- 1. Solve the following inequalities.
  - (i) |x+1| < 2x(ii)  $|x^2-5| \ge 1$ (iii)  $x + \frac{1}{x} \le 7$

## 2. Use the $\epsilon$ - $\delta$ definition of limit to verify the limits.

- (i)  $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ (ii)  $\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$ (iii)  $\lim_{x \to 2} x^3 = 8$
- **3.** Suppose

$$\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 5 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = -2.$$

Use the  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of limit verify the limits.

- (i)  $\lim_{x \to 4} 3f(x) = 15$ (ii)  $\lim_{x \to 4} (x + g(x)) = 2$ (iii)  $\lim_{x \to 1} f(4x) = 5$
- 4. Consider the following sequence of approximations given by

$$x_{1} = 2, \qquad x_{2} = 2 + \sqrt{2}, \qquad x_{3} = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}},$$
$$x_{4} = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}},$$
$$x_{5} = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}$$

and the limit

$$L = 2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \cdots}}}$$

- (i) Use your calculator to find decimal representations of  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$  and  $x_5$ . Write your answer with at least 7 digits of accuracy.
- (ii) Use a technique similar to the one developed in class for continued fractions to find the limit L.