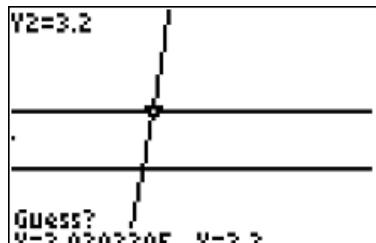
1.7 #6

A graphing calculator is recommended.

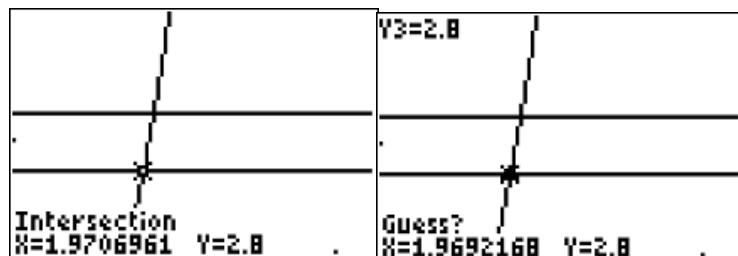
For the limit  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^3 - 5x + 5) = 3$ , illustrate this definition by finding the largest possible values of  $\delta$  that correspond to  $\epsilon = 0.2$  and  $\epsilon = 0.1$ . (Round your answers to four decimal places.)

$$\epsilon = 0.2 \quad \delta = \boxed{\phantom{0000}}$$

$$\epsilon = 0.1 \quad \delta = \boxed{\phantom{0000}}$$



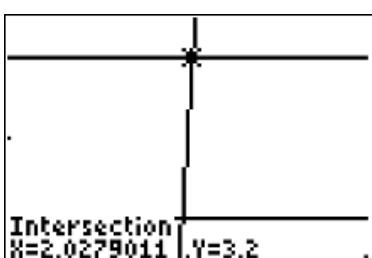
$$\delta_2 = .0303305$$



$$.029?$$

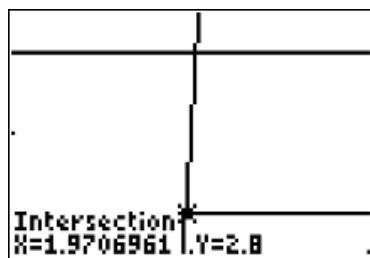
Ans. was 0.028

Second Attempt (Getting smaller)



$$\delta_2 = .0279011$$

$$\approx .028$$



$$\begin{aligned} 2.4^2 &= 5.76 \\ 2-1.9706961 &= .0293039 \\ \delta_1 &= .0293039 \\ &\approx .029 \end{aligned}$$

A machinist is required to manufacture a circular metal disk with area  $1200 \text{ cm}^2$ .

- (a) What radius produces such a disk? (Round your answer to four decimal places.)  
 (b) If the machinist is allowed an error tolerance of  $\pm 7 \text{ cm}^2$  in the area of the disk, how close to the ideal radius in part (a) must the machinist control the radius? (Round your answers to four decimal places.)

cm <  $r$  <  cm

- (c) In terms of the  $\varepsilon, \delta$  definition of  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$ , what is  $x$ ?

1.7 #7

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \sqrt{1200/\pi} \\ \hline 19.54410048 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- area
- target radius
- radius
- target area

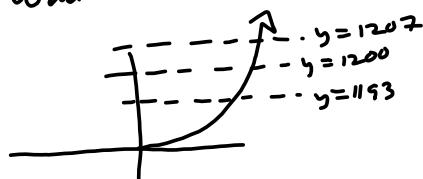
$$(2) \pi r^2 = 1200 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$r^2 = \frac{1200}{\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{1200}{\pi}} \approx 19.5442 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varepsilon = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Want } |\pi r^2 - 1200| < 7$$



$$\textcircled{A} \quad r^2 = \frac{1207}{\pi}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{1207}{\pi}}$$

Method:  
 Solve  $\pi r^2 = 1207$   $\textcircled{A}$   
 $\pi r^2 = 1193$   $\textcircled{B}$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{1193}{\pi}}$$

$\sqrt{1200/\pi}$	19.54410048
$\sqrt{1207/\pi}$	19.60102121
$\sqrt{1193/\pi}$	19.48701348
■	

$$\begin{array}{r} 19.60102121 \\ - 19.54410048 \\ \hline .0569207373 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19.54410048 \\ - 19.48701348 \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

$\sqrt{1193/\pi} - \sqrt{1200/\pi}$	.057087
$\sqrt{1207/\pi} - \sqrt{1200/\pi}$	.0569207377

$$\delta_1 \approx .057087 \approx .0571$$

$$\delta_2 \approx .0569207377 +$$

$$\approx .0569$$

Linear Proofs:

$$\text{Let } \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{m}$$

$$\text{Claim: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} (2x-5) = 9$$

Proof: Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given. Then if  $\delta \equiv \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , then for all  $x$  such that  $0 < |x-7| < \delta$ , we have

$$|(2x-5) - 9| = |2x-14| = 2|x-7| < 2\delta = 2\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}\right) = \epsilon \blacksquare$$

$\forall$  = "for all, for each, for every."

$\exists$  = "such that, so that"

$\exists$  = "There is."

Let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then  $\forall x \ni |x-7| < \delta \equiv \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , we have

$$|(2x-5) - 9| = |2x-14| = 2|x-7| < 2\delta = 2 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon \blacksquare$$